

PROPERTY PICTURES.

DEMOCRATIC TIMES PROLIFIC OF THEM.

houses, Cozy Armies and General Protection the Fruit of Democratic Prices Going Down All Along Line.

than a month ago the barley prices of the United States and those of London that two cargoes of Russian barley had been sold at Odessa for export to New York. This, of course, is the direct result of the first step toward free trade and democratic protection for the benefit of foreign producers.

Under the tariff act of 1883 the value of foreign barley imported into this country was 21.56 per cent ad valorem. This being insufficient to afford protection to the American farmer.

A Free-Trade Monument



A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

Scene in New York—Corner Seventh and 12 1/2 Street—Grocer Cleveland's Store, January 31, 1894.

—From AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

The duty was increased to 64.68 per cent under the McKinley tariff. How much more benefited our farmers by the McKinley tariff, our imports of barley in the following official figures:

Imports of Barley.	Bushels.	Value.
Ending June 30.	8,596,133	\$5,922,144
1889.	9,986,507	6,522,002
1890.	10,197,115	7,177,887
1891.	10,855,594	6,173,208
1892.	10,831,461	8,076,082
1893.	11,308,414	7,738,888
1894.	11,332,545	5,629,849
1895.	5,073,738	3,232,593
1896.	3,146,328	1,502,040
1897.	1,970,729	921,605

It can here be seen that under the more protective tariff afforded the American farmer by the McKinley tariff, our imports of barley have fallen off from eleven million bushels in 1889 and in 1890 to less than two million bushels in 1893. Where we paid an average of \$6,750,000 a year from 1884 to 1890 to foreign farmers for foreign barley, we have paid less than \$2,000,000 a year since the time of McKinley's protection and less than \$1,000,000 last year.

Comparing our imports of foreign barley for 1893 with those of 1888, the gain to American farmers was more than \$7,000,000 in this one year alone. It is evident that protection on barley was a good thing for American farmers. The free trade party thought that was too good a thing and feared that our farmers might get too rich, as with the sugar trust, perhaps. It is therefore the policy of the democratic congress to grind the farmer down and keep him poor, so the duty on barley was reduced from the McKinley rate of 64.68 per cent down to 30 per cent ad valorem by the Gorman bill. This is a deduction of 53.62 per cent, and it could have been more if the Wilson bill had become law, because the Wil-

"Tariff Reform."



son bill proposed a duty of only 25 per cent ad valorem. Since we are to have imports of Russian barley into the United States it is well for farmers to learn a few facts concerning this new competition that they must meet. The total average crop of Russia amounts to 135,000,000 bushels, as compared with an average crop of 60,000,000 bushels in the United States. During a period of seven years, 1886-1890, Russia exported 1,000,000 bushels of barley to other countries, this being 15 per cent of all Russia's exports of cereals. The only recent official report upon

Russian crops has the following information that is of extreme interest to American farmers:

"Notwithstanding the comparatively small yield per acre and the great variations in the harvests from year to year, Russia, in the export of all breadstuffs, has gained the foremost position among countries placing their grain supplies upon the world's market, yielding to the United States only in respect to the export of wheat and maize."

As Russia "has gained the foremost position among countries placing their grain supplies upon the world's market," and particularly so of barley, it is evident that the value of Russian barley does much to regulate the price of barley in the world's markets that are not protected; hence it is interesting to study the value of Russian barley.

During a period of seven years, 1881-1887, the average export value of Russian barley was 35 cents per bushel at port of shipment. The Gorman tariff rate of 30 per cent ad valorem will add 10 1/2 cents per bushel to this price, making 45 1/2 cents, to which must also be added 4 cents per bushel for freight and insurance, making the total cost of Russian barley, laid down in New York, to be 49 1/2 or 50 cents per bushel.

It may be considered that the future value of barley in the New York market will be about 50 cents per bushel, as compared with an average price of 60 to 70 cents per bushel during 1891-1893, when McKinley protection was in uninterrupted operation. The American farmer must prepare himself for this new value of barley in New York, deducting freight from the farm and commissions, so as to arrive at the new farm price. The American farmer will appreciate the loss as his contribution to a valuable "object lesson" in free trade. He will also remember that this is but the first step toward free trade, and that the democratic leaders have promised to make the tariff rates still lower, and consequently to still further cheapen the farm value of American barley.

Cotton Needs Protection.

In the fiscal year of 1893 our exports of raw cotton were 4,401,524 bales, or 2,204,131,711 pounds, of the value of \$187,012,689, or 8,484 cents per pound. In the same year the imports for consumption were of raw cotton 43,330,286 pounds of the custom house value of \$4,686,439, manufactured cotton goods of the custom house value of \$19,031,638, of flax and its manufactures, \$30,679,240. All these foreign products should have been excluded by a tariff sufficiently protective for the purpose; all the needed cotton and flax and manufactures of both should have been produced in our own country.

Of Course It Will.

The woolen, the textile, the Sheffield, the Birmingham, and some other of our representative industries are anticipating increased American orders, and the return of prosperity to these trades will show itself in greater activity among the iron and steel trades. Welsh tin plate, moreover, is greatly advantaged by the new tariff, and the return of settled conditions of trade in the United States also is calculated to help on the revival which has already commenced.—Colliery Guardian of England.



Its "Inspiring Confidence."

The democratic party is the only party that has given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home.—Democratic Platform, Chicago, 1892.

An instance of its "inspiring confidence at home" can be found in the withdrawal of Mr. Harold M. Sewall of Maine from the democratic party.

Aluminum Boats.

An aluminum torpedo boat, built by Yarrow for the French government, has just had a trial on the Thames. The boat is 60 feet long, 9 feet 3 inches beam and weighs, with the water in its boilers, 9 tons 8 hundred weight, the hull alone weighing just 2 tons. The material used was an alloy of 92 per cent of aluminum and 6 per cent of copper. A striking result obtained from using the lighter metal was a gain of three and one half knots over the steel boat of the same model; the aluminum boat making twenty and one half knots; but it was also made possible to use thicker scantling, which stiffened the boat so that the vibration was not appreciable. The boat is easier to lift, and more buoyant in the water. The cost of the metal was over £1,000, or twice as much as a steel boat of the same model.

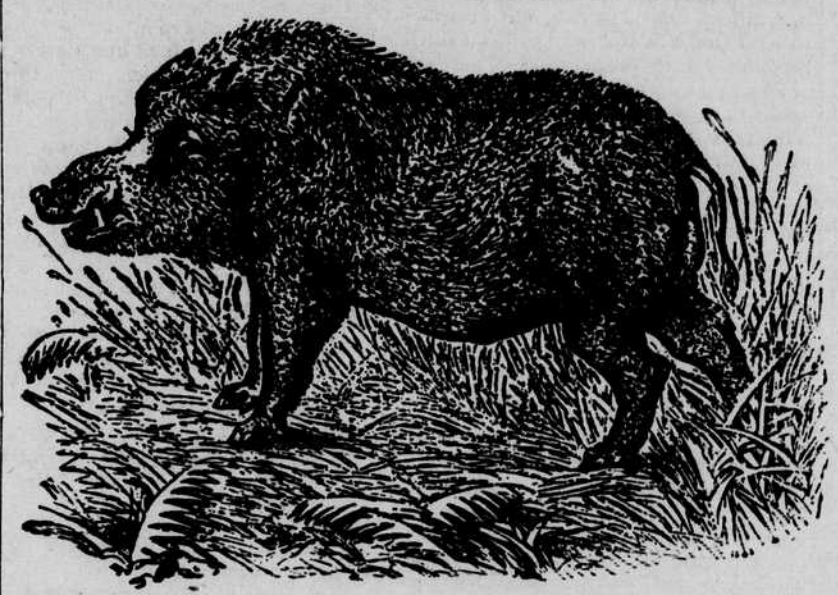
The Alaska Indians in the absence of suitable birch make their canoes of spruce bark. A measured section of bark is first peeled from the tree after it has been ringed at both ends and scored longitudinally. The ends are then doubled and sewed with roots, and a suitable gunwale and frame of willow are fitted and sewed to the bark. Two Indians can build one canoe in a day.

Feeding Milk to Pigs.

Small pigs may be reared for not more than two cents a pound in the clover field, with the skimmed milk and a little bran in it, says Colman's Rural World. It will do no harm if the milk is a little sour, but if so sour that it smells offensively it is not fit even for a pig. If the milk is kept in a barrel, to which the offensive name of swill is given, it is not fit for use, for it is not wholesome. It is better to mix the bran with the milk, skimmed, still sweet, if possible, and feed it immediately. For if bran is added to the milk in a condition of incipient sourness, it will produce rapid fermentation and considerably reduce the value of the food, besides making it injuriously unwholesome. The excess of acid produces indigestion, which is the cause of that disease of the swine, especially of the young animals, which is popularly called black teeth. This is not a disease of the teeth, as is supposed, but the result of the corroding products of a sour stomach. There is more profit in a lot of young pigs fed properly in this way than in any other farm product. The milk is without countable value for any other use, and is a waste, while the clover costs but little, and its whole value is returned in the manure left by the pigs, and due to the elements of fertility left in the milk. This, too, is a way of making money from the atmosphere, for the fat takes nothing from the soil, and is made up solely of atmospheric matter, and thus the soil is enriched, while the farmer gets all that is possible from the land without any cost. A small quantity of the soft corn at the gathering of this crop will finish the pigs in a handsome manner.

The Wild Boar.

Some writers on swine believe that most of the present breeds of swine come from the wild boar, an illustration of which is given in connection with this article. Domestication and crossing have greatly modified this animal, and the time needed to mature has been greatly reduced. The observation has been made that when swine, even after long domestication, are compelled to run at large and hunt their food, after a few generations, they greatly change toward the old types. They become good travelers, long legged, and if they have to burrow for their food, become long snouted. Comparing our modern breeds with the old wild hog, we can but realize how great



THE WILD BOAR.

utility there is in the science of breeding. The old boar had a large tusk, a long snout, and a much larger head in proportion to the rest of the body, than is the case with our boar of to-day. His ears were small and pointed upwards, and these were generally black at maturity. His growth was not attained until he was about 6 years of age, and the duration of his life was supposed to be about thirty years. The sow had but one litter per year, and this was usually composed of only five or six pigs. They were suckled for three or four months before being weaned, and followed the sow about for about three years till large enough to protect themselves. It was common for a single sow to be followed by three litters of different ages.

EARLY FARMING IN UTAH.

To the newcomer the mountains towering from 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the ocean level, with snow mantled winter lingering on their crests, sending down cool, refreshing breezes at night to the parched plains below, are ever attractive. They become huge magnets that hold him at their feet. When Brigham Young yielded to their magnetism he did well to limit the holdings of his followers to a unit of twenty acres per man. The prosperity of the community was due to the small plots of ground highly cultivated. It was this that made a success of irrigation on the three rivers emptying into Salt Lake, the Bear, Weber, and Jordan. Irrigation in Utah, so far as it is ever seen by the average tourist, is confined to the tracts along these three rivers, for they embrace the life and vitality of Utah. In this district are Ogden, Salt Lake city, and the towns around Utah lake; here are found the agricultural college, the great sugar beet factory, and the host of smaller industries that have given Utah a world-wide reputation. There are many small districts redeemed by canals and ditches, especially in the southern portion of the territory, but they are off from the main line of travel and seldom seen by the visitor.—Ex.

WHERE POTATOES CAN'T BE BOILED.—When the barometer stands at thirty inches sea level, showing an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, the boiling point of water

is 212 degrees Fahrenheit. When part of this pressure is removed by ascending to higher levels, water will boil before coming to a heat of 212 degrees, or if a descent is made into a valley below the level of the sea the boiling point will rise accordingly. Thus it is plain to see that in highly elevated regions, where there is less atmospheric pressure upon the water, the boiling point is much lower than at sea level—in other words, it will boil before it is sufficiently heated to cook potatoes, beans, etc. An elevation of but 510 feet makes a diminution of but one degree in the boiling point. At the City of Mexico, where the elevation is 7,471 feet above sea level, water will boil at 198 1/2 degrees; at Quito, which is 9,541 feet, the boiling point is reached at 194 degrees. It will be seen, therefore, that boiling water is not always equally hot. At the places mentioned, and in several localities in our country, many articles of food can not be cooked at all by boiling, or, if they can, it takes several hours, where a few minutes should suffice.—St. Louis Republic.

Irrigation and Fruit Shrinkage.

A California fruit company has been investigating the effect of irrigation on fruit as regards its shrinkage when it is dried. They found rather unexpectedly that the irrigated fruit had less shrinkage, and was therefore worth more in its green state than fruit grown without irrigation. The conclusion is that the greater amount of water in the soil enabled the roots to take up more mineral matter. It also made a more vigorous growth of leaves, and through these the air contributed a greater proportion of saccharine pulp than was possible with the poorer foliage on trees that had a deficient supply of water.—Ex.

Surplus Stock.

In all flocks of poultry there are more or less stock to be sold as market poultry such as hens and males over 2 years old; also the culls picked out from the chicks raised the past spring. And during the present is the time to get all such stock into the market, as prices generally get lower after game makes its appearance. This is also the month to purchase cockerels for new blood next spring, as they can be bought for a half less now than they can next spring. There is also the advantage in having a larger number to select from. If you buy now you take your choice.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Vintage of France.

Returns of the French vintage of 1894, just received, report a yield of 30,000,000 hectoliters (600,000,000 gallons), only three-fifths of the yield of 1893, while the qualities of the red wines is apt to be inferior, owing to a cool summer and a very late vintage. The best vintage in France this year has been in Champagne. There is no fear of immediate scarcity of good French wine, however, as the last seven years (1887 to 1893) have been rich years both for quantity and quality, and the storehouses are full of ripening wine. For 1894 the yield of the leading Bordeaux vineyards is as follows: Medoc, 1,000 hogheads of forty-eight gallons; Chateau Lafitte, 700 hogheads; Mouton Rothschild, 550; Cos d'Estournel, 600, and Pontet Canet, 900.

You Deserve a Good Shaking.

And chills and fever will give it if you don't take defensive measures to escape the periodic scourge in a region where it is prevalent. The best safeguard and remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is free from any objections applicable to quinine, and is infinitely more effectual. Wherever on this continent and in the tropics malarial complaints are most prevalent and general, the Bitters is the recognized specific and preventive. It does not irritate, but eradicates chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake. For rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, for constipation, biliousness and nerve inquietude, it is of the greatest efficacy, and the unsolicited testimony in its behalf of eminent medical men leave no reasonable doubt that it is one of the most reliable family medicines in existence. Use it continually, and not by fits and starts.

He Explained.

Two strangers in a first class railway carriage have got into somewhat friendly conversation. The windows have just been let down on account of the closeness of the day, and the desultory chatter is consequently turned to the subject of ventilation. "I make it," says one of the two, "I make it an invariable practice to advise people to sleep with their bedroom window open all the year round." "Ha, ha!" laughed the other. "I perceive that you are a doctor." "Not at all," was the confidential reply. "To tell you the truth, strictly between ourselves, I am—a burglar."—Tit-Bits.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Syllogistic.

Forty years since "Porte Crayon" was down on Albermarle sound and told a native that there were men with mouths eight inches wide. The native declared that was a fish story. Porte reproved him for his incredulity and pointed out that deductions from down facts proved this statement. "We know," he said, "that oysters must be eaten whole. We know that there are oysters eight inches across the minor dimension. Therefore there must be mouths eight inches wide to take them in, or the beautiful chain of harmony in the universe is broken."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Good Investment for 1895.

Every one appreciates good value. The Youth's Companion for 1895 offers the largest amount of entertaining and instructive reading for \$1.75 a year's subscription. The prospectus for the next volume presents an irresistible array of stories, articles on travel, health, science, etc. of famous people, and a great variety of wholesome reading for all the family. To new subscribers the Companion will be sent free until January 1, 1895, and a year from that date, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double holiday number. It comes every week, at a cost of \$1.75 a year. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

We are never so strong as when we are thankful.

The daily receipts of Chicago saloons are estimated to be \$192,500.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gives immediate relief, allays inflammation, restores taste and smell, heals the sores and cures the disease.

In proportion as people love they become unselfish.

Milk. It is strange that with all the scientific tests applied to milk suspicion there is no recognized standard of the purity of milk. Science cannot as yet distinguish the difference between watery milk from a poor cow and good milk adulterated with water. The cheap grades of condensed milk are generally skimmilk, and even the best is not as nutritious as fresh milk.—Pomona.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant favor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results will follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

Qualified Forgiveness.

"You ought to have been at the prayer meeting last night," said Deacon Sobers. "Bill Abernford got up and told how he had forgiven you for that holl you sold him." "Oh, yes!" said Deacon Podberry. "His forgiveme all right enough, but all the same he ain't paid for the holl."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

When the heart speaks the whole man will say amen.

There is nothing more cowardly than being afraid of the truth.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

There are men who like to speak well of others—a tombstone.

98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, and other preparations of hypophosphites and such like palliatives. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

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