

"RESTORATION."

HOW "BUSINESS PROSPERITY" IS "RESTORED" BY DEMOCRACY.

"Trade Revival" of 1896 Affords an Unprecedented Record of Failures—Great Results of Tariff Reform—Lawyers and Sheriffs Overworked.



The total number of business failures in the United States during the past three months is 4,512, by coincidence exactly 700 more than in the like quarter last year, an increase of almost one-fifth. The only preceding quarter in which the total number of failures was as large as 4,000 was in 1885, immediately following the panic of 1884, when the total was 4,050. In no like quarter before or since has the number of failures been as large as in the past three months, although in the first quarter of 1894 there were nearly four thousand business failures reported—3,969—compared with which the increase during the past quarter is about one-ninth.

After a year of extreme depression, following the panic of 1893, and par-

falling behind the work of the McKinley law, which they denounced as inefficient. Even in its closing months, when importations had fallen off by reason of the expectation of reduced tariff rates, the McKinley law produced more revenue than has the Gorman law. Its receipts in the last nineteen months of its operation were forty million dollars greater than those of the first nineteen months of the Gorman law, while as for its first nineteen months, the McKinley exceeded the Gorman law by eighty million dollars in its receipts. Here is a statement which shows, in three lines, the comparative revenue producing qualities of the two laws, whether in the beginning or closing periods of the McKinley act:

McKinley law receipts first 19 months.....	\$566,919,004
McKinley law receipts last 19 months.....	521,819,675
Gorman law receipts first 19 months.....	481,423,509

In every particular, the new law has been a failure, whether in customs receipts or internal revenue receipts.

McKinley the Protectionist.

"The year 1890 found him at the head of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the house. In that position it fell to his lot to frame and secure the enactment of the McKinley law. (Applause.) That measure has made his name familiar in all the world and has made him exceedingly unpopular in almost all the world outside of the United States. (Great Applause.) But it has correspondingly endeared him to his countrymen. Time has vindicated his labor. The last three years have been years of trial. They have been years of Democratic rule; they have been years of education for the American people in the school of practi-

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.



THE BABCOCK test has come into extensive use within the past few years and is likely to be used still more in determining the value of dairy cows and of the many different milks and creams brought to factories for the manufacture of both butter and cheese.

As so much depends upon the accuracy of this test where thousands of dollars are to be divided among patrons annually, it is of the utmost importance that, inasmuch as the sample tested is necessarily small, all measurements should be made with the greatest possible accuracy in order to secure uniformly reliable results.

It has been found that many of the Babcock bottles and pipettes now in use are inaccurately graduated. In view of this fact and of the difficulty in securing bottles and pipettes which can be relied upon, the Pennsylvania Experiment station has undertaken to supply as standards to any resident of the state desiring them, a tested Babcock bottle and pipette at a price sufficient to cover the original cost and the expense of testing and postage. In this connection, owing to the wide variation found in cheap dairy thermometers, the station will also undertake to supply to residents of the state desir-

their spring and summer pasture. Then when your pasture "plays out" in the fall, or about September 15 to October 1, you will have fine food in your lots for your hogs, where they will root at intervals whenever the ground is not frozen too hard until the following May, when they will have received as much real benefit from one acre of artichokes as from five of corn, at a very conservative estimate—some say ten acres. The hogs will also leave enough tubers in the ground to serve as seed for the next crop. It is a hog's nature to root. In fact, his hogship is never happier than when he is rooting. An artichoke patch can truly be called a hog's drug store. A hog's object in rooting being to obtain roots, which his appetite craves, and which serve the same purpose for him as a blood cleaner or spring medicine does for the human being. Ayer, of sarsaparilla fame, can fully explain this. After a hog has eaten artichokes to his heart's content, the rooting notion will have been put entirely out of his head and he will not root up his spring or summer pasture. A wealthy hog raiser (Mr. Booher) of the writer's acquaintance, and who has made 480 acres of \$100 land from hog raising for the pork market, says he would not be without a big annual patch of the tame artichoke, and that he has had no hog diseases in his herds since he has allowed them to root in his artichoke patch to their heart's content.

He claimed that a sow will never eat her pigs if she has been previously given a good feed of artichokes. The artichoke (tame sort) is a wonderful soil enricher, fully as good as red clover.

The writer cuts the tubers to two eyes per piece and plants precisely same as potatoes, and cultivates precisely same as corn. They grow about eight feet high and grow so dense that weeds have a hard time in an artichoke patch. The artichoke stands

AT THE AMATEUR REHEARSAL.

The Star Rode a Wheel in a Pink Silk Gown.

"I think you were to enter on the right instead of the left," said the manager, according to the San Francisco Examiner. "Yes, that would be a great deal better."

"But the left side of my hair is much prettier than the right," said the star, decidedly. "I can always do it better. The left has got to be toward the audience."

"But you will have to face Sir Thomas anyway, and he is over here by the side-board," the manager explained.

"Well, we'll turn the stage around," said the star, cheerfully.

"I'm afraid that will confuse the others," said the manager, apologetically. "You see, there are only a few more rehearsals, and they have all practiced this way."

"They can easily get accustomed to it," said the star. "In an amateur play looks do make such a difference. I've been in loads of them. Of course you are used to professionals, and that is quite different, I suppose they have to be fussy about exits and cues and things like that."

"Yes, we consider them quite essential," murmured the manager.

"With amateurs it's all clothes and looks," went on the star. "Now, tell me, would you wear pink Dresden silk or white moire in the second scene? I can't make up my mind."

"But, considering it is a garden scene and you come in on a wheel—"

"I won't wear a bicycle rig," broke in the star. "They don't suit my style at all. I'll do anything but that."

"I suppose the bicycle might be left out altogether," said the manager, with a perplexed frown. The star turned on him indignantly.

"Leave it out after I've broken half the furniture in the drawing room and ruined the carpet and torn three dresses learning that entrance!" she exclaimed. "Indeed, I won't. The audience can suppose I've been receiving at a tea and came home on my wheel—or anything else it chooses. I don't care."

The manager gave up the point and reflected it was a good thing that stars were usually dependent on salaries.

"I wish before the next rehearsal you could manage to learn a little more of your part," he said, deferentially. "Then we can tell better how it will go."

"Oh, I'll know it all right when the time comes," said the star. "I never can make up my mind to learn it till the last minute. Why, last time I acted I left out two of my most important speeches at the dress rehearsal and mixed the others all up and the manager had perfect fits, but in the play the next night I didn't have to be prompted once. That's just the way I am. I can't help it."

"But it would greatly help the others if you have the speeches more exactly, so they could have their cues. All of them are not so experienced as you."

"Well, I'll learn the ends of the speeches anyway, so that they can tell what comes next," said the star, graciously.

"I know a lovely skirt dance," she added, after a moment's reflection. "It might be a good idea to run it in in the garden scene."

"Do you think it would be exactly suitable?" suggested the manager. "You see you are there to stop a duel between your brother and the man you are in love with."

"Oh, I can always get it in some way. I managed it even in 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said the star, easily. "I can say something about being downhearted and dancing to cheer up my spirits, while they are loading the pistols and talking with their seconds. It would look prettier in the garden scene than anywhere."

Forage For Swine.

Next to alfalfa, sorghum is probably the best green forage plant for hogs. Wherever alfalfa grows, it is advised to plant alfalfa along with sorghum for hog pasture. A good authority as C. C. Geogerson of the Kansas station advises having a few acres in alfalfa for hog pasture the greater part of the summer, and in addition grow a piece of cane, cultivating it as when growing for sugar, and feed this in the fall to fattening hogs.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism,

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

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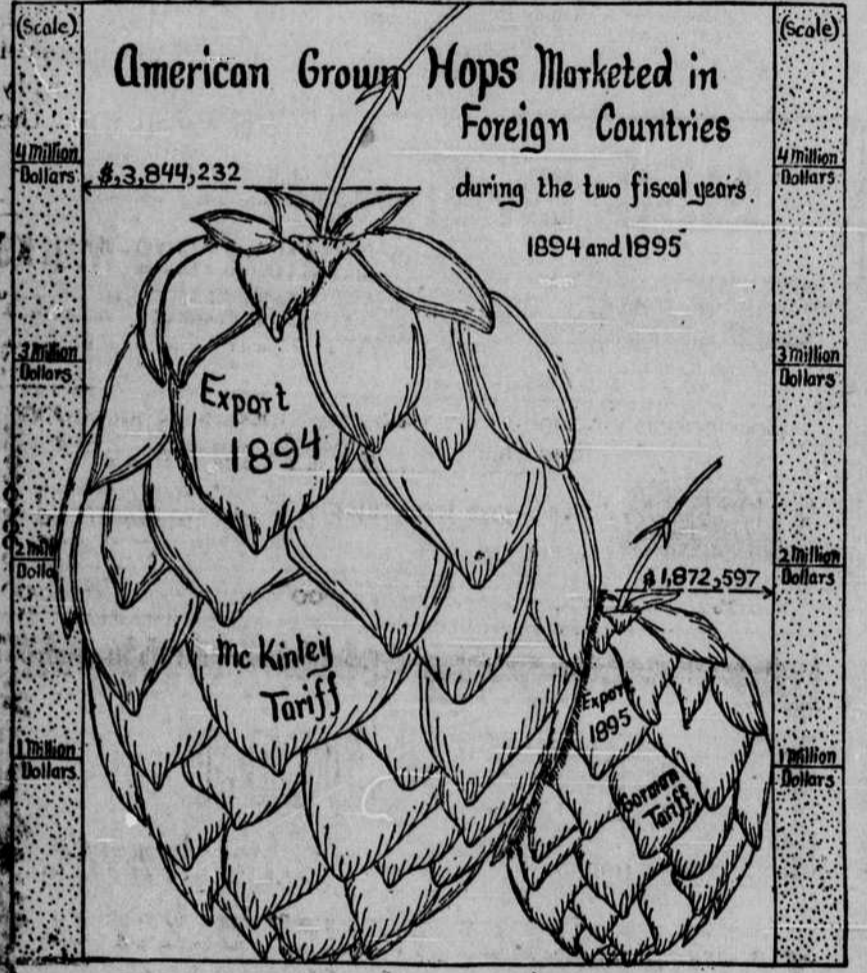
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W. N. U., OMAHA—20—1896

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Regularly after a year in which there was a moderate boom in leading commercial and industrial lines and a general advance in prices, as in 1895, it would have been natural to expect a year with conditions looking to improvement, the outcome of which could, of course, hardly help lowering the commercial death rate.

The most unfavorable feature of the report concerning the quarter's failures is the relatively heavy increase of liabilities compared with gain in number of embarrasments. Thus, while the increase in the latter is 18 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1895, and about 11 per cent, compared with the first quarter of 1894, total liabilities aggregating \$62,513,000, are about 30 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period one year ago, and 27 per cent. larger than in the like period two years ago. No corresponding period during the previous fifteen years has presented so large a total of liabilities as that the statistics for which are now made public. In the first quarter of 1895, when there were only 4,050 failures, total liabilities amounted to \$41,464,000, nearly one-third less.

It is when we come to records from western and the middle states that in general, not only in number of embarrasments, but in aggregates of indebtedness, becomes striking. The western states show an increase of the number of failures of more than 45 per cent. 1,205 compared with 830 a year ago, but with respect to liabilities the increase there is more than 200 per cent. \$16,905,900 as compared with \$5,326,000. The states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware report 1,030 business failures, against 910 a year ago, an increase of only 13 per cent., but they furnish \$21,102,000 of indebtedness for the first quarter of 1896, against \$7,445,000 in the like quarter of last year, an increase of 24 per cent.

In New York City alone the total number of business failures by quarters jumped from 165 last year to 258 this year, about 50 per cent., but the total liabilities increased from \$4,924,000 to \$9,286,000, nearly 70 per cent.

Three Lines to Learn. The Democrats have lost heart and make no calculation upon seeing the reports under the Gorman law equal the expenditures. They are astonished to find that in every particular the law is falling short of its promises and

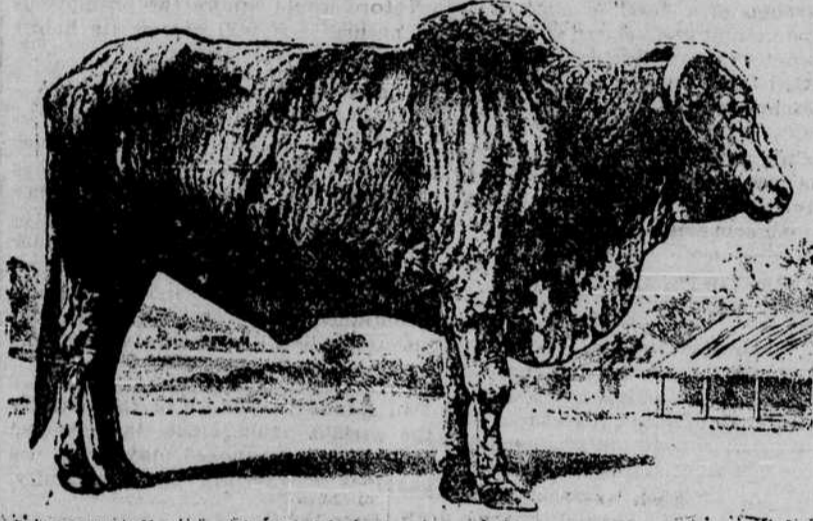
cal experience. As a result the American people know a great deal more about the tariff now than they did in 1892. (Applause.) Every business man has found out that: no matter what kind of business he may be engaged in, the tariff has a close, direct relation to him, and the wage-worker has learned that his prosperity depends on the maintenance of a protective tariff policy. As a result, in every section, in every state, in every country, in every municipality, in every mill and mine and furnace and



forge and workshop—everywhere throughout all this broad land where capital is invested or labor is employed, William McKinley is the ideal American statesman, the typical American leader and the veritable American idol. (Great Applause and Cheers.)

Ab, There! With Mr. Cleveland as President there will be a feeling of security for every honest industry in this great republic.—Col. John McAnerney, president of the Seventh National bank, in the New York Times, Sept. 20, 1892.

RESULT OF CROSSING ENGLISH AND EAST INDIAN CATTLE.



Our illustration shows a cross between some English cattle (presumably shorthorns), and some Indian breeds. The United States consul in Ceylon says that these crosses are an improvement over either of the

ing it a tested thermometer as a standard, under the above conditions. The station has also prepared a bulletin containing full and explicit directions for the use of the Babcock test; which it will mail free to all who may desire it.

E. Hayward, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Artichokes for Hogs.

Hitherto the growing of this valuable tuberous rooted perennial has been almost wholly neglected, and greatly misunderstood. During the past few years the "tame" or domesticated sorts of the artichoke have been imported from Europe, and are gradually making their way to an extensive cultivation in the United States, Canada and Mexico. It is in place in this connection to mention that there is a deep-seated, long-standing prejudice against the artichoke among the farmers of the United States.

But there is "wild" rye and "tame" rye, "wild" onions and "tame" onions. "Wild" barley and "tame" barley. "Wild" lettuce and "tame" lettuce, etc. Almost every grain and vegetable cultivated and used as food by man has its namesake in a noxious and often-times dangerous weed. The artichoke is no exception to the general rule. The wild artichoke being indigenous to most localities (wherever the soil is suitable) in North and South America. It is merely a bad weed—a dangerous pest, which produces few and small tubers and spreads its long fibrous roots out a long distance and deep down into the soil, making its extermination a difficult task. Many farmers who have seen it growing understand it fully. But the same farmers do not understand that there is a difference—a vast difference in the wild artichoke and the "tame" artichoke. In fact they are as different as is wild and "tame" lettuce, or is wild and "tame" rye.

During the past few years the tame or domesticated sorts of artichoke have been imported from Europe and are to a great extent becoming known and cultivated on this continent, as a cheap, healthy stock food. The "tame" artichoke can be as easily grown as corn or potatoes, and on land that will produce 50 bushels per acre of Indian corn, 500 bushels per acre of artichokes can be easily grown. The writer frequently does this and has grown over 90 bushels per acre on ground that had never been manured. Their great value as a cheap, handy, healthy hog food has been so thoroughly aired in the press of the country the past few years that an enormous demand has been created for them.

As a pork producer they cannot be excelled. A good plan is to plant all your lots to artichokes about May 1, or as soon as your stock is put on

drought much better than the potato, and there is no insect that infests them to the writer's knowledge, of several years in growing three kinds of them. The "tame" or domesticated artichoke should be replanted every three years as they run out, or in other words, the ground needs a rotation of crops. They are very easily and entirely exterminated if the young tops are plowed under when about one foot high. Artichokes are valuable, not alone as a hog food, but for any kind of stock and poultry, and also for horses. Poultry just about live in an artichoke patch in warm weather, where they hide from hawks in the shade, and scratch out the young tubers. The tubers are highly prized for milk cows as valuable milk producers. The writer feeds the tubers to his horses every spring. Horses prefer them to any other food after they have become accustomed to them. They completely take the place of oil cake and condition powders, making horses shed nicely and clearing them of worms. The writer has tried several varieties but has finally settled on the White Jerusalem, Red Jerusalem and Mammoth White French as the most valuable sort to grow in the central west Illinois.

Bred Plymouth Rocks.

For ten years I have been raising poultry. During that time I have kept the White and Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Of all the breeds, I prefer the Plymouth Rocks. My poultry house is an ordinary frame building, but comfortable. I feed soft food in the mornings and whole grains in the evening. I do not confine myself to one grain but try to give a variety. As to the market, I can sell all the breeding fowls I want to dispose of in the home market. I have never failed to get eggs in winter, though in the very severest weather they of course fall off some. One year I lost almost an entire flock from cholera. I was away from home when they took it, and in five days nearly all of them died. I lost but two chicks after I got home and could attend to them. I find lice the greatest enemy of young chicks.—W. H. Reid in Farmers' Review.

Milk in New York.

The milk supply of New York increases at a fair pace. The daily consumption by the city is in the neighborhood of 100,000 gallons. The consumption of cream is about 3,500 gallons per day, and of condensed milk in excess of 12,000 gallons for the same time.

Care for the Crown.—When setting strawberries, be sure that the crown is not covered with dirt. A little attention in setting it even with the ground will do much good. Also see that it is so set that the water will not wash the mud over it.

WISDOM.

I want to help you grow as beautiful as God meant you to be when he thought of you first.—George MacDonald.

Blessed is the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may bloom forth.—Jerrold.

A life of real virtue, of nobleness, of true greatness, is not an accident. It comes, if it comes at all, from lofty aspirations, from incorruptible motives, long cherished and held sacred as life itself.—John Learned.

Not only to the God that is above us, but to the God that is in us, let us direct our prayer; and to that God let our importunity be such that, like the man of the parable crying for bread at midnight, it cannot, will not, be denied.—John Chadwick.

Much of life is only fragments—unfinished things, broken sentences, interrupted efforts, pictures left uncompleted, sculptures only half hewn, letters only partly written, songs only begun and choked in tears. But not one of these fragments is lost if it has love's blessed life in it.—J. R. Miller.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.