HENRY CABOT LODGE APPEALS TO THEIR GOOD SENSE.

and by the Prospect of Highe Forget That Prices of City ade Goods, Which They Noed, Will



As a class, the farmers are honest, Intelligent, and patriotic. We cannot believe that after they have examined into the silver question they will vote for free coinage. Certainly they have no wish to injure either themselves or their country. Some of the reasons way they should not support Mr. Bryan are set forth in the following statement prepared at our request, by the Hon Henry Cabot Lodge, one of the senators from Massachusetts: To the Editor of The Post Express:

wage earners of the United whether employed in the factory on the farm, would suffer more severely from the free coinage of silver than any other class in the community. They might receive the same sumber of dollars that they do now, but the value of those dollars would be ut to halves by reduction of their purchasing power. The wage earners, the men who are paid at the end of each y, or each week, or each month, are the great creditor class in the country, and It is upon them that the free coinge of silver would fall with the great-

The farmers are the class to whom

301

FARMERS. pensions. He has taken an active part in the debates on tariff and finance. and is regarded as one of the ablest men in public life. We are sure that what he says to the farmers will have very great weight with them .- Rochester (N. Y.) Post and Express.

> . Whatever the weeping popocrats may say about "everybody" being "against us except the people," the newspapers of this country no doubt reflect public opinion as faithfully as they always have done. The absurd charge that the public press of the United States is controlled by a syndicate of bankers that secured Mr Cleveland's bond issue, is too absurd to need refuting. Nobody except a few Tillmans and Watsons believe it. If there were any large number of voters in the republican party who had determined to forsake it and follow after such strange gods as Altgeld and Peffer, there would be a corre-sponding change in the tone of the republican press. On the contrary, the fact is notorious that the changing has been almost entirely in the opposite direction, with the exception of a small handful of papers such as the saif Lake Tribune, seated in the very midst of the silver mining district. The defection from the republican colnoticing.

A young business man of Dayton. O., having a desire to see how the newspapers in the west were inclined. mailed postal cards to different news-papers in the western states immediately after the Chicago convention, and secured from each a copy. One hundred and sixty-one answers were received. Ninety-four were republican, forty-one democratic, eighteen independent and eight populist. Ninetyfive of them he found to be for gold and sixty-six for silver. In California, where the silver movement is said to have been making great strides, thirty-six of the thirty-nine republican papers declared for gold and three of the fourteen democratic papers likewise. From Nebraska he secured three republican newspapers and they were unanimous for gold. One of the three the first advocates appeal most democratic newspapers he received was strongly. They tell them that prices also for gold. The eight republican newspapers from Kansas, the three from North Dakota and the eleven do not tell them that the price of from Missouri declared for the honest everything they have to buy would standard. The evidence of the straw also rise, so that they would be no vote which the young man of Dayton

Wrest Good Would "More Money" Be to a Man in His Position?-Chicago Inter Ocean.

QUERY.

better of than they were before. On secured is not conclusive, for a great the other hand, farmers would be injured directly in other ways, apart
from the guestion of the price of what
they sell and buy. Any farmer who
had laif up money in the savings bank
or elsewhere would have it out in
two. If he happened to be a soldier
and drawing a pension, he would lose
one-half his pension. If he has insured his life for the benefit of his
family he has not conclusive, for a great
many reasons. But it gives a fair indication of the state of things and it
gives goed reasons for the hope and
belief that the size of the siver boom
in the west is mostly in the eye of the
popocratiq party.—Byracuse (N. Y.)

For Dapita Circulation.

This country, has a per capita circulation of 29 in gold 20 05 in sold and drawing a pension, he would lose ene-half his pension. If he has insured his life for the benefit of his family he has paid his premium in lation of \$3 in gold, \$9.08 in silver and \$6.10 in paper; total, \$24.18. This statement which is made on the authority of the director of the mint, takes a pension of the director of the mint, takes a pension of the director of the mint, takes a pension of the director of the mint, takes a pension of the director of the mint, takes a pension of the director of the mint.

tries. The gree of go carning and business cases on whom this disaster would chiefly fall are those who buy of the farmer and make his prosperity, and when they suffer he will autom, too.

ere is no class in the community so profoundly interested in the maintenance of cound currency, which is one of the essential conditions of good business, as the farmer. I cannot be-lieve that the farmers of the United States, who are an intelligent and pa-

insurance would be paid in silver and reduced one-half in value.

But there is a broader view to be paken than this and one which every letelligent farmer agent to take. The farmer are a part of the great community which we call the people of the United States. One portion of the population cannot prosper if all the rest suffer. The farmer will not make money if the people who buy their products are injured and ruined by a pad financial policy. The election of Bryan would mean the most terrible panic that this country has ever seen at would mean the wholesale reduction of wages and the temporary or permanent destruction of many industries. The great wage earning and would Not Ingresse the Demand.

Would Not Increase the Demand.

Talk about making an "unlimited demand for silver" by free coinage at 16 to 1 is folly. The amount of silver money which can be forced into circulation is attrictly limited by the needs of business. Free silver or no free silver or ver, the people will not use more of the heavy and bulky sliver dollars than they do now.

States, who are an intelligent and patriotic class of men, can import a policy or ven her a party whose success would not only ruin them but involve the repudiation of the antional debt, and deal and sectional honor.

H. G. LODGE.

Mr. Lodge was elected three times in January, 1898, was sent to the Fedman and Landary L. Dawes. He is chairment of the committee on immigration of the committee on immigration and a member of the committees on civil service, foreign relations, and successor to the committee on immigration and service, foreign relations, and relations in the millionaire whose intrinsic value is about 53 cents and whose purchasing value is never higher than its intrinsic value.—Richmondville (N. Y.) Pheeni With free coinage of silver at the ra-

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

## PAIRY AND POULTRY.

NTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Fow Hipts as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

California Butter Lawer and Old San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago Record writes to that journal as follows: "We were traveling in Siskiyou county, that northern part of the state which geographically is a part of California, but commercially is a part of Oregon. It is a wild and sparsely settled region, with only here

and there a half-cultivated ranch and an occasional mining camp.

"It was one of the latter we reached about nightfall. We were directed to the principal hotel in the place, a roughly boarded, two-story building, of which the most prominent feature of its internal arrangement was the barroom, which was also the office, and
contained in one corner a wooden sink
provided with a paper bucket filled with water, two or three tin washbasing and a couple of community towels bung on rollers.

"Supper was ready when we arrived and we were directed at once to a long room with a low celling—the dimingroom-in which about twenty roughly dressed men, most of them in their shirt sleeves and apparently miners, imbermen and teamsters, were seated at three or four long tables. The tables were covered with oil cloth. The tablewas very thick and heavy fronone china, much cracked and chipped. The knives and forks were steel, with andles discolored and cracked from rough usage and hot dishwater. Near each end of the table was a set of casters, originally, doubtless, quite showy with silver plating, but at this period such the worse for the wear of the

room girls do in ten thousand other ordinary cheap hand beliews, as of-hotels all over this broad land. As fered for sale by seedsmen and hardshe received our orders she stic the but ware stores, will do very well for cabbutter dish from its place, new the middle of the table over toward us, saying: 'Here's your substitute butter,' at the same time taking the order of the casters, where they were rept, like the bills of fare in cheap restant.

The question arises, what shall we plant? There are so many general kinds of trees and varieties of each that the matter is very much simplirants, pieces of cardboard about the size and shape of the ordinary restau-rant bill of fare. She laid one of these down on the table beside each of us and started for the kitchen. Wondering slightly at this, we each picked up cardboard laid before us, and this is what we read:

: The butter served here is but- : terine. Percentage of ingredients is as follows: Neutral ..... 20 Butter oil ..... 10 

"By the time we had finished reading this the girl returned with our supper. When she had arranged the various dishes in front of us we asked her what she had given us this chemical analysis of our butter product for. Without a word, but with a gesture of impatience, she turned the cardboards

over, and we read:
"This notice is given in conformity
with sections 3 and 7 of an act of the legislature of California, approved have done well. These could be tried march 9, 1895, entitled an Act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and of cheese, to secure its enforcement and to appropriate money therefor "

"Sec. 3. Each person who, by him-self or another, lawfully manufactures any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, shall prepare a statement, printed in plain Roman type of a size not smaller than pica, stating in the English language its name and the name and address of the manufacturer, the name of the place where manufactured or put up, and also the names and actual percent-ages of the various ingredients used in the manufacture of such imitation butter or imitation cheesed of thew up

'Sec. 7. No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch counter or other place of public entertainment, or any person having charge thereof or em-ployed thereat, or any person furnishing board for other persons than members of his own family, on for any em-ployes where such board is furnished as the compensation or as a part of the compensation of as a part of the compensation of as such employs, shall place before such patron or employe, for use as food, any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or chapse, unless the same be accompanied by a copy of the statement described in section 3 of this act and by a verbal notification to said patron that such substance is a substitute for butter or cheese.'

"The proprietor, having now complied with all the requirements of the law, has only this wish to express: May good digestion wait on appetite And health on both.""

Agricultural ... Exports .- The highwater mark of the exportation of agricultural products from the United States was reached in 1892, when they reached the enormous value of \$799,-328,232. In 1896 they had fallen to \$553,215,317. This is enough to make a substantial difference with our farmers, for \$240,000,000 don't grow on every bush, and most of the bushes have been picked.—Ex.

A bad temper in the owner will beget a bad one in the cow, and when they both get and the profit is bad. Mr. T. Greiner, one of America's load-

ing authorities, says: "For some years I have been using and recommending tobacco dust as an all-round insect destroyer. I use it in the greenhouse for lice (aphis), in the open ground for the cucumber bettle, plant lice, and for worms of all kinds, and sometimes in the hen-house for lice, etc. . It is surely one of the swiftest of all insecticides we can apply, almost or fully equal to buhach... Maifted or scattered over currant busies the current worms will curl up sad die, and the bushes will be free from the pest within an hour or less, and fall from them for some time. If blows into the heart of cabbage plants it means the end of the green worm. Applied in the same way to the nests of the caterpillars (and the treas all around us at this time are full of them) especially in the morning or evening, when the worms are all at home, it will clear them out for good in less than an hour. In short, I hardly know what worm or other soft-bodied insect the contact with tobacco dust would not speedily kill. I believe it will even out an end to the potato bug. It is distasteful to many hard shell beetles also as may be seen by the fact that with heavy applications we can drive away the cucumber beetle (and perhaps the squash bug). The fies, beetle, unfortunately, is not so easily conquered, even if it does not like tobacco smell. Surely, tobacce dust must be considered a most xcellent insecticide, and as it is not expensive (in some cases, perhaps, the sweepings of cigar factories, etc., will do and can be had for the hauling). I think every soil tiller should keep it on hand. I have usually applied tobacco dust with the bare hands, scattering it rather freely over the bushes and plants, and ground cucumbers, melon nd squash wines, even an inch deep on the ground. The stuff is worth nearly the full price asked for it (\$3 per barrel. or so) as a fertilizer, and I have not felt the necessity of using it in a particularly economical manner. For cabbage and caterpillar nests, however, hand "The dining-room girl who came to believe of some kind are almost neces-wait on to rattled on the bill of fare sary, as we want to blow the dust well amongst the leaves and the webs. The room girls do in ten thousand other ordinary cheap hand believes, as of-

kinds of trees and varieties of each that the matter is very much simplified when we know that the number of species adapted to any soil and locality is comparatively few. Prof. Brewer of Yale college, in Walker's Statistical Atlas, says that in the United States we have only 300 indigenous species that in full growth reach thirty feet in height, and in the region including our own state we have but sixty to sixty-five species that reach fifty feet in height. Different species are found on different geological strata, so that in connection with the question "what to plant?" we may profitably consult our geology and original forest growth. Other species may do well, but we must prove them before trying them extensively. Our original forests have furnished excellent timber of white, burr, red and yellow oak, two or three species of ash, black walnut, chestnut, etc., etc., each of which, if planted well and cared for would, in a comparatively short time, furnish timber for many purposes. Then, we have several species of coniferae, as pines, spruces and larches, each of which has been tried in other countries, and somewhat in this, and ceed. Larches especially will grow al-most anywhere. One man in Nantucket planted 10,000 in 1877. The locust has been tried and does well; but best of all; perhaps is the Catalpa speciosa, or hardy catalpa as it is known and distinguished from bignouloides, which is much less hardy, and of which it is a variety. In lower grounds elms, and even willows, might be planted with profit.-Pref. C. L. Ingersoll.

Quality in Horses. The European countries prefer to improve the quality more vigorously than to increase the number of their horses. England has only 1,529,000, while we have in the United States 16,000,000 horses, a very small per cent of which are sultable for city market and export. Russia has 30,000,000 horses of a still more inferior quality, unfit for any market and too small for farm work. The Russian trotter has had the encouragement of the government. Now the peasants are urging the government to furnish them with draft horses suitable for their farm work, to haul the heavy farm machines. mal horses in large numbers will impoverish any country and it is well for America that the ranch horse and the little trotter no longer pay for their feed, while there is such great demand for high-class draft and coach horses at high prices because they are so scarce.—Live Stock Journal.

Irrigating Fruit Trees.-In a recent paper Professor E. W. Hilgard, of California, said that much water makes fruit too aciduous and of poor quality. says an exchange. If there is too little water the fruit will be dry and small. The thing to be avoided is to not irrigate too much. If the ground is soaked all the season, the roots run near to the surface, and a drought would probably kill the tree. Irrigation has much to do with the flavor of fruit. Fruit men should study the nature of the soil, and irrigate accordingly. As soon as fruit is fully formed, irrigation should be decreased, as the treeneeds rest as well as everything else.

People will not pay 25 cents for 16cent butter.

The Atlantic Monthly for October one of the most important issues of the year. There is the usual fine literary

year. There is the usual fine literary flavor to the contents, and this is supplemented by timely papers on political, scientific and industrial subjects.

The leading article of the month, by President Eliot, of Harvard, is on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," viz., the practice of arbitration intended of the practice of wide retion," viz., the practice of arbitration instead of war, the increase of wide religious toleration, the safe development of manhood suffrage, the proof that people of a great variety of nations are fit for political fredom, and, fifth, the diffusion of well-being among

the population in general.

Pro. John Trowbridge sounds a note of warning in the vigorous article entitled "The Imperiled Dignity of Sci-

ence and law. Exhaustive book reviews and The Contributors' Club complete the issue.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voy-sker will take alon: with him Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetitive regularly. Impurities, is air and water, are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counterages malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder troubles.

Mile. Payer, a Swiss lady, who has recently taken the degree of doctor of medicine, has instituted a crusade against the faults in woman's dress, especially inveighing against tight gloves and boots, corsets and long skirts. Her lectures are said to be so effective that more than 100 ladies at the end of one of her discourses pledged themselves to rendunce corsets, to only wear gloves on special occasions and to have dresses at least ten inches from the ground.

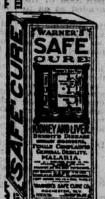
Rev. D. H. Rohrabaugh of Osceols, Iowa, writes Sept. 1, 1896: "Your letter received, I have taken all of the sample box of Dr. Kay's Renovater, and have found it an excellent laxative and renovator, and I believe it has strong nervine powers."

A woman who died recently boasted that she had not spoken to a man for over thirty years, and another was equally jubilant over the fact that she had lived twenty-five years in one house without a man crossing thresh-old. But probably the bitterest man-bater of modern times was an Austrian woman, who at the time of her death was engaged in developing a plan for the ultimate extinction of the whole male population.

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