Good Reasons for Bellef That European Nations Generally Favor It-The New Tariff Law-Committee at Work-Other Matters.

(Washinton Correspondence.)

The Democrats have had a distress-Ing time in the last few days trying to make light of the Republican efforts in favor of bimetallism, and yet keep their own action consistent in determination whether they should or should not vote for the bill authorizing President McKinley to call an international conference. Every Populist and Silver-Democrat who discussed the bill took care to say as many ugly things about it as possible, trying to make it appear that the Republican party was not in earnest in its professions of friendship for silver or international action. They failed utterly and having failed they put themselves on record by voting for the bill, although they abused the Republican party for bringing it forward and pressing for its passage.

The discussions have brought out some interesting facts which every man who has been following the silver question, and especially the question of international action, will be anxious to study. It was shown by leading Republicans at both ends of the capitol that the sentiment in favor of international action is much stronger in Europe to-day than it has ever been before and the prospect for international action much better than ever before. These statements were made by men whose views are of value and were not mere "curbstone opinions." Senator Hoar, who visited Europe last summer to study this question, is thoroughly convinced that practically all of the European countries except England favor international action and that the majority of the government of England is also in favor of this action.

Senator Allison's comments upon the present situation as compared with that which existed when the last international conference was held, are extremely interesting because he was a member of that conference. Upon this subject he said:

"It is well known by those who participated in the conference of 1892 that Great Britain stood in the pathway, and Germany also because then her parliament or reichstag had not expressed itself as it has twice since in favor of international bimetallism. So the situation now is not what it was in 1892, whether as to the government of Germany, the government of France or even that of Great Britain. It is well known that all the governing forces in France are now in favor of international bimetallism.

France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy have in their circulation \$1,200,000,000 of silver money which circulates there as domestic money on a par with gold, which is their standard of value. We have \$600,000,000, or nearly so of like money. Is it not the part of wisdom on the part of these countries to make our domestic money interchangeable without having behind it, as we now are pledged to have, the power of the government to keep it on a par with gold ?"

Having shown these reasons why the | and two mon-committal. European nations are likely to favor international bimetallism, Senator Allison proceeded to give his own views upon this subject.

'I do not advocate this policy," said he, "because it is found in the St. Louis platform. I advocate it because I believe it is in the interest of the concurrent circulation of these two metals in the world and because it promotes the commercial interests of the world to minimize the difference in the power of exchange between great connecting trade countries. One or the other of those metals, so long as these conditions prevail, will be the paramount metal, the other will fluctuate up and down in the markets of the world. Which of these two metals is to be paramount until we have the concurrent action of nations? It is that which is the standard money of the nations having the chief trade of the world. Who are those nations? Are they China, Japan, or the South American states, some of them having a gold standard, some of them having a silver standard and all of them having a depreciated paper standard but one?"

Commenting on the impossibility of the restoration of the parity between gold and silver without international action, Senator Allison said:

"Here lies Europe with its silver and gold, having a gold standard with a trade twelve times as great as that of the trade of all the silver countries combined. Therefore unless we can minimize this difference in the value of these two metals in the exchange of the world this divergence will go on and the people who have the silver money are the people who will be most distressed in the exchanges necessary to be made.

#### The New Tariff Bill.

The ways and means committee is progressing slowly with its new tariff bill. Its members recognize the importance of proceeding with great care in this duty which is the carrying out of the policy promised by the Republican party in the late car paign. Details of the work have not been made public and the desire of the committee is that the provisions of the measure shall not be made public until the entire work is completed. This may not happen until the meeting of the next Congress. We are now within two hibition a few years ago.

weeks of the end of the present Con- DAIRY AND POULTRY. gress and much yet remains to be done with the bill. As the measure is not to be considered by Congress until the INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR special session is held it may be decided to withhold its publication until then. Certainly nothing , definite will be given to the public at pres-

There is good reason to believe, however, that the agricultural features of the new law will be very satisfactory to the farmers. Of course it cannot be expected that the extreme demands of the Wool-Growers' Association for 12 cents per pound on first and second-class wools with three cents added for skirted wools, can be accepted by the committee, but wool will receive ample protection. A large measure of the agricultural portion of the bill has been practically completed. Many of the McKinley law rates on articles of agriculture have been adopted. The rates on cattle have been somewhat modified so that the duty on cattle above one year old is \$5 per head and 25 per cent ad valorem on cattle valued at more than \$25 per head. This rate on cattle is not as high as the McKinley rate, which was \$10 per head on cattle more than one year old, but it is believed that with the ad valorem figure on the more valuable grades it will be sufficient to include the class of cattle which come into competition with American stock, especially that coming from Mexico, from whence enormous importations were made under the Wilson law. The McKinley rates of 30 cents per bushel have been restored on barley and also the McKinley law rates on fruits, berries, bread stuffs, dairy products, potatoes, flax seed, meats, meat products, eggs, poultry, hay and vegetables.

#### An International Coin.

There is a proposition before Congress to enlarge the use for silver by introducing into the currency system an "international coin," on the style of the discredited trade dollar, coined under the act of 1873. This comes in the form of a bill recently introduced by Representative Beach of Ohio, which, it is believed, contains features which will do away with many of the objections which were found to the trade dollar when it formed a portion of the currency. Like some other silver propositions, an "international agreement" is one of the important features of the bill.

By its terms the president of the United States is "authorized and requested to enter into negotiations with the governments of China, Japan, the several republics and colonies of the American hemisphere, the Hawaiian islands and the Dominion of Canada, with a view to securing a uniform standard of value in trade and commerce."

This is following out a suggestion made by President Arthur in 1884 and developed in a letter written by Senator Frelinghuysen to the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

This same suggestion was among those outlined by Mr. Blaine, who was one of the advocates of an arrangement for a uniform standard among the nations of the American hemisphere. The scheme was indorsed by all of the delegates to the International American conference in 1889, with the exception of those from the United States, who were divided over the matter, three being in favor, three against

It would seem that, as far as the international feature of the scheme is concerned, it might be practicable, and have the effect of giving to American merchants a considerable advantage over those of Europe in handling the trade of the silver standard countries. while the proposed coin would not necessarily become a part of our domestic currency. All which this country might coin would be readily absorbed by China, which has no fixed standard nor coinage system of its own, and by other Asiatic countries.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Not for Silver. The debates in the senate last week over the resolution providing for an international monetary conference gave a fresh illustration of the small bore caliber of the Populist statesmen who infest that body. Led by Senator Allen of Nebraska they opposed the resolution. Pretending to be the friends of silver, they refused to lend a hand toward an honest attempt to secure a more liberal use of the white metal over the whole world, and sullenly contended that free and unlimited coinage by the American people was the only measure which could enlist

their support. If the Populists were honestly in favor of silver they would hasten to aid any measure which promised in any practicable manner to enlarge its use. Even if there is little prospect of the adoption of international bimetallism, the agitation of the question abroad would at least have the effect of stimulating interest in it at home. and the result could hardly fail to be of advantage to the silver party. But the Populists are not in favor of international bimetallism. They want fiat money, and international bimetallism would put that out of the question. They are for free silver in America because with this nation going it alone a broad step would be taken in the direction of flatism.-Kansas City Journal.

#### Where Faust Was Born.

The house in which Faust is supposed to have been born, in Roda, near Weiman was recently sold for old a reflection on his poor management building material for \$22. It is nearly and is not a valid reason. We do not five centuries old, and narrowly es-, wish to see the grocer handling cheese caped being taken to the Chicago ex-, for nothing, but there is neither right

OUR RURAL READERS.

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

person who wrote the article in the



N a recent issue of the Farmers' Review I saw an arconcerning. roup. I thought I would write you on the matter and also state the ups and downs I have had with this most dreadful disease. I

will answer the

Review by saying your house is too warm, or perhaps you keep up your birds two or three days at a time in the coldest weather—then when you let them out the change is too much for them. Or perhaps you have too many in one house. What shall you Do not shut the house up tight at night, just enough so the combs will not freeze, a warm winter like this. I have closed both windows and doors but very few nights this winter. I leave one or the other open, but not both, for if they are opposite one another it will cause a draft. But if the wind blows in one window it will not do any damage. For treating the birds now sick, make a mixture, mostly lard with a little carbolic acid and red pepper in it. Grease their heads every day for three or four days, that is, the sick ones. Put a little of this mixture in the roof of the mouth, by means of a small cil can that has a good spring bottom that will throw it up into their heads. Then keep a little carbolic acid run together, and all that can see to eat and are able to do so will be well in a week or two. Try it and let me hear if it doesn't work. Of course, if a bird is so weak it can't eat, I use the hatchet on those, and burn or bury them, but that is not the case once in twenty with me. Better let your birds be a little chilly at night than so warm they will take cold when out next day. Never shut up birds in a box or small house to doctor them. The air will get foul and kill them surely. Turn them out, and if they die they would die anyway. Of course, judgment should be used, and the birds should never be turned out of doors in a hard storm or put out into a snowbank. Fowls must have fowl air, and that is fresh air, if you want them to be healthy. I know that many persons will tell you to shut up your sick fowls when you want to doctor them. But I don't care what they say. I have been fighting the roup for ten or fifteen years. I think I have used every remedy known. I keep from 100 to 200 birds every year, and I think I have not lost six in two years from roup. Now, I expect some breeder will jump on me and say I am a crank or fool, or that my success is merely luck. Well, let them say so; only, friends, try my remedy for roup, and if it be not a success write me up. Come and see my birds or write to some of my neighbors if you think that roup robs me of my sleep. True, I can look back five or six years to the time when this disease was a worry to me, but that time is gone, I hope never to return. I do iron rules, as some may call them. and I have nothing to sell in the medicine line. But these rules have saved my poultry, and why won't they do the same for you? You may hear more relating to this later, and knowing that many a poor breeder has lost valuable birds for want of this very information, I am putting him only

not fall by the wayside. H. C. Hunt. Delavan, Ill.

where I once stood myself. I pen this,

trusting it may be of use to many and

### Home Market for Cheese.

It is often said that Canadians are not cheese eaters, says the Sussex (New Brunswick) Co-operative Farmer. They are not as compared with the people of England and it seems to us for two very bad reasons and one good one. To take the last first, the good reason is the cheapness of meats and other foods, and this is not a reason that we as cheesemakers should really mind. There is a reason, though, that calls for urgent attention, and that is the high retail price of cheese. The other day we went to a store to buy some good cheese, cheese that was bought from the factory at not more than 9 cents per pound, and what do you imagine the retail price was? Why, nothing less than 14 cents per pound. This heavy margin, which is general among grocers all over Canada, is one bad reason why cheese is not popular as a food among our people. It is a gross injustice to the farmers of Canada, a bad habit of trade that should be broken as soon as possible, in the interest not only of the consumer and farmer, but even the storekeepers themselves. A strong stricture on this course is that adopted by the grocers in England, who, although today they are paying very close on 11 cents for their cheese, are retailing it at sixpence per pound and realizing more profit from the business than our men who demand an increase in price of over 50 per cent. By their course they create and foster a large consumption of cheese, to the great advantage of our dairymen. The Canadian grocer, when asked about his exorbitant price, claims that it is only sufficient to cover loss in cutting. If this is so it is only nor wisdom in placing cheese out of

consumption by an exorbitant retail profit, and our farmers should see that this price is made right, even if it is necessary to start a co-operative dairy store in every town to do it.

## Hindrances of Turkey Raising.

Myrick. in his book on "Turkeys and How to Grow Them," says: "The chief hindrances and obstacles to turkeygrowing are human and animal thieves, lice and disease. You can always find a market for your dressed turkeys; you can generally make satisfactory arrangements with your neighbors, if your birds trespass upon their land; but all the obstacles may be overcome by patience, perseverance and intelligence. In the more thickly settled portions of the country, thieves are the worst enemies the turkey grower has. In some parts of New England poultry thieving seems to be a profession with some people, as our court records, when a culprit is caught, will show. But these thieves rarely steal, in their own neighborhood. They center in some large town or city and go out by night with teams, five, ten, and sometimes twenty miles in their predatory excursions. If your turkeys roost out of doors, it will be necessary to keep one or more dogs to warn you of the approach of the thieves. Of animals, dogs do more mischief than foxes. If you cannot cure your dog of worrying turkeys, shoot him. For other animals, the gun, traps and poison, judiciously used, are effective remedies. Lice, a great annoyance to the poultry keeper, may be exterminated from your flock, if they get possession, but it is easier to keep them away. If the young turkey begins to droop, refuses to eat, and acts depressed, at once examine the head for lice. You many find three or four large brown ones half buried in the flesh. Remove them and rub the I you entirely free, to prove its wonderhead with sweet oil or fresh lard mixed with kerosene. Examine also the ends of the wings. There you may find some large gray lice, which must in their drinking water. Let them all | be treated in like manner. If you know that all insects, from the largest dragon fly to the minutest hen louse. have no lungs like animals, but breathe through countless pores in their skin, then you will know that what will close these pores will cause suffocation. Dust and grease will do this."

> Tuberculin Test in England. From the Dairy World of London we take the following: During the recent congress of the Sanitary Institute in Newcastle, the compulsory use of the tuberculin test, in order to free our dairy herds from tuberculosis was freely advocated. Some very useful information on the subject has arrived from America, which cannot fail to be interesting to those who followed the papers on the subject. A good example is quoted of a large dairy herd belonging to Mr. G. W. Ladd, of Bloomfield. This was inspected early this year, and several animals condemned and got rid of. The whole of the byres and barns were thoroughly disinfected, and everything done to help on the work of eradication. Six months after he demanded and obtained a second test, which showed that every animal in his herd was free from the disease. In the official report issued by the state a number of such cases are reported, and it is stated that in only some 2 per cent of the herds tested the second time were traces of disease still to be found.

### Milk Regularly.

An exchange advises that if you milk at 6 o'clock, morning and evening, do said the tweed man. not charge you anything for these cast | so every day as nearly as you can, says Texas Live Stock Journal. If | did you get a reserved seat? you feed before milking, do so always, for the cow expects it, and is disappointed if she does not get it before being milked, and the chances are that she will not give down freely and fully. When you commence to milk do not stop until you have finished to the last drop. Many cows will withhold their milk in whole or in part if the milker is not ready to take the milk when she is ready to give it. Any unusual excitement at milking will cause the cow, many times, to withhold her milk. Let each milker have his special cows to milk, and never change milkers, unless obliged to do so. If from any cause or neglect a cow is made to shrink her flow of milk, you probably will not get her back again to her normal flow until she has her next calf. Remember, if you excite or ill treat a cow you pay for it at the expense of impoverished milk.

Have a Feeding Floor.-We have seen corn thrown to hogs in lots so muddy that the ears would sink in the mud and filth and the hogs had to lift out the ears and carry them to some solid place before they could eat. And yet the farmer called this fattening hogs. When asked why he did not put down a fattening floor, he said he could "not afford it." The fact is he could not afford to waste feed by throwing it into a mud-hole. The saving of corn and energy is a double saving. It takes feed to produce energy, and if part of the feed is expended in producing rooting power, just so much is wasted and by so much is the cost per pound of growth increased. It pays to have clean ground or floors to feed pigs on, where they waste no corn, and eat in quiet and comfort.-Rural World.

The Worden Grape.-A black grape so neary identical in bunch, berry, growth, hardiness and productiveness with the Concord that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other, except the Worden may be a few days earlier, and is more tender in the skin and will not handle and ship as well; subject to rot.—Ex.

Animal food being prohibited by the Japanese religion, and milk, being an animal product, is never used in Japan. No milking herds or milk-yard are ever seen. The barn-yard fowl is practically unknown.

The hired man on the dairy farm is an important factor.

A WONDERFUL SHRUB.

Grows on the Banks of the Ganges and Cures Many Bodily Illa. One of the latest botanical discov-

eries of interest to seekers for health 1 pkg. Round Globe Beet . .......10c is called Alkavis, from the Kava-Kava shrub of India. It is being imported by the Church Kidney Cure company of 1 pkg. Earliest Melon ...........10c New York, and is a certain cure for 1 pkg. Giant Yellow Onion .......15c several bodily disorders. The Kava- 1 pkg. 14-Day Radish ...............10c Kava shrub, or, as botanists call it, 3 pkgs. Brilliant Flower Seeds.....15c 'Piper Methysticum," grows on the banks of the Ganges river, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1,200 hospital cures in thirty days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis. So far the Church company, No. 422 Fourth avenue. New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of this paper who is a sufferer from any form of kidney or bladder disorder, Bright's disease, rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, pain in back, female complaints or other afflictions due to improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to ful curative powers. A Happy Escape.



Smith-"This is my last cigar." Jones-"That's good; I was afraid you had one for me."-Up-to-Date.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Completely Extinguished. Catarrh Cannot be Cured

#### Completely Extinguished.

The passenger in the tweed clothes got up to take a drink and when he got back he found his seat occupied by the man in the \$7.88 suit, who had been sitting on the wood box.

"I'd like to have my seat, please,"

"Your seat?" repeated \$7.88. "When you from, anyway?"

"New York," answered the tweed, im pressively. "New York? New York? Huh! I'm from Canton, Ohio."

And the train rolled on with the New York man sitting on the wood box .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Over the Precipice Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discreation in the matter of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such furtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

### Prisoners as Domestic Servants.

Hawaii is not the only place where prisoners have been known to be hired out for domestic service. It was discovered some years ago that longterm convicts in jail at New Castle, Del., were commonly sent on errands about town, and even life prisoners were slightly watched. A murderess was employed in the jailer's family and permitted to go about the streets.

#### A Big Grass Seed Order.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse. Wis., the largest grass, clover and farm seed growers in America, recently re ceived an order for twenty-five thousand pounds different kinds of clover. ten thousand pounds Salzer's Superior Timothy seed and ten thousand pounds of different kinds of grasses from a large Montana stock raiser. Salzer's seeds grow and produce and it pays to

A Great onging. Mrs. Dingler-Humph! I always knew that Mrs. Oldgirl wanted a man, but I didn't think she wanted one as badly as that.

Dingler-As badly as what? Mrs. Dingler—This paper says she has gone for a tramp.—Buffalo Courier-

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Frinceton, Ind. March 26, 1895.

Not the Only One. Teacher-Who was it that supported the world on his shoulders?

Bright Pupil-It was Atlas, ma'am. Teacher-And who supported Atlas Bright Pupil-The book don't say, but I guess his wife supported him .-Truth.

WHEN billious or costive, eat a Cascaret. candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

\$1.00 FOR 14 CENTS Millions now plant Salzer's seeds, but millions more should; hence offer. 1 pkg. Bismarck Cucumber ...... 150 1 pkg. Earliest Carrot .......10c 1 pkg. Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce.....15c Now all of above 10 packages, including our mammoth plant and seed catalogue, are mailed you free upon receipt of only 14 cents' postage. 25 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Seed.\$1.00 21 Brilliant Blooming Plants .....\$1.00 John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. Left a Soft Thing. "My hair," remarked the baldheaded man, as he rubbed his bare poll in a reminiscent way, "was the most ambitious thing about me." "Ah?" responded his companion, questioningly. "Yes. It always came out on top." Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, the finest liver and bowel regulator made. Do not permit your staying qualities to make a bore of you. Every failure carries a guide book to uccess in its inside pocket.

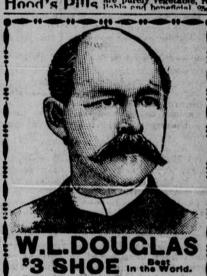
Do not permit your kindness to stop with your friends. The wheat moth lays one egg and but one in a single grain of wheat.

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For children teething, softens the gums, reduce mation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents

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Hond's Pills are purely vegetable, re-



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