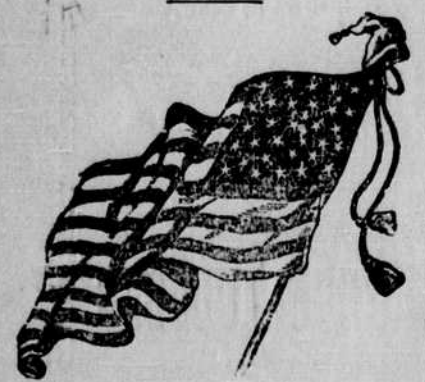


DIVIDEND INCREASE.

BRITISH SHODDY FACTORIES DOUBLE EARNINGS.

One Concern Started This Year with \$5,000,000 of Orders—Our Woolen Mills Being Steadily Closed Down—British Manufacturers Delighted.



No two Bradford houses are better known in the United States, either among our dry goods houses or consumers, than those of Messrs. A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Lister & Co. of the famous Manningham Mills. The former, simply as merchants and shippers, the latter as manufacturers, are regarded as the business leaders of Bradford. Were it not for the enormous trade that Henry's do with us, add the substantial slice that Lister's have secured from American manufacturers, they would to-day still be but "common fry." As Henry's house is the king of Bradford's Anglo-American shippers, let us note what this present tariff has done for them. The chairman of the company, Sir Henry Mitchell, speaking at its annual meeting less than a month ago, said:

"When the shareholders assembled twelve months ago it was at the close of a very trying and very difficult year, and the directors had to put before them business results which were considerably less than the average for a number of years past, and even less than in any year since the company was founded. He was very glad to meet the shareholders with a very much more satisfactory report and very much better results (hear, hear). As they would see from the balance sheet, the net divisible profits were about \$46,000 more than they were last year, and nearly \$20,000 more than the highest amount realized since the company was formed. He hoped that the results would be considered satisfactory. Then, speaking of the general prospects of trade, he said those shareholders who were at the last annual meeting would remember that he held out some hope of improved trade, and stated that the company had orders on their books upwards of \$500,000 to commence the business of the year. He was now very glad to be able to say that at the present time the orders amounted to nearly \$1,000,000 (applause). So that their prospects, at any rate, were somewhat encouraging for the new year."

The first year of our Democratic tariff in the free raw material of our woolen manufacturers has enabled a British woolen manufacturing concern to record profits of "the highest amount realized since the company was formed." It also began the second year of our free trade experiment with orders in hand that amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. No wonder the British stockholders greeted these remarks of Sir Henry with "applause," as they compared the two annual reports of

Although only a seven per cent. dividend was paid, yet the chairman explained that the company had really earned 12 per cent., but that this was one of the years when it was prudent to add a large sum to the reserve fund.

But what have Lister & Co. done? Although they cannot present so resolute a statement as their neighbors, yet their 100 per cent. increase in dividend is considerable. Here is the balance sheet also:

LISTER & CO., MANNINGHAM MILLS, BRADFORD.
Annual Report, 1894.
Profit \$15,223
Dividend 2 per cent.
Carried forward
Annual Report, 1895.

Profit \$73,382
Dividend 4 per cent.
Carried forward \$4,682
* The profit of \$15,223 being insufficient to meet the payment of a dividend, the Directors took \$34,437 15s. 5d. from the reserve fund so as to cover \$15,437 15s. 7d. deficiency. This enabled them to pay 2 per cent. dividend for 1894.

What American woolen manufacturer can present so favorable a statement of his last year's trade as either of these two British concerns? And still the Democratic adherents profess to believe in free trade and, by their professions, try to make others believe that they are Americans while they practically place orders of five million dollars' worth of goods, with but one British manufacturing firm, as a starter for its new year's trade.

A Sugar Trust Prophecy.
John E. Searles, Jr., secretary of the American Sugar Refineries company, said: "I do not think any party would dare to do anything that would materially disturb the prosperity of the country. The country is too great to allow the upsetting of any of its industries, and the party that attempted it would come to grief."—New York Sun, November 11, 1892.



While Mr. Searles did not fathom the depth of degradation of the Democratic party, to whose campaign funds his sugar trust contributed liberally in New York state, yet he was a true prophet. The party that did attempt to "disturb the prosperity of the country" has "come to grief."

Japan Manufactures Cotton.
Japan appears to be the only country that is buying more cotton from the United States than a year ago. Last month she took \$100 bales, as against 1,550 bales in January, 1895, every other country buying less. The freight rate on cotton, in carloads, from Houston, San Antonio and some other Texas points to Yokohama has been \$28 per ton of 2,000 pounds, including the cost of compressing, or \$26 per ton exclusive of the cost of compressing. The rate from San Francisco to Yokohama is quoted by the Southern Pacific company at \$10 per ton. The rate from New York to Liverpool, February 1, was 3-16 cent per pound, rather less than \$4 per ton, and from New York to Bremen at \$5 to \$6.25 per ton plus 5 per cent. prime. At present the difference in freight is heavily against Japan, which will afford some protection to American manufacturers.

Democracy Will Get There.
The old legend, "Pike's Peak or bust," which used to adorn the canvas covers of emigrant wagons in the old days, has been succeeded by various signs appropriate to the changed and changing location of the boomers' paradise. A big prairie schooner passed through Osborne, Kas., bound east from Oklahoma last week, bearing the inscription: "Oklahoma for starvation, Kansas for desolation, Texas for devastation, Nebraska for damnation. Going to Ohio to sponge on wife's relation. To hell with Democratic administration."

Where the Trouble Lies.
The performing of labor makes a nation rich, while importing the product of labor makes a nation poor. In those few words lies all our tariff troubles.—Fibre and Fabric.

What Free Wool Did.
Free wool brought us more square yards of foreign carpets than in any year since 1880.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

In England, as in the United States, there is a continual warfare carried on between the makers and sellers of pure butter and the sellers of margarine. Most of the latter material is imported from Holland. In a recent investigation by a committee of the house of commons, one of the big importers of margarine was examined. He told the committee that himself and his associates were opposed to the selling of margarine for butter. They had, however, found that the local officers would not enforce the law against such sales. He and his associates had therefore begun prosecutions against offenders, and had already convicted some dozen men in the local courts.

He described the efforts of an honest tradesman to prevent his competitors from selling margarine and margarine mixtures for butter. Said tradesman had purchased a grocer's stock and with it had found a large quantity of margarine. The clerk told him that the former proprietor had been selling it for shilling butter and that he might as well do the same thing. He refused to touch it. His competitors continuing to sell, as described, he secured samples of their goods and called in the inspector. The latter informed him that if he would attend to his own business and let the doings of other people alone, he would be all right.

The only way the law could be enforced, declared the margarine importer, was to have national inspectors who should pass from place to place, and who would not be affected by private and local interests.

Some Good Hens Reported.
For thirty-five years I have been breeding poultry. During that time I

till the first of September, seven months, she laid 144 eggs, by actual count. I also had a pen of three pullets and a hen of the same breed. I kept a record of this pen for eleven months. In that time the four birds laid 561 eggs and each one of the fowls raised a brood of chickens within that time. J. R. Sheffer, Davis County, Iowa.

(The above is an excellent letter. The five fowls spoken of made good records, for high records are much more uncommon than most people suppose.—Ed. F. R.)

Air for the Cows.
The English government some time ago took up the matter of the proper supply of air to cows. It is regarded as part of the work of the public health officers to inspect all barns and see either that the buildings are well ventilated or that they are large enough to permit of being shut for some hours without detriment to the health of the cows. It is said that the execution of the law has occasioned a great deal of friction in the country districts of England. The medical officers make specifications as to how a barn shall be ventilated, or in the absence of ventilation how many cubic feet of air may be given to each animal. Most of the barns are found to fall far below the requirements. It is very likely that investigation would show the same condition of things to exist in this country, though in a less degree.

In fact, some of our barns are so poorly built that they need neither ventilators nor air space, since the air has free ingress and egress through the cracks between the boards. To such as have tight barns the question is pertinent. Of the two ways mentioned, giving the cows more breathing space would appear better than to ventilate, since by the former method all drafts may be shut off. When an animal is not in the best of condition, a draft of cold air too frequently proves the beginning of serious and sometimes fatal disorders.

Mutually Interested.
The creamery man is interested in the welfare of his patrons, whether he realizes it or not. That is, their interests are so woven together that what hurts one hurts the other. Too often the idea gets into the head of the manager of the stock creamery that his chief concern is to get his patrons to sell him milk as cheaply as possible,

The Origin of "Peach."

Few people are aware that the term "peach," as applied to girls of more than ordinary attractiveness, and considered atrocious slang by the ultra cultured class, can trace its ancestry back to a poem of perhaps America's most famous poet. He was writing about Philadelphia, and the line in question would seem to indicate that in his judgment Philadelphia's girls were all "peaches." At any rate, such a meaning can be extracted without the slightest assistance of the imagination. Henry W. Longfellow is the poet in question, and the line occurs in his celebrated poem "Evangeline." In the opening lines of the fifth stanza of Part Second the poet says:

In that delightful land which is washed by the Delaware's waters,
Guarding its sylvan shades the name of Penn, the apostle,
Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream
The city he founded;
There all the air is balmy, and the peach is the emblem of beauty.
—Philadelphia Record.

English as She is Spoke.
The darkey is fond of long words. The meaning doesn't matter, so the words are long, as this absolutely true story will testify:

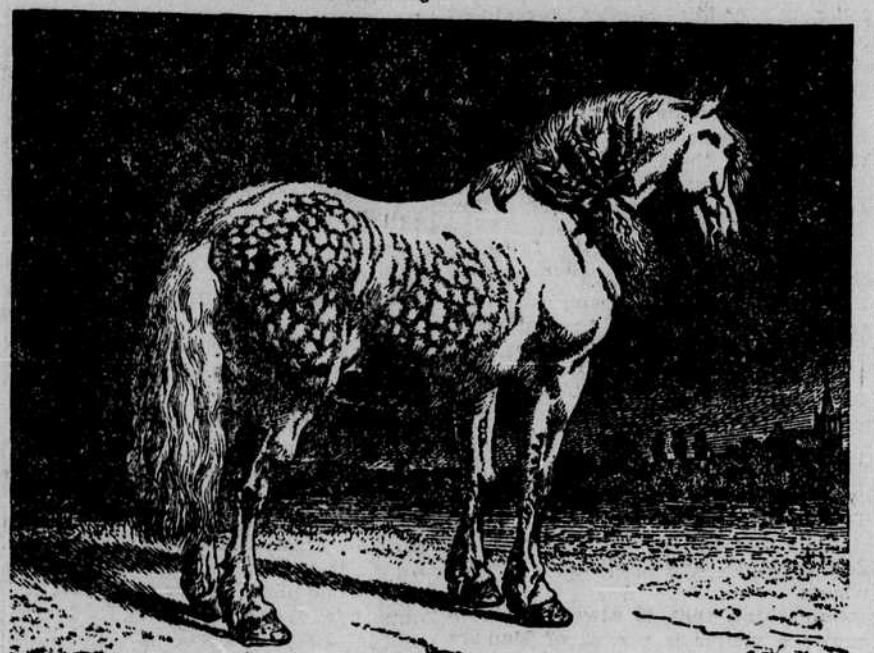
On the M—'s plantation in Mississippi lives an old "before the war" darkey, too old to do any work harder than throwing feed to the poultry. She has known no other home and is a character. Visitors to the plantation always go to her cabin, and to their question, "How are you this morning, Aunt Chris?" never failing to receive the following reply, "Well, honey, I'm kinder unconplacated. De superfluity ob de mornin' done taken do vivocity outen de air and left me de consequence ob comprehension."—From the "Editor's Drawer" in Harper's Magazine for April.

The Whole Teaching of Life.
The whole teaching of his life, indeed, is to leave us free and to make us reasonable, and the supreme lesson of his life is voluntary brotherhood, fraternity. If you will do something for another, if you will help him or serve him, you will at once begin to love him. I know there are some casuists who distinguish here, and say that you may love such an one, and that, in fact you must love every one, and if you are good you will love every one; but that you are not expected to like every one. This, however, seems to be a distinction without a difference. If you do not like a person you do not love him, and if you do not love him you loathe him. The curious thing in doing kindness is that it makes you love people even in this sublimated sense of liking. When you love another you have made him your brother; and by the same means you can be a brother to all men.—W. D. Howells, in the April Century.

Soap Plants.
There are several trees and plants in the world whose berries, juice or bark are as good to wash with as real soap. In the West India islands and in South America grows a tree whose fruit makes an excellent lather and is used to wash clothes. The bark of the tree which grows in Peru and of another which grows in Malay islands yields a fine soap. The common soap-wort, which is indigenous to England, and is found nearly everywhere in Europe, is so full of saponine that simply rubbing the leaves together in water produces a soapy lather.

ALABASTINE.
IT WON'T RUB OFF.
Wall Paper in Unsanitary, KALSOBINE IS TEMPERARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALLES.
ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.
For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.
A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Superior Block sent free to any one mentioning this paper.
ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A HORSE OF 500 YEARS AGO.



Here is the picture of the great white horse of Northern Europe as he existed nearly 500 years ago. This is reproduced from an engraving of a picture by Albert Durer, and bears date of 1505. This was painted 13 years after Christopher Columbus discovered America,

and he does not care whether the patrons make money or not. In the end this course must be disastrous to the creamery itself. As the patrons find out they are making little money they decrease the number of their cows, or go out of the business altogether.

It is to the interest of the creamery that a large quantity of milk be supplied, and the richer it is, the less will be the loss in separating. It therefore becomes advisable for the creamery manager to have a friendly interest in the cows of his patrons. If he be ambitious enough he will stir up his patrons to test their cows and do away with the poor stock. Probably there are a great many cows in the list of nearly every creamery that would yield a profit by being disposed of.

Dairy Notes.
Is it a fact that it costs \$35 per year to keep a cow in feed alone?
It is better to test the cows before you buy them than afterward.
Look to the condition of the cows about to calve. It is better not to have them too fat.
Do you know just what each cow of your herd is doing, or just how much milk and butter she can produce in a year?
The man that begins to keep a strict book account of all things is the man that has improved his chances of success in the dairy.
The old idea that ignorance and dairying can go together is exploded. If any part of the farm work needs science, it is the dairy.
Some of our best dairymen advocate having their heifers drop their first calves at two years of age. What is the opinion of our readers on that point?
Although it is hard to fatten a cow during the milking period, it should be attempted whenever the cow is to be sold for beef after she runs dry. Some cows will lay on fat even when they are giving milk, provided they are fed all the fattening food they can digest.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." Mrs. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Remember!

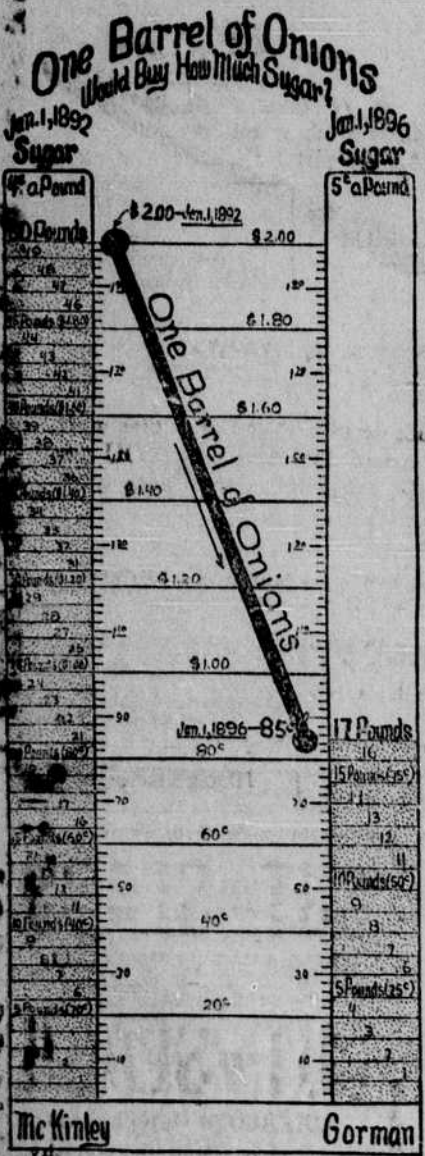
You are wasting money when you buy cheap binding instead of the best. Remember there is no "just as good" when the merchant urges something else for



Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding. Look for "S. H. & M." on the Label, and take no other. If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

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but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. EMMETT CARLISLE & HARRISS BFG. CO., KANSAS, W. D. PRATT, Secy, 13D.



1894 and 1895, a digest of which is given in the following parallels:

A. & S. HENRY CO., LIMITED, BRADFORD.
Annual Report, 1894.
Profit \$63,910
Dividend 5 per cent
Reserve fund \$85,000
Carried forward \$910
Annual Report, 1895.
Profit \$95,708
Dividend 7 per cent
Reserve fund \$100,000
Carried forward \$16,708

"A very smooth article."

Battle Ax PLUG

Don't compare "Battle Ax" with low grade tobaccos—compare "Battle Ax" with the best on the market, and you will find you get for 5 cents almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade brands for 10 cents.