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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Secretary of State, W. M. McFARLAND. For Auditor of State, S. G. MCCARTHY. For Treasurer of State, JOHN HERRIOTT. For Judges of Supreme Court, C. T. GRANGER, H. E. DEEMER. For Attorney General, MILTON REMLEY. For Railroad Commissioner, C. L. DAVIDSON. For Clerk of Supreme Court, T. JONES. For Reporter Supreme Court, B. I. SALLINGER.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

J. A. T. HULL, of Polk.

COUNTY TICKET.

- For Judges, W. F. GUNLAW, W. A. SPURRIER, C. P. HOLMES, T. F. STEVENSON. County Attorney, JAMES A. HOWE. County Auditor, JOHN S. MCQUISTON. Clerk of the District Court, J. G. JORDAN. County Recorder, ANNA E. HERBORN. County Surveyor, GEORGE F. LAMBERT.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

- Des Moines. Justices of the Peace, EUGENE L. BLAKE, L. S. MALEY. Constables, CHARLES S. STEWART, FRANK T. MORRIS. Township Clerk, A. L. BELL. Townships of Boone, E. J. COOPER. Lee. Justices of the Peace, J. J. MOORE, J. H. MALEY. Constables, J. E. BRUNER, M. J. COHEN.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republican party comes again before the people of Iowa with every promise performed and every prophecy fulfilled. The history of the past year has again demonstrated the wisdom and competency of the democratic party to administer the affairs of the nation, and has again vindicated the eternal truth of republican principles.

From the universal disaster that has accompanied democratic supremacy we turn with confident hope to the sacred duty of restoring peace to a distracted and disordered country.

We again declare for a system of protective duties so adjusted that every American resource can be developed by American labor, resulting in American wages, and we insist upon a tariff that will accomplish these ends.

We have but to mention the disastrous results which have followed the mere menace of free trade as conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the republican policy in the past upon this subject.

We adhere to the declaration of the national republican party in 1892 upon its monetary policy.

We reaffirm our belief that "the interests of the country, its farmers and working men, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other dollar."

We favor the largest possible use of silver as money, that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal values of all dollars in circulation.

We do not want monometallism, either of gold or silver, and we pledge ourselves to continue to work for legislation to be brought about by all fit means within the power of the government.

The welfare of the laborer and the maintenance of the dignity of labor have been the constant care of the republican party from its birth. Its whole history is an effort to secure to the wage worker his just share of the fruits of toil; and it now renews its pledge to defend the working man not only against the assaults of foreign competition but against the attacks of domestic avarice.

Resolved, That the honest and industrious immigrant who comes to our land with the intent to become in good faith an American citizen, is always welcome. None other should be permitted to come. We favor the amendment and more stringent enforcement of the immigration laws so as to exclude criminal, pauper and all other undesirable classes whose presence tends to degrade American labor and incite disorder.

A wrong-doer always imagines he is persecuted, when as a matter of fact his own acts condemn him.

Hon. J. P. Dolliver's opponent is not pleased at being left alone in the district. Mr. Dolliver will speak at different points in the state.

The average Negro Democrat has an "itching palm," and the interests of the race to which he belongs are thrown aside for the current coin of the realm.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton was nominated for governor of New York on the Republican ticket. Look out for the breaking up of presidential prognostications.

The indications given by Maine and Vermont of the return of the Republican party to power will undoubtedly have a tendency to revive the business interests of the country.

This is not the year in which colored men are looking for a ticket to scratch. There are too many important issues before the people that the Democratic party has opposed from its inception.

The contest for the abolition of slavery was fought on northern ground until the war began. The contest for the abolition of lynch law was begun in England, transferred to the north, and will be abolished without bloodshed.

The citizens of the north should feel as much shame as those of the south over the lawless deeds committed on southern soil. It is not a question of party politics, but a question for all American citizens who love truth and justice.

Thousands of colored children are being turned away from school houses in Georgia for want of accommodations. The taxes of colored citizens are adequate to allow the colored youth to go to school. There is no such complaint from our white fellow citizens of the south.

"Billy" McKinley read the riot act to the Democracy at Bangor, Me. It was a great occasion. The Ohio statesman hung the hide of congress on the fence and danced on its putrid and offensive carcass with both feet, and he is the man who can do it. Read election returns for results.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, will speak in Des Moines on Friday evening, October 5. He will speak but once in Iowa. Gov. McKinley proceeds the tidal wave of Republicanism that is sweeping the country from Maine to California. McKinley and Reed will also speak in Illinois.

Gov. Carr, of North Carolina, thinks that if the law were more promptly enforced in the south there would be fewer lynchings. There is probably something in this idea; but the law would have to get mighty hustle onto itself to get ahead of the average southern lynching party.

Hon. S. M. Clark, Republican candidate for congress in the First congressional district, opened the campaign at Birmingham, the place of his birth and the scenes of his early childhood. The speech he made on that occasion was simply grand. He is an excellent writer, a good scholar, a splendid speaker and an ardent Republican.

The disgruntled and betrayed sugar planters of Louisiana are getting things in shape to augment the Republican majority in the next congress. Everything points to a breaking up of the Solid South in the next campaign, and, in all probability, one of the biggest shatters will occur in the sugar sections. The tidal wave is gathering!

Hon. W. M. McFarland heads the Republican ticket and victory this year. He opened the campaign at Greenfield in a sound and thoughtful view of the issues which are attracting the attention of the country at the present time. We hope he will continue to reiterate the facts he presented in that speech. It was well presented and logical in its deductions.

From the way the Democratic press, the Democratic governors, and the Democratic masses in the South and the Democratic dough-faces in the North are obstructing investigation into mob violence and insisting on the suppression of the Negro vote, one would readily arrive at the conclusion that Democracy had changed its "chief corner stone" of "human slavery" to that of favoring "lynch law and the suppression of the Negro vote."

A writer in the Saturday Review is subjecting what he states to be the policy of the present city administration to severe criticism. THE BYSTANDER is not in a position to accept as facts all that is alleged by this writer, but it is true that the Sunday ordinances are enforced against boot-blacks on the streets to the exclusion of boot-blacks in the hotels, it is but fair that Mayor Hillis should revise his policy to the extent of putting the boys in the boot-blacking business on an equal footing with the men engaged in the same industry.

Miss Ida B. Wells is a strong woman in every way. The southern press as-

sails her character, but it is impregnable; it assails her charges, but the facts she presents still remain after thorough investigation. Her utterances do not smack of sensationalism, but are strong and convincing. Her cause and her character form an invincible rampart over which the southern leaders and the press cannot pass.

There is an "irrepressible conflict" between law and lynch law.

The United States and Switzerland are the only countries in the world that expend more for education than for military purposes. But we are far ahead of Switzerland, which spends 84 cents per capita on schools to 82 cents on the army. The proportion in favor of education in the United States is \$1.35 to 30 cents. Of course we have no reference to the south.

The Afro-American Press Association met in Richmond, Va., last week. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held. It is increasing in membership and ability. It endorsed Miss Ida B. Wells and congratulated the governor of Texas. The governor of that state declines to address them, while professing to be friendly to the Negro in all laudable ambitions. President John Mitchell, Jr., delivered a magnificent address. John C. Dancy, of Wilmington, N. C., was elected president.

There is nothing left of Breckinridge but a stench. He can be of no service in Washington to his district or to the country. If he should go back to congress he would be offensive and nauseating, but he would have no more influence than a yellow cur with the mange. He is discredited, played out, used up. He has no friends in congress, and he would have no acquaintances that could possibly avoid him. He is a moral leper and would be treated as a leper. He would be shunned by everybody.

No colored man or organization have time to spare in disputing over personal differences. There is work of a general nature in which all can meet and do good. The Negroes of the south need assistance. They are suffering many tortures, and the time spent in local disputes is time thrown away. The more united the Negroes of the country are the greater will be results in any cause in which they may enlist. One of the fundamental principles upon which THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER was founded is that of massing the colored people of Des Moines and Iowa in one good, strong body. United we can lift the burdens from those who are being maltreated in the north and south.

The attention of the entire country has been attracted to the contest going on in Kentucky between Breckinridge and Owens. The issue was not a political one, but a moral issue. The people of that district were equal to the occasion. They demanded that a man shall make some pretensions to morality before he can represent them in congress or any place else. It was not alone the concern of the people in that district but of the people of the entire country, and it is gratifying to note that there is general rejoicing at Breckinridge's defeat. Morality is the basis of every good cause and should be strictly adhered to by ever class of people. By this district's action notice is served on the entire country that men of moral integrity must be put to the front in any event if success is desired.

VERY CONVINCING.

Gov. O'Ferrall in New York World. Do they (the English investigating committee) want to know that the white people of the south have lynched Negroes whose miserable lust led them to the commission of the black crime of rape upon white women? If so, they need not investigate, for such is the fact.

Do they desire to know that this has been done by infuriated communities for the protection of their white women and to save victims of these fiends from the humiliation of testifying in courts? If so, this is the fact. Do they want to know whether there was any doubt as to the guilt of the men lynched? If so, for the satisfaction of their yearning souls, they could have ascertained without encountering the perils of a sea trip that their guilt was clear in every instance.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Col. B. G. Ingersoll in his Great Speeches.

The Nation that cannot protect its citizens at home and abroad ought to be swept from the map of the world. The Democratic party tells us that the United States of America can protect all of its citizens when they are away from home, but those who are citizens of Louisiana or Mississippi or any state under our flag, the Government is powerless to protect them. I deny it. I say the government of the United States not only has the power and unless it does it, it is infinitely dishonorable—to protect every citizen at home as well as abroad, but the government has the right to take its soldiers across any state line or into any city, county or ward, for the purpose of protecting every man, whether white or black.

The doctrine of the Democratic party is the old doctrine of secession in disguise; that the state of South Carolina or Mississippi must protect its own citizens, but that the government has

nothing to do with it unless the governor or the legislature of the state calls upon the general government. This is infamous. The United States claims the right to draft every citizen into the army. It claims the right to stand every bodied man in front of a cannon in time of war; and now to say that when peace has spread her beautiful wings over our land, when some citizen is struck down, that the United States cannot protect him, when the United States will make him protect it, is infamous. The flag that will not protect its protectors is a dirty rag. It contaminates the air in which it waves, and if that is the true theory of our government, I despise it. It is the duty of this government to see to it that each and every American citizen has all his rights in every state of the union, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must. The Republican party made the black man of this country citizens. It put the ballot in their hands, and it is the duty of the Republican party to see to it that they have a peaceable opportunity to cast their ballots.

There are plenty of men in the south who fought against the government and who were satisfied with the arbitrament of the war, and who laid down their arms and are union men to-day. I want the government to protect them, too. As a general rule, however, the population of the south is turbulent, and the best men cannot control it, and we are shut down for opinion's sake. It ought to be stopped. It is a disgrace to American civilization. They tell us that the colored men are treated very little! Oh, yes very well! I read every little while of two peaceable white men going along not minding of any thing, as harmless and inoffensive as lambs, and they are approached by ten or twelve Negroes, and the ten or twelve Negroes are shot, but the two peaceable white men don't get a scratch. The Negroes are the ones to blame for this. The Democratic party don't care. Samuel J. Tilden don't care. He knows that many southern states are being carried by assassination and murder. He knows that if he is elected president of the United States it will be by assassination and murder, and he is willing that they should go on. It is infamous beyond the expression of language. What party will be most apt to preserve the liberty of the Negro, the party that gave it or the party that denied it? Who will be most likely to preserve the liberties of the loyal white men of the south, the men that fought for them or the men who fought against them?

KEOKUK ITEMS.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Mrs. Henrietta Buckner left Sunday for Milwaukee to visit Mrs. Elzet. George Keller and George Asbey spent Sunday in Chicago. Philip Jones is confined to his room by sickness. Mrs. Phoebe Green is still very sick.

BURLINGTON BULLET.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

Rev. G. W. Brown filled the pulpit at the A. M. E. Church and preached a very interesting sermon. Rev. Brown is a local preacher of the Methodist denomination and should be devoted his entire time to the preaching of the gospel, we are confident he would be a power in the Christian world.

Mrs. Bowlin, of Austin, Texas, has come to Burlington to permanently reside. He is a gentleman who has seen quite a good deal of the country, especially the United States, and he takes delight in describing the beauty of the mountainous regions through which he has recently traveled.

Prof. Sam B-an, a very popular and powerful speaker of our race, delivered an eloquent lecture to a large audience assembled at Palmer's hall last Thursday night.

Miss E. Robertson, of Hannibal, Mo., spent Sunday afternoon in this city, and while here was the guest of Mrs. Lydia Weldon. She was on her way back to college, being a student of the Wilberforce University.

Mrs. Eva Jackson and Mrs. Weeden are visiting relatives in the south. Subscribers of the BYSTANDER in Burlington will please remember that the agent here will gladly receive any money that they can possibly spare on their subscription, whether it be a dollar or the entire amount, and will give them credit for the same. Please have your money ready by my next visit, which will be in October.

CAN A NEGRO BE A DEMOCRAT?

Hammer in People's Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.

Every piece of legislation the Democratic party has managed to pass, either in city, county, state or United States, has kept the colored man's nose to the grinding stone. When any party, whether it be Republican or Democratic, appoints a Negro to any place of honor the Democratic press is first to set a kick. Do you deny it? If so, read the files of the Constitution and other southern dailies when C. H. J. Taylor was appointed by a Democratic president as United States Minister to Bolivia. If the Democratic papers were sincere in calling the Negro to the Democratic ranks, why did they not stand by Taylor? No, they could not stand by him, for the colored man's vote they want. The Democratic press never yet has raised its voice against lynch law and mob violence. If there is a lynching or a whipping they will give it a bold heading and a conspicuous place in the paper, but when the wrong against it is publicly uttered, and thereby assenting to it. But on the other hand if there be a Baptist association, Sunday school convention or Methodist conference or a colored school commencement or opening, the Democratic press says nothing about it, and if it does it is put in some out of the way part of the paper where it is seldom seen.

PRESS-OPINION OF TAYLOR.

From the Iowa State Register.

As a colored man to be a Democrat? Georgia? The other day when Senator Thurney took such a man for a law for and order in his state, he noticed, our dailies only published the report, but editorially did not notice which report he was permitted to exist?

word as I could see. They would neither condemn the murderers of six Negroes nor praise the manly position of the governor.

What do the colored Democrats think of the facts? It really makes me sick to see men here in this city paying taxes on from twenty to forty thousand dollars worth of property and have no more voice in the city or county government than the man in the moon. It is a shame that it is disgraceful. He walls up pays his taxes and sneaks off to be unthought of and entirely forgotten till city and county officers are again empty. You pay for parks into which you dare if you be men, meet and try to think up some way whereby you can enjoy the privileges of citizens.

LA GRANGE NEWS.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander.

For the last week we have been blessed with an abundance of rain. Rev. J. B. Hawkins, of Shelbina, Mo., was in the city Thursday.

Miss Lucetta Robinson entertained a number of friends at her home Wednesday evening.

Miss Mary Wilson was taken suddenly ill Friday evening while on her way home from school.

The schools opened here Sept. 10th with a large enrollment. Prof. H. H. Rivers was elected as principal of Fairview school. He is the right man in the right place.

The home of her parents, Lonnie, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Turpen. Funeral services were held at the family residence, conducted by Rev. Green.

The Baptist and A. M. E. churches have gone to work to repair their churches.

The North Missouri Baptist Association will meet with us at their next session, in June. Also the Sunday School Convention will be held with the S. Baptist Church, Canton, Mo., commencing Wednesday before the fourth Lord's day in June, 1895.

Rev. Crews arrived in the city Saturday morning and filled the pulpit Sunday.

Mrs. Emma McGrunder returned to her home in Galesburg Tuesday after a three weeks' visit in this city, the guest of Mrs. H. O. Kane. Miss McGrunder is a lady of much refinement. She has won many friends during her stay in the city.

Mr. John Henderson went on a business trip to Lusk, Mo., last Tuesday. He expects to return this week.

Miss Mary Roberson is reported on the sick list.

Mrs. Joseph Weeks received word from Oskaloosa that her brother, Joseph Letcher, was dying. She and her two young children departed for Oskaloosa for a day or two to be present on this sad occasion.

On last Thursday evening a surprise party was given Rev. Watts and family. It was a surprise indeed, as there were many presents made. At a late hour the merry company departed for their homes, all feeling jubilant.

Rev. J. F. Nett, of Marshalltown, was in the city the first of the week on business with the K. of P. lodge. He returned home Tuesday.

Rev. Fox and Rev. Main occupied the pulpit at the Second Baptist church last Sunday, the pastor being absent.

Mrs. J. B. Fields entertained a number of her friends at her home on Grant street last Wednesday evening. A merry, pleasant time was had. Weeks Brothers' orchestra furnished the music.

Rev. Watts and Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Shelton returned home Monday from Centerville, where they attended the association. They report having had a grand time up there.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Chicago last Saturday on the excursion. Among them were Mesdames Z. Taylor, E. Shaw, M. Page, C. Taylor, Louisa Hamilton, Kate Alexander, Mary Owens, Hattie King, Messrs. Zook R. Taylor, Walter Owens, Joseph Lee, J. Patton, Charlie Taylor and Frank King. They all report a good time.

Rev. W. E. Wilson spent a few hours in this city Monday. He was on his way home to Omaha, Neb., from the M. E. conference, which was held at Fairfield last week.

On last Wednesday evening Mesdames Price and Frank Alexander gave a reception at their home in South Ottumwa for their many friends. The attendance was small, but those present had an excellent time. Refreshments were served and at a late hour the guests departed for their homes.

The entertainment given at the A. M. E. Church on Monday and Tuesday evening was a novel affair. The first evening was the presentation of a drama, "The Afro-American Queen," by eleven young ladies. They were handsomely costumed, which made quite an attraction. Each one did her part to themselves and were highly complimented. The second evening's program was musical and literary. The Ottumwa quartettes sang two beautiful selections, which were highly appreciated. The solo song by Mrs. B. Jones was well received. The oration by Mrs. Anderson Scott was excellent, and for which she deserves much credit. The Tom Thumb wedding was the next attraction, which added much to the merriment of the evening. The entertainment was a grand success both socially and financially.

MATRONS AND MAIDS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AVOIDING DISFIGUREMENTS.

Curling Prominent Ears, Thin Eyelashes, and Lack of Brows—A Salvation Army Lasso—Night on the Farm—Toothsome Dishes.

To Train the Baby in Beauty. Have you ever noticed how many people have eyes which project, eyes which look bald because they have no eyelashes and brows, and thumbs which are broad and flat on the end? That is because in infancy their mothers were either indifferent or ignorant of a few simple observances which would have obviated all these physical defects. Babies for the first few years are really only tiny bundles of malleable cartilage, and it behooves mothers to see that this cartilage is not trained in the way it should not go.

About the ears: Many men and women to-day have to thank the bonnet strings of infant years for oval appendages which establish a resemblance between them and donkeys. Mothers should avoid tying anything behind the baby's ears. A good plan, when the baby is asleep, is to lay it on its side, so the little head will press the ear flat. So common has become this disfigurement that skeleton caps are made to press the baby's ears close to the head. A silk handkerchief, however, drawn over the top of the head, down over the ears and tied securely under the chin answers the same purpose. Children with ears that project should sleep with this arrangement over the ears.

Many children inherit "bald" eyes, or eyes without lashes, and only a shadow where the brows should be. This is especially the case where one or both parents are blondes.

Pure vaseline rubbed on the brows several times daily and put on the lashes at night will promote immediate growth. Nor does this apply only to children, but equally well to adults.

Nothing too strong can be said against permitting children to suck their thumbs. Charming and heart-delighting as this common occupation of the baby is to the average mother, nothing will more surely ruin the shape of the hands. It is the cause of broad, flat thumbs in after life. There are preparations to put upon the baby's thumbs which will render those rosy digits less palatable, and after one or two attempts baby will soon forget the injurious habit.

Greater Love Hath no Man.

They were lifting her tenderly out of the car. She was as white as snow, and her eyes had the look of one who sees quite through the intervening veil that floats between this life and the other. The bonnet on her head was a blue poke, and by that token I knew she belonged to the Salvation Army.

"Is she very ill?" I asked one who stood by.

"Oh, very; we hardly expected to get her as far as this. That's her husband who has her in his arms, and it just seems as if he couldn't let her go!"

"What is the matter with her?"

"Quick consumption, most likely, leastways that's what the doctor says it is, but I guess it's overwork and confinement in a bad neighborhood. She's been slumping all summer, and she wasn't very strong to start with."

"What do you mean by slumping?"

"Going down where the very poor live and camping along side of 'em. Eating what they eat, breathing the same air they breathe and sleeping on the damp floor with them. That's what killed her, but she wanted to do it. There isn't any compulsion in it, but now and then we get hold of a soul that's enough like Jesus to do His work His way. She was a true soldier, that girl was, and now she's going home, it just makes me want to shout 'glory!' all the time to think what she is going to find. Her red cheeks again and her plump arms and her pretty ways as they were before she laid 'em all aside to work for Jesus."

The sick woman vanished in the crowd, held close in the arms of the man who loved her; the voluble talker moved onward with her, while I mused a bit by myself as I strolled alongside.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life," etc.—Chicago Herald.

On Making Buttonholes.

The entire effect of the home-made gown is ruined if the buttonholes are failures. They should be neatly and thoroughly made, and should not be attempted unless one understands the secret of making them perfectly. Marking is the first step toward a successful buttonhole. In the first place, care must be taken to measure accurately the distance they are to be apart. Then cut the first one and pass the button through to be sure that it is the correct size. Mark the size of other buttonholes with thread or white chalk, cut them with button-hole scissors, overcast the edges with twist. Then bar each hole, that is, take a long stitch on each side, leaving the thread on the surface of the cloth about one-sixteenth of an inch from the edge. Begin at the back end of the buttonhole and work the usual stitch, drawing the twist evenly and firmly all along the front end; work this round, almost as if it were an eyelet. Then continue up the other side until you come to the back. This should be fastened squarely by several neat stitches laid loosely one on top of the other. Then take all these up with button-hole stitch, forming a strong loop that will hold the button-hole firm as long as the garment is wearable. These directions, if carefully followed, will make buttonholes which would not disgrace a tailor-made gown.

Window Shade Hints.

In replacing a window shade that has been torn from the roller, use nothing but one ounce tacks; longer tacks injure the spring.

Always fasten the round hole bracket on the right-hand side of the window.

Always place roller in brackets with shade rolled up.

To strengthen the spring, draw the shade down a few revolutions, remove roller from brackets, roll up shade and replace.

If the spring is too strong remove roller from brackets with shade rolled up, unroll a few turns, and replace.

If the shade is tacked on properly it will hang toward the spring.

To fit a shade to a window with inside shutters, measure inside moulding next to shutters.

To shorten a roller for a window with inside shutters, measure from tip of shade side and allow half an inch for roller end; it will then roll freely in the brackets.

Always see that the roller is cut true and that the roller end is free from imperfections arising from casting.

To properly wind a spring roller for ordinary length shades, fifteen to sixteen revolutions are sufficient.

In mounting a spring roller, place spring end to the left.

A piece of bread, not too fresh, will remove all dirt from shades; never use oils.—Chicago Times.

Night on the Farm.

Now all clustered home to the feather bed! Are the velvet chicks of the downy heads, In the old Dutch style with the beds above, All under the wings of a hovering love. But a few chickens are left at the rear. Around the edge of the ruffled beds!

With nose in the grass the dog keeps guard, With low-drawn brows in the old farm yard. The cattle stand on the scattered straw, And cease the swing of the under jaw.

The cat's eye shines in the current bush, Dews in the grass and stars in the bush. And over the marsh the lightning bug is swarming his lamp to the bull frog's eury. And the slender chaps in the greenish tight That jiggle and tickle the dew-bell night. The change with the padded feet prowls around And the crescent moon has run around And the blinky beetles blot the night And have blundered out the candle light.

And every where the pillows fair Are printed with the head of aumbled hair. Time walks the house with clock-tick tread, Without ad within the farm's abed.

Hominy, Balled and Fried.

Take a pint of hominy, pour cold water over it, stir and let it settle. Then pour off the water. Do this twice; then put it to soak in three pints of water or milk over night. In the morning, put it over to cook in a double boiler, add a little salt, and stir often. If it becomes so thick as not to stir easily, add more water or milk. It should be just thick enough to settle down smooth soon in a deep dish. Fine hominy will cook in two hours, the coarse requires three. It is very nice eaten warm with cream and sugar. To fry it for breakfast slice it about half an inch thick and lay it on a griddle greased with nice beef drippings or butter. It will take about fifteen minutes to brown both sides. Use only the fine for frying.

Savory Soup.

In two quarts of good soup stock add one good-sized onion, two carrots, one large turnip, two or three stalks of celery, a few sprigs of parsley, one look (leaves and all), a dash of red pepper, a level teaspoonful of salt and a little white pepper, one-third of a teaspoonful of curry powder and two lumps of sugar. Cook an hour and a half, then strain and thicken very slightly.

Chocolate Cake.

One cup of butter, two of sugar, four of flour, one of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, four eggs. Dissolve the soda in the milk, adding it the last thing