

GRAND OLD PARTY.

THE CANADIANS ARE IMMENSELY PLEASED.

Over the British Feature of the Wilson-Gorman Law—Dangerous Heresies Among Democrats—A Bimetallist the Man—In 1897.

The Canadians are happy. They have got just what they want. They are better off than they ever loved to be. The best they ever had for was a reciprocity, but now our Wilson revenue bill has not only destroyed our own revenue, but made free trade or allowed Canada to keep on a tariff against the states higher than our own tariff against them.

The Canadians used to pay us a tariff on buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, wheat, hops, sheep, and finished lumber, when brought across the river at Ogdensburg. They paid \$200,000 a year into the Ogdensburg custom house. They paid this tariff themselves. When we put the tariff on sheep, cattle and eggs they went down just that tariff off in Canada. When we took the tariff off they went up again in Canada. There is not a resident from Niagara Falls to Quebec, on either side, who doesn't say so.

Yesterday to settle this question officially, for all the politicians in so about it, I called at the Ogdensburg custom house, says the Montreal correspondent of the New York Sun. The collector was very kind to me, and his obliging and gentlemanly clerks gave all the information I wanted.

"How much money was received by this custom house from the Canadians during the month of January, 1897?" I asked.

The clerk referred to the books and said: "Just \$22,439, and we took in \$25,415 in April, \$24,031 in May, \$23,401 in October, and \$30,837 in November."

"Why did you receive so much in November?" I asked.

"Well, the Canadians paid \$11,000 on eggs and \$13,500 on horses, and sheep, barley, etc., made the rest."

"Now," I asked, "what were the receipts under the Wilson bill for November, 1895?"

The clerk looked at the book and said: "Just \$7,337 for January, \$6,174 for February, \$7,156 for March, and \$7,816 for April."

"So we have lost in revenue in this one custom house," I said, "from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a month?"

The clerk was silent.

"How much Canadian wool came in under the Wilson bill in January, 1895?" I asked.

"Under the free-wool tariff," said the clerk, "106,643 pounds, worth \$22,523, came in free."

"And we got no duty at all?"

"Not a cent."

"How about dressed lumber?" I asked.

"Well, 4,598,844 feet came in free during January, 1894."

"And this used to pay a tariff under the McKinley bill?"

"Why, of course. Raw logs with the bark on came free then, but dressed lumber paid."

"So our American saw mills have gone to Canada, where they have cheaper labor?" I remarked.

The polite clerk was annoyed but silent.

"Now," I continued, "I see Canadian wheat, sheep, and other raw material come to us free. Do they charge a tariff on similar stuff from the states?"

"Why, yes; they put a tariff of \$4 a barrel on pork, lard, hams, and bacon, and two cents on Chicago fresh beef. That is to protect their farmers."

"I see all the dramatic companies are complaining that they can ship no advertising paper to Canada. They say that the Canadian tariff is higher than ours," I remarked.

"Yes, the Canadians charge 15 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem on all printed matter. This is about 100 per cent. The United States tariff against Canadian printing is 25 per cent."

"This is why few American dramatic companies are going to Canada, I suppose?"

"Well, it seems that Canada has got the advantage of us on pork, meat, and books," said the clerk; "yes, and cotton cloth, too, for Canada puts 2 cents a yard on it." And then the customs official was silent again.

The fact is we are presenting Canada with \$15,000 or \$20,000 a month at this one little custom house, or about \$10,000,000 a year in the custom houses from Halifax to Vancouver, and getting discriminating tariff in return. And now we are trying to make up for the foolishness of the Wilson bill by taxing the incomes of our own citizens!

Free Milk from Canada.

It is true that we did not import much fresh milk from Canada under the McKinley tariff, but the protection of 5 cents per gallon to our farmers prevented the foreign farmers from supplying some of our markets. The free trade tariff now admits foreign milk free of duty, and all along the Canadian border we may look for more or less Canadian milk coming into the United States. Every quart of this foreign milk will take the place of a quart of American milk. Those American farmers who live nearest to Canada will be deprived of a part of their market and must sell their milk further south in competition with other American farmers, and they all know that they get precious little for their milk as it is.

Their Fences Are Beyond Repair.

Whenever a prominent republican goes east, west or south this year everybody suspects him of repairing presidential fences. Leading democrats wander the country over and nobody suspects them of any such motive. The explanation is so self-evident that to state it would be a reflection on the reader's intelligence.

The Party of the Hour.

Conceding the dominant importance of the remonetization of silver, there is no need of a third party. The republican party is firmly pledged to bimetallism. The surest and speediest way to return to bimetallism is through the return to power of the republican party.—San Francisco Call.

A Bimetallist the Man.

There is more or less discussion in eastern papers over the possible presidential candidates of next year. It is a little early to begin that, for many

changes may occur between this time and the meeting of the nominating conventions. But we may say that no candidate on the republican ticket will be acceptable to the west who is not wholly in favor of bimetallism. The republican party cannot regain its hold upon the western vote without coming out clearly and definitely in favor of an American policy on the money question. The democratic party is controlled by New York influences and the republican party must show itself to be free from those influences.—Denver Republican.

SHUTTING OUT OUR CATTLE.

As was expected by those who know the real animus of the movement to exclude American cattle from France the government of that country refuses to make any satisfactory reply to the official protest by this country against the exclusion. A letter from Paris to the Philadelphia Press by a well known French-American says no disguise is made there of the fact that the ruling out was not done because of any disease discovered among American cattle, but that the discrimination was made to satisfy the cattle growers of France, who demanded more protection. But the thing was overdone. If the decree had ruled out the cattle of other countries besides the United States the action would have been consistent and given no ground of complaint that our cattle were especially discriminated against. The terms of the decree are unwise in the further particular that the parts of France from which came the protests are those which produce large quantities of wine and sugar. France has increased the duties on our wheat and flour and prohibited the importation of our cattle, and this is return for the favors shown by our new tariff bill to her products. Surely President Cleveland would be justified in retaliating, as recommended by the secretary of agriculture, and no one either at home or abroad could find fault with him for doing so. Yet it is said there is no prospect that he will interfere. One cattle now are excluded from France, Belgium, Germany and Denmark, and all of them that go to England have to be slaughtered within twenty-four hours of their arrival. There are no indications that any of these restrictions will be removed. On the contrary, there are no indications that any of these restrictions will be removed. On the contrary, they are likely to be increased. The German government has intimated an intention to augment the bounty on sugar exported, thus offsetting the discrimination of one-tenth of a cent in our tariff against bounty-paid sugar. If it does this it can keep on excluding American products and add to the list, while other nations can follow the example if they do not fear such retaliation by the United States as it would be proper and dignified to make. The situation is pitifully annoying and all the more so as it has been brought about by democratic policies professed to be followed with the express object of increasing our commerce with other countries.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The farmers of the United States should put on their thinking caps, and study the following statistics: During the seven months ending with January, our exports of breadstuffs were valued at \$66,809,534, a decrease of \$45,000,000. The value of our exports of wheat declined from \$43,887,768 to \$26,997,136, of our corn from \$18,033,867 to \$5,216,591, and of our wheat flour from \$43,556,200 to \$31,878,933. That is the way the democracy is carrying out its promise to obtain "the markets of the world" for our farmers.—Toledo Blade.

HARD LINES ON FARMERS.

There is a large agricultural district around Kent City, Mich., where the farmers are nearly all interested in and keepers of sheep. They are all very much discouraged. Market lambs which two years ago sold readily for \$3 at the farm now cannot be sold for more than \$1.75, while the farmers have ceased to depend on their wool at all. With scarcely an exception every flock in this vicinity is for sale. Sheep will be scarcely animals in Michigan if the present system of free wool is continued.

MUM CANDIDATES.

The Democratic Pittsburg Post, which has been surveying the situation somewhat thoughtfully, concludes that "the democrats have no loud-mouthed candidates for the presidential nomination next year." The only ones in sight are mum candidates, and the oldest inhabitant can not remember a time when they were so scarce and mum as at present. There isn't even a loud-mouthed barrel in the whole camp.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

For the third time President Cleveland appointed a man by the name of Tinsley as postmaster at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. One would think that two rejections by the United States senate should satisfy the President that the advice and consent of that body cannot be secured in favor of Mr. Tinsley, but Mr. Cleveland is a very peculiar man and the senate does not amount to much in his estimation.—Denver Republican.

THAT IS, IN 1897.

Minister Thurston's unforgivable offense in the eyes of our present administration was his advocacy of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and not any infraction of the rules of diplomatic intercourse. Mr. Thurston may be persona non grata to a vast majority of the American people, and Hawaii will be annexed as soon as we can get rid of Cleveland, Gresham et al.

WHY WE HAVE FREE WOOL.

Dinis—Phwat do yez tholnk, Mike? Wilson has bin to London and Grover, Wilson & Co., 'av bin th' biggest buyers at th' London wool sales.

Mike—An' phwat does they want wid English wool?

Dinis—To pull over th' eyes av th' voters before election.

"PHWAT'S THIS?"

Pat—Phwat's this sugar trust they do be talkin' about, Dinis?

Dinis—It's th' consarn that puts up th' 'boodle to elict dimycrat Prsidents an' 'congressmen, an' thrusts thim to pay it back wid usury.

ENTIRELY ACCEPTABLE.

Nationally and locally the republican party is profiting immensely by the stupidity of its adversaries. The situation is not brilliant, but it is entirely acceptable.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

KANSAS AND IRRIGATION.

At least one of the western states has decided to find out what are the possibilities of irrigation. Kansas has passed a law creating a board of irrigation survey and experiments. The sum of \$30,000 per annum is appropriated to carry on the work. The scope of the work is shown in Sec. 5, which reads as follows:

In order that there may be made a practical test of the water supply on the uplands of western Kansas for irrigation purposes, said board shall cause to be constructed twenty irrigation wells and pumping stations or more if possible under this appropriation, not more than one of which shall be located in the same county, which shall be constructed and operated under the direction of said board in such manner that correct data of the depth of wells, quantity of water supply, kinds of pumps and power employed, and the capacity of each of said wells, and said board are hereby empowered to make a practical test of the so-called underflow water for the purpose of utilizing said underflow water for irrigation purposes, to make a full and complete examination of said underflow as they may be enabled to do with the means placed at their command to demonstrate the best method of raising water to the surface, and storing it for irrigation purposes, making as full and complete reports of their investigations in detail, method and systems employed, extent of flow of water supply thus secured, the availability of such water supply to be utilized; also to make observations, measurements and experiments to determine the quantity of water flowing annually in the streams west of the 98th meridian, and the amount of run-off or surface water and the practicability of storing the same for irrigation purposes in irrigating large areas and the probable cost per acre for such water supply and the extent to which it may be utilized; Provided, that no money shall be expended for the purchase of land, erection of permanent buildings or experimental farming.

GROWING PEANUTS.

Most of the people think that peanuts cannot be grown in the north, but this is a mistake, as they will mature a crop as far north as northern Wisconsin if the soil is suitable and the planting is done early, writes Frank Deane in Farm News. The early varieties mature in about five months from planting. I prefer for garden purposes the small Spanish sort, as they mature early, are of finer flavor than the large Virginia nuts, and may be planted closer. I am not describing how to grow them as a field crop now, though there are large parts of southern Illinois and of the section in that latitude where they would make a profitable crop. To grow four or five rods of them is not hard and the nuts will be found to be very nice to have through the winter.

The ground should be plowed five inches deep at least and made very fine. The soil should be of such texture that it does not bake, for the peanut has the peculiar property of blooming above the surface and then the flower spike turns into the ground and the nut grows beneath the surface. If the surface is hard the spike cannot penetrate it and dies in a few hours. Soil that has a considerable proportion of sand is best and lime is necessary to a good crop. For five rods of ground a bushel of air-slacked lime is about the proper quantity, and if this is sown after plowing it will become thoroughly mixed with the soil by the work of sowing it and will be ready for the use of the plant. Wood ashes are good fertilizers and superphosphates show results when used on peanuts.

For a garden plot the rows need not be more than thirty inches apart and the seeds may be planted eighteen inches apart in the rows, one kernel in a place for the larger sorts and two if Spanish nuts are planted.

The seeds must be taken from the shells before planting, but the kernels must not be broken. Plant about the same time that corn is planted and about the same depth. Keep the surface stirred and free from weeds and when the plants begin to bloom see to it that the soil about the plant is loose.

TURPENTINE FARMS.

The above reference to "turpentine farms" may not be understood at the north. In south Georgia and Alabama a few years ago was found one of the largest pine forests on the continent. It is now cut up by thousands of what are known as turpentine farms. A tract of from 500 to 5,000 acres is taken up by purchase or entry. The first investments and improvements are in the way of stills for the manufacture of turpentine, resin, pitch, and other by-products. During winter a squad of axmen is sent out to box the pine trees. The box is cut three to four inches deep, in cup form, and extends from one-third to half way around the tree. The gum begins to run into the boxes in February and is gathered from day to day as the cups fill. When the first boxing begins to flow freely the new wood above is hewn off, giving a new flow. This is repeated until the cut surface extends upward from two to four feet. The next season the cupping is made on the other side of the tree. This exhausts the supply and the third season the logs are cut for lumber.

That is the program with the thousands of combined turpentine, resin, pitch, and lumber plants. But hundreds of turpentine stills are run by those who tap the trees in a way to keep up life in the trees for a number of years. Over millions of acres we see the cut-off lands where only the worthless trees are left and we rarely see a pine tree that has not been half killed or wholly killed by the turpentine men. During the few past years the main supply of what is known as "naval supplies" have come from this great pine forest. Indeed the supply has exceeded the demand and prices

have run down to near the cost of production. The goose that has been laying the golden eggs will soon be dead. Perhaps no great forest of the world has been so rapidly destroyed and the intelligent owners of orange orchards in Florida do not hesitate to say that the unprecedented freeze of this winter is to a large extent due to the destruction of this protective belt on the north.

GIANT FLOWERS OF SUMATRA.

One of the most remarkable discoveries, sensational in every particular, comes from Sumatra. Some years ago several botanists were traveling through the country in search of new things in plant life, when the natives told them of a gigantic flower, describing in such weird terms that at first they did not believe the account, but one day, Dr. Arnold, one of the party, came upon the wonder, says the North-western Christian Advocate. He was not only amazed, but dumfounded, the strange object that met his eye making a profound impression upon him. Later he said: "To tell the truth, had I been alone and there had been no witnesses, I should, I think, have been fearful of mentioning the dimensions of this flower, so much does it exceed every flower I had ever seen or heard of." Passing from the bush to some trees, the discoverer was confronted by a gigantic flower, apparently growing alone without leaves or verdure, from the ground. The petals, five in number, were thick and fleshy, over an inch in thickness, while the center presented the appearance of a bowl, from which projected curious spikes. The entire flower was near four feet across; each petal weighed almost three pounds and the entire flower, if it could have been held up, would have entirely concealed the person holding it. The flower weighed, in some specimens, twenty-five or thirty pounds. The nectary alone could catch and hold twelve pints of water.

The new discovery was startling in many ways. It was a flower without leaves or anything but the attachment to the earth—a complete puzzle—and at first it looked like a gigantic toadstool that had taken the form of a flower. Tipping one of the flowers over it was found that it grew from a delicate leafless stem not larger than two fingers, and was, in short, a wonderful flower parasite growing and deriving its sustenance from the body of a huge vine that in turn wound around the trees of the forest. The story of this flower was received with incredulity, but it has since been seen by many, and been named, after Sir Stamford Raffles, rafflesia. No one would have thought of finding in Sumatra a giant ally of the little "wake robin;" but such a discovery came to Beccari, and amazed him equally as much as did the rafflesia Dr. Arnold. Beccari also had heard rumors from the natives of a flower higher than a man, and which at certain times gave out an odor that was fatal to man and beast. The Italian naturalist did not believe the latter, and determined to make a vigorous search for the man-killing plant. Finally, deep in the forest, he came upon it. It resembled a lily, but a giant; and from the center of the flower rose a spadix that was six feet in height—or as tall as a large man. The stalked leaves were ten feet long, the whole peculiar plant taking up an area of 45 square feet. The diameter of the spathe was about three feet, bell shaped, with serrated edges of a delicate green tint, while upon the outside it was a rich purple hue. The odor was not poisonous, but was well calculated to keep both man and beast at a distance.

A few years ago a friend of Beccari, the Marchese Corsi-Salvati of Florence, presented a potted tuber of this plant weighing fifty-seven pounds to the royal gardens at Kew, England, and one night it bloomed to the astonishment and delight of those who saw it. The plant is called the giant-arnum.

SOME EUROPEAN CATTLE FEEDS.

The European correspondent of an exchange says: The employment of wheat, oats and barley in the feeding of fattening and milk stock, as well as rations for horses, gains ground. One Belgium "cattle broker," sends daily wagon loads of condensed forage loaves to Paris, and must meet with a sale, since the consignments continue. It seems to be a compound of chaffed hay and straw, coarsely ground wheat, barley and beans, with perhaps a little of cotton seed cake and a trace of crushed oats. This mass is fermented, molded into loaves three feet long, and five pounds in weight. The feed is relished by cattle and horses. M. Wauthier, a dairy farmer in Belgium, feeds his seventy cows solely on that bread. In France, when wheat is substituted for cake 2½ pounds of coarse wheat meal are mixed with 7 pounds of chaffed fodder. Many prefer to employ the cereals in the form of loaves. M. Pettit "bakes his own bread," for his stock; the dough is composed of 20 parts of rye flour, 20 parts of barley, 20 of first and second quality wheat flour; 7 parts of leaven, and the rest of water. The bread is well salted, and is steeped one hour before being given to the animals. The daily ration consists of 33 pounds of silo stuff, 6½ pounds of the loaf bread, and 2½ pounds of loaf hay, in two feeds. M. Pettit finds the food is better digested in this form, and suits admirably, fattening stock. The substitution of "bread" for hay and oats, has many partisans. The Marquis de Dampine estimates that 2½ pounds of bread is equal to 13 pounds of hay and 4½ pounds of oats. M. Pluchet employs barley leaves, 11 pounds of which he finds to be equivalent in point of nutrition, to 9 of oats, and he, by this means effects a saving of nearly 2½ francs per week, per horse; while in the case of fattening stock, the weekly economy is 1-1-5 francs.

POTATO SCAB.

We believe potato scab can be almost wholly eradicated by going at it in a scientific and business-like way, says Field and Farm of Denver, which add: "In Weld county several years ago the disease was largely prevented by treating the seed to be planted for three hours in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate in sixteen gallons of water. Where untreated seed was planted 60 to 65 per cent of the crop was scabby, while treated seed had but 3.5 to 5.75 per cent scab. On high ground the scab was reduced to 2 per cent. Since that time the best potato growers in the Greeley district have used this remedy with greater or less success and we believe the remedy is generally considered the best that has yet been put into practice."—Ex.

That Tired Feeling

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which the vitality depends, you would never be weak, or Nervous! Boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite, and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

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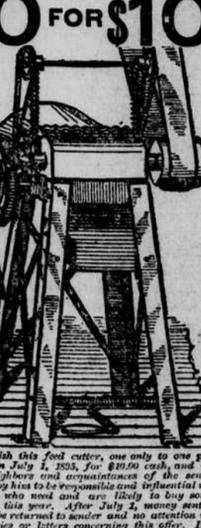
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