

**Live Stock Notes**  
Do not keep too many hogs on the farm.  
See that the lambs do not get drenched in a sudden shower.  
Good blood is all right but good quarters, good feed and good methods make success doubly sure in raising hogs.  
While there is good pastureage is a good time to push the growth and fattening of undesirable animals. When they are ready for market sell them.  
A man can not get up any sort of a romance for a woman with a shiny nose.  
It seems easy to invent something until you start to do it. Then it is not so simple.  
It is to be regretted that the woman possessing a little power exercises it more rigidly than a man in a similar position.  
This is a good season to wipe out your social obligations. Flowers are so cheap that a lawn fête or a dinner party can be made richly decorative at a trifling expense.  
Silk muslin embroidered with pearls and made over white silk is the latest thing for wedding gowns, and with sprays of orange blossoms here and there it is vastly more becoming to the average bride than the severe satin.

**More**  
Medicinal value, more skill care, expense, more wonderful cures, and more curative power in  
**Hood's**  
**Sarsaparilla**  
Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.  
Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion,  
The Greatest Medical Discovery  
of the Age.

**KENNEDY'S**  
**MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**  
DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,  
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.  
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.  
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.  
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.  
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.  
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

**BICYCLISTS SHOULD**  
**USE POND'S**  
**EXTRACT**  
**CURES**  
Wounds, Bruises,  
Sunburn, Sprains,  
Lameness, Insect Bites,  
and ALL PAIN.  
After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with it to AVOID LAMENESS.  
**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES**  
—Weak, Watery, Worthless.  
**POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT**  
CURES PILES.  
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York  
The St. Joseph and Grand Island B. R.

**SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE**  
TO ALL PORTS  
**NORTH**  
**WEST AND EAST**  
**SOUTH**  
And in connection with the Union Pacific System  
IS THE FAVORITE ROUTE  
To California, Oregon and all Western Ports.  
For information regarding rates, etc., call on or address any agent or  
M. P. ROBINSON, JR., Gen. Pass. Agt.  
Gen'l Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Through Yellowstone**  
**Park on a bicycle.**  
**A TRIP WORTH TAKING.**  
Write to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Bur  
Barton Route, Omaha, Neb., for booklet giving  
full information about cost, roads, etc.  
**OLD EYES MADE NEW**—Away with speck  
and itchy eyes. Tackles by mail 10c. Lask Box  
78, New York.  
**OPIUM** Habit (Cured). Est. in 1871. Thousands  
cured. Cheap and best cure. Free Trial  
in State code. Dr. Mann, Quebec, Mich.  
N. N. U. No. 598-31 York, Neb.  
**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**  
please say you saw the advertisement in  
this paper.

**WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.**  
A single white metal standard paper  
says that gold is going out every week,  
and that but for silver the country soon  
would be destitute of coin. If it were  
not for silver, gold would stay at home.  
—Chicago Chronicle.

**TO CUT DOWN WAGES.**  
By Paying Labor In Cheap Dollars.

**THE SILVERITES' SCHEME.**  
Why Ex-Governor Boies Wants Free Silver—Rich Landlords Could Then Make Big Profits.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa is franker than his fellow silverites, who pretend that their 50 cent dollar scheme would benefit the working classes. In a recent interview he says:  
"I have myself in this state two farms, paid for largely with money I have earned as a lawyer. One is a farm of 2,500 acres of land, and the other contains 1,000 acres. With the present price of labor and the present price paid for farm products, no man in the world could take either of these farms, even if I should present him with the ground, and make a dollar out of it. I mean, of course, that he could not equip the farm and pay interest on the money invested in the equipment and wages for labor out of the income he would get by selling the products. A farmer who works himself and is assisted by the labor of sons and daughters could make a small farm pay. But no farm is profitable when conducted on the basis of a manufacturing business. Cheap and abundant money is the only remedy for this intolerable state of things."  
This is a candid admission that he thinks that wages are now too high, and that in some way free silver will give the farmers cheaper labor. The mere fact of an increase in the price of farm products would not make farming profitable, if, as is claimed by most of the 16 to 1 leaders, wages would be doubled along with doubled prices of everything the farmer buys. Mr. Boies clearly expects that the result of "cheap and abundant money" will be the practical reduction of the price paid for farm labor. This would no doubt be a very good thing for a rich man with 2,500 acres of land. But what does the poor laborer think of the scheme? Are the American people ready to vote for a debased currency which will reduce the wages of the workers?

Next in importance to the confession that free silver would cut down wages is the admission that "the farmer who works himself can make a small farm pay." What kind of farmers does Mr. Boies expect to see prosper? Men who have bought up big tracts of land which they hold out of use in the expectation of selling it at a high price, and in the meantime are working it with hired labor? That is not the kind of farmers which Americans wish to see thrive. The man who owns and works his own land is the ideal farmer of this country. The big estate with its "gangs" of hired men may do while new territories are being opened up, but the welfare of the republic depends on the men who cultivate the soil owning the land they till. If ex-Governor Boies thinks himself entitled to an income from his land without working it himself, he is very much mistaken. No farmer should prosper who simply "owns land" and expects to make a profit out of other men's labor. That under free silver a few men could use cheap money to speculate in land and get rich out of the toil of the underpaid laborers is the very best of reasons why the masses should vote against it.

Ex-Governor Boies admits that the farmer who works can make his farm pay. But in another part of the same interview he says that farms bought 20 or 25 years ago cannot be made to pay interest on their cost. This is a strong argument against cheap money, for it was the greenback inflation of the war period which put the prices of land so high that the men who bought farms have been struggling ever since to pay for them. The heavy mortgages, with high interest rates, which are crushing so many farmers, have their origin in the high speculative price of land caused by the cheap money craze of the last generation. Free coinage would repeat the evils brought about by the overissues of greenbacks, and while not helping the present owners of farms would benefit speculators and make it harder for the millions of landless and homeless men to get a piece of land on which to make a living.

Mr. Boies is evidently a sincere man and is advocating free silver with the idea that it will help men, like himself, who own big tracts of land. But as the only results of that policy would be the repudiation of debts, the reduction of wages and the enrichment of the men who speculate in land but do not work themselves, he is not a safe guide for honest citizens.

**WHIDDEN GRAHAM.**  
**Case of Free Silver Craze.**  
The causes of the free silver craze are thought by the Baltimore Sun to be "the same which caused the greenback heresy to find advocates in so many states of the Union 20 years ago—the feeling of unrest and desire for a change, no matter what, produced by hard times, bad business and lack of employment—the desire, conscious or unconscious, of debtors to scale their debts by paying them in a depreciated currency—the vague idea that 'more money in circulation' means more money in each individual's pocket, without reference to his means or opportunity to earn or acquire it."

**Best That Silver Can Expect.**  
There is a field for silver in our currency system just as there is for paper, but it is one which is subordinate to gold. The United States cannot afford, either as a matter of honor or self interest, to abandon the present single standard.—New York Advertiser.

**FARM PRODUCTS.**

Prices Have Fallen Because of Increased Production in All Parts of the World.  
Q. Is it true that the price of wheat and many other farm products has fallen heavily? A. It is.  
Q. How are such declines, in wheat, for instance, to be explained? A. By the enormously rapid increase in grain growing area throughout the world.  
Q. Has this increase been especially rapid since 1872? A. The increase in grain growing area in this period, especially in North America, South America and Asia, has never been approached in any equal period in the history of the world.  
Q. How do we judge of actual competition in the sale of wheat? A. By the supplies thrown annually on the world's great distributing markets.  
Q. What market in particular? A. England, where most of the buying nations go to purchase their grain.  
Q. What are the figures? A. As recently as 1880 Great Britain imported, for consumption and re-export, 55,281,924 hundredweight of wheat—a large increase over the preceding annual average. In 1895 it imported 81,749,955 hundredweight.  
Q. What has made possible this remarkable increase in wheat production? A. The exceedingly rapid development of transportation facilities in newly cultivated grain countries; among them India, Russia and the Argentine Republic.  
Q. Has there been an increase in the United States itself? A. An enormous increase.  
Q. How large? A. In 1875 there were 26,381,512 acres of wheat cultivated in this country; in 1891 there were 39,916,897, an increase of 50 per cent. The yield in 1875 was 292,136,000 bushels, a heavy increase over preceding years. In 1891 the yield was 611,780,000. Even last year, with a greatly reduced acreage and a partial crop failure, the yield was 467,100,000 bushels.  
Q. Has the yield of other crops increased correspondingly? A. It has.  
Q. Give instances. A. The cultivated area of corn in the United States in 1871 was 84,091,137 acres; in 1891 it was 78,204,515; increase, 124 per cent. The yield of corn last year was more than double that of any year prior to 1875. Both the acreage and the average annual yield of oats have doubled since 1871. Our cotton crop in 1894 was 50 per cent greater than in any year prior to 1887.  
Q. Was a decline in grain and cotton prices under such conditions inevitable? A. As inevitable as a decline in the price of clothing or furniture or books or steel rails or pins when competition in their manufacture has extended enormously.  
Q. Would free coinage help the producers of grain to a large profit under such conditions? A. Not in the least.  
Q. Why not? A. Because if the nominal price of grain were to rise through inflation of the currency the price of everything else would rise also, and the farmer would be relatively no better off than he was before.—New York Evening Post.

**Government Stamp and Value.**  
"Suppose," says "Coin's Financial School," "that congress should pass a law tomorrow authorizing the purchase of 100,000 cavalry horses of certain sizes and qualities. Horses would advance in value."  
This is one of "Coin's" Harvey's arguments to show how free coinage would raise the price of silver. It does not fit the case, because under free coinage the government would not purchase silver, but would simply stamp it and make it legal tender. Is it likely that the government stamp is going to greatly increase the value of silver? Will some of "Coin's" pupils tell how much the stamp "U. S." added to the value of this army mule?

**Where It Would Go.**  
To the warning of the true bimetalists that free silver coinage at 16 to 1 by this government alone would drive gold out of use as money and so cause a disastrous contraction shallow critics sneeringly ask, "Where would the gold go to?"  
It would go where it went during the war time—either abroad or into hiding or into vaults as a commodity for speculative gambling.  
It would go where gold has gone in every free coinage country in the world—out of sight and out of use either as currency or as the reserve for banks.  
Gold is now in general use as currency in the Pacific states. It is held by the government and by banks in all parts of the country as a reserve to sustain the circulation of greenbacks and treasury notes and to maintain the bank credits. It serves perfectly its function as money. When it goes to a premium, it will no longer do this.  
Free coinage means silver monometallism.—New York World.

**Portuguese in Africa.**  
Their Power and Influence Has Completely Passed Away.  
The first to come were the men of Portugal, then in the fresh springtime of its power, Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Storms, as he called it, in 1486; and after Vasco Da Gama, in 1497-98, had traced the southern coast as far as Sofala (a little to the south of the modern port of Beira), the Portuguese established settlements at that place, and farther to the north of it, and thence carried on a considerable trade with the natives, chiefly in gold brought down from the mines of Mashonaland. However, the unhealthiness of the flat country which lies between the coast and the interior plateau checked their projects of exploration and conquest. Individual traders, and sometimes missionaries also, penetrated far into the interior, and articles which the Portuguese must have brought to Africa, such as fragments of Indian and Chinese pottery, and even, in one or two instances, small cannon, have been found many hundreds of miles from the seaboard. But, on the whole, the Portuguese exerted little influence on the country and its inhabitants.  
The white population remained very small, and it became degraded by intermarriage with the Kafirs; for in Africa, as well as in Brazil, the Portuguese have shown little of that contempt for the native blacks, and aversion to a mixing of their blood with the latter, which has been so generally characteristic of the Dutch and the English. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the colonizing force of Portugal declined with the decline of her European power. She made no further efforts to explore, and even abandoned some of her stations on the Zambesi. She remained, however, undisturbed in her possession till a few years ago, when a question arose between her and Great Britain regarding the right to Delagoa Bay, a port harbor fit for large vessels along the whole stretch of the southeast coast south of Beira, was now generally perceived. President MacMahon, to whom as arbitrator the controversy was referred, decided in favor of Portugal. Subsequently Germany appeared as a formidable neighbor on the north, while boundary disputes arose with the British settlers who in 1890 had occupied the inland country to the west.  
Thus the Portuguese frontier, which had been very uncertain, has now become defined. It includes a vast area, but in that area the number of white men, or even of semi-civilized half-breeds, is so small that, although some fitful efforts have been made by the Mozambique Company, little or no progress in occupying or improving the country can be recorded. Portugal sends no emigrants to Africa. Her government, now hard pressed for money, cannot find the sums needed to develop her African territories, nor is there private capital in Portugal to supplement the weakness of the government. The Beira Railway and the Delagoa Bay Railway have both been built by foreign companies. Practically Portugal may be looked on as an extinct force in South Africa.—Century.

**The Race Question in South Africa.**  
Hitherto the most interesting features in the history of South Africa have been the relations to one another of the races that originally inhabited or have recently occupied it, and the most difficult problems which its future presents arise from the relations of these races. Three races are native, four are European. The cases of contact or conflict between European and aboriginal races, which have been numerous during the last four centuries, include those where the native race, though perhaps numerous, is comparatively weak, and unable to assimilate European civilization, or to thrive under European rule (a rule which has often been harsh, or even to survive in the presence of a European population occupying its country; those where Europeans have conquered a country already filled by a more or less civilized population, which is so numerous and so prolific as to maintain itself in their presence; and those in which the native race is numerous and strong enough to maintain itself in the face of Europeans, while, on the other hand, there is plenty of room left for a large European population to press in. This is what has happened in South Africa; the Dutch and English settlers do not mix their blood with that of the natives. So far as can be predicted, both whites and natives will go on increasing, but not blending. We shall presently see how grave are the problems to which this fact must in time give rise.—Century.

**The Development of St. Louis.**  
The development of St. Louis as a manufacturing city has been swift and prosperous. Great factories lie, for the most part, southward from the business center, although many of them have also spread northward. Various industries, moreover, remain within the confines of the district which is chiefly given over to office buildings, financial institutions, wholesale houses, and large retail establishments. Formerly the factories lay, for the most part, outside the circle of the factories. The building and loan associations, of which there are a great number in St. Louis, seem to have played an important part in the new housing movement, while the real estate companies, with the facilities which they have offered for the purchase of small houses on the installment plan, have, also, doubtless made it possible for thousands of mechanics and employed men of small incomes to own their own homes.—Century.

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**The Tatler.**

Mrs. Langtry is said to have a burning desire to win the Derby some day.

Winona Gilman, whose novel "Saddle and Sentiment", is much liked, earns a good income from her pen. She is the wife of Gen. Schofield and a handsome Kentucky woman.

The Princess Zuleikha, the favorite daughter of Osman Pasha, the heroic defender of Plezna, is the only woman of the Turkish race who is known to have poetical talent.

**TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.**  
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Dark blue flannel striped with a white line, and white flannel with blue line are the fashionable materials for boating dresses.

Plumes are the latest hat trimmings, and the combination of white feathers and black velvet ribbon on a colored tussan straw is the most stylish one in all the varied array of summer hats.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

The quite up to date young woman boasts of various jaunty little capes and parasols of the same material, trimmed to match and lined with the same colors.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1886.

It is well to keep our vanity in check by looking at our earlier photographs in the family album.

**In The Streets.**

A government inquiry is to take place into the system under which flax growing is practiced in Ulster, Ireland. It is believed some of the systems worked on the continent might be introduced with advantage.

Some 60,000 rostrumers carry on business in the streets of London. Their capital is supposed to be \$250,000, while they are said to do a trade during the year of \$15,000,000. The profits of this turnover are about 5,000,000.

One of the features of the season's fashions which is adapted to women of all ages is the use of transparent materials. White muslin, gauze and batiste are worn by young ladies and more fascinating than all are black grenadines flowered all over in blurred soft colors, and these are so much reduced in price that they are within the reach of a limited purse.

When shaking rugs and mats that are small enough to be done with the hands, always hold them by the middle at the sides and not at the ends, for by the later handling the corners will soon whip out and the fringe or binding to pull off.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure**  
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

If a half ounce oforris root is broken into small pieces and placed in a bottle two ounces of alcohol and a few drops be placed on a handkerchief it will give the odor of the fresh violet. The mixture should be tightly corked and allowed to stand several days, being shaken before using.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.  
When you lose flesh so rapidly that you feel dizzy from weakness you had better see a doctor at once. This sort of falling off is not the result of bicycle learning.

**WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE SAPOLIO**



"The North Pole made use of at last."  
**Battle Ax Plug**  
Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

"I like the small package of Pearlina," a lady says; "it lasts two weeks and does two washings."  
Then she admits that she has been using soap with her Pearlina. Now this is all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearlina to do the work easily and alone, you bring means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearlina, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearlina alone, just as directed, and you'll have the most thoroughly economical washing.

**Beware**  
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE!—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.  
JAMES TYLE, New York.