

# THIS BOTHERS THEM.

## BUSINESS PICKING UP ALL OVER THE LAND.

New That the Wages of the McKinley Tariff Have Effectually Been Squelched Real Prosperity Seems to Be With Us—The Financial Issue.

As to the general revival in business, manufactures and trade, the newspapers—except a few incurably deceptive sheets—continue to dilate in the most encouraging manner. A Chicago exchange in the course of an editorial headed as above has this to say:

The clearing house returns go to confirm the reports of the commercial agencies as to the general improvement in trade. The total amount of clearings for the week ending the 20th was nearly \$1,082,000,000, which is a near approach to the figures for the years of most active business. It was 20.3 per cent. above the total for the corresponding week last year. The gain, exclusive of New York, was 10.2 per cent.

What is especially satisfactory is that the gains are by no means confined to the great centers of iron and steel production and distribution, but are distributed over almost the entire country. This means that if higher prices do not prevail generally as they do in iron and steel industries, there is fresh stimulation and much greater activity in all branches of trade and industry. Of the first forty-eight clearing-house cities in the list, only three reported losses—Houston, Tex., 6.8 per cent.; Memphis, Tenn., 2.6 per cent.; and Savannah, Ga., 2.5 per cent. Of the thirty smaller cities only nine reported losses, which ranged from 1 per cent. in Tacoma to 52.6 per cent. in Sioux Falls.

Among the most important increases were New York, 28.4 per cent.; Boston, 24.7 per cent.; Pittsburg, 24.4 per cent.; and New Orleans 27.2 per cent. The increase for Chicago was only 5.3 per cent., but this is a better showing than was made by Philadelphia, which

in favor of the white metal, and let the other party go until the great end in view is accomplished.

### showed "Reform" Politics.

There is political shrewdness but nothing more in the apparently successful effort of the New York republicans to shift the issue in that state from the unwisdom and oppression of blue laws to the old outcry against Tammany. A ready disappointed factionist in the democratic party who hate Tammany because they cannot control it, well-meaning idealists who think government without party possible, dreamers of a municipal Utopia free from the evils which sane men know to be inevitable in a great city, fussy folk who think that government best which most invades the rights and liberties of the individual—all these are flocking to the aid of the republican party, that the virtuous Tom Platt instead of the wicked Croker may be the arbiter of the political destinies of New York. That Tammany may be "downed" once more all is forgiven to the "reform" administration of Mayor Strong and the Russianized police board.

New Yorkers might wisely review the results of their last revolt against Tammany before being led into a new one for the sole use and behoof of the republican party. The administration of Mayor Strong, ushered in with a flourish of trumpets as purely nonpartisan, created to give the city a business administration, not a political one, has been from the outset wholly under the influence of Platt. Like Swift, Strong saw in his control of the municipal civil service opportunity to play the part of a Warwick in the pending presidential campaign. After his election profession of nonpartisanship gave way to the practice of present politics. Politics made the Lexow investigation into the corruption of New York's police force ineffective by protecting the big rascals. Incompetence in the street department resulted in the expenditure in five months of the whole appropriation available for a year's work on the streets. Extravagance increased so

## WHY I HATE WOMAN.

A Correspondent Gives a Lot of Reasons of Which Not All Are Reasonable. From the Westminster Gazette.

A correspondent, whose sex we decline to divulge, sends us the following twenty-one answers to the above question. "Why I Hate Woman."

1. Because she stabs me in the eye with her parasol, offers no apology and looks as if I did it.
2. Because she pushes for a place in trains and omnibuses, and, being in, never makes any room for any other people.
3. Because, in public, her prattle is audible and unceasing, and includes the biographies and characteristics of all her friends by name.
4. Because she discusses frocks with her sister opposite, and describes fabrics and fixings as if at her dress-maker's.
5. Because she climbs to the tops of omnibuses, to descend from which demands grace and decency.
6. Because she thinks the only way to make an omnibus stop is to prod the driver, if she cannot reach the conductor.
7. Because, being of that class for which omnibuses are not, she spoils her coachman and ruins her horses by her ignorant or inconsiderate use of them.
8. Because, being of any class, she loves a "remnant day" and dotes on bargains.
9. Because she displays her bag, loses her handkerchief and carries her purse in her hand.
10. Because she recites, plays violins and rides on bicycles.
11. Because she reads accounts of weddings and lists of presents in ladies' newspapers.
12. Because she walks three in a row upon the pavement and expects every one else to make way for her.
13. Because she worships priests and deacons, as well as illustrious persons and cavalry officers.
14. Because she is "fluent but not lucid," and more concerned about the number of her facts than the truth of them.
15. Because, in nine cases out of ten, she can neither sew, nor read aloud nor make tea.
16. Because she is always writing letters and wanting me and others to answer them.
17. Because she is the slave of fashion; and that not only in clothes, but in art, music, manners, religion, flowers, jewelry, language and furniture.
18. Because she does not value anything simply because it is "good" (following a fashion set in the days before woman existed), but because it is "worn," or "done," or even "talked about."
19. Because if she is "nice," she is sure to be conventional; and if she is not conventional, she is generally not "nice."
20. Because if you tell her a secret, she passes it on at once to other friends—"I don't mind telling you, dear, but it mustn't go any further."
21. Because she is often careless as to food, and thinks cheapness the first requisite in wine.

### An Old-Time New Woman.

Women who pride themselves to-day upon their all-around ability and knowledge of everything must sit in humility before the accomplishments recorded of Mrs. Hannah Woolley, who, a governess in the reign of Charles II., was moved to write "A Guide to the Female Sex." In the volume her own education was thus summarized: "The things I pretend greatest skill in are all works wrought with a needle, all transparent works, shell work, moss work, also cutting of prints, and adorning rooms or cabinets or stands with them, all kinds of beagle works upon wyes, all manner of pretty toys, rocks made with shells or in sweets, frames for looking glasses, feathers of crewel for the corners of beds, preserving all kinds of sweetmeats, wet or dry, setting out of banquettes, making of salves, ointments, waters, cordials, healing any wounds not desperately dangerous, knowledge in discerning the symptoms of most diseases, and giving such remedies as are fit; all manner of cookery, writing and arithmetic, washing black or white sarasnets, making sweet powders for the hair or to lay among linen." Nor was this all. Mrs. Woolley knew French and Italian and Latin, which she counseled her sex to study, "since it may hence appear, ladies, that you have no Pygmean souls, but as capable of gigantic growth as your male opponents."

### Riches Drive His Love Away.

George Wohlstadt, an importer and dealer in birds in New York City, has just been made the defendant in a suit for breach of promise. The plaintiff is Miss Etta Wagner, a member of the Lohan Gaiety Girls company, which is now playing in the west. She asks for \$20,000 damages, claiming that Wohlstadt's refusal to keep his promise to marry her has caused her to "suffer great distress of mind and body," and has otherwise damaged her to that extent. The change in Wohlstadt's feelings is said to have been brought about by his receiving a legacy of \$50,000 from his father, who died in Germany.

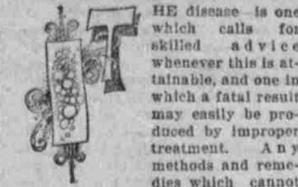
### A Terrible Possibility.

The question of the expediency of disbanding the militia company was being agitated one town-meeting day in a certain hamlet not a thousand miles from Boston. The tavern-keeper, a most pompous individual, who had courteously preserved silence during several noisy harangues, threw a final terrible bomb into the camp of the iconoclasts by the solemn interrogatory, delivered in his most impressive manner: "Gentlemen, let me ask you this: What could we do without militia in case of a resurrection?"

## 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.



HE disease is one which calls for skilled advice whenever this is attainable, and one in which a fatal result may easily be produced by improper treatment. Any methods and remedies which cannot be applied with safety by the farmer himself would manifestly be out of place in this article. The directions here given, however, if carefully followed, should be the means of saving many animals which otherwise would be lost.

As a result it is found that the sooner the disease appears after calving the more likely it is to prove fatal. The suddenness and severity, or comparative mildness, of the onset also supplies an indication as to the result. In all cases it is important that the first symptoms should be recognized in order that treatment may be commenced early. In the case of cows which have already suffered from a previous attack, and even in the case of others which present conditions very favorable for the disease, such as already described, preventive treatment should be commenced before parturition. This consists in limiting the supply of food during the time that the cow is dry, and keeping the bowels open by one or more doses of salts. The most suitable purgative for a cow is one to one and a half pounds of Epsom or Glauber's salts with an ounce of ginger and about a pint of molasses in a large quantity (two quarts or more) of tepid water.

After calving a free flow of blood to the udder should be encouraged by frequent milking even if the calf is allowed to suck, and the animal of course should be protected from exposure to severe weather or to unusual cold or heat, although a certain amount of daily exercise is desirable. If the first symptoms of the disease should appear the purgative medicine should be given again at once.—Bulletin of Arkansas Experiment Station.

### Linseed Meal.

If you have a little money that you want to spend in a profitable manner, a good way to do it is to lay in a supply of linseed meal for the coming winter. It is much cheaper now than it will probably be in the winter, and it is an excellent thing to have in the fall when the fall calves are expected. I never knew of a case of trouble at calving when a little meal had been fed for a short time before, and while this is not so necessary in summer as it is in winter, when the feed is almost exclusively dry, still a little is a very good thing to use at such a time.

A neighbor of mine some time ago asked me what was the best thing to give a cow that had failed to drop the placenta. I told him that I did not know as I had never had any trouble in that line, but I could tell him what would prevent it, and recommended linseed meal. The medical profession generally recommends a dose of physic as a first course in certain cases of ailments that affects animals, and while Epsom salts may have their place, yet it is much better, I think, to use linseed meal and do away with the need of such medicines. The above mentioned medicines are called "cathartics," which is derived from a word in some ancient language which means to kick. The idea is that when these medicines are taken into the stomach and intestines they irritate the linings to such a degree that in the efforts to expel the foreign substance a watery secretion is poured out in such profusion that the desired end is accomplished, or it is "kicked" out. Now, it seems to me that it is better to use some feeding stuff that has a value as a means of giving nourishment and will at the same time act as a cathartic dose, than to use a cathartic which only acts by irritating the system into which it is taken.—National Stockman.

### Dorkings.

This breed of fowls is very old, older, some say, than the Roman Empire. They are described by old Roman writers, and so clearly, that there seems no doubt that they were the most prominent breed of that early age. From that time to this they seem to have held characteristics distinct from other breeds. Writing of this breed Manly Miles says: "They are what would be termed at the present day pre-eminently an English breed of fowls, and are, as they always will be, a general favorite wherever known. The English regard them as superior to all other breeds as a table fowl, and they probably are unsurpassed by any and equaled by none, except, perhaps, the game. Yet it has the advantage when compared with the latter, producing a greater proportion of breast meat, being so very broad, deep, full-breasted and plump in general contour. The average weight of the cock is from nine to ten pounds, though they occasionally weigh over eleven pounds; the hens weigh from seven to eight pounds.

"One peculiar marking of the Dorking is the fifth toe, which is placed above the fourth, distinct from the others and curves slightly upward. The head is rather large, though not coarse, beak stout and slightly curved; the comb of the colored varieties being either rose or single; the white variety always having the rose comb. The ear-

lobes and wattles, like the comb, are bright red in color, the wattles being quite large and broad. The neck is large, of medium length, the back broad and long, the breast deep, broad and full, the wings and general make-up of the fowl being compact and plump.

"They are quiet and docile in habits, and not extensive foragers, though they always thrive best with a good run, such as the liberty of a farm. The principal varieties with us are the Colored, Silver Gray, White and Cuckoo, though the latter is less common with us than the English, being rarely seen in this country.

"It is generally conceded by most poultry breeders that while the Dorkings may be called fair layers, with good care, yet they are inferior in the egg-producing quality to most of our standard breeds, taking the year through.

"As a table fowl the Dorking stands unsurpassed, being peculiarly delicate in flavor, tender and juicy, with an abundance of breast meat. Their large size, early maturity, and rapid growth also tell much in their favor, while their beauty of form and plumage are not the least of their merits. Gentle in disposition, they make the best of pets, and seem to enjoy being petted, almost as much as a cat does, being fully equal to the Brahma in this respect. They also make the best of mothers, never leaving their chickens until they are old enough to take care of themselves in a measure, and are in this respect better than even the Cochins and Brahmas, as they remain longer with their broods than most other breeds. Their eggs are large and round, and nearly equal in size at both ends.

"The Dorking breed of whatever variety, should always have a dry soil, otherwise they will not thrive well. The breed is valuable to cross with the Brahmas and Cochins. The result of this cross usually excels the Dorking in laying qualities."

### Corn and Pumpkins for Hogs.

When I feed hogs for health, as well as profit, I want the pigs farrowed early in the spring—say in March or April—for early pigs will grow faster and do better than late ones. I would feed the mother liberally on kitchen slops, and wheat shorts, and corn meal, together with a moderate allowance of whole corn, and always give her ample room to range around in a lot well set in grass so she can have a good supply of green food, which I regard as essential to health, both in mother and pigs. As soon as the pigs will eat, which will be at from two to four weeks old, I feed them separate from their mother in a pen where they can go in and out at will. I would wean the pigs at ten to twelve weeks old, and keep them on good pasture during the summer and fall, and get all the growth possible from grass and clover. Meantime I would give only a moderate supply of corn, for heavy feeding of corn is not conducive to health; and I must always be sure they have a good supply of pure water, for nothing is more injurious to the health of hogs than to be compelled to drink filthy, stagnant water. In September, as soon as new corn is hard enough to feed economically, I would commence feeding it very moderately until it is hard enough to shell. I would then increase the amount until they were nearly on full feed. By this time I would have a lot of ripe, sweet pumpkins, and feed liberally of these once every day, and, if I have plenty of sweet apples, I will give them a feed of these about three times every week; but never neglect to feed liberally of ripe pumpkins. Hogs "must" have something more bulky and less concentrated than corn in the feeder expects to keep them in a healthy condition for any great length of time.

I find pumpkins the cheapest and best feed to give in connection with corn of anything I ever tried, and hogs will fatten much faster when so fed than when confined exclusively to corn, and as pumpkins are so easily and cheaply raised, it will readily be seen that pork thus made is much cheaper than when produced exclusively on corn, and the hogs in a much more healthy and natural condition, hence more profitable; and as profits is what we are all after I would recommend this plan for health and profit. When hogs are so fed and have the run of a grassy lot or field, they will be in fine condition for market in November or early in December, and the pork thus made is cheaper and healthier than that made from hogs carried over winter and marketed at eighteen to twenty months. Pigs, when fed on my plan, will be eight to nine months old when ready for market, and if of a good breed (like the Berkshires) will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds.—I. N. Barker.

Watch the Sheep.—When you see a sheep biting itself lose no time in looking for the cause and removing it. It may be ticks or fleas, or some trouble with the skin; but, whatever it is, it is taking your profit away. The sheep should be dipped in any good standard dip without loss of time. The profit from a lamb or a sheep is so small that one may think it does not pay to do this for one sheep. But remember that our great crop of two hundred thousand million ears goes through the farmers' hands, one ear at a time, and if one ear is not worth saving, on this principle, the whole crop might be thrown away, one ear at a time. The great ocean is made up of single drops of rain, that have fallen one by one. And a shepherd that despises one single lamb will never have a profitable flock.—Am. Sheep Breeder.

The health of your manure must be studied the same as the condition and health of your seed. If you permit it to become foul your crops will become foul.

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TRYING TO STEM THE TIDE OF DEMOCRATIC PROSPERITY.

neither gained nor lost enough to be worth mentioning in the percentage columns.

But Chicago will not lag behind either New York or Boston in the new upward movement. Speculative transactions figure only to a limited extent in Chicago transactions just now, while they constitute a very important part of the transactions in Boston and New York.

### True Silver Policy.

The Herald has showed the folly of expecting the remonetization of silver by the party that demonetized it, and which for two decades has fought and defeated every measure to establish free silver coinage. The annexed paragraph from the Butte Miner is in the same line of argument:

Sanders' latest admission to the effect that the democrats of Montana are sincerely in favor of free coinage of silver while the republicans are bound to their gold bug party with an irresistible cohesion, simply adds one more to the thousand and one proofs of the folly of expecting any movement favorable to silver from the republican party or its politicians. The men who vote the republican ticket prefer the election of republican office seekers to the remonetization of silver. There can be no other conclusion compatible with the sanity of the voter.

On these grounds, where is the sense of voters in the silver producing states and territories supporting the republican party either for local or national positions? By sending silver democrats to congress as representatives or as senators, they would be adding to the chances of gaining the desired end. And by supporting the democracy so that silver delegates shall be sent to the next national convention, the likelihoods of a free silver plank in the platform of the party would be increased and aid would be given to assure the nomination of a silver president in 1896.

The few votes which the silver regions can afford to the republican party, will have no appreciable effect on the great majority who are hostile to the silver cause. The rational thing for genuine silver men to do, is to support that party which has a majority

greatly the cost of the municipal service that a material enhancement of the rate of taxation will be needed for the coming year. Bigotry and fanaticism have thrust the police into the daily affairs of the citizens that liberal and almost forgotten blue laws may be enforced. When the people of New York remember that political chicanery, incompetence, extravagance, bigotry and fanaticism have been the net results of the democratic defeat in that city two years ago they will not be deterred by returning this year to their long-time allegiance to democracy.—Ex.

### A Democratic Doctrine.

The National Democrat cannot too strongly urge upon the democratic party the necessity of incorporating the doctrine of governmental control of the quasi-public service in the platform of 1896, so as to meet the needs of the people. The populist party has gained strength from the utterances of such men as Lyman Trumbull, Judge Gaynor and Justices Harlan and Brown of the Supreme court of the nation. The words of the latter, especially are of great weight in advertising the necessity of swift action to secure public ownership and operation of public utilities, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express business, street railways, water works, city lighting, etc., etc.

This public control of natural monopolies is a very important part of the true democratic creed. In view of these things a populist organ says: "It is time for us to be proud that we are populists, proud of our principles and zealous in promulgating them. The times are ripe for a great movement to us if we stand united on the Omaha demands and bear proudly aloft the banner first flung to the breeze the Fourth of July three years ago. It is not a time to look backward or to the right or left hand." The great growth of the populist party is proof that the democratic party has departed from the people. The republican party stands for monopoly and the money power. Democracy must get back into line with the masses and with Jeffersonian principles or it will perish. Its platform in 1896 must be broad enough to include all wholesome populist doctrines.—National Democrat.