

HELP THE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE AIDED IN EARLY TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Hemp, Flax and Jute Received Ample Protection—Early Democracy Contrasted With Modern Shyster Democrats—Republicans the Farmers' Friends.



It was the early and continued policy of this country to aid the agricultural interests of the United States; to give protection and encouragement to our farmers to stimulate an increased production of hemp, flax and jute. And this was done, too, in the face of strenuous opposition from those

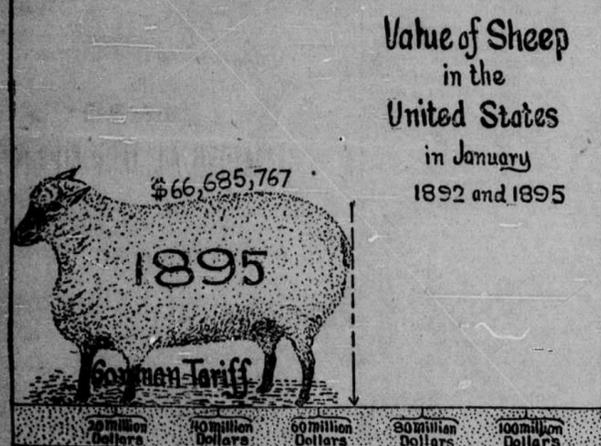
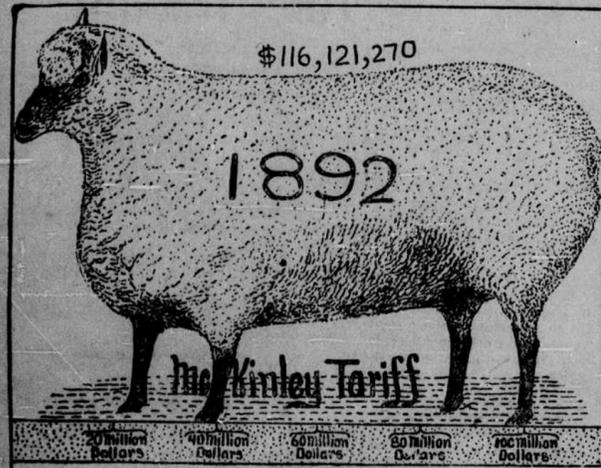
protection of \$25 a ton and \$50 where it was hauled. The hemp of our farmers was never made "free" until the passage of the Gorman tariff act of August 27, 1894.

Flax came into our tariff laws first in 1828, being made dutiable at \$25, and in 1830 at \$60 per ton. It was placed on the free list from 1832 to 1842, when it was again made dutiable at \$20. It was given 15 per cent protection in 1846, made "free" again in 1857, given \$15 a ton in 1861, and \$20 in 1870, and it had \$22.40 under the McKinley law, the Mills and the Wilson bills making it free, as does the present Gorman law.

Jute was not placed upon our tariff laws until 1842, and then it was given \$25 per ton of protection, given 25 per cent in 1846 and 19 per cent in 1857, raised to \$10 per ton in 1861, made \$15 in 1862, and kept there until made free in the McKinley act—which was a mistake, and a distinction made toward an agricultural product that needs encouragement. Now, what was the effect of the McKinley law on hemp? In 1890 we imported 10,842 tons; in 1893 we imported only 4,239 tons. Foreign hemp cost us about one-third in 1893 what it did in 1890. For seven years prior to, but including 1890, our average imports of hemp were valued at \$1,546,710. In 1893 the value was \$697,372.

This tends to prove that we were

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.



engaged in commerce from the eastern states, who considered the duty on hemp, from which the cordage and cables from vessels were made, a heavy burden in favor of Kentucky and Missouri, and yet at the meeting of the first congress, in 1789, a duty of 60 cents per hundredweight was placed on

gaining on our supply for home consumption. The duty on hemp was originally intended to aid Kentucky and some of the northwestern states, and it is entirely without the line of our policy toward agriculture to abolish the duty, especially as our revenue from it has averaged over \$200,000 per annum for the past ten years.

It is strange that the policy of lending encouragement to hemp production should suddenly be found wrong after protecting it since 1789, at which time Messrs. Moore, Scott, White and Burke all spoke for a duty on hemp as an agricultural product. When the "frontier defense" bill was before congress in 1792, Mr. Madison and others urged, on behalf of the agricultural interest, in favor of a higher duty on hemp, and it was agreed to. There has never been a time when the duty on hemp bore with greater hardship on the country than when complained of by New England and her navigation interests, but no one there called it "robbery."

When the senate had under consideration the duty on hemp in the tariff bill of 1824, a motion to strike out the two cents a pound duty was antagonized in a powerful speech by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky—a Jackson democrat—who subsequently ran for vice-president on the democratic ticket. Mr. Van Buren (democrat) also opposed the motion. He said he "was in favor of increasing the duty on hemp with a view of affording protection to its cultivation in this country." (Annals of congress, 18th, 1st, page 601.)

Mr. Talbot of Kentucky claimed that it had always been our policy to aid cotton, sugar and tobacco as agricultural products, and hemp was also entitled to encouragement for the same reason. Mr. Eaton (democrat) contended "for such a degree of protection on hemp as would encourage its domestic growth without amounting to a prohibition. He thought the only question in relation to the bill was, whether we were willing to rely upon foreign nations for the necessities of life, or whether we were to produce them for ourselves." (Annals of congress, 18th, 1st, page 614.)

Mr. Dickerson (democrat) said: "He had no doubt that it was to the interest of the country to encourage the growth of hemp, and every article which could

be produced with ease in our own country and by our own people ought to be encouraged." (Annals of congress, 18th, 1st, page 615.)

Clothing the Naked.
The renewal of activity in our factories and workshops during the past few months may not inaptly be regarded as a clothing of the naked. For



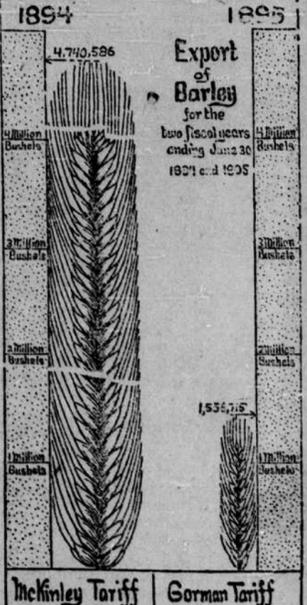
a couple of years past a large proportion of the population has not been able to do this for itself or to its entire satisfaction. The reason is well known. By an unnatural freak the free-traders were elected to congressional control. They at once proceeded to threaten the country with absolute ruin, very effectively distributing their object lessons.

Factory after factory was closed, hand after hand was turned idle upon the streets, but few of them, comparatively, with any financial resources or means of sustenance. Those were not days for replenishing wardrobes. Quite the contrary. They were leisure days, days of enforced idleness when there was ample time and abundant opportunity to overhaul the wardrobe. Garments that had been thrown away in garret or cellar were brought back for further use. Such were mended that could be mended, while others served for the construction of Cleveland badges.

Those were not the days for buying new clothes. They were the days of enforced economy; the days of rags and tatters, owing to the open threat for absolute free trade for the United States. Those mending days, however, have partly passed away with the passage of a partly protective tariff. The free-traders were prevented from carrying out their wild schemes and the people indorsed this restriction in the fall of 1894, just as soon as they had a chance to place themselves on record at the polls. Business mended at once and our factories have since been busy in clothing the naked—those who had been compelled to patch up their rags and tatters and make Cleveland badges, but who are now replenishing their wardrobe just as quickly as they earn money enough to pay for new clothes.

Beware of the Enemy.
The Reform Club or the Tariff Reform Club, more properly the Free Trade Club, of New York, has for years fought American interests and American prosperity by the assistance of the importing classes. Recently this organization has devoted considerable effort to the currency question, and some of the matter issued has found its way into protection republican newspapers. With an entering wedge to the columns of republican newspapers, this free-trade organization has naturally gone back to the advocacy of the "policy of destruction"—namely, free-trade. Scrutinize every paragraph received from this agent of foreign interests. It is not safe to use matter that is issued by the Reform Club upon any subject.

Good for England.
For the quarter ended June 30, 1895, the exports from Huddersfield to the United States show an increase of value over the corresponding quarter of 1894 of more than 210 per cent. The total value of exports for the first half of 1895 is in excess of the same period of 1894 by more than 162 per cent. Taking the year 1893, which may be considered a normal period under the

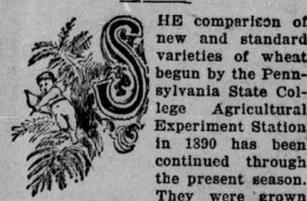


Capturing the Market of the World.
tariff act of 1890, as contrasted with the depression of 1894, it is found that the exports for the half year ended June 30, 1895, exceed in value those of the like period for 1893 by about 41 per cent.—Textile Mercury, England.

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.



HE comparison of new and standard varieties of wheat begun by the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station in 1890 has been continued through the present season. They were grown under as nearly

similar conditions of soil, exposure, fertilizers, drainage, culture, etc., as possible, and the yields reported below are from careful weights of the products of the different plots made at the time of threshing.

The plots were one-twentieth acre in size. The land was plowed early in August to a depth of six or seven inches, thoroughly pulverized and firm. All varieties sown Sept. 1, at the rate of seven pecks per acre.

Yield of Wheat Varieties 1895.

Name of Variety.	1895.	1890-95.
	Grain	Grain
	Yield	Yield
	per A.	per A.
	Bus.	Bus.
Reliable	34.20	33.59
Fulcaster	29.90	30.91
Valley	27.80	30.69
Ontario Wonder	26.19	30.16
Wyandotte Red	26.13	30.13
Deltz Longberry Red	25.45	30.09
Currel's Prolific	27.67	30.01
Fultz	33.35	28.90
Mealy	36.36	28.64
Democrat	30.67	28.63
Extra Early Oakley	29.84	28.59
Theiss	25.96	28.54
Finley	32.42	28.48
German Emperor	29.42	28.23
Red Fultz	29.52	28.21
Mediterranean	23.48	28.19
Deltz	30.51	27.71
Nigger	28.96	27.38
Raub's Black Prolific	21.34	27.12
Sibley's New Golden	22.25	26.98
McGhee's Red	31.23	26.97
Delhi Mediterranean	23.35	26.74
Tuscan Island	28.51	26.61
Improved Rice	27.99	24.40
Velvet Chaff	16.92	23.97
Miller's Prolific	28.29	23.30

1893-95.
Royal Australian 33.48
Canada Wonder 31.09
The Pool 30.94
Jones' Square Head 28.74
American Bronze 29.90
Ruby 29.82
Jones' Winter Flax 29.55
Miami Valley 30.97
Egyptian 27.09
Oregon 28.44
Witter 30.73
Roumania 30.63
Wicks 29.23
Sheriff 28.20
Lebanon 27.95
Earliest of All 27.19
Dale 27.07
Tasmanian Red 25.33
25.11
24.10

Twenty-six of the varieties have been grown side by side for the past six years. Seven of these have been under trial for three consecutive years and the trial with eleven sorts covers two years.

In 1895, the Mealy, a smooth red wheat, produced 36.36 bushels per acre, the largest yield of any variety tested. Following this variety in the order of their production are: Reliable 34.2, Royal Australian 33.5, Miami Valley 32.7, American Bronze 32.45 and Jones' Square Head 32.44.

A far safer measure of the value of the varieties tested will be found in the column showing the average yield for the past six years. This column shows that seven varieties have given an average yield of over thirty bushels per acre, viz., Reliable 33.6 bushels, Fulcaster 30.9, Valley 30.7, Ontario Wonder 30.2, Wyandotte Red 30.1, Deltz Longberry Red 30.1, Currel's Prolific 30.1. It will be observed that Mealy, the variety giving the largest yield this year is not included in the seven most productive sorts, which forcibly illustrates the danger of forming a judgment of the value of a variety from the results of a single season.

Cotton in Spain.
In Spain more men are employed in the cotton industry than in any other, except agriculture. This fact is brought out in a report on the Spanish cotton industry recently made to the state department by Consul Bowen of Barcelona. It appears that in thread alone there are 3,000,000 spindles, \$40,000,000 capital invested, 34,866 workmen. In white woven cotton goods there are large exports from Barcelona. Ten thousand workmen are employed in cotton thread lace manufactures near Barcelona, and 33,000 are at work in other parts of Spain. In dyed and stamped cotton factories there are 10,634 looms and 32,000 workmen employed, producing 48,800,000 meters of cloth. Cuba and Puerto Rico received the most of this. The total number of spindles in Spain employed in cotton works is 2,614,500, and the number of looms is 68,300, with a total capital of \$60,000,000. Cotton thread workmen are paid by the piece, as are the weavers. The average wages paid per week are as follows: Directors and superintendents, from \$12 to \$25; major-domos, \$8 to \$10; machinists, \$4 to \$16; firemen, \$3 to \$6; thread workers and weavers, \$4.75 to \$6; carpenters, \$4.75 to \$6; ordinary workmen, \$3 to \$4. The average workman's wages in Barcelona and vicinity are less than 70 cents a day. The most

of the cotton that comes to Spain is from the United States, and amounts to about \$15,000,000 each year. Considerable cotton, however, also comes from Egypt. While Spain is poor, the consul says, the province of Barcelona is rich.

Curious Trees.

The largest orange tree in the south is a gigantic specimen which grows out of the rich soil in Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana. It is fifty feet high and fifteen feet in circumference at the base. Its yield has often been ten thousand oranges per season.

The "tallow tree" of China has a pith from one inch to two feet in diameter, according to the size of the tree, which is composed of a greasy wax which is so highly volatile that it often catches fire spontaneously, consuming the tree to the very ends of its roots.

The largest oak tree now left standing in England is "Cowthorpe's oak," which is seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The oldest tree in Britain is "Parliamentary oak," in Clipstone park, London, which is known to be fifteen hundred years old.

The largest apple tree in New York state is said to be one standing near the town of Wilson. It was planted in the year of 1815, and it is on record that it once yielded thirty-three barrels of apples in a single season.

There are four hundred and thirteen species of trees found growing within the limits of the United States. The curiosity of the whole lot is the black ironwood of Florida, which is thirty per cent heavier than water. Well dried black ironwood will sink in water almost as quickly as will a bar of lead.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of wood growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

Picking and Packing of Peaches.

There is almost as much importance in the picking and packing of peaches as in growing them. They must be handled with the greatest of care in order to avoid heavy losses. If they are to be shipped, they must be picked as soon as colored and before they become soft. Handle the fruit as little as possible. It should be placed, when picked, in the receptacle that is to contain it until ready to ship. If peaches are roughly tumbled from one basket to another, they will become bruised and decay rapidly. When packed for shipment the fruit should be carefully graded, according to size, degree of ripeness, etc. Blemished fruit it does not pay to ship, as one or two specked or knotty specimens will lower the value of an entire basket. The splint baskets holding one peck are the best size. Fruit should be packed carefully and the basket filled up well, as it will settle a little from jolting. Then the cover should be firmly put on. If of splint, tack it firmly, and leave a little space so that the fruit may be seen. Mark the grade of fruit on the top of the basket. If netting is used, put it on tight, and mark the grade on the side of the basket.

Evaporating Poor Apples.—It is said that in Wayne County, N. Y., which is not a very large county, something like a million of bushels of apples were evaporated last year, yielding a product worth \$500,000. As most of this was from fruit that could not very well have been marketed in any other form, and some of it probably was just good enough and large enough to have tempted the growers to try to work it into the barrels if they could not have utilized it as they did, and thereby lessened the market value of the better apples among which it would have been put, we say blessings on the man who invented the evaporator, and hope to see them in more common use in New England soon. They save fruit that would go to waste or to worse than waste, the cider barrel, and improve the quality of the apples sent to market. If those who use them will stop the artificial bleaching of their evaporated apples, the product will soon be more popular. While farmers color their butter and bleach their apples they should not make much outcry about the shoddy goods sent out by manufacturers.—American Cultivator.

Filling in Fruit Trees.—In reply to a query regarding the advisability of filling in an orchard around the trees the Des Moines Register says: If on dry ground the trees will endure the filling up; for three years they will make little growth and bear little if any fruit. But when the nitrogen feeding roots begin to extend upward and roots begin to start from the buried stems, they will begin to grow and bear. In the vicinity of our cities of the west built on uneven ground we have had hundreds of object lessons dating back for twenty-five years in the way of filling up among trees of different ages. The trees on rather wet ground filled up three feet, soon die unless drainage tiles are laid below the roots before filling up. On dry upland with porous subsoil the filled in trees have lived longer and borne more fruit than those standing at ordinary depth.—Ex.

New York's Botanical Garden.—At last it has been decided that New York is to have a botanical garden. The state legislature of 1893 passed a law making it mandatory upon the city to provide 250 acres of park land and to appropriate \$500,000 for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden, provided that within three years the citizens would contribute \$250,000 for the same purpose. The money was raised at a meeting at Columbia College last week. The individual contributions ranged from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

The "witch tree" of Nevada and southern California exudes or exhales a phosphorescent substance which makes every branch, leaf and section of its bark visible on the darkest night.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.
Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally apurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's stomach bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

A Soap for Cleaning Silk.
A soap for this purpose is made by heating one pound of cocoanut oil to 96 degrees F., adding half pound caustic soda and mixing thoroughly. Then heat half pound white Venetian turpentine, add to the soap and again mix thoroughly. The mixture is covered and left four hours, then heated again and one pound of ox gall is added to it and well stirred. Next pulverize some perfectly dry curd soap and add it to the gall soap in sufficient quantity to make it solid—one or two pounds of curd soap will be needed. When cold the mass should be pressed into cakes.

What was real estate worth in Sodom?

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