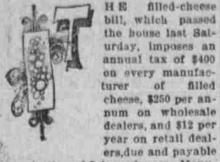
DAIRY AND POULTRY. | \$100, an to a forfeiture of all articles

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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



dealers, and \$12 per year on retail dealers,due and payable on the 1st day of July each year. Manufacturers falling to pay this tax are subject to a fine of from \$400 to \$3,000; wholesale dealers failing to pay it are subject to a fine of from \$250 to \$1,000; and retailers omitting to pay it are subject to a fine of from \$40 to \$500. Manufacturers must file with the commissioner of internal revenue a statement of the location of the factory. and must conduct it under such surveillance of revenue officers as the

commissioner may require and file a bond of not less than \$5,000 to comply with the regulations of the department and the provisions of this act, and failing to do so shall ue liable to a line of from \$500 to \$1,000.

Filled cheese must be packed by the manufacturers in wooden packages only, branded with the words "filled chease" in black-faced letters not less than two inches in length, on the top, bottom, and sides of the package, the brand to appear in four places on the side at equi-distant points from each other. These marks or brands must be placed both upon the cheese itself and upon the wooden package in which food and for that reason as a winter it is packed and sold, and all sales by the manufacturers must be in the orig-Inal stamped package. Retailers must sell only from the original stamped packages and shall pack the cheese when sold in packages marked or branded under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of interand revenue."

Every person knowingly selling or offering filled cheese in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages, properly marked and branded, or who packs filled cheese in any manner contrary to law, or affixes a stamp denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, is liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$500 and imprisonment of from thirty days to one year.

All wholesale and retail dealers must display in a conspicuous place in their salesroom a sign bearing the words "Filled cheese sold here" in black-faced lay eggs for hatching. If they must be letters not less than six inches in dength, and failing to do so may be fined \$50 to \$200. Every manufacturer of filled cheese is required to affix by pasting on each package a label on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district and state in which it is situated, these words:

PARTY. DEMOCRATIC so purchased or received, or of the full value thercof.

Hints on Pouliry Raising.

Don't start depending entirely on an incubator unless you have had experionce and also have on hand capital enough to make good the almost certain loss it would give in the hands of a beginner. But get a few good hens warranted early layers and sure setters. Procure eggs for hatching from some reliable dealer who will warrant them fertile.

As to the breed, I don't know of any all-round, good general purpose hen better than the Wyandotte. One can of an assallant of the administration. never sing its praises loud enough. They are good layers and the chicks grow rapidly and are soon ready for brollers, which is an important part of the poultry business. Have your chicks on the market when other people's are just hatching. It is a clear case of the "early bird" every time in poultry raising to get the largest prost.

Give the fowls a snug, well lighted house where neither eggs nor water will freeze, with a covered run if possible, and feed in the morning a mash of equal parts, wheat, bran, middlings and barley chop, cooked the night before. At noon give steamed wheat seasoned with salt and scraps from the table and occasionally a little finely chopped meat or liver with the noon or evening feed, a pound to every twenty-five hens is about the correct quantity. Then at night give corn and wheat scattered among the chaff or litter of leaves on the floor or on the ground outside. A wide range and plenty of exercise will do away with the complaint so many people make of the large breeds eating more food in proportion than the smaller ones, and not giving as good results in eggs and so they will if not properly attended to. Corn, especially, is a warmth giving night food has no equal.

In large flocks of poultry the utmost diligence must be exercised in order to keep them free from vermin and disease, either of which will thin out a flock in a very short time. A good plan is to commence with clean premises and clean them daily. Utmost cleanliness should be the watchword of the poultry man or woman. Select after careful consideration, the breed you like best and can care for best and work on that line until you can improve on it. Poultry farming should, to be successful, be commenced in a small way: one can then learn by experience without so much loss.

The best results are obtained by keeping no cocks except for breeding purposes. Keep one cock, the very best you can get, to eight or ten hens whose only business for the time being is to confined in a yard have it a good generous one and keep them supplied with fresh grass sod and green cabbage or other vegetables, and by all means have their drinking vessels cleaned and filled with fresh water daily. Margery Brown.

Artichokes for Hogs. "Netico-The manufacturer of the Many years ago I was advised to raise merease the revenue-Mr. Gorman artichokes for my stock. My first crop was planted in 1890. The yield picked up was 1,200 bushels per acre or at that rate. There were enough to tubers left in the ground to re-seed it. The plat has not been planted since and the ground seems to be full of them. I keep the field highly manured and plow and cultivate every year. Last year I raised nearly 1,200 hushels. It is claimed by some that after the first year the hogs get more exercise than artichokes, and that they soon become a mcan weed, but I do not find it so when properly cultivated and thinned. Some also say they are difficult to eradicate. This I find no hard task. I know of many that lost all the first year. Two men that bought seed of the writer and started patches have not one now on account of the sheep breaking into the. patch. Sheep eat off the tops, and no tops no tubers. I feed them to my brood sows instead of mill feed. They do fine with little grain added. All stock eat them, as do also the poultry. They mature in the fall when all other vegetation is at an end, and are ready in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Thawing and freezing does not injure them while in the ground. I do not know of any other crop that will give so much good food as will artichokes.

VOICE OF OUR PRESS ON ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Republican Hypotrisy Exposed by Senator Gorman-The Attempt to Make Robbery Permanent - "The Pension Bill Safe"-The St. Louis Crowd.

Chicago Chronicle: Senator Gorman future congress to an economic policy. would appear to better advantage as a If a congress attempts to bind its succritic of the spendthrift policy of the cessors to a bad policy-such as the republican party if he did not at the policy of taxing all the people to enable same time put himself in the attitude a few to live in palaces-it is the duty of the very next congress to rip that When he states on the floor of the robbers' contract up the back. If the senate that at the opening of this congovernment actually receives somegress it was informed by the executive thing, either in services or cash for that the condition of the treasury dewhich a congress agrees to pay a stipumanded economy or else the country lated sum or sums, subsequent conwould be confronted with either an ingressess are justly bound to the percrease of taxation or the sale of bonds. formance of the contract. But governhe says too much or too little. The ment gets nothing in exchange for a point upon which the president laid bounty or for a protective tariff tax, stress was not the relation between renor does it deprive the citizen of anyceipts and expenditures, but the relathing when it says it will relieve him tion between the huge mass of outof the tax on a certain article if he standing obligations and the gold reuses it for certain specified purposes. serve. What he declared to be of the There is no repudiation, therefore, in first moment was that congress should repealing a bounty, a protective tax, or take measures at once to correct this such a rebate enactment as that conrelation by providing for the extained in the act of 1894. No congress tinguishment of the demand obligahas a right to create a favored class tions. What he said about bonds was and place it beyond the reach of future that it would be better to issue them congresses, not even by employing the for that purpose than to re-issue the form of solemn contract. the demand obligations over and over again, and then issue bonds for the gold with which to redeem them again safe. and again. Senator Gorman may have soldiers is relieved." A Chicago reserved his own purpose, but he did no: publican organ is delighted to make serve any good purpose by misreprethis announcement in a very loud type. senting the attitude of the executive The implication is that the enemy has on this question.

In arraigning the republican party for swelling the expenditures in order to provide themselves with an excuse for restoring McKinley taxes on imports he gets upon solid ground, though even in doing this he must needs have his fling at the administration.

The naval appropriation bill was be fore the senate. It contained an item providing for the construction of four more battleships at an aggregate cost of \$15,000,000, or an average of three and three-fourths millions per ship. Mr. Gorman made this his text. He did not see the economy of building four of these costly ships when the original recommendation called for only two. While the republicans were claiming that the only thing wrong with the finances was insufficient reveaue to meet the expenditures the republicans were lavishly increasing the latter and at the same time refusing to do anything reasonable to increase the former.

The navy bill well illustrates one branch of the statement. It appropriates, as Mr. Gorman said, \$51,000,000. Before the election of Harrison the appropriations for the navy averaged less than \$21,000,000. Then they increased to an average of more than \$25,000,000. Now a jump to more than double that sum is proposed, or more than double the annual cost of the army.

As to the other part of the statement-that the republicans refused to

been repealed. The doctrine set up is BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

thus stated: "No matter what may

have been the promises or agreements

of a past congress, when they have

once been accepted and acted upon by

the people they should be adhered to by

According to this doctrine the most

odious system of bounties and taxes

for private revenue could be fastened

upon the country in perpetuity. That

"Pension Bill Safe."

Chicago Chronicle: "Pension bill Is

been in hot pursuit of the old soldiers

and that, thanks to a pairiotic republi-

can house, he has been intercepted and

The purport of the bill is sufficiently

explained by the remark of Represen-

tative Pickler that it "will relieve the

anxieties of old soldiers all over the

country who have seen their fellow

pensioners deprived of their pensions

unjustly and arbitrarily by the officials

of the pension bureau." That explains

sufficiently the animus of the bill and

the motive for introducing and pushing

it at this time. The purpose is to make

people believe that pensioners are "de-

prived of their pensions unjustly and

arbitrarily" by the officials of the

administration and so injure the demo-

cratic party. And democrats in the

house are weak enough to vote for the

Every man of sense knows that there

is not a word of truth in the charge

that men are unjustly ap ' arbitrarily

has been made to purge the rolls of

frauds who never did a thing to earn

a pension. This effort has not been

made arbitrarily, but lawfully. It is a

wanton insult to the head of the pen-

sion bureau, who was a faithful soldier

and is an honest man, to insinuate that

he has ever dropped a name arbitrarily

from the pension rolls or willfully ex-

punged one that ought to be there or

had a right to be there under the

bill knowing this to be the purpose.

copulsed.

laws.

Anxiety of thousands of old

all succeeding congresses."

UNPRECEDENTED WEALTH IN THE CROPS OF 1896.

Reports from All Over the West Show the Agricultural Interests of the Country to Be in a Flour shing Condition.

will not do. No congress can bind a It is an accepted fact that whatever conditions affect the agricultural interests of a country will have a direct bearing on all its other industries. In other words, whatever tends to aid, or injure farming pursults, will beneficently or disastrously affect every other important interest. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that exceptionally favorable reports are coming east regarding the outlook for a splendid crop in the corn belt region.

Copious rains had fallen during the spring and put the ground in splendid condition for seeding and growing. The fears of another drouth have long since been laid to rest and the agriculturist looks hopefully forward to a rich reward for his toil. Not only does the farmer expect a good crop this year, but the conditions thus far, have been so much more favorable than in several years past, that he expects a crop which will fully make up for a few short ones. Nor is the expectation without reason. There is not a single condition lacking, either in soil or weather, which should bring this hope to the farmer. The soil has received more moisture in the shape of rain and snow than in many years and the weather has been all that could be desired for growing. Therefore, if all these signs count for anything they indicate a year of prosperity throughout the great West, Even before the first week in May almost half the corn was planted, with considerable of it showing nicely above ground and doing well. In many localities it was even then several inches high. As there will undoubtedly be an increased acreage of both corn and small grains this year, the indications are that the spring work will not be well over before the last week in May. This, however, will be early enough in the corn belt region to allow the golden ears to "ipen before frost comes, even if it should come a little earlier than usual.

As the rainfall has been fairly frequent in its visitations during the portion of the season which has passed and fully up to normal, it is but fair to assume that this normal condition will continue and that the hopes of the farmers will be fully realized.

Reports from widely different localities in the great corn producing states point to the fact that moisture has saturated the soil to a much greater depth than in many previous years.

This is particularly true with regard to Nebraska where the favorable outlook of the present time has not, in many parts of the state, been excelled, even in the opinion of old inhabitants. In fact the prospect is so encouraging that the farmers all over the state are letting go their corn and grain to which they had been holding so tenaclously since last harvest, in the dread that the drouth period was not at an end. They are now snipping it eastward in big quantities or feeding it to their

Bernfiled Summer Gowns.

Yellow and lavender are a very pretty combination when the shades are carefully chosen. Three very narrow ruffles edged with lace are a preity skirt trimming for muslin gowns, but when long lines are especially desirable trim the seams of a wire-gored skirt with Valenciennes Insertion a half inch wide and a frill of the narrow lace set on either edge. The same bands trimmed the waist and sleeves and are set in around, or up and down a close sleeve which has lace-edged ruffles falling from the shoulder. Yoke waists are as fashionable as ever, and one sample dress shown has a poke of alternate rows of Valenciennes insertion and organdie. A lace-edged frill with a heading to finish it across the back and front, and puffed sleeves stripped with the insertion. The bows of ribbon on the shoulder are a pretty addition, and fancy ribbons of all sorts are the crowning glory of all thin dresses -- New York Sun.

It's Easy to Offend.

Last week I remarked that a man might not set up in business as a "lawyer, a doctor, a dentist, or even a druggist," unless legally qualified. The words "even a druggist" have proved a bitter pill in many chemists' shops. One chemist who has written to me thinks that I am laboring under a wrong impression as to the training 'the much-abused druggist" has to undergo, and incloses me a syllabus of the subjects of which he is required to show a sufficient knowledge before being admitted to the high estate of the registered chemist and druggist, and becoming endowed with a monopoly of vending a few poisons. He asks me to ome to the conclusion that he may claim an equality with, if not prece-dence of a, qualified dentist.-London Truth.



Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that



Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired



ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that Hood's

filled cheese herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use either this package again or the stamp thereon again, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying said stamp, under the penalty provided by law in such cases." Every manufacturer of filled cheese whomeglects to affix such label to any package containing filled cheese made by him or sold or offered for sale by him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such package, shall be fined \$50 for each package in respect to which such offense is committed.

The bill also provides that in addition to the annual taxes already named there shall be assessed and collected a tax of one cent per pound on all filled cheese manufactured, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof and any fracitional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps and the prowisious of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as practicable are made to apply to stamps provided for this purpose. Whenever any manufacturer of filled cheese sells or removes for sale or

consumption any filled cheese upon which the tax is required to be paid by stamps without paying such tax, it becomes the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal.

All filled cheese imported from foreign countries must, in addition to any My poultry house is 12x22 feet, and is import duty imposed upon the same, pay an internal revenue tax of eight cents per pound, such tax to be represcuted by coupon stamps and such imported filled cheese and the packages containing the same shall be stamped, marked, and branded, as in the case of filled cheese manufactured in the United States.

Any person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any filled checse which has not been branded or stamped according to law, or which is contained In packages not branded or marked according to law, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each such offense.

Every person who knowingly purchases or receives for sale any filled cheese from any manufacturer or importer who has not paid the special tax herein provided for shall be liable, for each such offense, to a penalty of Simon Cox.

Silver Wyandottes

My experience with fowls covers six years. I now keep the Silver Wyandottes exclusively, and think there is nothing like them. I have owned the following varieties: Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochin, American Dominique, Indian Games, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Houdans, Black Langshans, all varieties of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and varieties of these. lathed and plastered. I feed in the morning corn and oats ground, cooked and fed warm. At noon they get only water, and at night whole corn. Our markets here are very poor, and prices are very low. I have got eggs every day this winter. I have been very fortunate in regard to the health of my fowls. I believe that if one has the right kind of a house and feeds proper food, his fowls will keep well. I have doctored some, and have cured fowls of roup and of canker mouth .-- C. H. Messenger in Farmers' Review.

Dog Skins for Fur Coats .- St. Paul works up 225,000 dog skins into fur coats every year. The dog used is imported from China, where it is known by the name of "monk." The city also makes up about 450,000 coon skins into it is in honor bound to pay duties on ity cutting ice and finding a market for evidence on this point. coatr.

pointed to the failure to take up the house tariff bill. He held the republicans responsible, as they had the organization of the senate and of the finance committee. In this connection and in answer to republican senators who claimed they did not control the committee Mr. Gorman made this remarkable statement:

"We warned you that you had not the power to relieve the country, and asked you to join us in a non-partisan measure of relief. But our offer was rejected. You assumed the task alone. You also knew you were without the power, unless you got your forces together. You knew there could be no action, and in my judgment this proposal to relieve the treasury was intended as a failure."

Mr. Sherman undertook to deny the statement, but Mr. Gorman adhered to it and forced what amounted to an admission that it was true. That is, the republicans refused to enter into an arrangement by which a non-partisan revenue measure could be secured. The only conclusion is that they have been insincere from the first in pretending that they were anxious to provide more revenue. The only conclualon is that their aim is to make the deficit as great as possible by swelling the expenditure and refusing to make up to the traasury the \$30,000,000 lost by the decision against the republican income-tax revived by the democrats. The refusal to take up the alcohol rebate tax bill the other day clenches this conclusion and demonstrates completely the hypocrisy of republican pretensions with respect to relief of the treasury.

No Permanent Policy by Contract.

From an Exchange: The present national revenue law contains a provision that when alcohol is used in the arts "or in any medicinal or other like compound" the person so using it, upon proof thereof, and that the tax has been paid, shall receive a repate of the amount of the tax. It was pointed out when this was pending that it would open the door to extensive trauds on the revenue, but congress enacted it. A house bill repealed this provision without providing for payment of existing claims of rebate. The senate has refused to consider the bill, leaving the claims to accumulate and laying the foundation for frauds and raids on the treasury galore.

And now comes an unco guid and rigidly righteous republican organ and the republican journals are now atsets up that the government is in honor hound to pay these claims. Also that sugar, although the bounty law has it.

The republicans in congress know this perfectly. They are at the old game, which has been worked repeatedly since the people began to get tired of the republican party in 1874, of looting the treasury in the name of patriotism for party advantage. As long ago as 1871, when the pen-

sion charge was \$33,077,384, General Garfield, whose committee had charge of the subject, declared that the maximum had been reached and that from that time forward a progressive decrease in the charge was to be expected. Other ex-army officers in congress. and General Grant, who was then president, expressed themselves to the same effect. Garfield and Grant declared that the laws were liberal and at the time no dissent from this view was expressed by any one. By 1878 the charge had fallen below \$27,000,000.

But the republicans were losing their grip and set about making themselves solid with the ex-soldiers. The year following 1878 the charge increased to \$33,800,000, round figures; next year it jumped to \$57,200,000. By and by it was discovered that political fences could be mended by voting more money for pensions-pensions to men who left the service sounder than they enteredand the charge mounted in 1893 to \$158,155,000. That year the total was swollen by the payment of arrears to a large amount, and the charge has dropped back to about \$140,000,000 a the central portion of the state to a foot year, or enough to cover the entire cost of the United States standing army for nearly or quite six years.

There is no reasonable excuse for this, but once more congress is finding something to do for the ex-soldier and more to do for the republican party. and democrats are assisting in the business from cowardly fear of being misunderstood if they do what they know ought to be done and take a firm stand against any further raiding of the treasury upon the false pretense of patriotism.

British Prosperity with Free Trade.

Boston Globe: Next fail the high protection stumpers will be warning their beloved fellow-citizens against free trade England. Yet Great Britain, beleaguered by all the protective powers of the earth and having no protection of her own with which to defend herself, shows up a year's account of prosperity that is the envy of many nations. It will be incumbent upon the extremist in protective matters to explain this showing next fall. None of tempting to account for it. The fact is that Great Britain has been diligent-

stock and fattening pigs for the market. The bulletins issued by the various state sections of the (U. S.) Weather service confirm the glad tidings, generally, so that taken all in all the outlook of good times for the western farmer is exceedingly encouraging. The bulletin relating to Nebraska, for the week ending May 4, contained the following: "The week has been warm, averaging from four to six degrees above the normal. Light frosts were reported from the southwestern portion of the state early in the week, but little if any damage was done to fruit. The rainfall has been very general and for the most part heavy, amounting to over two inches over most of the eastern half of the state and in limited localities in the western. On the night of the 27th and on the 28th a general and heavy rain storm passed over the state, accompanied by high winds. This was followed by showers nearly every day in the week in the northeastern section and work has been much retarded throughout this as well as the middle section of the state by the wet condition of the soil. The weather has been very favorable for the growth of vegetation, especially small grain and grass. which have made very vigorous growth during the week. Rye is beginning to joint in the southern countles. Alfaifa is reported from six inches in height in and a half in the southern.

"In southern countles considerable progress has been made in planting corn, which is now about half completed in the southeastern corner of the state; elsewhere but little progress has been made during the week owing to wet weather."

During the past week there has been on exhibition in a window of the City Ticket office of the Burlington road at Chicago, a sample of rye plucked in Furnas county, Nebraska, toward the end of April. It stood 33 to 34 inches high and was even at that early date nicely headed. Alfalfa about the same time was knee high and small grains were looking exceptionally advanced for that time of the year. The Chicago newspapers realizing the close tie that binds it to the west have dilated at frequent dates on the favorable prospect for a bounteous harvest.

Weary Waggies Moves On-

Boston has solved the tramp question. The fact that there was a falling off of \$,000 applications for accomodations the last year at the Wayfarer's Lodge, where the lodgers are expected to work for their board, is convincing

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

The Greatest fledical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the tirst bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them: the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

