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HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octave book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. Ne partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which be will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate: were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days!
Who was President of the United States in 1849–1859–1869!
Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879!
Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration!
How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other partice have we had in each and every Congress!
Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Greys," etc., etc.!
What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.!

What are Democratic principles! What does a single tax advocate propose!
If all tax was placed on land, what would a the tax on the farm!

What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city!
What does a Republican believe!
Why be a Republican and favor high pro-

ctive tariff! What are the arguments for and against

What would be the conditions if Socialistic principles prevailed!

What do the Populists desire!

If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprise started up and everybody had employment, what then? What do the Nationalists want?

Why nationalise the railroads, the coal mines and various industries!
What do the eight-hour advocates pro-pose! If working certain hours yields cer-tain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit! What started the financial panic of 1899

and what was the extent of that movement!
What are the facts about the Pullman strike, the American Railway Union and the boycott of the Pullman cars!
What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice!
Bee "Hill's Political History of the United States," Who commenced the tirade against silver, has resulted in the repeal of the Sherman

Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars

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CHINA WANTS PEACE.

An Ambassador to Be Sent at Once t Japan With New Terms.

Law, etc., etc.!
What of the biographical record of the great leaders in our early history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson

Why so many trampel
What is the history of the Coxey move-

What has thrown so many

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 -Information has reached here that the Chinese government will appoint an ambassador to proceed to Japan to treat for peace. As China is anxious for peace, the ambassador will start promptly for Tokia, or more probably Hiros-chima, where the Japanese emperor and covneil now are.

Homes for Disabled Soldiers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The annual

report of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers treats of the twentyone state homes. The aggregate average number kept in the national and state homes was 70,162, and the whole number cared for during the year, 35,564. On June 30, the number presented in the several branches of the National home was 15,373, an increase in one year of 1,568.

Flames of a Year Quenched.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10 .- The Union Pacific will reopen its great mine at Almy, Wyoming, next Monday. It was set on fire a year ago by an in-cendiary and had since been scaled and the flames smothered. One hundred and fifty men will be put at work at once.

Excurs on for Homeseekers.

On December 4th and December 18th. The Burlington will sell round trip tickets to points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian territory, to points in New Mexico on the Pascas Valley railroad; to Deming, N. M.; to points in Arkansas; to points on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain Southern, and Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf railway in Louisians; to points on the K. C., F. S. & M. railway in Missouri, south of Springfield. To points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, west bound only. One fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, provided such fares are not less than \$7. Apply at B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets, for full information. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and

declaration of principles:
The conditions which surround us best The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling army, unrecognized by our law, is established to snoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into Euroto isolate the voters at the polling places they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific was hared the two great classes.

same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—
tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions the destruction of civilization or world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to to develop, without serious effort to

prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming cam-paign, every issue but one. They pro-pose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who estab-lished our independence, we seek to re-store the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty

ourselves and our posterity.' We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brother-hood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their produccommodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of govern ment—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall instify; to the end that oppression, inustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal pri-vileges established for all the men and

women of this country. We declare, therefore,

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and per-petual; may its spiritenter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the

uplifting of mankind.
Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies

are identical.
Third. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional gonernment employes.

THE FARM AND HOME, work Let it sdapt itself and dry there. It will be a good fit ever after.

Reeping Milk Presh.

Here is a little device which has been invented to keep milk fresh several days. It consists essentially in a kind of closed vessel or saucepan, with an opening in the top, to which a glass tube, closed at its upper end is adjusted, the joining being

We damand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements:
We demand free and unlimited coinage

of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

ration of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be insided to the

tional revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

Transportation being a means of ex-Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That wedemand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot

Resolved, That the revenue derived from Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic laduatries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Besolved, That we condemn the fallacy

of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable

law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorter the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law. said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassine of Plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers. Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative ays-tem known as the Initiative and Referen-

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people. Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporaion for any purpose.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, Marshall,

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia. Lawrence McFarland, Secretary, New M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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R.— Erythroxylon cocs, j drschm.

Jerubebin, j drschm.

Helonias Diotea, j drschm.

Gelsenin, 8 grains.

Ext. ignatis smars (slcoholic), 2 grains.

Ext. leptanfar, 2 scruples.

Glycerine, q. s.

Mi Giverine, q. s.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every weakness in either ex. and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its powers of this restorative are astonishing, and its power of the restoration of the second of the continued for a short time classings the isoquid debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed

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NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

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pensive and the most necessary foods, and it is valuable to know that a certain family of common plants, are excessively nitrogenous, says Colman's is filled with milk up to the edge of Rural World. This family is botanthe neck, which is then closed with ically known as the legumes, and the glass tube, and is now placed on includes the clovers, peas, beans, a sand mattress, or bainmarie, over vetches. C. H. Everett of Beloit, a fire. The milk rises to 75 degrees Wis., at the Wisconsin dairymen's and soon after to 8) degrees, and convention said on this subject: may be removed from the fire after "We need to economize in the pro-

duction of plants rich in protein. I do not believe that any man is justified in paying \$25 a ton for oil meal. where he can produce pea meal on Milk thus treated will keep fresh his own farm. The chemist finds from three to four days. twenty-five pounds of digestible protein in 100 pounds of oil meal, and in 100 pounds of pea meal he finds twenty pounds, which means 500 pounds of digestible protein in one ton of oil meal, and 40) pounds in one ton of pea meal. I can produce one ton of pea meal for about \$12, or sixty cents per hundred, against \$1.25 per hundred for oil meal. If I receive no other value from either of the feeds than the protein, then I would pay \$3 per hundred for the 400 pounds in the pea meal, \$5 per hundred for the 500 pounds in the oil meal. But in addition to the protein the pea meal contains 1,160 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fat to the tin, while in one ton of oil meal there is but 860 pounds. against \$1.25 per hundred for oil meal. If I receive no other value from either of the feeds than the but 860 pounds.

"The next crop that I consider of great value to the dairyman is clover. In 100 pounds of clover hay there are eight pounds of digestible protein, or 170 pounds in one ton. produce three tons of clover hay to the acre on the average, which gives me 450 pounds of digestible protein the one acre. Now I have 480 pounds of protein from the acre of clover, and 180 pounds from the acre of timbohydrates the 480 pounds of protein I get from the acre of clover will cost me \$6.75, while the 180 pounds from the timothy has cost me \$5.75. Farm and Home. To make it more plain, 1 am paying \$1.43 per hundred for protein in the clover, and \$8.15 per hundred for

being fully as rich in protei as clo-The chemist finds nine pounds of digestible protein in 100 pounds of dried pea vines. In raising this kind of feed it is best to sow two bushels his herd of cows. After paying back of oats and one of peas. In cutting, the money value of the hay and the no attention should be given to the bran the cows afforded a net profit value will be secured in this way left for the grain to ripen.

"It is not difficult to obtain three tons of oat and pea hay to the acre. It should be cured in the cock, the same as clover, and that will produce a nice green color, good flavor, and a palacable food, and, like clover hay, if cut early it is more digestible and easy of assimilation. We should always remember that it is the digestible nutrients in any feed that make it valuable—that part that can be digested and assimilated. I can produce oat and pea hay, yielding three tons per scre, for \$2.95 per ton.

"The cheapest way that I can pro-vide the most and best food of a carbonaceous character is with the corn | awhile and then hay. plant and silo. Fnsilage is rich in earbohydrate; it makes a succulent and easily digested food. There is no waste in feeding, and it has many advantages in economy over the same plant air-dried. I find it best to raise the larger corn, that will produce an abundance of well-eared stalks. This kind of corn will almake good ensilage, and will yield the market. fifteen tons to the acre. I advise dairymen to raise the largest variety of corn that will mature to the roasting stage where they reside. There are many ways to cheapen the cost of an acre of corn, or a ton of ensilage in the silo."

braught Harness.

The attachment of the side or tug straps is an important feature. The staple on the hames should be neither feetly dry. too high our too low, but at just the point where the draught will bring combination for bureau and chiffonier the collar with an even pressure upon the shoulders. If the hames are either over large or too small for the violet gives just the suspicion of collar, it will be difficult to make a actual fragrance that is needed. proper adjustment For field work there should be no more gearing than possible, and when it is seen than possible, and when it is seen that any part of the harness galls, When this has absorbed all the ink stop at once and make new adjustments. A collar for a horse to work Keep doing this until all the ink has easily should fit well. Sufficient attention is not usually paid to this point A large horse is made to To clean white silk lace spread a wear a small collar, and a small piece of white paper with calcined horse a large collar, a thing that magnesia, lay the lace upon it. cover should not be done. When purchas- with another sheet of paper, and ing, get a collar that is well adapted place between the pages of a heavy to the neck and shoulders, then dip book for several days. Shake off the it in water until the leather is mois powder and the lace will be white tened through, and put the horse to delean.

Best Results From Silage—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

The nitrogenous are the most exensive and the most necessary foods, and it is valuable to know that a care. numbered respectfully 75 degrees and 80 degrees centigrade. The vessel remaining at the above temperature I from 10 to 20 minutes, and cooled by it-placing the vessel in water of the temperature of from 10 to 20 degrees.

Mules for Farm Work.

The mule is used much more than the horse in the South, probably in part because Southern negro laborers are not to be trusted with the more spirited and valuable unimals. A Southern planter mentions as advantages of mules over horses: Their feet are smaller, and so they injure is less pleasant and less safe to work smong them. Good horses are none the worse for the farm, because they require better care than the mule will put up with.

Sorghum Molassos.

In making sorghum molasses the juice should be run into three vats of sufficient capacity to keep at least two hours ahead of the boiling. from an acre. A good average yield of timothy hay is two tons per acre. There is ninety pounds of digestible protein in one ton of this kind of protein in one ton of this kind of the juice will not change in color. hay, or 180 pounds in two tons from The lime will neutralize the sold and cause more impurities to rise with the scum. After the lime juice has othy. I can produce the three tons of clover as cheaply as I can the two tons of timothy, with the exsettled for two hours, draw into a ception of the difference in the cost the sediment to settle. After use, of seed and harvesting the extra ton. the vat should be thoroughly clean-The two tons of timothy will cost me in the barn \$5.75, or \$2.88 per ton. If I make no account of the carsyrup. A good boiler will keep the pan filled with a white foam. Cool the molasses as rapidly as possible.

Best Results From Silage.

No one thinks of feeding cows exthat found in timothy.

"There is still another kind of food the dairyman can produce with economy, and it has a high feeding value, not afford them. As an instance of this, Mr. C. R. Beach of Whitewater, ver hay. I refer to oat and pes hay. Wis, grew four and a half acres of maturity of peas, but start the mower of \$100 for each acre of corn put when the oats are in milk. More into the silo. Corn is not slone a well-balanced ration for any animal, when intended as a hay crop than if and the feeder who does not understand how to balance it and get the best results has neglected the most important part of his business.—
American Cultivator.

Firm Notes

make excellent bedding for swine.

The refuse of the cider press should always go to the swine. When forest leaves can be got they

Everyone must be his own judge about growing artichokes for swine Another man thinks he has found a way to control sex, but it is a delusion all the same.

Idle horses in winter will be benefitted by feeding them corn fodder

Breeding animals should have exercise and this necessitates a lot for them to run in some of the time. If the horses are worked down feed generously on ground corn and cats

mixed with cut hay and well salted. When calves are from three to six months old and weigh from eightyways mature with me sufficiently to five to 100 pounds they are best for

Home Hint.

Two parts of ammonia with one of turpentine makes a mixture which will soften old paint and varnish so that they can be easily scraped off.

Embroidery should be ironed on the wrong side. It should be placed upon a piece of heavy white fiannel or flat, covered with a clean piece of white coston, and pressed until per-

Violet and orris make the best sachets. The orris imparts a delicious odor of cleanliness, and the

If ink is spilled on a carpet or woolen tablecloth put on immediatebeen taken up.