



Picture Magazine. Issued by Page Publishing Co., Times Building, New York. A Novelty in Magazines. All Illustrations with Brief Descriptions. 'It's a good thing, pass it along.' ONE OF THE MOST UNIQUE PUBLICATIONS IMAGINABLE. Every Issue a Veritable Curiosity Shop.

The great big directory of everybody, everywhere, does not mention the name of anybody of any size or age who doesn't love pictures. HERE IS A MINE FULL—1000 A YEAR.

The 'Paper World' says: 'The Picture Magazine is in keeping with its title, a magazine of pictures; but they are not the ordinary kind. Instead, the closely printed pages are filled with odd, grotesque, quaint things culled from all sections of the earth—not aiming especially at 'art' perfection, but seeking rather the uncommon and fantastic. It must require a world-wide research to maintain the standard set by the initial number, yet the price is only the modest one of 50 cts. a year. Each number contains 20 large pages, and 80 of the whimsical, droll, bizarre illustrations.'

It is not too much educational food that causes mental dyspepsia. It's how it is cooked and served. The Picture Magazine is 'done to a turn.' The Magazine of type must be seen and read; this needs to be seen only. Interests and pleases everybody. It is all digested ready for assimilation. The best pictures that the world has are gleaned and packed in solid pages, with briefest possible descriptions, and it is guileless of what the late James Russell Lowell was moved to call 'the modern plague of printed words.'

EVERY READER GETS THE BEST OF THE NOVELTY. By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to send both 'THE PICTURE MAGAZINE' AND 'THE WEALTH MAKERS' to any subscriber, new or old, for one year for only \$1.20. Who will be the first to send and get this fine magazine and THE WEALTH MAKERS for one year for only \$1.20? Address, WEALTH MAKERS PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill. This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally read and circulated at a low price. Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve. It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate: What are Democratic principles? What does a single tax advocate propose? If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm? What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city? What does a Republican believe? Why be a Republican and favor high protective tariffs? What are the arguments for and against protection? What do the Socialists want? What would be the conditions if Socialistic principles prevailed? What do the Populists desire? If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprises started up and everybody had employment, what then? What do the Nationalists want? Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries? What do the eight-hour advocates propose? If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit? How could women be benefited by voting? What started the financial panic of 1893? Who commenced the trade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law? Who started the stampede on the banks in 1858, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days? Who was President of the United States in 1849-1859-1869? Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879? Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration? How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress? How many lawyers in each Congress? Whence originated the names of 'Brother Jonathan,' 'Uncle Sam,' 'Loco-Foco,' 'silver Greys,' etc., etc.? What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.? What is the biographical record of the great leaders in our early history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson and others? What has thrown so many people into idleness of late years? Why so many tramps? What is the history of the Coxy movement? When did the coal miners' strike begin and what was the extent of that movement? What are the facts about the Pullman strike, the American Railway Union, and the boycott of the Pullman cars? What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice? See 'Hill's Political History of the United States.'

BOUND IN FINE MOROCCO, STAMPED IN GOLD, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE FOR EDITORS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND OTHERS WHO WISH TO USE IT CONSTANTLY AS A WORK OF REFERENCE. Bound in substantial, elegant cloth... \$1.00 Bound in paper cover... .75 SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, And also for sale at the office of this Publication.

BOOKS FOR THE MASSES.

- The New Redemption... \$0.75 A Plea For the Gospel... .75 Civilization's Inferno... .50 Looking Backward... .50 The Dogs and the Fleas... .50 A Social Vision... .50 Co-Operative Commonwealth... .50 If Christ Came to Chicago... .50 Political Facts, 25c. and... 1.00 Ten Men of Money Island... 1.00 Stockwell's Bad Boy... .10 Seven Financial Conspiracies... .10

HE WANTS HIS FORTUNE.

An Escaped Missouri Convict, Heir to \$10,000 Gives Himself Up. CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Samuel Carson, an escaped convict from Jefferson City, Mo., who had been a Chicago cabman for ten years, has fallen heir to \$10,000 left by his parents and has surrendered. He hopes that with the aid of the money he can employ attorneys who will secure a pardon for him. He was in prison for stealing cattle near Marysville, Mo. Carson's escape was effected by concealing himself in a stone pile in the prison yard at dusk, after having fixed a gate lock so that, though apparently secure, it had not operated.

Lumbermen Swindled Out of \$500,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—One of the shrewdest and most gigantic swindlers ever perpetrated in the West has been brought to light, and detectives have unearthed in this city a large amount of the swag. The case involves the Pennsylvania land and lumber company and the leading lumber dealers of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada, who have been swindled out of over \$500,000.

A Veteran Editor Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—E. S. Hamlin, founder of the Cleveland Leader, and a member of congress from Ohio before the war, died here yesterday, aged 86 years. His death was due indirectly to an assault two months ago by a negro who attempted to rob him. He was one of the first free soil editors in the United States.

If our advertisers do not treat you right, let us know. We want no 'fakes' in THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there something in our 'Three Cent Column' that will profit you? We want you to notice every new 'ad' in our columns. They are put there especially for your benefit.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported paupered labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises, and a slave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver, and the oppressions of the workers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds for the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of our nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of 'the plain people,' with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution;—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity.

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. If any man will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations

will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as an expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Putschery, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose. H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois. J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia. LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York. M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

All Druggists Sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

Safe blowers entered J. H. Hexter's dry goods store at Moberly, Mo., and cracked the safe for about \$55 in cash, taking with them some valuable papers.

Errors of Youth. SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN. Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much so that induce almost every other disease; and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a certain and speedy cure, hundreds of cases having been submitted to the public eye, and the use of other remedies failed. Perfectly pure and safe, it should be used in the preparation of this receipt. R—Erythroxylon coca, 1 drachm. Jerusalem, 1 drachm. Ignatia, 1 drachm. Gelsemium, 5 grains. Sassafras (alcoholic), 2 grains. Ext. Sassafras, 2 scruples. Glycerine, q. s. M. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are astonishing, and in the case of a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition of one of renewed life and vigor. To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1, a sealed package containing 25 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail. Our price, 50 cents, or we will furnish 50 packages, which will cure more cases, for \$5. All letters answered.

THE FARM AND HOME.

SHORTHORNS AND HOLSTEINS AS DAIRY COWS.

Shorthorn Milking Qualities—Raising Early Lambs—To Make the Mane and Tail Grow—Farm Notes—Home Hints.

Shorthorns as Dairy Cows.

A valued reader of Coleman's Rural World who has taken it for more than thirty years and read it religiously all the time, said to the editor that he did not think as we do in regard to Holstein cattle. Asked what he meant, he said: 'I am of the opinion that the Shorthorn is the best all around farmer's cow.' What, for milk, and butter and beef? 'Yes, for all. She is the best all purpose animal we have in the shape of a cow in this country.' On what grounds do you base your opinion? You do not own any, you used to breed Jerseys; did you ever own a milking herd of Shorthorns? 'No, I did not; but I have seen the dairy herds of England and I have canvassed the matter of dairy cows with the farmers there and can assure you that if you were to take the Shorthorn breeding out of the English dairies there would be very little left. And in so far as England is a dairy country just so far as she is a breeder of Shorthorns. Moreover, take the Shorthorn blood out of the dairy herds even of this country and what have you left? Go over our farms in the West as I have done for nearly half a century and see on how few of them you will find a Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or any other of the pure dairy breeds. No sir, the Shorthorn and its crosses has given us the milk stock of the country, has been for many years the general purpose cow for the farmer and is so to-day, in my opinion. The other breeds are good enough in their place, and they each have a place, but I am talking of a general purpose cow for the farmers of the West; a cow that will give a pailful of milk morning and night, raise a good, big, beefy calf every year that will make a 1,000 pound steer at two years old, if rightly handled, or a cow that at the same age will produce another calf just as good as herself. And to cap the climax the cow may at any time be dried off and with a little extra feed of the right kind can be converted into beef.'

This and much more was said by the veteran farmer, who not only has age and experience on his side, but as well claims to carry a heavy load of good horse sense, and a level head into the bargain. There is too, a world of truth in his reasoning, as every unprejudiced reader will admit.

The Shorthorn cattle were among the first improved stock brought to this country, its first coming tracing back to the early years of the century and its influence is felt in every nook and corner of every state in the Union. Wherever improved blood is found then, as a rule, the Shorthorn paved the way; hence they are used on nearly every improved farm in the country, are of good constitution, size, breeding qualities, good rustlers and feeders, stylish, gentle, good breeders and at times excellent milkers.

There is no question either that in their early history, the Shorthorns were used and known as the best milk cattle of England, and many instances of their extraordinary productiveness are on record and have been published scores of times. The same proclivities are found in them here and there in this country and crop out every once in a while; but from the time they were first imported until now, the first and only thing required of them has been to raise a calf every year. They have been imported, bred and raised purely as breeding animals and when they had raised and weaned their calves, were dried off and expected to go through the same process over again, and this was repeated so long as the animal lived. It was too much trouble to milk a herd of Shorthorn for the average run of breeders who saw from two hundred to a thousand dollars in every calf that came. They had no use for milkers, for a dairy, or milk either, for that matter. It looked too much like caring for the pennies and neglecting the dollars. The result is that the milking propensities of the Shorthorns in this country, so long as they remained in the hands of the breeders, were not only neglected, but very nearly bred out of them. True, once in a while an individual animal in other herds, would retain the propensity to such an extent as to compel milking, but so exceptional was this as to be worthy of remark, as a notable instance of inherited qualities that could not be bred out.

During the years of the century many cold blooded animals were bred to imported and full blooded bulls, and the produce very widely distributed, as much so indeed as the pure blooded animals; and it is these that we find in the milking herds of the country not the pedigreed cows. It will take as many years for the latter to recover the milking propensity as it did to lose it. Such losses are not made good at the will of the owner, or by the prescription of a physician. In the meantime our good old friend will bear in mind that the Holsteins are here all ready made to hand, giving more milk than any other animal or breed, making more butter, and as much beef. The farmers of the West are not willing to wait for the Shorthorns to recoup their lost quality, and are compelled to take and use the best they can get for the purposes of today. No man shall discount our opinion of the Shorthorn, nor for present and practical purposes; for butter, cheese, milk and beef, tell us that she is better for the general purposes of the average farmer, than the Holstein.

Farm Notes.

Orchards should be well drained. Fruit growing and bee keeping go well together. The roots of trees often extend out farther than the limbs. Every farmer should at least raise enough fruit for family use. An orchard will not take care of itself, and it will not produce without care. Tastes differ, but if you are making butter to sell you must consult the tastes of your customers. The shortest road to good prices is in having the best articles to sell; this is true of all farm products. With most stock for fattening, for the dairy, or to work, high grade are fully as good as pure-bred animals. The best profit can be attained only by those that are willing to direct manual labor by intelligent brain work. Farms could be wonderfully beautified if proper attention were paid to planting lines of shade trees around them. One important item with the managers or racks is to have them so that the feed can be put into them with the least labor. A grower claims to be able to make more money growing grapes at two cents a pound than in growing wheat at a dollar a bushel. A little pains taken to provide good walks will materially lessen the trouble of cleaning the feet before going into the barn or the house. The best time to clean the mud off the horses' legs is before it is allowed to get dry; keeping the legs and feet clean will prevent scratches. Some claim that it does not require any more feed to make a pound of butter than a pound of beef, but it certainly requires more skill. In selling animals for breeders it is always best to keep within bounds in all statements and see that the facts sustain all representations made.

Home Hints.

Bathing the abdomen with alcohol is an excellent remedy for diarrhoea. A scant cup of butter will often make a lighter cake than a full cup. One of the most palatable of gruels is a combination of cream, beef tea and barley water. For a change sometimes add a handful of any dried fruit to the oatmeal. Be careful not to let it stick. Milk is better for being kept over night in small tins than if a larger quantity is kept over in one vessel. Don't waste the cold mutton. A fine dish can be presented for the domestic table when cooked with macaroni and tomatoes. A good lotion for the face and hands is cocoanut milk. Grate a cocoanut and squeeze it through a cloth and use the juice thus obtained. A piece of chamois skin bound on the edges, shaped to fit the heel and kept in place by a piece of elastic rubber, worn over the stockings, will save much mending. All head vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce, that are to be cooked whole, should be immersed head downward in cold water to free them from grit and insects. Never allow meat to be placed directly on the ice, as the water draws out the juices; it is even worse to lay it there wrapped in paper. It should always be laid in a clean porcelain vessel. Cut glass should be thoroughly washed and dried, then rubbed with prepared chalk using a soft brush, and being careful not to neglect any of the crevices. This will give it a fine polish. To detect chloery in coffee put the powder in cold water; chloery gives a colored infusion in the water, whereas coffee does not, and by the depth of the color the proportion of chloery may be guessed at. A gargle of salt water as hot as is one of the simplest, home remedies for sore throat. That persisted in, with a cathartic medicine to clear the system, will cure almost any sore throat that is not diphtheritic.

To Make the Mane and Tail Grow.

Mr. Findley, veterinary editor of the

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.