

Choose the Best Land.

Southwestern Missouri lands are the most fertile in the country. The soil is productive and a good crop always assured. An abundance of the best of good, pure water. Special inducements are being offered just now for those desiring to secure lands in this part of the west. For particulars, regarding the rich mineral, fruit and agricultural lands of southwest Missouri write to J. M. Purdy, manager of Missouri Land and Live Stock Co., Neosho, Missouri. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

To Strain Jelly.

An ingenious woman says a good strainer for jelly may be made by using a wooden chair without rails on the inside. Turn it upside down on the table, take a perfectly clean cloth, tie the four corners on the legs of the chair, setting a crock or pan underneath to receive the jelly. The cloth should be dipped in boiling water before using. Jellies may be strained a third time if necessary.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Language.

"No," she warmly rejoined, "I will not admit that the spheres of man and woman are essentially distinct. Certainly not. It is true that woman cannot at present nail down a carpet, but you don't imagine, therefore, that she could not, were she properly educated, attain to a sufficient command of language."—Detroit Tribune.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

When E. J. Glave died on the Congo last year, after having crossed Africa in the interest of The Century, it was announced that his notes, journals and photographs had been saved. From these a group of separate papers has been made up, and the first one will appear in the August Century. This tells of the adventures of Mr. Glave for nearly a year while he was with the British troops, who were chasing the Arab slave traders.

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wide-awake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

McClure's Magazine for August is to be a mid-summer fiction number, with stories by Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, Clinton Ross, E. W. Thomson and Annie Elliot. Stephen Crane's story will exhibit the hero of his successful novel, "The Red Badge of Courage," grown and old man, but still capable of a fine act of bravery; Clinton Ross will deal with Perry's historical fight and victory on Lake Erie; and Annie Elliot's will depict a sprightly love episode in a Yale and Harvard boat race.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.—The Stark Bros' Nurseries, this city and Rockport, Ill., is a veritable hive of industry. The propagating plants of the "Two Fikes" enlarged. "Old Fike's" salesmen work from New York westward. The office force is hurrying out 500 new style canvassing outfits, photos of fruits, trees, orchards, packing fruit painted from nature, etc. Several departments give all their time to securing salesmen. Stark Bros' have room for energetic solicitors. With such progress, and millions of fruit trees, dull times unknown.—Louisiana, Missouri, Texas.

Fifteen years ago the Atlantic Monthly gave Mrs. Stowe a breakfast on her seventieth birthday at which a notable company was gathered. At her death it pays a tribute to her in some ways quite as significant. The leading article in the number for August is Reminiscences of Mrs. Stowe by Mrs. James T. Fields, who was her intimate friend during the whole period of her fame.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value of interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

His Location.

"I live in a town," said the bewhiskered man, who was tilted back in the hotel chair smoking a rank cigar, "where a father, two sons and an uncle, all members of the same family, ran for office at the last election." "Harden me," ventured a bystander. "But what part of Ohio are you from?"—New York Sunday World.



Gladness Comes

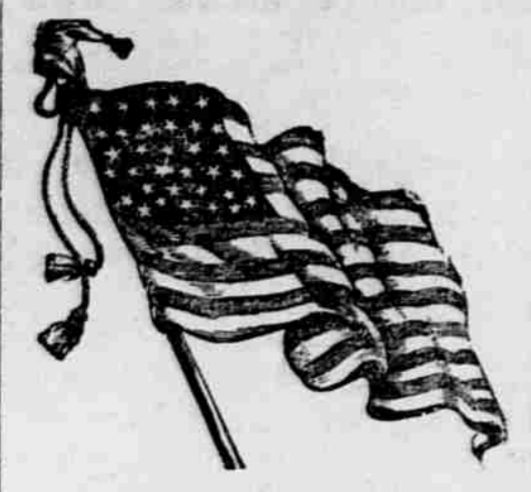
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BRITISH BUSINESS.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE EXPOSED.

Cobden Club Theories Upset by Business Experience—Arguments of Democratic Papers Rendered Useless—Not a Leg Left to Stand on.



A conference of the British Iron Trade association was held, on May 6, at the Westminster Palace hotel, in London, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Hickman, M. P. Upon opening the conference, the president remarked "that the question which seemed to be the most pressing at the present moment for the British manufacturer, and especially the British iron manufacturer, was the success of foreign competition." Sir Alfred Hickman cannot have been reading the New York Herald, or, if he has, his childish economics must have failed to impress his business experience, for he stated that:

The suggestion that the progress of a nation was measured by its imports was a heresy which did not require confuting. It was certain that we could never become rich by what we bought unless we sold again at a profit. We are told that the total value of our exports was increasing, but our population was increasing also and per head of the population our exports are decreasing. Our exports per head of population were, in 1890, £7 0s. 7d., and in 1894, £5 11s. 2d. Our imports into India had decreased no less than 34 per cent, while the imports from Germany and Belgium had increased no less than 700 per cent.

Now the Herald has been trying to make its readers believe that England's prosperity "was measured by its imports." But a hard-headed business man, like Sir Alfred Hickman, says this is "a heresy which did not require confuting." He further overthrows the Herald's efforts at "a campaign of education" by saying that the English "could never become rich by what we (they) bought unless we (they) sold again at a profit." If British business, on its Free-Trade basis, be such a money making game, what necessity was there for Sir Alfred to explore the fact that "our (British) exports are decreasing," and still further to deplore that "the imports (British) from Germany and Belgium had increased no less than 700 per cent?" According to the Herald's argument these larger British imports from Germany and Belgium should have added 700 per cent to the wealth of the British iron trade. But Sir Alfred Hickman says this is "heresy."

One of those keen long-headed business men of Scotland, Mr. W. L. Jacks of Glasgow, added his testimony to refute the heresy of the Herald. He "pointed out that whilst in 1871 Great Britain supplied over half the pig iron of the world, and in 1882 about 40 per cent, in 1893, and the tide flowed in the same direction. The figures and facts, taken together with the steadily decreasing use of British coal in Germany, and especially with the startling announcement that Westphalian coal was being sold in London, and with the equally serious fact that ordinary American pig iron was being pretty regularly sold in some parts of England, indicated an amazing and uncomfortable change in our commercial and industrial conditions. It was not in the raw material alone that these conditions prevailed, but in the



Let the Trumpet Sound.
THE PEOPLE ARE FOR M'KINLEY

form of the completed manufacture the same result was observed." Here the Free Traders tell us that "free raw material" will enable us to "capture the markets of the world." England has the "free raw material," yet she is not only losing her grip on "the markets of the world," but the markets of the world have the audacity to capture the British market both in coal and manufactured iron goods. The Scotch manufacturer was confronted by this condition, for he said:

Of one thing we might be assured. No foreign country had cheaper raw

material than our own (United Kingdom). Won't the New York Evening Post explain to Mr. W. L. Jacks of Glasgow that he is mistaken? Either the English manufacturers have no "free raw material," and Mr. Jacks says that "no foreign country had cheaper raw material"—or else the Westphalian coal and American pig iron are not being sold in England, and Mr. Jacks says they are—or else the imports from Germany and Belgium have not increased 700 per cent, and Sir Alfred Hickman says they have—or else the British business man's idea of a "heresy" is all wrong, and only the Herald and the Evening Post of New York are all right.

Perhaps, though, an effort will be made by our Free-Trade friends to extricate themselves from their dilemma by attributing these English Protection arguments to the existence of "enormous strikes and lock-outs which from time to time arose" in the United Kingdom. But to acknowledge this as the cause of British inability to capture other markets or to hold their own, would be a confession that "strikes and lock-outs" do exist in a Free-Trade country, whereas every Free-Trade paper in this country declares, especially during a political campaign, that "strikes and lock-outs" are the outgrowth of a Protective Tariff and are unknown in Free-Trade countries.—Charles R. Buckland, editor, American Economist.

What the People Want.

The people want a good Republican. They want something more than a wise, patriotic statesman; they want a man who embodies in himself not only all of those essential qualifications, but who, in addition, in the highest possible degree typifies in elementary character, in regard, in ambition and in purpose the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by the free-trade, deficit-making bond-issuing, labor-saving, Democratic administration. (Cheers.) I stand here to present to this convention such a man. His name is William McKinley.—Senator Foraker.

How Britishers Feel.



The news of McKinley's nomination was publicly telephoned throughout the United Kingdom.

Making British "Meltons."

Brandford, June 22, 1896.
"Well, Ben, and how is trade?" This I said by way of introduction to a manager in one of our shoddy factories just outside town, and I got the confidential answer: "We're very busy, indeed. In fact, we are thinking soberly of enlarging our place, not being able to get goods out fast enough. I want to tell you something—how we make our Meltons. Here is a blend of materials typical of all the lot; it's just come off the machines:
1,750 pounds of mungo costing 1 1/4d per pound.
84 pounds white Texas cotton at 7d per pound.
This yarn, when mixed together, is scribbled and spun to nine skeins weft yarn. We find that scribbling, spinning and weaving cost us one shilling (25 cents) per yard per whartron (six pounds is a whartron), so then one pound of yarn, when made of this shoddy, costs at the rate of 6 1/4d, or 12 cents per pound in the cloth, which is indeed a marvel of cheapness. For making these Unions a Lancashire cotton yarn is used for the warp, which costs about 6s. 6d., and this nine skeins shoddy weft is used for filling. For weaving these pieces we pay the weaver 8s. (or \$1.92). Our weavers earn from 10s. to 12s. per week on an average. We find that when all other charges are added, such as mill expenses, dyeing and finishing (which I will give later), we are able to produce a Melton cloth weighing 11 to 12 ounces to the yard, 50 inches wide, at the nominal figure of 9 1/4d. (19 1/2 cents) per yard."
"Why, that is very cheap," I said, "and how much profit do you reckon you have when you have sold a whole piece?"
"We generally find that we get 1s. 9d. clear for every piece turned out, and that we consider a fair, respectable profit."
This is just one sample of how this shoddy is done and made up, and your buyers, I have good grounds for knowing, are paying 11d. (22 cents) per yard for this class of goods in Bradford. Of course, there are better qualities, but when you get up to a 24-cent dress Melton, 50 inches wide, it is considered here that you are buying a good article, while Charles Scrath of Morely & Leeds

is making such stuff at 5 1/4d. (11 cents), 42 and 50 inches wide. Is this the stuff to keep out your blizzards and cyclones?
YANKEE.

Commerce and Business.

It has become the fashion of late to decry business as unpatriotic. We hear much of the "sordid considerations of capital," "employment," "industrial energies" and "prosperous labor." The United States, differing from the mediaeval conditions which govern older countries, differing from the militarism which is the curse of European nations, differing from thrones which rest upon the sword, is pre-eminently and patriotically a commercial and a business nation. Thus commerce and business are synonymous with patriotism. When the farmer is afield sowing and reaping the crops which find a market that remunerates him for his toil, when the laborer and the artisan find work seeking them and not themselves despairing of work, when the wage of the toiler promises comfort for his family and hope for his children, when the rail is burdened with the product of the soil and of the factory, when the spindles are humming and the furnaces are in blast, when the mine is putting out its largest product and the national and individual wealth are constantly increasing, when the homes owned un-mortgaged by the people are more numerous day by day and month by month, when the schools are most crowded, the fairs most frequent and happy conditions most universal in the nation, then are the promises fulfilled which make these United States of America the home of the oppressed and the land of the free.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Both Tariff League Men.

The American Protective Tariff League has good cause to be satisfied with the work of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Both the nominees for President and Vice President—Hon. William McKinley of Ohio and Hon. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey—have been members of the League almost from its inception. Both are advocates of the policy of protection, as against free trade, and the American people can rest assured that the advocacy of this policy, which the League represents, will be maintained with our usual vigor during the campaign. While we regard the result of the election as a sure victory for protection, all friends of the cause must give active co-operation to insure overwhelming success in order that protection may become the permanent policy of the United States.—American Economist.

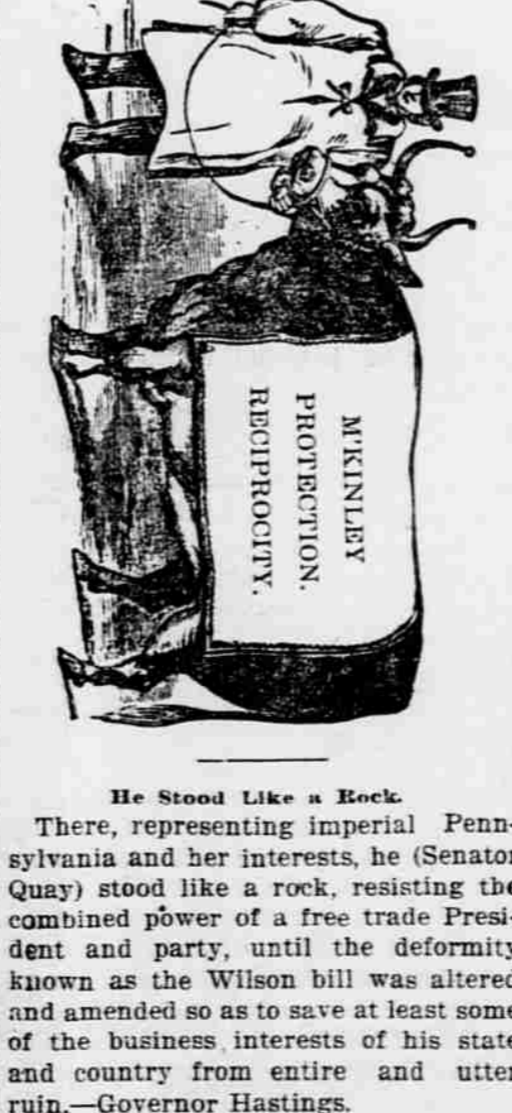
A Question for Labor.

Whenever the workmen of the United States—I mean skilled and unskilled laboring men—whenever they are ready to work for the same wages, the same low wages that are paid their rivals on the other side, their rivals in England, in Germany, in Belgium, and in France, engaged in the same occupations—whenever they are ready for that, which, I hope, will never be, then we are ready for the free-trade doctrines of the Democratic party. It is a question that addresses itself to the bone and sinew of the United States; it is a question for the workmen to determine.—William McKinley.

Germany's Protection Policy.

As late as 1893, the value of British imports into Russia exceeded that of German imports by eleven million of roubles; yet, in 1894, only one year later, Germany exported to Russia goods worth fourteen and one-half million roubles more than England; in fact, Germany has now displaced England from its old position at the head of the list of countries exporting commodities to Russia. This is largely due to a wise policy of reciprocity shaped by the different economic necessities of the two countries.

How Farmers Feel.



He Stood Like a Rock. There, representing imperial Pennsylvania and her interests, he (Senator Quay) stood like a rock, resisting the combined power of a free trade President and party, until the deformity known as the Wilson bill was altered and amended so as to save at least some of the business interests of his state and country from entire and utter ruin.—Governor Hastings.

What Potatoes Bought.

One Barrel.	Pounds of Sugar.
January 1, 1892. 28
January 1, 1896. 24
Democratic decrease. 14

Her Majesty Approves.

Queen Victoria has bestowed her gracious countenance on women's clubs, and they are increasing in numbers. The Green Park Club is one of the best of these organizations in London, and is at the same time one of the most aristocratic. To this club the queen has sent her portrait, with her autograph. The Ladies' International Club is one of the newest clubs in the English metropolis. Its home is in Bond street. Its avowed desire is to entertain friends from all parts of England and from foreign countries as well, particularly the United States. New York club women have, therefore, a warm personal interest in the new London International.

A Veil of Mist.

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

If the hens are well cared for while molting they will lay before winter.

The dust bath is absolutely necessary for fowls.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

A diet of fruit and milk, it is said, will reduce flesh at the rate of five pounds a week.

In Future Warfare.

"Fire low!" The general was experienced in warfare, and his troops trusted him. "It will be a hard fight," but we will win if you do as I say. Fire low and puncture their tires."—New York Sunday World.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice- with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Throat, Chills, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

We all have our understudies, and we all hate them.

Poor Pilgric,

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Judgment!!"

BattleAx PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the fine ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

"The Quality of Experience"

Cycle Prices

Pay \$100—you have a Columbia—the result of 19 years' experience.
Pay less—you have experiment, at your expense—the result of competing doubtfulness.
More Columbias each successive year.

Catalogue of Truth, free at Columbia agencies—by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.