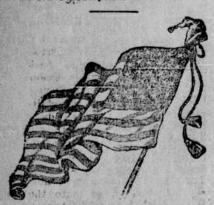
Democratic Destruction of the Value of Farm Crops and Live Stock-Disaster Wrought by Free Trade Fanatics-Lessen Consumption.



their live stock since 1892.

Depreciation in Annual Farm Values. -Value .- Total values .-

1891.	1895.	1891.	1895.
- Cen	ts.		
Corn. bu40.6	26 4	\$836.430.228	9567,500,106
Wheat, bu 83.9	50.9	513,472,7/1	237,938,993
Rye, bu. D 54.8	44.0	b 24,542,000	11,961,826
Oats. bu 31.5	19.9	231.312.217	163,655,068
Cotton, 1b 8.00	7.60	207,377,014	239,181,640
Hay ton a8 80	8.35	cill,110,000	393,185,615
Potatoes bu67.3	26 6	£3.475,000	78,981,901
Wool, 1b 17.0	9.0	52,218,216	26,486,705
Barley, bu 54.0	33.7	40,500,000	19.812.413
Buckwheat, bu53.4	45.2	6,948,000	6.936,325
Tobacco, lb 8.4	7.2	c 40,000,000	35,574,000

Totals. ...... \$2,539,484,476 \$1,810 712,597 a Dallars, b Cincinnati Price Current.

al Loss on Crops in Four Years. 1728,721,879 Depreciation in Live Stock Values.

~Value per~

he	nd.		
Jan, 1,	Jan. 1	, -Total	values
1892.	1896.	Jan 1,1892.	Jan.1 1896.
Sheep \$2.50	81.70	\$116,121,270	8 65,167,728
Swiney 4.60	4.35	241,031,415	186,529,748
Milch Cows .21.10	22.55	251,578,132	\$63,965,543
Other outile 1546	15.86	570,749,155	508,923,416
Horses ,650	83 17	1,007.593,636	500,140,180
Mules 75.55	45.29	147,882,070	103,204.457
Total vilues	ive S	\$2.461,755.678 ( took in Four	1,727,926,084
Years			.1733,829 524

Annual Loss on Crops in Four Years. 728 721,870 Total Annual Loss to Farmers .\$:.462,55:,473 This stupendous loss of nearly a billiog and a half dollars has fallen merican farmers since the Mc-Kinley tariff period of 1891 and 1892. It takes no account of the shrinkage in the value of the rice crop, of the crops of nurserymen, of seedsmen, or

of the enormous supply of farm truck from market gardens, or of our dairy products of hog products.

It is noteworthy that the aggregate

annual shrinkage in values is practically the same for live stock as for the staple farm crops. This is interesting because many were inclined to attribute the losses in the value of live stock to some extraneous causes, whereas the fact that both live stock and staple crops have suffered equally only tends to strengthen the belief in the ruinous



effect of the "deadly blight" of Demoeracy upon American farms.

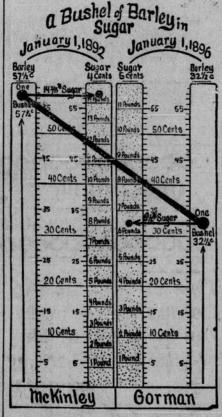
Farmers are well aware of the dis-aster that has befallen them since 1892, and the cause of it. They have looked ack with regret to the era of our greatest prosperity under the Protective tariff that bears the name of Hon.
William McKinley. They have felt the effects of a lower tariff—a Democratic ariff, with its "touch" of free-trade upon our sheep and wool industries. They know that they need a restoration of the McKinley tariff rates upon their own products, and upon all other products and manufactures of the United States. Rothing less than this will restore to the farmer the conditions of 185, to 1873. They demand; they insist upon and they will vote for, next November, a restoration of a tariff policy that will not give less Protection to American farmers than the Mctariff did, because they want, and are in need of, a return to the McRinler protection period and its osperity. They demand similar ican statesmanship. Nothing less will satisfy them.

How Connecticut Feels. beg you to make no mistake about temper of the American people; process to bring about the return the Protection ander which there ork for all, and comfort for all; rotection that shall fill our Nareasury and the pockets of our that Protection which shall gold at home for the natural in the way of such return will be smitten by the mighty hand of popular ntiment.-United States Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut.

End of the Free Trade Rope. hal political affairs, that "there | Wm. McKinley.

RUINED FARMERS. never was a time in the history of the United States when there was greater demand for Republican statesmanship than there is now. Whether this Congress will be able to achieve anything I do not know, but I do know that the House of Representatives, with its great Republican majority, has already made an impression upon the business of the country." This is true. Whatever the present Congress shall be able to do, the people are confident that the Free-Trade party in this country has reached the end of its power to work destruction to American industries. The Gorman Tariff act may remain for the present inviting rulnous competition to American industries, but its doom is sealed: the hours of its life of destructive work are becoming less and less.

Montana for Protection I am a firm believer in the policy of Protection to American labor and American industries. A large majority of the people of Montana are devoted to this doctrine, and they have con-We hereby give a brief summary of sistently supported it, notwithstanding the aggregate losses to farmers in the they are purchasers of Protected arvalue of their principal crops, and in ticles generally and only receive a meager direct benefit through the duties on lead and wool. Their adherence to the doctrine rests on broad, patriotic views of enlightened national policy .-Hon. Thomas H. Carter, U. S. S., of



On January 1, 1892, the market price of No. 2 Milwaukee barley was 571/2 cents a bushel. Granulated sugar was quoted at 4 cents a pound the same day, therefore a bushel of barley was worth 141/2 pounds of sugar. Four years later, January 1, 1896, barley was worth 321/2 cents and sugar 5 cents. The farmer's bushel of barley could be exchanged for only 61/2 pounds of sugar.

Pennsylvanian on Protection. Hon. John Daizell, M. C., of Pennsylvania, recently said: "What this country wants is more revenues through the custom houses, more men in the mines, more blazing furnaces, more factories, more mills, the music of more spindles, more and cheaper transportation facilities, a wider field more consumption to stimulate production, to increase wages and to decrease the hours of labor." These necessary and much desired conditions can only be brought about by a return to the policy of Protection to American industries, such as we enjoyed in 1891 and 1892, when our industries were protected and our treasury receipts were adequate to meet the requirements of the government.

True Progress Possible.

True progress is only possible when the farmer finds the market for his produce in the neighboring towns, and the manufacturer a market for his goods among the surrounding farmers; hence the importance of such a policy to the Southern people as will result in the opening of our mines, the manufacturing of our timber and the utilization of the unsurpassed water power within our borders.-Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, U. S. S., of North Carolina.



How far local firms are justified in producing a showy but half-worthless cloth that will be sold to the American retail buyers-farmers, artisans and the like-is another matter. The possibility even a few years ago of manufacturing a cloth at 1s. 6d. per yard was scouted, but to-day there are makers to be found able to produce good-looking red redemption of our paper curmasses of the poorest shoddy, kept in form by low cotton warp, at from 1s. 3d. per yard.-Manchester, Eng., Guardian.

How Revenue Works Rous Where the Protective Tariff raises revenue it is serving the industries of the people. While it puts money into the present condition of ployment to American labor.—Hon. keep all other sprouts rubbed off.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-



OW that we have learned that by planting varieties adapted to our climate and giving them treatment

that shields them from the peculiar hardships which they are obliged to undergo, we can raise an abundant

supply of apples, the next question that interests us is how to make the most economical use of the fruit we have learned to grow. Nearly all the varieties our State Society is, thus far, willing to recommend, are fall and early winter sorts. The only really hard allwinter keeper outside the trial list is the Malinda, and that is handicapped with two important failings. First, it is an extremely tardy bearer, and, second, it is of only secondary hardiness, a very bad combination for this climate.

If our orchards are like most of those already fruiting, bearing only the fall varieties, like the Duchess, we still do not need to be without home-grown apples for a good share of the year, if we live near a town where there is a cold storage plant, for we find that if the fruit is picked with great care, just as soon as ripe and placed in cold storage, without any bruises or rough handling, it will keep till after mid-winter perfect condition. Indeed, the Duchess makes a far more palatable eating apple when kept in this manner than it is when freshly picked from the

We find also that a barrel of Duchess taken from cold storage in January will keep without decay for several weeks in an ordinary cool house cellar. We have paid 15 cents per barrel per month for the small quantities we have had so stored, and, considering the poor quality and high price of the apples usually found in our markets, we have generally found it an economical venture. But our people are now beginning to have quite a little surplus of the Wealthy, and are likely to soon have still larger quantities of the Hibernal and Longfield varieties, that in our latitude may, with proper treatment, be kept until February, but with careless and ignorant handling may be half spoiled in a month after gathering. None of these rich, mellow varieties will keep until cold weather if allowed to drop on the ground before picking. The same care should be taken in handling, as with the summer fruit, and all wormy and diseased apples rejected.

After the apples have been properly picked, the common mistake is made of placing them immediately in the cellar, which at this time of year is the worst possible place. A clean, cool shed or outhouse is the best place for them until there is danger of freezing weather, when they may be removed to the cellar for the winter. It is probably best to allow the boxes or barrels to remain open for a few days after placing in the shed, but they should soon be closed up tight to prevent too much drying out and to protect from rats, mice and the boys.

have been told that such are cooler and preserve a much more even temperature than a board shed, and we are so far convinced of its merits that we propose to try a straw shed next season. A moist cellar is preferable to a dry one for keeping apples. Indeed, one excellent Western authority says that a cellar cannot be too moist for apples. We cannot close without a word of encouragement to orchardists in Southern Minnesota. We have within the past few weeks seen numbers of fine, healthy trees of the Duchess, Wealthy and the better varieties of crabs on the prairies more than a hundred miles northwest of where we are to-day. Many of these trees measure two feet in circumference of stem and are bearing very profitable crops.

We found one orchard alone in Yellow Medicine county from which there was sold \$200 worth of apples in one season. If so much has been accomplished on the God-forsaken, wind-swept prairies, intended only for the home of the grasshopper and buffalo, what shall be said of the farmer in grand old Mower county, who has not sand and sense enough to raise an orchard for his own comfort, and for his boys and girls to mjoy and look back upon in later years os the pleasantest spot in the dear old nomestead.-C. Wedge in Farmers' Review.

Budding and Grafting If the apple trees which C. Andrews wishes to bud are small, one inch or less in diameter at the ground, he can get trees one year sooner by grafting than by budding. The time for budding in this latitude is July or about the time when the new growth is completed, and must be performed before the sap goes down, so that the bark will not peel readily. To bud, take a sharp knife and make a cut with the point of the blade downward on the stock. about one and a half inches long, then make a cut across the upright cut, turning the back of the blade out so as to open the upper ends of the bark.

If the bark doesn't open readily use a quill to open it. Cut a bud from a twig of the new growth, about one inch long, cutting down and taking a very thin slice of wood with the bark. Take the bud by the leaf stalk, with the leaf cut off and push it down under the bark. If necessary, use the sharp point of a knife blade to push the bud down. Then tie it with a very narrow strip of calico. The next spring cut the stock off just above the bud, and

If the trees are large, the best way is to trim out the tops and next summer bud into the water-sprouts. No wax is used in budding. Grafting, except nursery grafting, is performed just as the sap is coming up(and the buds beginning to swell), by cutting the stock square off and splitting it with a knife, then cut the scion four or five inches long, make it wedge shaped at the but-end, and insert in the stock, with the bark of each together. Then wrap the union with strips of old calico dipped in wax made of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow melted together .- D. R. Dunihue.

Starch from Potatoes.

Starch is made principally from two things, corn and potatoes. In the west most of the starch is made from corn, but in New England potatoes are extensively employed. In Aroostook county, Maine, immense quantities of potatoes are thus used, and we are of the impression that the potatoes are paid for at a fair price. We know that some years the factories have paid as high as 50 cents per bushel for them. We are glad to see that the matter is being taken up in the west, where potatoes have been sold this year at a price as low as 8 cents per bushel, simply because there was no other way of disposing of them. Factories have been started in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. There is one great advantage in making potatoes into starch: the starch can be held indefinitely, while the potato in its natural state cannot be. The same advantage does not accrue to the farmer when corn is made into starch for the corn can be kept for years if need be. If any reader of the Farmers' Review has been selling his potatoes to one of these new starch factories we would like to hear from him as to prices paid.-Farmers' Review.

We cannot overestimate the value of the reports being furnished every month by our consuls. They are particularly valuable to the agricultural interests. A great many good things have been reported during the last two years. Some of these reports have been printed in large volumes, like the consular report on cattle, issued some a thousand pages, illustrated with sevrevelation to those people that sup- judgment. posed that the chief breeds of the world could be comprised in a score of titles.

The monthly reports are issued in pamphlet form. They have given us information of the style of living in all foreign countries, with opportunities for the sale of American goods. Besides that we have received information of the latest inventions. It is to be hoped that the consular service will suffer no deterioration.

Velvet Soup.-Make a stock with a fowl weighing four or five pounds and two quarts of water; strain and when cold free from fat; return to the fire and when it boils add three thick slices from a loaf of stale bread, tied in cheese cloth, a slice each of carrot and onion, several stalks of celery, and a bunch of parsley; simmer for an hour. the chicken fine with a vegetable masher and set aside. Now rub the stock and bread through a sieve, add the pounded chicken meat, and salt and pepper; when it boils up pour it slowly over two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted and stirred with one of flour, him. and pass all again through a fine sieve; milk.

Forestry in India.—The English government is trying to conserve the forests of India and is having a hard time of it. The people do not take kindly to the idea and set the woods on fire whenever they can do so and not get caught. This makes it necessary for the English to keep on hand a large number of guards for the forest it protects. Of the total forest area very little has as yet been placed under government protection. In the province of Bengal alone 1,889 square miles are protected by guards and has been for eighteen years, yet last year fires swept away 689 square miles, and most of the conflagrations were of incendiary origin.

At a Mexican home potatoes were cooked and served in the following way: Peel large potatoes and then cut in halves, scoop out the center and fill the space with a mixture made as follows: Take two eggs boiled hard and then mash fine, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one of onion and one of melted butter; add one raw egg beaten light, and make the mixture thick with finely chopped cooked chicken or meat. Heap the mixture in the potatoes and sprinkle over the top crumbs and grated cheese. Bake to a brown and pour tomato sauce around them to serve.

Non-Worked Butter.-With the progress of dairy science there is a con- Old Ladies' Home Association, Chelstant change in the methods of handling butter. The latest innovation is the process of making butter by which all working is avoided. The cream is churned until the butter has appeared in granular form. Then the butter is taken out, salted with brine, put into a machine that throws out most of the moisture and buttermilk by centrifugal motion, put into molds and shaped for use. It is thus made to retain all its delicious flavor.

The League of Argos, cormed B. C. 421, was a combination of Argos, Corinth, Elea, Mantinea ad Chalcidice against Athens. It was designed to curb the power of the Athenians, but its purpose was frustrated shortly after by the unexpected incident of Athens joining the league and becoming one of its members.

Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh.

company of Consensation

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A SAD ROMANCE.

How Sir John Millais Won Ruskin's Wife Away from Him.

So it is Sir John Millais, upon whom Lord Leighton's mantle will fall as president of the Royal Academy, says G. W. Baxter in the Cincinnati Tribune. It is doubtless the best and most praiseworthy selection that could have been made.

But I wonder what poor John Ruskin thinks of it?

One woman, fair as a poet's dream, has so commingled these men's lives that it is impossible to think of one without recalling the other also.

She was the wife of John Ruskin when he was still a young man, filled with hope and high ambition, and already the chief critic of England, when he gave his promising friend, John Millais, a commission to paint her portrait.

Millais was a handsome fellow, with a good big vein of materialism and a wholesome love of everyday day in his composition, whereas, Ruskin was several degrees removed from an Adonis and so given over to study and dreaming that the woman who bore his name suffered for companionship-a most grievous thing, my brother, to permit any woman to do.

Nathless, Ruskin loved his wife tenderly and treated her with so much consideration and good nature that he left her alone with his friend Millais for hours at a time, while Millais painted and chatted and laughed and sighed and finally fell to loving her with a love that could have but one consummation.

About this time the woman also made a discovery. She found that her regard for her husband was only a vast respect for his manliness and his scholarship and that her woman's heart had gone out with all its strength to the handsome young friend of her husband who had so long been engaged in painting her likeness.

Then came remorse and agony of soul for the guilty love that possessed them. Conscience smote lover and mistress like a two-edged sword-for they were both honorable people, despite their wayward affections-and years ago. This was a volume of over they decided to awaken the husband from his dreams and confess everyeral hundred full-page cuts. It was a thing, abiding, for the future, by his

> So one day they went into the dreamer's study hand in hand and on their knees, all contritely, told the story of their passion dolorous.

John Ruskin, deserted husband and outraged friend, heard them through in patient agony, and then, great-hearted man that he was, he gave them his blessing and put peace into their hearts.

They passed out into the world, leaving the husband to hide his pain as best he might, and in due time a divorce was secured and John Millais and the woman of his heart were made man and wife.

At the altar it was Ruskin who gave his former wife into his friend's keeping. And then he threw his whole soul into his work and to-day ranks first of all art lovers of all lands, while In the meantime pound the breast of Millais has since risen to the foremost painter of Victoria's realm.

To-day Ruskin is almost a recluse. The irony of life has smitten him heavily. Millais is a petted child of fortune, who confesses that he makes pictures only for the money they bring

Such is the heart story of two of Britain's foremost men.

Everyday Heroes.

Out from the tenements and factories and shops come as noble examples of heroic self-sacrifice and service as ever came from palace or mansion. All human inequalities must give way under the test of God's righteous measurements.-Rev. P. A. Baker.

Locomotives Are Heavier. Ten years ago the heaviest locomotive used on the Pennsylvania express trains weighed forty to forty-eight tons. Now the through express trains are

WOMEN OF NOTE.

each hauled by an engine that weighs

from sixty-five to seventy tons.

The Crown Princess of Denmark is over six feet two inches tall. Let the ladies devoted to the bicycle take heart. Max O'Rell says that nothing but heaven can be prettier than an American girl on her bicycle.

Mme. Modjeska is an admirer of a London fog, and the first time she happened to see one she ordered her carriage and went for a drive in the park. Two New York women were up the Nile last winter, for, in addition to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the names of the Earl and Countess of Craven appear among those who have

The will of the late Lucy Ann Hartt of Chelsea, Mass., gives \$30,000 to the sea; \$5,000 each to the Woman's Board of Missions, the American Missionary Association and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and \$3,000 to the First Congregational Church, Chelsea.

made that charming trip.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark is to take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James' palace, early in July, and the arrangements will be much the same as on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, with carriage procession from Buckingham palace, and a luncheon there after the ceremony. The honeymoon will be passed at Sandringham.

The Athenians passed a law forbidding the exportation of figs from Attica and those persons who informed against the violators of this law were known as sycophants. Sykon is Greek for fig and phaino means to bring to light. Nowadays sycophant has a different meaning.

## Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities - the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

# Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

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other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

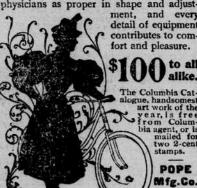
Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

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