EFFORT TO PROTECT AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Old Discriminating Duty to Be Revived Against Foreign Imports-Policy That Covered Oceans with the Stars and



Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, who, by the way, is one among the real friends of Protection in the Senate who has repeatedly expressed a desire to see some legislation enacted by the present Congress in the interests of the falling industries of the country, is also making a good fight for the enactment of a shipping law that shall discriminate in favor of the shipping interests of the United States. Senator Elkins is a stalwart Protectionist, and he is ready to support any measure that will be beneficial to American interests, whether of the factory, the farm or of commerce. In reply to the question recently propounded by us to the Senators respecting their duty toward the Ding-Revenue bill, Senator Elkins replied promptly, and with great earnestness, that he favored pressing the bill to a vote at every opportunity, and that he had been of that opinion from the beginning.

The West Virginia Senator is equally in earnest with respect to the bill which he introduced early in the session, the object of which was to restore the discriminating policy as enacted by former legislation of Congress, by which American ships carrying goods imported from foreign ports are to be given an advantage over ships owned and sailed for foreigners. This policy is in line with the best Protection to American shipping, which is certainly entitled to every fair advantage that can be given by the laws of an American Congress.

Senator Elkins' bill is still quietly sleeping in the pigeon-holes of the Committee on Commerce, and although that committee is presided over by s good a friend of American shipping as is Senator Frye, of Maine, there doe not appear to be any prospect of the bill being reported and favorably con sidered during the remaining few day of this session. Like the Revenue bil and similar measures that are designed to give more and better Protection t American interests from the tre mendous competition to which they ar subjected by the cheap labor and low standard of living in the old world, the Shipping-bill must wait until the Senators become awakened to a realizing sense of the duty of the bour.

It is creditable to Senator Elkins, however, that in the face of the discouragements of the times he continues his fight for all Protective measures, and that he promises to stir up the Senate before the present session is work for the Shipping bill and discriminating duties in favor of our shipping.

The history of such discriminating duties, the levying of a 10 per cent. additional duty on goods imported from foreign countries when they are brought in here in foreign ships, gives so much evidence of the beneficial effects of that policy upon our shipping that it would seem that a mere reference to it should arouse even the Republican members of the United States senate. Every time that policy was tried it resulted in splendidly stimulating the American merchant marine. During the periods when the discriminating duties were enforced our shipping interests were materially revived, and the abandonment of the policy was promptly followed by a corresponding decline in our shipping interests. After more than half a century of donothing policy, and the competition of the heavily subsidized shipping lines 25, 1894. of foreign countries that are aggressive in their contests for trade, the result has been that American ships are carrying only 11 per cent of our foreign trade. Under the policy of Protection to our manufacturing industries, and in spite of the vicious and unrelenting opposition of the Free Trade party, our industries have thrived and prospered until the present blight of the Free Trade administration. But, even during those years of continuous Protection to domestic industries, the American shipping interests were denied one of the simplest and safest means of securing to it Protective advantages by the adoption of a policy that would also afford additional Protection to American industries, and put more money in the Treasury, where it is now so great-

We wish Senator Elkins success in his battle for more Protection to American shipping. He is so true a friend to Protection to all our industries that his labors in behalf of our shipping interests cannot but result in good fruits at no distant day. And the sooner the better. The policy he advocates is distinctly American in idea and spirit. In results, also, it would be distinctly of American advantage. Therefore we need it. And the more legislation of a similar character that we can place upon our statute books the better it will be for the United States.

ly needed.

Try to give pleasure and you will receive more than you give.

ARTISTS ARE IDLE. "Tariff Reform" Increases Imports of

chap roteign	Reproduc	
Art Work	s—Import	
		ar years-
	1894.	1895
Free	\$2,411,053	\$4,580,010
Dutiable	730,887	
Total	\$3,141,940	\$4,580,010
		-Free
From	1894.	
United Kingdom	\$788.178	\$1,199,643
France		2,513,376
Germany		
Italy		
Other European		
countries	72,912	173,788
British North		
America	184,051	130,396
Other countries	3,968	21,823
Total	\$2,411,053	\$4,580,010
1892.—P	rotection.	





0	Thirl',	3	
S			
3	Fiscal Dutiable	Free '	
e	years. imports.	imports.	Duties,
-	1890\$1,796,372		\$ 91,550
8	1891 2,014,510		287,807
1.	1892 2,030,599		241,612
	1893 2,366,765		339,265
d	1894 1,484,184		162,918
õ	Calendar years:		
-	1894 730,887	\$2,411,053	
e	1895	4,580,010	*12,140
v			

*Fiscal year

It is mostly the cheap reproductions that are now imported for publication eat cheese for the purpose of promoting in American magazines. These can be secured at a trifling cost. Considering take another pie in order to secure the that the imports of foreign art works have so largely increased during the dairymen understand this question business depression in this country, it is evident that the quantity of foreign art works must have seriously interended with some vigorous talk and fered with the business of American

2000			
	Art	Works-	Exports
		1 7341	

	Fiscal		Fiscal	
	year.	Value.	year.	Value.
	1887	\$221,372	1892	\$422,238
	1888	271,010	1893	210,892
	1888	694,413	1894	391,763
	1890	228,082	1895	471,104
	1890 1891	406,374	1895*	554,175
øl				

*Calendar year.

This is what England predicted when the Gorman law was awaiting the president's pleasure:

Painters and sculptors may fairly rejoice, since oil paintings and water color drawings, and statuary, which are at present subject to a duty of fifteen per cent., will in future be admitted into the United States free of duty. We cannot doubt that the withdrawal of the duty will tend to brighten the prospects of English and French artists in their relations with the States.-The Builder, London, August

Senator Mitchell's Opposition. as it deals with the sheep and wool has been the faithful servant of man. industry is arbitrary, invidious, and She landed with our ancestors at Plyunjust. It places this great industry mouth Rock; and, tied behind the old on the sacrificial altar and offers its weather-beaten emigrant wagon, she ashes as a sacrifice to the avarice of has marched, with the household goods the foreign wool grower and to some of the pioneers who have taken possesextent the greed of the eastern manu- sion of this country, from ocean to facturer, and transfers finally by oper- ocean. She has increased and multiation of law to their coffers the great plied and replenished the earth, until bulk of the \$500,000,000 invested in it, today the industries which she has and turns out of employment the 500,- made possible contribute annually to 000 men employed in carrying it on. the wealth of the world more money A bill which vouchsafes protection to than the great combinations of modern the manufacturer and refuses to ex- capital-more than iron and steel, more tend it to those engaged in the other than lumber and coal, more than cotindustry, which favors the foreign pro- ton and wheat, more than all the looms ducer, is one which discriminates un- of New England, more than all the mysjustly, unnecessarily, mercilessly and terious riches of gold and of silver. cruelly against the agriculturist and in favor of the manufacturer, against the American and in favor of the foreigner.-Hon. J. H. Mitchell, United States Senator, of Oregon.

Study the Difference.

Under protection we derive a large revenue upon a comparatively small They are all-round good fowls, being volume of imports of wool. Under of good size and hardy, and most excel-Democratic tariff we derive no revenue from a very large volume. Under protection the farmer commanded a good price for his wool, and consequently was a large buyer of goods; under Democratic tariff he gets a low price, and did not keep account of the eggs and therefore is a small purchaser. Chicago Inter Ocean.

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



ON. Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, delivered a ringing address in behalf of the filled cheese bill in the house of r e pre sentatives. Below are some extracts from it:

I support the bill because it offers an appropriate legal

protection against the adulteration of the people's food. In the process of taxation it identifies a fraud and escorts a notorious swindle into the light of day. You have read the precept of Scripture which exhorts you to take no thought of what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink or wherewithal ye shall be clothed. That Scripture will need a new interpretation unless we can in some way manage to rescue the food and drink and clothing of the people of the United States from the hands of the counterfeiters. As the case now stands, neither the clothes on our backs nor the food on our tables nor the common weapons for fighting thirst between meals have escaped suspicion. In this carnival of deceit the rich and the poor alike suffer. I undertake to say that this world in which we live will not go on permanently under a system like that. It will not go on forever buying coffee grains delicately molded out of blue mud. It will not go on buying tea that has been generously commingled with the dried leaves of the forest. It will not go on drinking wine that has been manufactured in a cellar without the intervention of grapes, nor those other and more penetrating beverages that have entered into partnership with such a fatal assortment of explosive chemicals as to greatly facilitate the descent of our fellow-citizens, as the old negro preacher expressed it, down the lubricated steeps to the opaque profundity of dam-

I do not say that all the manufacturers in the present stage of the industry are guilty of fraud. I will not even go so far as to say that all the wholesalers habitually perpetrate a fraud. But I do say that the evidence is sufficient to show that the business itself is a fraud, and for one I am here for the purpose of looking a little to the rights of the man who orders "Iowa full cream cheese" and is furnished by the wholesale dealer with a spurious and inferior article. I am here looking to the rights of the citizens of this country who go into a store for the purpose of buying cheese and take home with them an objectionable admixture of skimmed milk and soap grease. I am speaking here for the victims of the American boarding-house system who the digestion of pie, and then have to digestion of the cheese. The American thoroughly. Every profound student of human affairs teaches us that agriculture is the basis of civilization itself, and that no possible prosperity can exist in this world under conditions that do not yield to the cultivators of the il a lair return. So that if a new business, begotten in the laboratory of the chemist, by false pretenses, threatens to narrow the opportunities of the American farm by occupying its market place at home or by destroying its reputation abroad, as my friend from Minnesota indicated, and the law comes in and levies a tax on that new business, it does not alarm me that the tax may operate in some measure, at least, to promote the welfare of the most ancient and honorable occupation of the human race.

One-half the American people live on the farm; and nearly all the rest of them that are worth mentioning were born there. The general welfare, to provide for which our institutions were established, requires that the food-producing millions should be secure in their pursuits; nor should any adroit imposition, however backed by money, be allowed to take from the farm any portion of its legitimate earnings. Give This bill (the Wilson bill), in so far the American cow a fair chance. She

Black Langshans.

I notice in the Farmers' Review some inquiry as to the value of Black Langshans, and conclude to give my views of them. I have been raising them for eleven years, and for the last seven years have not kept any other breed. lent winter layers. They make good mothers, and are quick to mature. Their fich is nicely marbled, and hence they make a good table fowl. For the month of December I sold from a flock used in a family of nine. For the month of January I sold sixty-two dozen. As both, don't y' shee?-Detroit News.

the two months named are not very good months for egg production, I think the record a good one.

Mrs. Jennie Roberts. Johnson County, Nebraska.

I see you asking for the egg records,

Competitive Laying.

and as I have not sent you a letter for a long time I thought I would send you a few lines now. I do not know your object in asking for these records, whether to compare this year with last or to see what we are doing this season. At any rate, I will give you the straight of it as it is with me. My hen parks are fifty feet square, that is, fifty feet each way. Each park contains a cockerel and six or eight pullets. I have always stuck up for the Leghorns and Hamburgs, still, I must say that this spring my White Wyandottes have kept in the lead, at least until they wanted to sit. Yet there may be a reason for them doing so well, for my Wyandottes are all pullets, while my Leghorns and Hamburgs are mostly old hens. I keep the old hens because I think they give better and stronger chicks, even if they do not lay so many eggs. I had to use pullets in my Wy-andotte pens, as I had no old Wyandottes. I have averaged in these pens four or five eggs a day, and that, too, all the spring. For about two weeks straight every pullet of my Wyandottes laid six eggs for eight hens. My Brown Leghorns did about the same. My Hamburgs are a little behind, laying about 50 per cent of a possible hundred, that is, three or four eggs for a pen of six hens. For some reason unknown, poultry are not laying so well this season as for some years back. This is true of other poultry as well as of chickens. Also the new chicks are not showing up very fast. What are hatched out seem very strong and healthy. The old hens are not so inclined to sit as formerly. Perhaps they have been reading Foster's weather reports, and are putting off business for settled weather. But there is plenty of time yet, especially with the small breeds. I raised my best chicks last year in June, and some were even hatched in September. They were hachted in an incubator, and are now laying just as well as the chicks hatched earlier. The best laying my birds ever did for me was three years ago. Six pullets in April of that year gave me 152 eggs, and then one of the

pullets was out seven days. H. C. Hunt. Tazewell County, Illinois.

Disinfecting Turkey Quarters. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been investigating "black-head" in turkeys. Incidentally it gives the follow-

ing instructions as to disinfection: From our present knowledge of the transmission of this disease it is suggested that farmers and poultry raisers who have recently had this disease in their flocks should dispose of their old turkeys and start by hatching turkey eggs under hens or with turkeys obtained from non-infected districts, preferably from the south, as this disease is not known to exist there. As a precautionary measure, the turkey roosts, especially the accumulated droppings, should be disinfected early in the spring before the young turkeys are hatched or old ones introduced. The liberal use of slacked lime in the yards most frequently occupied by the diseased turkeys is recommended. A serviceable disinfectant for buildings and places containing the feces of diseased turkeys is the following:

Crude carbolic acid....one-half gallon Crude sulphuric acid...one-half gallon These two substances should be mixed in tubs or glass vessels. The sulphuric acid is very slowly added to the carbolic acid. During the mixing a large amount of heat is developed. The disinfecting power of the mixture is heightened if the amount of heat is kept down by placing the tub or glass demijohn containing the carbolic acid in cold water while the sulphuric acid is being added. The resulting mixture is added to water in the ratio of 1 to 20. One gallon of mixed acids will thus furnish twenty gallons of a strong disinfecting solution, having a slightly milky appearance. It is quite corrosive, and care should be taken to protect the eyes from accidental splashing.

Requires Experience. Stock raising is not a business that can be engaged in without experience as all those who have ventured can testify to. It requires time to grade up a herd to a high standard, such as every ambitious breeder should aspire to. But even if it does require time, that should not be a stumbling block. It is far better to take a little more time and have a high grade than economize time and inferior stock. The time has gone by when scrub production is tolerated; every progressive farmer has his eyes opened to the advantage of thoroughbreds, and those who get out of the old rust first will be benefited. Where one is able to invest sufficient capital to secure superior animals at the start there will be a saving of time, and profit will come in sooner, but ordinary stock can only be improved by allowing a sufficient period of time for so doing.

Moreover, stock breeding is no much more than in its infancy, and an opening on the ground floor yet remains.-Among Live Stock.

Brown Leghorn Egg Record. The following is my record for March. The report is of the eggs laid by nineteen Brown Leghorn hens. Total eggs received 407, an average of about twenty-one and a half eggs per hen. My chickens keep in good health,

and eggs are hatching well.

E. Scott Hatch. Rock County, Wisconsin,

The soberest one-Well, let's have just one more, and then we'll both go home. The other one-Shorry, ol' man, devilish shorry, but-c-a-n't do

With evening gowns the suede gloves are worn. They come in all the deli-cate shades and match the costume in color, or form a pretty contrast. As to length, they are marvels. A novelty for holding them in place is the new glove fastener. It is a tiny jeweled butterfly, concealing a convenient little clasp, which is attached to the glove. From this is a ribbon, the same shade as the glove, arranged that it may be sewed to the sleeve and thus hold the

glove securely in place.
Gloves for calling are in glace kid, and are given a distinguished air by an embroidery in silver or gold. Pearl gray gloves have silver stitching and silver buttons, and canary colored gloves are embroidered with gold

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Rhubarb and Orange Jam. As soon as rhubarb is a little lower in price and before oranges are roze, every housewife who is fond of either fruit should make a few pots of the delicious jam that combines them both. Wipe the rhubarb until clean and dry, and cut it into fine pieces without peeling. Peel half a dozen oranges, cut away all the white underskin, take out the seeds, and divide the oranges into quarters. Open each carpel that holds the pulp and take that out, being careful to save all the juice. Put the rhubarb, orange pulp and juice with a pound and a half of granulated apparents of the saver is maked. sugar, stir until the sugar is melted, then cook slowly until a fine mass. When it begins to thicken cool a little in a saucer. Put away in tumblers and cover with waxed or oiled paper. A very good jam of the rhubarb is als made without the oranges. Use one pound of sugar to each pound of the fruit, and flavor each pound with the grated yellow rind of half a large lemon. Stir and skinn frequently while cooking. - New York Post.

Rutabagas for Fodder.

It is gratifying to see so many American farmers putting their waste places or spare pieces of land into rutabagas and turnips for early fall or long winter feeding. They are getting the European idea of root crops. There the turnips and rutabagas are sown broadcast as are almost all grains, and if not desired as roots, the foliage then is used for green food. Just imagine the results of a twenty-acre oatpatch treated in this way! Think of the tremendous amount of green fodder, magnificent fodder too, coming into full play during hot August and September. Why, a field of rutabages and turning there. a field of rutabagas and turnips, there, for cattle food is worth almost as much as the oats gathered therefrom! Another good plan is to sow rutabaga seed, especially the variety known as Salzer's LaCrosse, Wis., Mammoth Russian variety, or his Milk Globe turnip sort, at the rate of one-half pound per acre, into the cornfield, just before the last cultivation. This will give you two good crops-one of corn, the other of roots from the same land! One advantage of the rutabaga is that it can be sown at any time of the summer for green food, while a sowing the latter part of July is the best in northern states for big, sweet, juicy roots for winter storage and use.

All About Western Farm Lands. The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys ical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is the all important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

ageman's Campher Ice with Giyeerine. Tures Chapped Bands and Face, Tender or Sore Fee, hilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ch

It is a sign of age for a women to rave about the good looks of a boy. Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me. Wm. B. McClellan, Ches-ter, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Irrigated Land Excursions

Every week, cheap homes, your own terms, sure crops, good markets. Join one of our colonies. 100 new houses building, new town, good business openings. Illustrated advertising matter free. Colorado Colony Co., 309 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebr.

We all expect too much he'p from \$100 invested in our investment system pays \$2.00 per day; \$500 pays \$50.00 per day. Our plan is plain and practical. Address for particulars.

Be careful where you step, and the man who follows you will not stumble so much. As people grow old, their ideal women ecomes one who is a good nurse.

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaj unequalled for purifying the blood b

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Findings-

"The best, of course," you tell your dressmaker, and trust to her using the

> VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING

Why don't you tell her to use it or, better still, buy it yourself?

gs sent for 25c., postage paid.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

SMOKING TE BACCO, 2 oz. for 5 Cents. CHEROOTS-3 for 5 Cente.

Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy, LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, Derham, E. C. -------

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelph A 25c. package makes "gallons. Sold everywhere.

For rheumatics—consumptives—invalids of all kinds.

For everyone who is weak and wants to get strong.

Hot Springs, So. Dakota.

Book about it free if you write to J. Francis. Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.



BUGGIES As low as \$25.00 100 styles, Good variety of second-hand Carriages and Wagons. Nobody seles on

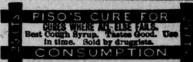
Baker's Lice Exterminator Kills Lice, Mites and Inthe Chicken's 1 riend.

cns. Horses, Caives, Cattle and on House Plants. ens. Horses, Caives, Cattle and on House Plants Circulars free. Agents wanted. Manufactured by DR. O. P. BAKER, EXETER, NEBR

Binder Twine Samples 4 prices free world. LINDSEY+OMAHA+RUBBERS!

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

W. N. U., OMAHA-23-1896 When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.



A POSITIVE CURE CURPANTEED for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Be iousness, Constipation, Liver and kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Headache etc. Edward Wood of Primghar Iowa. Who formally lived near La Porte and wis widely and very favorably known in northern Iowa writes on March 9th 96, have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator and it has cured me of dyspepsis of about ten year standing. I was so bad off that everything I atc soured on my stomach. I can now e most anything. I am seventy one years old and I shall recommend it to others for the good it has done me. It renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies as the placed of the standard of the standard of the control of the standard of the system and purifies as the placed of the standard of the system and purifies as the placed of the standard of the system and purifies as the placed of the system and purifies as the system and system and purifies as the system and purifies as the system and pur

centrated extracts, in tablet form and has 2 to 4 times the docos that liquid remedies have. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price 25c, and 3l. SEMD STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKEL T it treats nearly all discusses and has many valuable receipts. Many value it worth \$5. if they could not get an-

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY