

An Easier Way.
 "No," said the elderly lady, "I don't think that woman is advancing the right way. She is getting to a point where she is liable to be imposed upon."
 "Don't you think she ought to vote?"
 "Of course, if she can't do any better. But in my younger days a woman made up her mind how she wanted a vote cast, and sent her husband to the polls to cast it, while she stayed at home and busied herself with whatever she thought proper. That's what I call woman's rights."—Washington Star.

A Canal Choked Up
 Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

Potato Pancakes.
 Boil six medium-sized potatoes in salted water until thoroughly cooked; wash them and set aside to cool; then add three well-beaten eggs, a quart of milk and flour enough to make a pancake batter. Bake quickly on a well-greased griddle and serve very hot.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

We can only do our best when we are sure we are right.

BETTER WALK A MILE than fall to get a 5-cent package of Cut and Slash smoking tobacco if you want to enjoy a real good smoke. Cut and Slash cheroots are as good as many 5-cent cigars, and you get three for 5 cents. Sure to please.

The farmers' rivals in making hay while the sun shines are plumbers and dentists.

THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

Many of the best social positions are filled by underbred people.

It the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Many a man whose hands are busy has a loafer's head.

Coe's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it. Rain for the complexion is most beneficial.

COLORADO GOLD MINES. If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strides being made in Colorado, it will pay you to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly paper published at Denver.

Nearly 60 per cent of premature deaths can be traced to excess of strong drink.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Faber, La., August 26, 1895.

The slightest material these days makes fashionable scandal of longest duration.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, January 24.—Patents have been allowed to Iowa inventors as follows: To J. J. Stanley, of Harlan, for a brake for bicycles adapted to be advantageously operated by the rider's foot. To Rev. J. D. Moore, of Atlantic, for a gravity door lock in which the latch is shaped and pivoted in such a manner that it will be retained in its normal position by its own weight. To L. L. Edwards, of Lorimer, for an armored mitten specially adapted for handling barbed wire and other objects that have sharp points. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any one United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.
 Some noblemen and their American wives' money are soon alienated.

HIGH PRICE FOR POTATOES.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$300 for a yellow rind watermelon, \$1,000 for 30 bu. new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc. Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty, Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal.

If you will send 11 cents in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue 5c. for mailing. w.n.

Metropolitan society will be more miscellaneous this winter than ever.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a

Sprain, Soreness, or Stiffness, When **ST. JACOBS OIL** would cure in the right way, right off.

FOREIGN WOOL FACTS.

EFFECT UPON CONDITIONS OF WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Imports of Foreign Goods Larger than in Any Previous Period—Every Line of American Trade Seriously Injured—a Fraud.



Imports of Woolen Goods—Ten Months Ending October 31.

Articles.	1894.	1893.
Carpets	\$1,356,307	\$1,236,227
Clothing	1,236,210	673,038
Cloths	1,807,899	4,775,874
Dress Goods	19,328,051	6,566,170
Knit g'ds.	1,888,349	503,669
Shawls	370,264	69,553
Yarns	1,738,852	236,838
All other	1,919,785	512,235
Total	\$49,899,717	\$19,832,590

Time and again, the free trade papers have asserted that our imports of woolen goods were no larger in 1895 than in 1892 and 1893. It is well to disprove this deliberate and intentional falsehood, so we have given above our imports of all classes of woolen goods during the ten months, ending October 31, of the last four years.

It is easy to see that our total imports of foreign woollens last year were larger than the combined imports of 1892 and 1894, or of 1893 and 1894 combined. That year we had bought 50 per cent more than in 1892, nearly 75 per cent more than in 1893 and 250 per

60 per cent over 1893 and of nearly 300 per cent more than our imports of knit goods in the corresponding months of 1894.

The imports of yarn were almost three times as much as in 1892, more than three times as much as in 1893 and seven times as much as in 1894.

Even the increased values given do not represent fully the increased quantity of goods imported, because prices of genuine woollens are cheaper now than a few years ago. We have also bought enormously of shoddy stuffs ranging from 25 cents a yard upwards, and these rag goods have done more to injure the honest woolen trade than anything else.

Imports of Wool.

10 months to Oct. 31.	Pounds.	Value.
1895	211,057,038	\$29,035,341
1894	83,223,270	9,649,648
1893	106,234,209	13,320,290
1892	140,175,114	18,135,153

American sheep raisers can see that we paid to foreign countries, for free wool, nearly \$20,000,000 more than in 1894, nearly \$16,000,000 more than in 1893 and almost \$11,000,000 more than in 1892. Taking the average of the three years, 1892-94, at \$15,000,000, the free trade in wool policy has sent out of the country, to foreign sheep farmers, \$14,000,000 more than under protection to American wool. Adding this to the extra \$2,000,000 paid for additional shoddy, and we have a total of \$16,000,000 that would have been saved to American wool growers, in ten months of last year, had the McKinley tariff for protection been undisturbed.

An Editor Who Straddled.
 The proprietor of one of the leading trade papers that is interested in cotton and wool has for a long time past been straddling. He finds, however, that his position across the top rail of the fence is, at least, uncomfortable. It happens that he owns, or is interested in, a cou-

PENGUIN BABIES QUEER.
 They Cause Their Parents No End of Trouble.

From Young Idea: You will notice that the penguin baby is very fat and looks as though he might be extremely good for eating, but if you could see father and mother penguin just now you would find them uncommonly thin. The care of the baby has so worn upon their minds and the trouble of finding enough fish for three to eat, that all superfluous flesh for the time has vanished. Baby penguin has a curious nest. The mother tucks the egg away softly and safely among her warm feathers and even moves slowly and with great gravity over the cliffs, carrying the egg, while father penguin goes fishing. Mother penguin looks as fat during this time as the baby does now, but when the egg is hatched she goes fishing, too, and soon grows as thin as father penguin himself. You notice the funny little wings just beginning to start on baby's shoulders. Well, mother and father penguin have longer ones, but they are still more like fins than wings. Nearly all the time is spent in the water and fins are more useful to them than wings; when on land these little half wings are used as legs, and the birds are often mistaken for quadrupeds as they run over the ground. They do not seem to be troubled with insomnia. When asleep they can be kicked several feet and never even wake up. There is a variety called the jackass penguin, from its habit of throwing back its head and making a loud, strange noise that sounds like the braying of that animal. The king penguins have regular towns, where every inch of ground is measured off in squares for nests. The young birds are arranged in a certain locality, the molting birds in another, and the clean birds quite apart from all these. So strictly are they all divided that if a molting bird should accidentally stray near the clean birds it would be instantly put out. In the Falkland Islands and in Patagonia these birds abound. They are also very numerous in certain islands of the southern Pacific ocean. On some of them 30,000 or 40,000 are constantly landing or going to sea.

"TRILBY" WAKES UP JOHN BULL.

He Has Just Discovered That Jonathan's Literary Judgment Was Correct. Our British cousins did not take very strongly to "Trilby" when that novel was first put upon the market, says the New York World. The English critics, who are a very clever and high-salaried lot of gentlemen, instantly announced with a suddenness of perception and immobility of conviction peculiar to the British isle that there was really nothing in the book, and the British public, which has been waiting with strained ears to catch the manifesto of the critics, at once came to the same conclusion. Shortly afterward the work became extremely popular in America, and when they heard this the British critics and the British public threw their hats up in the air and exclaimed aloud in a frenzy of joy and self-congratulation:

"Did not we say long ago that there was nothing in 'Trilby'?" "And 'Is it not now proved that we were right? The great American public has approved of 'Trilby.' The great American public never approves of anything that is worthy of approval; therefore, oh, it is so plain, 'Trilby' is trashy."

But now two years have passed and the sad news is flashed over the cable that the discerning British public and critics have succumbed. They now acknowledge "Trilby" as their queen. They have the "Trilby" craze. They wear Trilby shoes. They give Trilby teas. The women buy Trilby garters. The concert halls are all giving Trilby burlesques. In fact, "the Trilby infection" (so reads the cable dispatch) "has worked in the slower English blood a fever no less violent than that from which America recovered months ago. The craze has invaded everything and become almost insufferable to the Americans in London. More than 100,000 copies of the book have now been published here, and the demand is unsatisfied."

If the British public keep up this hustling there is every possibility that they will adopt the sleeping car in time.

She Left.
 She was very pretty and very well dressed. When she boarded the train at 14th street she began to make inquiries of the guard. A gray-haired old gentleman on the opposite side of the car courteously begged leave to tell her where to go. A young man next to him begged his leave to differ and to suggest that the lady had better follow another route. A laboring man corrected him and there was a lively squabble by the time the train reached 8th street. The lady had blushed and begged pardon through it all, but the men had each contended that his was the only proper method of reaching the point. The train rolled out of 8th street and the old gentleman remarked pompously, with a wave of his hand:

"I assure you, madam—"
 And at his sudden pause all the men turned to look and found that the lady had fled at 8th street.—New York World.

Mammoth Rings.
 In India at the time of the British occupation foliated rings were fashionable. They were so large that when worn on the second finger they covered almost all the outer portion of the hand.

Wear the Victoria Cross.
 The number of general officers on the active list of the British army who are decorated with the Victoria cross "for valor" is nine.

Seeds raised in the United States, and Marketed in Foreign Countries during the two fiscal years ending June 30 1894 and 1895

Capturing the Markets of the World.

Clover and Other Seeds Exported 1894

McKinley Tariff

Clover and Other Seeds Exported 1895

Serman Tariff

cent more than last year. In ten months of 1895, under free wool, our imports of foreign manufactured goods have been larger than in any full year since 1873, excepting only 1889 and 1890, when extraordinary quantities were shipped here in anticipation of the enactment of the McKinley tariff.

We have imported more foreign carpets than in 1892 or 1893 and more than twice as much as in 1894. The same is true of ready-made clothing, excepting that this year's product had not up to October 31 quite doubled those of a year ago.

Of woolen cloths our imports, under the boon of free wool granted to our manufacturers, were almost double the value of the 1892 imports, more than double the value of the 1893 imports, and more than four times as much as in 1894. The imports of woolen cloths very nearly equalled the total imports of 1892 and 1893 combined.

Manufacturers can readily see that a policy of protection for wool growers is infinitely preferable to a free wool policy for manufacturers. The largest previous value of woolen cloths ever imported into the United States in a single year was \$15,567,244 in 1890 before the McKinley tariff became operative, so that a free wool policy has enabled foreigners to secure, in ten months only, \$6,250,000 worth more of the American market for woolen cloths than they ever formerly possessed in a full year.

Of the American market for dress goods, the foreign manufacturers were enabled to obtain last year, under our free wool policy, over 25 per cent more than in 1892, 50 per cent more than in 1893 and 200 per cent more than last year. Excepting 1890, before the McKinley tariff became law, we have to go back to 1883, before the Morrill tariff was enacted, to find any record of such large imports of foreign dress goods, in a full year, as has been shown in ten months of 1895.

Our imports of knit goods for the ten months of free wool were larger than in any full year since 1855. They show an increase of 50 per cent over 1892, of

pic of sheep farms in New England, where he is raising blooded stock for breeding purposes. Possibly the value of his stock is depreciating. It has just dawned upon him that if farmers are compelled to sell their sheep because they cannot sell wool at a paying price in competition with free wool, then there will be no sale whatever and no use for the wavering editor's blooded stock.

With Bradford's Best Wishes. May your Christmas be unmentionably happy, and your New Year one of unchecked prosperity.

SHODDY MADE TROUSERS.

No Breeches of Delight and Love. Thro' Life may you e'er see, But, where you go, may Fortune strow Unmentionable glee.

May Joy and Peace that never cease, On you be always "spoons," And Care and Doubt be both played out, Like cast-off Pantaloon.

WELL SHRUNK PRICE \$1.00

What a shame and insult to American labor, when the exports of shoddy-made goods from England alone, during the last eleven months of this year, reached the following gigantic figures:

Wool	\$140,552	\$452,876
Woolen and worsted yarns	9,778	142,787
Woolen tissues	267,179	1,386,607
Worsted tissues	1,031,481	4,433,055
Increase	\$1,448,990	\$6,415,325

YANKEE.
 Bradford, Eng., Dec. 21, 1895.

Battle Ax PLUG

JUST BEEN TO THE STORE SEE WHAT I GOT FOR 10 CENTS

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

LOOK AT THE BOX

This is Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa box—be sure that you don't get an imitation of it.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.
 WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Dr. Parkhurst and Young Men

In twelve familiar "talks" Dr. Parkhurst, the great New York preacher and reformer, will address himself to young men. A feature that will continue through the year of 1896 in

The Ladies' Home Journal

ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

OVER 140 GIRLS WERE EDUCATED FREE

At the best colleges and conservatories under the Free Educational Plan of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Every girl has the same chance now for any kind of education she wants. Not a penny need she expend. Let her simply write to

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Copyright, 1895, by THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP.

"I firmly believe that Piso's Cure kept me from having quick Consumption."—Mrs. H. D. DARLING, Beaver Meadow, N. Y., June 18, 1895.

W. N. U. OMAHA—G—1896.

When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.