

SUFFER BY SILVER.

DEPRECIATION IN METAL INJURES BRITISH BUSINESS.

Sir Thomas Sutherland's Experience Related to Stock-holders—A "Most Serious and Onerous Loss" to England—Steamship Company's Affairs.



Sir Thomas Sutherland, president of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, in a recent report to his stockholders, has contributed some authoritative information as to the existence of British steamship subsidies, which the free-trade papers in this country persist in claiming have no existence in fact. We quote Sir Thomas:

"There is, I know, a section of the public who profess to believe that a subsidy is paid to a mail company as a sort of generous gift on the part of the government toward the proprietors of that company; that it is paid without any commensurate service being rendered; and that the company is able to live and thrive merely on the strength of being a mail carrier and receiving a mail subsidy. There can be no greater delusion, if, indeed, that idea is really seriously entertained in any quarter. We have been paid during the last ten

years a very considerable sum of money, but in carrying out the service involved, which has been paid for at a far lower rate than that given by foreign governments for similar services under their flags, the actual carrying out of the contracts has involved an expenditure by this company in ten years of something like \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than has been received throughout the ten years from the state."

We believe that the foreign mail steamship companies honestly earn every penny that is paid to them for carrying mails. We also believe that American companies earn far more than is paid them, and we want to see these compensations equalized, or if there is to be any advantage let it be on the American side. The difficulties of low freight rates and the depreciation in the value of silver that confront the P. and O. company are equally pertinent as applied to the Pacific Mail, Oceanic, Occidental and Oriental lines that ply between the Pacific coast and Australia, China and Japan. We have the fact settled that subsidies are paid to British steamships for mail transportation, so now let us get the fact equally established that the rates paid to American steamships for transporting American mails shall be on as liberal a scale.

A Price List for Farmers.

The following prices, taken from Clapp's Weekly Circular, July 2, 1896, represents the difference between a democratic administration, with confidence unshaken as in 1896, as against those when confidence was established in 1892, under protection:

Articles.	1896.	1892.
Butter, creamery, lb.	15	20
Beans, N. Y., bu.	1.05	1.95

steamshipping business are pointed out by Sir Thomas Sutherland as follows: "Who could possibly have imagined that within these last ten years the rates of freight would have fallen to the miserable point at which we find them to-day? Who could possibly have imagined that silver would to-day be worth little more than half what it was worth ten years ago, thus involving the operations of this country in a most serious and onerous charge for loss in exchange? And who is able to say what may take place within the next ten years?"



We Want Yer, McKinley.
Alr: "I Want You Ma Honey."
When der election's a comin',
And politics is hummin'
'Den we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

We're a thinkin' of you ever,
And your Tariff bill so clever,
And our hearts are forever true to you!
We're a thinkin' of you gladly,
Cause the country needs you sadly,
And it don't know what to do!
So uplift Protection's banner,
In the good ole fashioned manner,
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

Chorus.
We want yer, McKinley!
Yes, we want yer mighty badly,
We're a thinkin' of yer gladly,
'Cause the country needs you sadly;
So come back to please us,
Old Grover can't deceive us,
'Cos we want yer, McKinley,
Yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer;
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

Now the bosses say "tarnation,"
Where were we in the "creation"
Of that boom so vast and true,
Our scheme has failed completely,
Though we fashioned it so neatly,
'Cause the people were devoted to you.

We won't yet linger longer
While the tide is growing stronger,
But jump on the wagon with you,
Free silver ain't in it,
Not for a single minute:
The people they all want you.

Chorus.
When the bonds am a poppin'
And the mills am a stoppin'
Then we want yer, McKinley, yes we do.
For you are the one to strike it,
As you know we do not like it,
And our country is forever safe with you.

We'll have money for to-morrow,
And no further need to borrow
From London or Timbuctoo,
So, come back, our hero,
While the Treasury's at zero,
'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do.

Chorus.
When the corn am a growin'
And the meetings a goin'
The sun will be shinin' on you,
And their voices raised in glory,
Shall chant aloud the story
Of your record so grand and true.
Prosperity will follow,
Not weal, nor woe, nor sorrow,
And 'twill all be owing to you.
So hail to Protection:
That's the need of every section,
We want yer, McKinley, yes we do.

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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.



late circular from the department of agriculture gives the following on filled cheese: "It may be well to state in passing that filled cheese differs from the genuine, old-fashioned article in but one essential particular, so far as its composition is concerned. Instead of the natural fat of milk, or cream, which is extracted for butter making, there is neutral lard, made from the leaf fat of the hog. This article, claimed to be exceptionally pure and good of its kind, is used at the rate of two or three pounds to every 100 pounds of skim milk. The cheese resulting carries about 30 per cent of (lard) fat, which is rather less than the average of (butter) fat in good whole milk cheese. The casein and other components of the two are practically the same in kind and proportions. From this statement of composition one can judge for himself whether this filled or lard cheese is a legitimate article of food, whether it is wholesome, and whether he desires to use it in the diet of himself and family. It is made of comparatively cheap materials, costing from one-half to two-thirds as much as good, full cream, factory cheese, and its market price, wholesale or retail, should correspond. At its best, this is cheap, inferior cheese; it is almost devoid of flavor, oily or greasy when warm, and never attains the dry, crumbly consistency of a well cured cheese. It is sold when only a month or two from the press in imitation of mild, immature cheese. It is claimed that it does not keep well, especially if subjected to temperature above 60 degrees. No one acquainted with first class full cream cheese would ever accept the filled product as a substitute, but it may be successfully passed as a genuine article of second grade. There is plenty of good cheese still made in the United States, and it can be secured if buyers will but make a little effort to find it. The states of New York and Wisconsin together produce two-thirds of all the cheese made in the country, and the reputation of the factories of these states for high quality, full cream cheese has been long established. The product of these factories of the standard or Cheddar form of large cheese stands second to none in the markets of Great Britain as well as in America. The two states named, as well as others, absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled cheese within their borders and the marking of skim cheese to imitate full cream goods. These laws are well enforced."

Continuous Income from Poultry.
F. A. Homann, of Effingham county, Ill., read the following paper before a farmers' institute in that county: "Eggs are all the year round crop, differing greatly in this respect from hay, corn and vegetables, which are all harvest time crops; and if not marketed at once, expensive buildings have to be prepared to store them in, and not a few crops such as potatoes, cabbage and fruit, shrink in value by decaying while stored. Not so with our poultry product, which has an all the year ready market, and with eggs as the basis of a poultry business a steady all the year round income can be commanded. It is the winter eggs that pay the greater profit and bring up the average price for the year. If the greater part of the eggs are received for spring and summer, when prices are brought down by a large supply, the average will be lower, but if fowls lay in December, January and February when eggs are 20 to 30 cents a dozen the average price for the whole year will be satisfactory. The whole story of getting eggs in winter can be resolved into three simple rules. First, hatch the chicken early; second, keep them growing so the pullet will come to laying maturity in October or by November; third, keep them laying by good food and care. When I say hatch the chickens early I do not mean too early, because if hatched too early and go to laying in August and September they will usually moult in December just as the weather is becoming very cold, and good-by eggs from then till spring.

For the heavier varieties, such as Brahma and Cochins, the middle of March is none too early. Plymouth-rock and Wyandottes we would hatch the first half of April if possible. If not, April will do. The Spanish, Minorcas, Leghorns and Hamburgs should be hatched in May for best results. Set three or more hens at a time and once a week dust them well with insect powder, and when the chicks hatch give them to two or more mothers. I gave as our first rule for getting a good profit from poultry to hatch your chickens early. Equally important is the second, keep them growing so they will come to laying maturity by November first. The food and care has much to do with the chicken growing.

Now for the first 24 hours do not feed the chicks, for they need no food during this time, nature has provided for that by absorption of egg-yolk into their little abdomens, and it is necessary this absorbed egg-yolk be digested. Much damage is done and many chicks' lives are lost by disregarding this rule; some people in their haste to get the chicks growing hurry food into their crops before the system has toned up to take care of it, and the consequence is the bowels are congested and the chick

goes over to the majority. Feed often but little at a time, every 2 hours say five times a day, until the chicks are five weeks old, and see that no food is left standing in the sun to sour after they have eaten. Remove it all, nothing causes more bowel looseness, and dysentery, than sour food. The best food for the first five weeks is composed of one-third oat meal, one third corn meal and one-third wheat bran; add a pinch of salt, moisten with sweet milk or water, warm it in cold weather and twice a week add some bone meal. Keep coarse sand by the coop at all times, don't think the chick can find this themselves, that is one of the commonest mistakes in rearing chickens; after they are five weeks old you can leave out the oat meal and feed three or four times a day. When ten weeks old, at noon scatter wheat and cracked corn in litter such as leaves and cut straw, so they will have to work for it, but not too much corn as it makes them too fat. Green food must be supplied. If the chicks are cooped up on fresh grass this problem is solved and they will help themselves to what they need. If, however, they are confined in a small yard, finely cut grass, lettuce, or onion tops will make a good substitute. Fresh cool water must be kept accessible so a drink can be taken when wanted. Sell the cockerels when they weigh two or two and a half pounds each, and don't forget to dust the pullets well with insect powder, for you do not want to raise chicken lice, but if you are not careful you will. Now with this food and proper care they will begin to lay along in September and October. Then sell off your old fowls, clean the houses and whitewash them and the pullets moved in, and then on feed for eggs as follows: For four days in the week feed early in the morning a warm mash composed of one part shorts, one part bran, one part corn meal, and add cooked potatoes or turnips and apple parings. Feed on boards or in troughs, only enough to supply part of their hunger; give water all round, then scatter wheat or oats in the litter and let the aim be to keep the hens busy every moment from morning until night scratching for wheat and oats, which should be buried in the litter. Let the noon ration be green rye or a cabbage hung in the pens just high enough to compel the hens to jump to peck it. About 3 p. m. feed the whole grain, full feed, oats or wheat, and in the very coldest weather a little corn. Keep grit or granulated bones so they can get at it all the winter, and charcoal, don't forget to give them some. Clean pen, fresh water, pure air and a system of feeding such as is here outlined will bring money to the farmer every month in the year, try it.

Southdown Wool.
The wool of the English breeds is thus referred to by the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. "Lastly, there is the pure Down, a wool which is still unequalled for hosiery purposes, and which will always find a market of its own, sometimes quite independent of the general course of prices. Of this wool I should like to say—keep to the old-fashioned style; keep it as short and as fine as possible; let no suspicion of a long wool strain get into it; and if I am not mistaken, pure Down wool will take a respectable place in the future as regards comparative prices. With such ends in view, breeders of Southdowns may well abstain from trying to imitate in length of staple and superfluous covering of the face with coarse wool any other breeds of sheep, and be content to let the Southdown remain what its best friends have always tried to make it—i. e., a producer of quality before quantity.

Sheep Less Numerous.—The eastern farmers seem to be going out of the sheep business. They are, as a rule, very small holders, and when their small herds seem to be a losing proposition they do not hesitate long before letting them go. It is the sum of these small holdings that make up the great aggregate, and when the farmers begin selling their small flocks the number of sheep in the country speedily decreases. There is no branch of the live stock business that can be so readily adapted to changed conditions as the sheep business. Since 1893 the number of sheep in the United States has been constantly decreasing until now the total number is less than at any time during the past twenty years. Meanwhile the range of prices has been very low. It will not be long before there will be a change and sheep will be in demand again at good prices.—Ex.

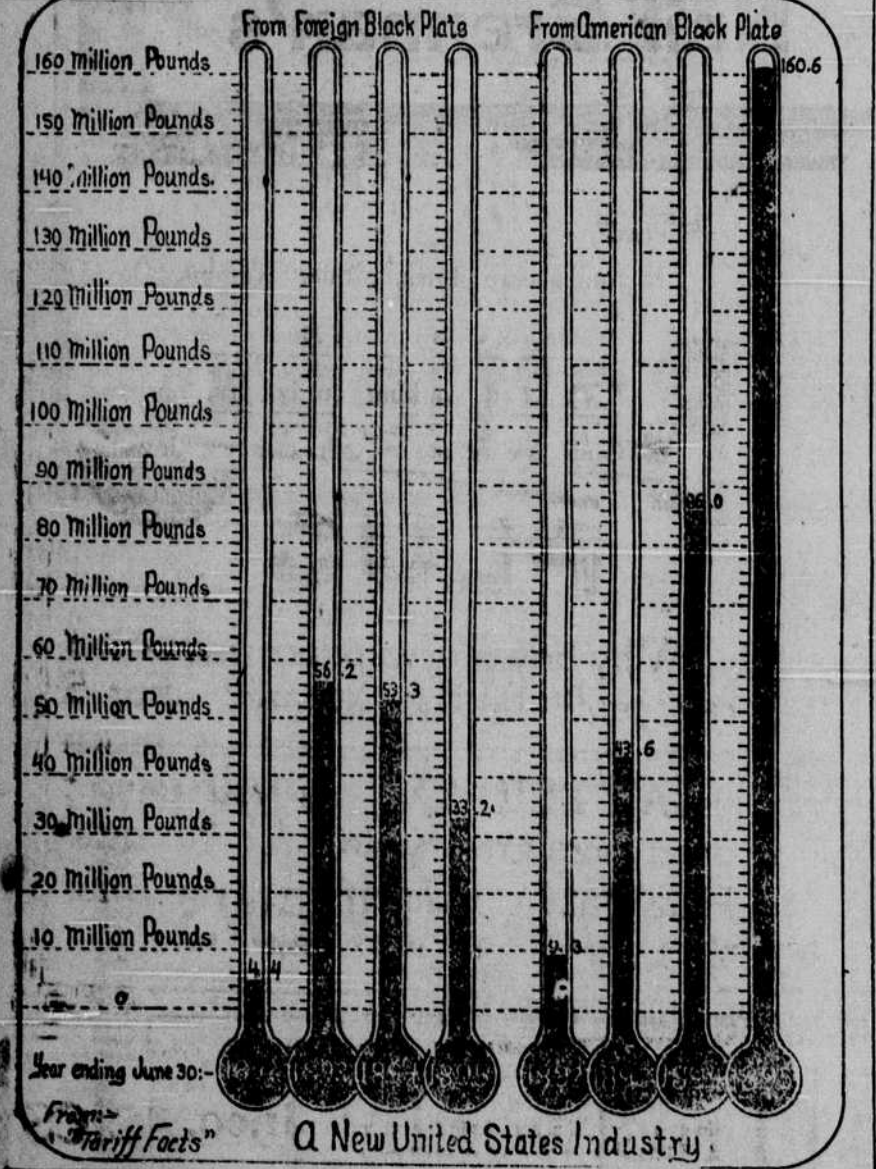
Butter.—Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farms remote from the market and communities far from railroads, can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products and send them to market in compact and portable form.—Ex.

Income from Dairying.—Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusiness-like to go without cash fifty-one weeks and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.—Ex.

Marks made by hot dishes set on tables may be removed by the use of kerosene oil well rubbed in, and then polished with a fresh cloth.

It is hard to believe that a sin will bite if it has gold in its teeth.

Annual Product of TINPLATE in the United States



A New United States Industry

years a very considerable sum of money, but in carrying out the service involved, which has been paid for at a far lower rate than that given by foreign governments for similar services under their flags, the actual carrying out of the contracts has involved an expenditure by this company in ten years of something like \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than has been received throughout the ten years from the state."

We are glad to know, authoritatively, that there is at least one British steamship company in actual receipt of "a subsidy" from the British government. We hope this point will no longer be denied by the free-traders. But we never for a moment supposed, nor do we know of anybody else who supposed, that the British government, or any other government, was paying subsidies for nothing. Of course, there is a measure of return, and that consists in the transportation of the mails.

But what we do claim, and always have claimed, is that the subsidies paid by the British and other foreign governments to their respective steamship companies carrying mail matter, have been far larger than the miserable pittance doled out to American steamships performing similar services for the American government. The foreign mail steamers start on their voyages with a larger amount of the expenses of each trip guaranteed, through the mail subsidy, than the American steamships can secure. Our lines are handicapped in their expense account to the extent of the difference between the subsidies paid by foreign and American governments. Our lines are still further handicapped by the higher wages that are paid to American officers and crews. Therefore the foreign mail steamers can afford to carry freight at lower rates than American steamers, thus securing the business, or, if the freight rates be the same by all lines, the foreigners can make a profit on the voyage where American steamship companies would have to charge up a loss. The risks of the

Barley, No. 3, Chicago...	.26	.54
Buckwheat, Chicago...	.85	1.45
Corn, No. 2, Chicago...	.26 1/2	.51
Cotton, mid., N. Y. ....	.07 1/4	.07 1/2
Cotton cloth, 64s.F.Riv. .	.02 7-16	.03 1/2
Cattle, Chicago...	3.00	3.70
Coal, per ton, N.Y., net	3.85	4.00
Copper, lb., N. Y., cts. .	11.70	11.75
Cheese, N. Y. ....	.06 1/2	.08 1/4
Coffee, N. Y. Ex. ....	.11 1/2	.11 3/4
Eggs, N. Y. ....	.11	.16
Flour, N. Y.	2.25	4.20
Hogs, live, Chicago...	3.15	5.50
Horses, U. S., Jan. 1. . . .	33.00	65.00
Hops, N. Y., lbs. ....	.07	.24
Hay, Chicago, ton.	8.00	10.00
Iron, Bes. pig, Pitts. . . .	12.25	14.09
Lard, Chicago, 100 lbs. .	3.90	6.90
Lead, lb., cts.	3.05	4.12
Oats, No. 2, Chicago...	.15	.33 1/2
Pork, mess, Chicago...	6.95	11.55
Potatoes, Chicago...	.10	.67
Peas, dried, N. Y. ....	.72	1.62
Rye, No. 2, Chicago...	.31	.76
Rice .....	.04 1/2	.05
Silver, N. Y. ....	.69 1/2	.88 1/4
Steel rails	28.00	30.00
Steel billets, Pittsburg. .	19.50	22.97
Flax, Chicago .....	.79	1.06
Sugar, granulated, N.Y. .	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Stearine, lard, N. Y.	4.75	7.75
Sheep, Chicago	3.00	4.50
Short ribs, Chicago...	3.65	7.30
Tobacco leaf .....	.085	.09
Tallow, N. Y. ....	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Wool, average .....	.13	.22
Wheat, red, No. 2, N.Y. .	.51	.89
Wheat, No. 2 spp., Chi. .	.55	.79

England's Free Trade Stock.
English free-trade sentiment has received a fresh shock from the latest discovery of Germany's industrial invasion. The minister of agriculture is holding an inquiry regarding dogs, and a member engaged found that he had to sit on Austrian chairs and write with Bavarian pencils. When the witnesses recommended the use of German muzzles for English dogs, British pride was stung to the quick. Truly England's industrial supremacy is riding

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And the meetings a goin'
The sun will be shinin' on you,
And their voices raised in glory,
Shall chant aloud the story
Of your record so grand and true.
Prosperity will follow,
Not weal, nor woe, nor sorrow,
And 'twill all be owing to you.
So hail to Protection:
That's the need of every section,
We want yer, McKinley, yes we do.

The American Brand.



With the restoration of protection, the demand for American goods should increase. Begin, at once, to ask for all American brands.

Human nature is always trying to add a cubit to its stature.

United States Patent Office Report.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INVENTORS.
351 patents were issued to United States inventors the past week, of which number Nebraska inventors received 2 patents, while 10 Iowa inventors were rewarded. James Gilbert of Omaha, Nebraska, receiving a patent for a thrust bearing for marine engines while W. H. Fairchild, Diller, Nebraska, received a patent for a corn planter. Amongst the notable inventions are found a railway track layer; a sand papering machine; a fence comprising a split tubular rail having a projecting serrated tongue; a vegetable cutter, grader and dish strainer, a pad attaching attachment for sewing machines; a machine for forging car wheels; a pocket for prize fruit; a hair curler comprising a flexible web provided with longitudinal rolls; a self-feeding mucilage brush; a new tubing for bicycle frames, comprising two half sections provided with projecting flanges, between which half sections and flanges is held a web plate; an electric igniter for gas engines; an improved carpet sweeper; a golf club; a support for musical performances; a tire shrinker attachment for anvils; a bicycle shoe provided with an outer sole comprising a layer of fibrous material; a field anchor for check row corn planters; a step cover for stairs; an improved bicycle pump; a folding brush; a collapsible chair; an inflated bicycle tire comprising a plurality of tubes arranged to form tamponations with intervening air spaces; a fire proof floor or roof; a combined child's wagon and velocipede; a combination bloomer and divided skirt; and a lap board in the form of a cylinder. Parties desiring free information relative to the law and practice of patents may obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

It takes just one month to send mail from Bulawayo to London.
It costs 27 shillings a week to maintain an English lifeboat.

Personal.
ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Cures

Talk in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla for no other medicine. It has the greatest record of cures of any medicine in the world. In fact,

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has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.
Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.
Home Dressmaking Made Easy, a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

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