## REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

What the Tariff Has Done for Farmers. Senator Mills, the apostle of southern free trade, in his speech on the repeal of the Sherman bill, presented a table of wages and cost of certain articles.

which makes very interesting reading.

The showing made by the senator from Texas as to the prices of articles produced by farmers and the prices of articles consumed by them applies with double force to show the improvement in the condition of the laboring classes not engaged in agriculture. While, as stated. wages have constantly increased, the prices of articles consumed by them, including agricultural products, have greatly decreased. The

I have constructed a table which I present here for the consideration of the public. The prices of cotton, corn, wheat, bacon, lard, pork, beef, butter, cheese, and tobacco I have taken from the Statistical Abstract. These are the articles which the farmer sells. Then I have taken the articles which the far-mer buys. Some of them are from the Statistical Abstract and others from the report of the committee on finance: the freight rates are from Poor's Manual, a standard authority on railway matters. The articles which the far-mer buys are refined sugar, nails, iron, coffee, tea, sheeting, drilling, shirting, standard prints, print cloth, quinine, goblets. window glass, undershirts, ginghams, pepper, and molasses. I have also included steel rails and freight

rates. All these articles have fallen since 1873, as is shown by the table.

This table shows that from 1873 to 1891 cotton fell 53 per cent or from 18c to 10c; corn 6, wheat 30, bacon and hams 14, lard 25, pork 24, beef 27, butter 32, cheese 31, and tobacco 19. These are the articles which farmers sell. The average decline of the ten articles is 26.1 per cent between 1873 and 1891. During the same time refined sugar de-clined 50 per cent, nails 62, bar iron 51, steel rails 75. Rio coffee 11, tea 73, sheeting 48. drilling 55, shirting 45, standard prints 47, print cloth 56, quinine 89, glass goblets 70, 10x14 window glass 50, undershirts 56, ginghams 54, carpets 56, pepper 52, molasses 53.

These are the articles the farmer buys. Now, if what he buys declines at an equal ratio with what he sells he is just as well off at one time as another. But if what he buys falls more in price than what he sells he is bene-fitted. When we average the articles he buys we find that the decline is 55.4 per cent. He has been benefitted by

. These prices in the table show conclusively that the farmer has been ben-efitted by the general fall of prices, because his products would buy more in 1891 than in 1873. in 1873 cotton was worth 18.8 cents per pound, and 1,000 pounds were worth \$188, and at that time it would buy 766 gallons of that time it would buy 766 gallons of illuminating oil, or 1,620 pounds of refined sugar, or 4½ tons of pig iron, or 2 tons of bar iron, or 1½ tons of steel grails, or 3,832 pounds of nails, or 1,412 yards of sheeting, or 1,330 yards of drilling, or 970 yards of shirting, or 1,653 yards of standard prints, or 2,810 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 1,000 pounds of cotton was worth \$100 and at the prices of these same things at that time it would buy 1,428 gallons of oil. time it would buy 1.428 gallons of oil. 1.750 pounds of sugar, 5½ tons of pig iron, 2 1-3 tons of bar iron, 3 1-3 tons of steel rails, 5,322 pounds of cut nails, 1,464 yards of sheeting, 1,560 yards of drilling, 940 yards of shirting, 1,666 yards of prints, and 3,389 yards of print

With the exception of shirting, it would buy more of every other article enumerated, and the difference in that was very small. One thousand pounds would buy in 1873, 281 gallons of oil, 555 pounds of sugar, 1,28? pounds of nails, 490 yards of sheeting, 462 yards of drilling, 338 yards of shirting, 583 yards of prints, or 888 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 800 gallons of oil, 982 pounds of refined sugar, 3,010 pounds of nails, 849 yards of shirting, 933 yards of standard prints, or 1.838 yards of print cloth.

One thousand pounds of pork would cally the silver coin now known as the

One thousand pounds of pork would buy in 1873 289 gallons of oil, 571 pounds of refined sugar, 1,319 pounds of nails, 504 yards of sheeting, 475 yards of drilling, 348 yards of shirting, 600 yards of standard prints or 914 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 842 gallons of oil, 1,035 pounds of refined sugar, 3,172 pounds of nails, 863 yards of sheeting, 920 yards of drilling, 554 which might be used in such a country of sheeting, 920 yards of drilling, 554 yards of shirting, 983 yards of standard prints, or 2,000 yards of print cloth.

One thousand pounds of bacon and hams would buy, in 1872, 845 gallons of oil, 682 pounds of refined sugar, 1,554 pounds of nails, 602 yards of sheeting, 568 yards of drilling, 415 yards of shirtidg. 716 vards of standard prints, or 1.091 yards of print-cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 1,085 gallons of oil, 1,158 pounds of refined sugar, 4,086 pounds of nails, 1.111 yards of sheeting. 1.185 yards of drilling, 714 yards of shirting. 1,266 yards of standard prints, or 2,576 yards of print cloth.

One thousand pounds of butter would buy, in 1873, 779 gallons of oil, 1,539 pounds of refined sugar, 3,553 pounds of nails, 1.359 yards of sheeting, 1.281 yards of drilling, 938 yards of shirting, 1.616 yards of standard prints, or 2,461 yards of print cloth: while in 1891 it would buy 2,071 gallons of oil, 2,543 pounds of refined sugar, 7,795 pounds of nails, 2,123 yards of sheeting, 2,262 yards of drilling, 1,362 yards of shirt-ing, 2,416 yards of standard prints, or 4.915 yards of print cloth.

One thousand pounds of tobacco in 1873 would buy 413 gallons of oil, 833 pounds of sugar, 1,886 pounds of nails, 721 yards of sheeting, 680 yards of drilling, 498 yards of shirting, 808 yards of standard prints, or 1,307 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 1,243 gallons of oil, 1,526 pounds of refined sugar, 4,677 pounds of nails, 1,273 yards sheeting, 1,357 yards of drilling, 819 yards of shirting, 1,450 yards of standard prints or 2,440 yards of print cloth

ard prints, or 2,949 yards of print cloth.
One hundred bushels of corn in 1873 would buy 279 gallons of oil, 551 pounds of refined sugar, 1,273 pounds of nails, 487 yards of sheeting, 458 yards of drilling, 336 yards of shirting, 579 vards of standard prints, or 881 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 820 gallons of oil, 1,007 pounds of refined sugar, 3,086 pounds of nails, standard prints, or 1,954 yards of print

One hundred bushels of wheat in pounds of refined sugar. 2,500 pounds of nails, 1,030 yards of sheeting, 964 yards of drilling, 11 yards of shirting, other foreign vagaries.

1,225 yards of standard prints, or 1,840 yards of print cloth; while in 1891 it would buy 1,328 gal.ons of oil, 1,631 pounds of refined sugar, 5,000 pounds of nails, 1,342 yards of sheeting, 1,453 yards of drilling, 853 yards of shirting, 1,550 yards of standard prints, or 2,884 yards of print cloth. yards of print cloth.

From these figures, and may be ex-tended to other articles, it is clear and conclusive that the decline in prices has given all farm products a greater

purchasing power.

Now this makes a long article, but it is too good to loose, or to leave out any portion of his comment. To be sure, he was trying to argue against the free coinage of silver, but his facts as to wages, cost of living and the effects of a protective tariff will stand independently and justify their careful study.

True Friends of the Farmer and Labor ing Man.

In the senate. September 18, 1893, Mr. Dolph said: The men who are con-stantly endeavoring to make the agricultural and laboring classes dissatisfied with their condition, and who seek to array them against the manufacturing and wealthy classes, are not the true friends of the farmer and laboring man. There will not be in this country a general distribution of the wealth per capita. The government is never going to issue money for gratuitous distribution. There never will come a day when wealth will cease to be the roduct of labor usefully employed.
The prosperity of every class of our citizens is intimately connected with the prosperity of every other class. A blow aimed at the manufacturing classes will fall heaviest upon the agricultural and laboring classes. My sympathies are with the great army of laborers. A considerable portion of my life has been spent upon the farm and at hard manual labor. All that I have, or have accomplished, is the re-sult of hard work. I have no use for a man who despises labor and will not

All my life I have advocated those measures which I have believed to be in the interest of the masses. I at-tached myself to the republican party because it was opposed to slavery and in favor of free labor; because it was in favor of protecting American labor; in favor of providing the means of gen-eral education and making American citizen free, intelligent and independent. The republican party abolished the system of labor which tended to degrade labor in this country and has sought to dignify and protect labor. It provided homes for American citizens by the homestead law. It has sought by the protective policy to provide em-ployment for all who are willing to work. It secured to settlers the means of reaching our vast public domain and and provided them with the means of transportation of their products to market. It has, when in control of congress, been constantly legislating in the interest of the laboring man. It has reduced the number of hours in a and grasses, for the protection of fruits and vegetables and grasses from insects and blights, and for the prevention of diseases among domestic ani-mals. It has provided for meat inspection, and successfully labored to cure the introduction of our products abroad. It has provided for the improvement of waterways, and the reg-ulation and control of railroads to cheapen transportation.

In his remarks on the proposition to coin Mexican dollars at our mints re-

cally the silver coin now known as the Mexican dollar, and that coin can be used for a commercial dollar to be exported, not made a legal tender and not to be coined to an unlimited extent except for exportation, then I can see that it would give employment to prob-

as China. China contains a popula-tion, it is said, of 400,000,600, and many of them are very intelligent people They are shrewd, active people, who understand precisely the value of the dollar, and measure it to the last grain. If we can secure by a treaty stipula-tion an arrangement with Mexico, by which a dollar may be coined in our mints for exportation, then undoubtedly we should be able to give employ ment to a considerable amount of silver, we should relieve Mexico from the barden, and probably the expense, of coining that silver, and if we can send \$100,000,000 or as much as can be produced in this country to China or the eastern countries, it will tend to advance the price of silver; and there is no one who does not desire to advance the price of silver nearer and nearer to the standard of gold. I shall, therefore, vote for the resolution."

If we cannot coin Mexican dollars let us coin a trade dollar of our own, giving it the same legal tender value of our present dollar and arrange to sup-ply the nations of Asia. They all need more silver; they can absorb \$500,000 worth and help to put silver on its old plane with gold. Many of these Asiatic nations have no mints We could coin for them annually a given number of dollars to be legal tender in each country. This would help us, help them, and greatly increase the value of

silver in the world. Home Interests Neglected.

It is curreetly reported that a joint committee of the two houses of congress will soon be raised for the purpose of trying to discover a single thing the present administration has done during its fourteen months of during its fourteen months of management, to promote American interest or to bring honor to the American name at home or abroad.

Gresham Turned Down.

8800 yards of sheeting, 896 yards of drill-ing, 539 yards of shirting, 956 yards of standard prints, or 1,95f yards of print court decisions—liable to be set aside. The supreme court of the United States has, within a very short time, reversed, 1873 would buy 500 gallons of oil, 1,176 or set aside eight of Secretary Gresh-

Highest of all in leavening strength.- Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter. of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Whisky and Charity.

Two notices, framed, glazed and suspended upon the walls of a dramshop on the New canal, at St. Petersburg, close to Mme. Sassetzki's "Refuge for the Homeless," are reckoned among the curiosities of the Russian capital. They run as follows: "I exhort the gentlement who home my establishment with their who honor my establishment with their patronage to forego robbery and theft while within its precincts, not to thrash one another, and, on the whole, not to make unpleasant noises. Those who act in contravention to this warning will receive punishment in my dramshop of a sort they will experience no difficulty in feeling." The second notice affords a quaint contrast to the first: "As soon as the cold and rainy weather shall set in, five copecks will be here advanced to each needy and weary man, that he may pay for a bed whereon to rest his body." The author of these notices faithfully adheres to the text of both. If his customers misconduct themselves he lays into them with a cudgel; but any poor wretch presenting himself after 8 in the evening for assistance re-ceives the five copecks after he has ex-hibited his legitimation papers and lis-tened to a short-exhortation, read aloud to him from a religious book to him from a religious book.

Did You Ever Meet a Truly Good Man No doubt you think you have, but we'll wager a dime or so he did not have the rheumatism. If he did, he swore occasionally, and no man can be truly good who swears occasionally. Health, nerve tranquility and morality are apt to go hand in hand. Painmorality are apt to go hand in hand. Painful spasmodic diseases like rheumatism and neuralgla ruin the temper, make one morose, peevish and rebellious. This is a sad fact, but it is none the less true. Drive away the pain, moilify the temper, restore tranquility of mind in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anodyne and tonic of comprehensive range and effect. It healthfully stimulates the kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and bowels when inactive, and induces sleep and appetite. A very quieting effect, not an unnatural, stupefying one like that of an opiate, is produced by a wineglassful before retiring. It is incomparable in malarial diseases.

An old Boston merchant recently remarked:

"I've stood here on State street for forty years, and I have seen men ac-cumulate fortunes by speculation, and I've seen these fortunes disappear. I have seen men go up in worldly wealth, and go down, and I've always noticed that those persons who were content with slow gains and 6 per cent. inter-est came out ahead in the long run."

The result of the old merchant's ob servations is abundantly confirmed by the history of the trade and finance of every commercial city in the world. Strict adherence to the honorable and legitimate methods of business—sometimes slow, but always sure—is the secret of the solidity attained by almost every man, of wealth who has ac-cumulated a fortune in business and

The World's Columbian Exposition Will be of value to the world by illus trating the improvements in the me chanical arts and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in med-icinal agents, has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of

TOMMY-"What does it mean, Sissy; laying up something for a rainy day?"
Sissy—"Don't know, Tommy; 'spect it
means borrowing a friend's umbrella
and never returning it."

BEECHAM'S PULS, the certain cure for bil-ionsness and sick headache, are pleasantly coated and nice to take. Price, 25 cents.

IF Samson had but possessed the shrewdness of a bald-headed man, he never would have suffered shame and defeat by having his hair cut.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask you
druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A CALIFORNIAN'S matrimonial advertisement winds up as follows: "Fortune no object, but should require the gal's relations to deposit \$1,500 with me as a security for her good behavior."

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale neap. Apply to or address, H. C. Akin, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Ill humer is but the inward feeling of our own want of merit.—Oceehe.

EVERY farmer, says the Country Gentleman, has noticed that about the time of wheat harvest, if the fowls are allowed the run of the fields and barnallowed the run of the fields and barnyards, there is a material ingrease in the egg supply. I think the second fact is the natural result of the first. I have fed corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, and sunflower seeds, and have found nothing equal to whole wheat as food for fowls. For young chicks it seems especially adapted. After two or three days of feeding on soft food the young chickens will pick up the whole wheat quite greedily, and will thrive on it as on nothing else. Growing chickens have a large demand for lime, and especially bone material, and this is more nearly supplied in whole wheat than in any other grain. If wheat were \$2 per bushel it would still be the cheapest food for young chicks. Farmers can, however, economize by feeding wheat screenings and damaged wheat, which, though unsalable, is nearly as good for chicken feed.

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures everyone that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER.-The following recipe from the Country Gentleman shows the efficacy of the Gentleman shows the efficacy of the sulphur cure: The forcign journals quite generally notice the successful treatment of scarlet fever by Dr. H. Pigeon, by the use of sulphur. It appears that all the cases in which he employed this remedy were well marked, and the epidermis on the arms in each case came away like the skin of a snake. The patient was thoroughly anointed twice daily with sulphur ointment, and five or ten grains of sulphur given in a five or ten grains of sulphur given in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned twice daily on coals on a shovel to fill the room with the fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Dr. Pigeon asserts that, under his mode of treat-ment, each case improved immediately. and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure
Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumition. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cts., 50 cts. & \$1.00.

Japanese Breaches of Promise.

After a Japanese lover has proven false to his vows, the deserted maiden rises early in the morning, and dons a white robe and high sandals or clogs. Her coif is a metal tripod, in which are thrust three lighted candles; around her neck she hangs a mirror, which falls apon her bosom; in her hand she carries a small straw figure—the effigy of her faithless lover—and in her right hand she carries a hammer and nail, with which she nails into one of the sacred trees that surround the shrine. Then she prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her petition be heard she will herself pull out the nails

Why Chinamen Never Naturalize.

The penal code of China contains a provision which is correctly translated as follows:

as follows:

"All persons renouncing their country and allegiance or devising the means thereof shall be beheaded, and in the punishment of this offense no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories. The property of all such criminals shall be confiscated and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of state.

"The parents, grandparents, brothers and grandchildren of such criminals, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of 2,600 leagues. All those who purposely conceal or connive at this crime shall be strangled. Those who inform against criminals of this class shall be rewarded with the whole of their property.

"It the crime is contrived but not executed, the principals are to be strangled and the accessories punished with blows and bunishment."

This provision, which has only lately become known avalairs why Lohn has

banishment."

This provision, which has only lately become known, explains why John has no particular desire to naturalize, cut off his queue and become a real. "Melican man." The law-maker who devised it conferred a more incalculable blessing or California than any Causesian. conferred a more incalculable blessing on California than any Caucasian in the State has ever done or ever will do. John may Christianize (four or five cent-uries hence), but he will be in no haste to naturalize while that section of the penal code of his native land remains unchanged .- San Francisco Chronicle.

A CALIFORNIAN'S matrimonial advertisement winds up as follows: "Fortune no object, but should require the gal's relations to deposit \$1,500 with me as security for her good behavior." Unilly the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals W. BAKER & CO.S BreakfastCocoa

Sold by Grorers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorohester, Mass.

FREE! Madam's FACE BLEACE

ELYS CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH



If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to tied Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of

Then she prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her petition be heard she will herself pull out the nails which offend the god by wounding the mystic tree. Night after night she comes to the shrine, and each night she strikes in two mcre nails, believing that every nail will shorten her lover's life, for the god, to save his tree, will surely strike him dead. It is a curious illustration of the deep hold superstition yet has on the Japanese mind.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparallelled.

Is A Brass Vessel Safe for Cooking In?—A brass kettle may be used for cooking with safety, if thoroughly well scoured before being used. The scouring should be done with fine bath brick, and afterward with hot water. No acids, such as vinegar, should be used in cooking in a brass kettle. When the kettle is done with for the time, it should be scoured and put away in a dry place, where it will always be ready for use after simple washing.

Hegeman's Camphor fee with Glycerine. Currest happed Hambanafaec, Feder or Sore Feet, Chilbiains, Files, &c. C.G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

In 1860 RS OIL IS THE KING-GLIRE OVER ALL.

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pieasant Pellets, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the discase released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 155 to 160 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years me of my improved appearance, say I look younger than I did six ago when I was married. I am now eight years old, and stronger, and better health than I have ever done in my life."

Yours truly,

Thousands bear testimony, in equally streems, to the efficacy of this wonderful redy in curing the most obstinate diseases, rouses every organ into healthy action, pies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, a through it, cleanses and renews the wh fies, vitalizes and enriches the ble through it, cleanses and renews to system. All blood, skin, and scalp from a common blotch, or erupti worst scrofula are cured by it. Find the salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, buncles, goitre, or thick neck, and glands and swellings, it is an uremedy. Virulent, contagious, blo is robbed of its terrors by the "D and by its persevering use the mountain statement of the same statement."

is robbed of its terrors by the "Discovery" and by its persevering use the most tailed system renovated and built up aness.

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Joint Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Sores," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

ST. JAGOBS OIL IS THE KING-GURE OVER ALL. IT HAS NO EQUAL, NO SUPERIOR.



'My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child.

-J. J. McGoldrick, Bean Station, Tenn. "MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. have the healthiest child I ever saw.—Mrs. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

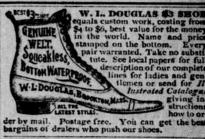
Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Albata, Ga. Sold by All Druggists.



Crea lass, Add Mfg

ENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims to Principal Extender U.S. Pension Bureau.

W. N. U., Omaha-19, 1894. when Answering Auvertisements ainuly Mention this Paper.



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6eo. Boyer. McCoy & Co.

