

# March

April, May are most emphatically the months for taking a good blood purifier, because the system is now most in need of such a medicine, and because it more quickly responds to medicinal qualities. In winter impurities do not pass out of the body freely, but accumulate in the blood.

# April

The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it today than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

# May

words," nervous, have had taste in the morning, aching or dizzy head, sour stomach and feel all run down, a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will put your whole body in good order and make you strong and vigorous. It is the ideal Spring Medicine and true nerve tonic, because

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. are purely vegetable, care- fully prepared. 25 cents.

# Hood's Pills

you do the mending

Not the Merchant. He wants to make as much as he can by selling you inferior findings which he claims are "just as good" as S. H. & M. But you do the mending. Insist on having



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3. OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

# Ornamenting

It recently occurred to Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, to ornament a bicycle elaborately with gold, silver, and precious stones, believing that some wealthy customer would esteem so handsome a mount. They preferred to pay \$100 each for

# Columbia Bicycles

For their purpose to using any other make of wheel. There must be no question of quality in a bicycle selected for such ornamentation. Therefore they chose Columbias

STANDARD OF THE WORLD Unequaled, Unapproached. Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 3-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Prevents Falling Hair. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures Scalp Diseases & Hair Itching. 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle.

# HELP OF UNCLE SAM.

HE WILL BE TOUCHED FOR \$250,000.

That Being the Amount Needed to Render Successful the Coming Trans-Mississippi Exposition—A Conference with Senator Thurston—Advice as to How to Enhance the Project.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition. OMAHA, Feb. 21.—At the request of a committee of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition company, a number of business men of Omaha gathered at the Commercial club rooms to confer with Senator Thurston regarding the best means of expediting legislation necessary to promote the success of the exposition. Vice President G. W. Wattles of the Union National bank presided. Senator Thurston and a number of leading business men of Omaha were present. Chairman Wattles said that considerable progress had been made toward securing the endorsement of the scheme. Among the bodies that had announced themselves in favor of it were the Nebraska Press association, the best sugar convention of Nebraska, the various labor unions of Nebraska and the Iowa legislature. He stated that the matter was now before the national legislature, having been introduced in both the senate and the house. He said that the action of the Trans-Mississippi congress had started the ball a-rolling, and that wherever the plan had been mentioned it met with instant favor. He said that great advantages had come to the south through the Atlanta exposition. He was sure immigration and capital would be attracted to the western states by the exposition proposed.

Senator Thurston, who is chairman of the senate committee having the bill in hand, said that he came to the meeting for the purpose of learning the desire of the Omaha people in regard to the exposition more than to speak on the matter himself. He said that he was glad he was chairman of the committee to which the senate bill was referred, since he would have the opportunity of giving it his personal attention. He thought the disposition of congress was to give the exposition just about the same amount of aid that was given to Atlanta. "You will understand," said he, "the government of the United States is not in the exposition business. All it does is to attend to the government exhibit. It provides for the formation of such exhibits, its transportation, the employment of officials to look after it and the erection and maintenance of a building in which it may be housed. That's all the aid that can be expected. Of course the Columbian exposition was of national character and received more support."

Senator Thurston said that what he desired especially to know was the amount of money the business men thought best to request. He said that an appropriation sufficient to insure success should be asked for, lest serious criticism of the bill be challenged. He thought that it might be wise to pass the bill through the senate, with the amount of the appropriation left blank. The endorsement of the senate would have weight with the house. Later the senate would concur with the house on any reasonable amount that the latter might suggest. He recommended securing endorsement from as many states as possible and suggested that prominent men in other western states be asked to write to their representatives in congress concerning the enterprise. "There is a disposition all through the country favorable to anything that the west may ask for in order to help itself. I've sounded sentiment regarding it pretty thoroughly, and can safely say that there will be no serious objection encountered."

Z. T. Lindsey spoke of the trip to Iowa. He said that the people there were as enthusiastic regarding it as were the Nebraskans. "There is no question but that every business man and property owner in this region is back of it with all his might."

Mr. Rosewater recommended that \$250,000 be asked for. He said that if as much aid was secured as was given Atlanta there would be no doubt that the Omaha exposition would be a much greater success. He declared that the exposition would be the greatest thing for Nebraska since it became a state. He urged active work all along the line, and especially from now until the passage of the bill, which must be secured before the adjournment of congress. He predicted that the moment the bill became a law the value of Omaha property would go up 25 per cent.

Senator Thurston thought that the limit of the appropriation should be fixed at \$200,000. He said that there was a great demand for keeping down the expenses of the government this year, and that it was best to ask for a conservative amount at this time. Mr. Lindsey said that the trans-Mississippi region was an empire of twenty-four states, and that the Omaha exposition would completely outshine the exposition of the Cotton States. He thought that Nebraska's representatives were proceeding upon an erroneous assumption when they considered that the exposition of 1895 was to be on the level with that held at Atlanta. He urged an appropriation of \$500,000. L. H. Bradley favored a small appropriation at this time, but wanted the limit of the government's appropriation set at \$500,000. He thought that but few present realized the great scope of the exposition. Senator Thurston said, "This is the experience I've had with the gentlemen of Omaha. They don't like to play to a small limit."

A vote on the amount of the appropriation to be asked for was almost unanimous in deciding on \$250,000. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$50,000 of this amount at once.

# AFTER CARLIGLE.

William Graves Was Refused Bonds on a Bid of 115.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Colson of Kentucky to-day introduced in the House a resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for \$1,500,000 in bonds at 115, 3391.

The Senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to amend section 5294 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties and forfeitures was passed; also the Senate bill relating to final proof in timber culture entries. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee inquired into the effect of the latter bill and whether it had been indorsed by the commissioner of the general land office. "I do not want to appear capricious in these matters," said he, "but only a few days ago an innocent looking bill, carrying \$40,000, was brought up here and I was assured that it had the approval of the Interior department. Upon that assurance I withdrew opposition. I have since learned that it did not have the approval of the department and that it will cost \$500,000 to carry out its provisions."

# HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Much Routine Work Disposed Of—Debate Over Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Again the House attended strictly to business. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the Senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries \$8,630,995, or \$137,727 less than the law for the current year. In connection with a proposition to increase the salaries of Indian inspectors from \$2,500 to \$3,000, the salaries fixed by law (the bills of the last two years have only appropriated \$2,500 each for these salaries), both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Dingley, the Republican leaders on the floor, appealed to the majority in view of the situation of the treasury to keep down expenses, and refuse to take a step in the direction of increased salaries. But their appeals were in vain, and the action of the committee on Indian affairs in restoring the salaries was sustained, 87-59.

A bill was passed granting railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to secure depot grounds. Mr. Flynn, the Oklahoma delegate, moved to strike out the appropriation of \$15,000 for five Indian inspectors, whom Mr. Flynn termed "Hoke Smith's personal body guard."

Mr. Docherty, Democrat of Missouri, moved, as an amendment, to reduce the salaries of inspectors to \$2,500 each, the amount of salaries fixed in the current appropriation law. The motion was defeated. The committee rose with the Flynn amendment still pending. At 3:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

# WALLER A FREE MAN.

He Is Released From Prison—Will Join His Family.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Olney received a cablegram to-day from Ambassador Eustis, announcing that Waller, the ex-consul at Madagascar, was released from prison to-day. It is expected that Waller will join his family in the United States. As Waller is entirely destitute of means, Ambassador Eustis has been authorized by Secretary Olney to provide him with transportation to the United States. He has been in prison for nearly a year, having been arrested on the 5th of March last, in Madagascar, and afterwards being kept in confinement in the military prison in France. The authorities here feel that they have reason to be gratified at the outcome of the case, which, as revealed by the correspondence on the subject, came nearer than the public was aware at one time of leading to severance of diplomatic relations between the two republics. The point at issue was not whether Waller was guilty of the offense charged against him, but whether the government had the right to insist upon satisfying itself that the American citizen had had justice.

The Waller family announces that, upon Waller's return from France, they will return to Kansas, and will live again in their old home in Kansas City, Kan.

Third District Missouri Republicans. EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Feb. 22.—A call has been issued in the Third district for the Republican delegate convention to meet here March 25 for the purpose of selecting two delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. The counties composing the district with the number of delegates to which each one is entitled are as follows: Caldwell 5, Clay 2, Clinton 6, Dekalb 6, Davies 9, Gentry 7, Harrison 10, Mercer 7, Ray 6.

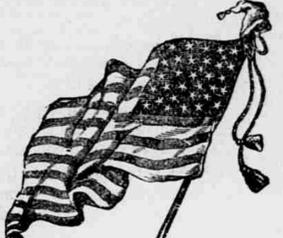
For McKinley and Leland. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—Gove county has chosen her delegates to the Wichita convention in the persons of W. G. Helney and N. E. Terrill. Both are enthusiastic for McKinley and Leland. Doniphan county also has chosen her delegates and they are for McKinley and Leland. The same is true of Ellsworth county.

They Will Not Again Oppose the Consideration of the Measure. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Populist senators have now decided that when the motion is renewed for the consideration of the tariff bill, they will cast their votes in the affirmative. If they adhere to this decision they will be able to turn the result from the negative to the affirmative side of the scale, and thus secure the consideration of the measure in the Senate, providing as large a number of Republican senators vote in the affirmative as on the first occasion.

# FACTS FOR FARMERS.

SHOWS THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRATIC THEORIES.

Department of Agriculture's Annual Report—An Eye-Opener—Not a Single Market of the World Has Been Captured—Prices for Farm Products.



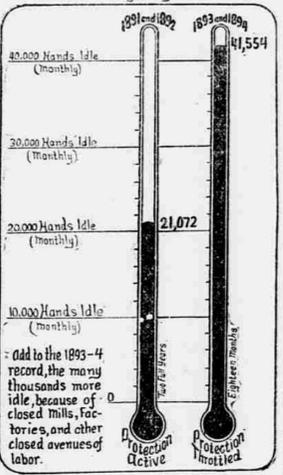
It was with relief that we received the annual report of the secretary of agriculture for 1895. Having hunted in vain, month after month, through our statistics of exports for some indication of the capture of the markets of the world by American farmers, we felt sure that comfort could be gleaned from Secretary Morton's report. We gather the following facts:

During the 1895 fiscal year there was a decrease in our exports of cattle of 39,236 head as compared with 1894. On the other hand we imported 63,716 head of cattle from Mexico. But the wonderful stimulus given to our wool growing industry is shown in our exports of 350,808 head of sheep, an increase of 300 per cent over 1894, when only 85,809 were shipped abroad.

Concerning the foreign markets for American meat products, Mr. Morton says that "prices for bacon averaged considerably lower during the year 1895 than the year 1894." Though there was "a very considerable advance in the price of bacon" in the British market in the summer, "United States bacon did not participate to any appreciable extent in the general advance." During seven months of the year we sold 15,630,000 pounds more bacon, but received \$1,000,000 less money for it. It is with bacon as with other of our farm products, the markets of the world are willing to take them when they need them, not when we want to sell them; and at their price, not our price. Of our live stock trade in the British market Mr. Morton says:

"Up to the present year the United States and Canada have had an unquestioned monopoly in the supply of imported live cattle to the British people; but now there is vigorous and growing competition from Argentina,

# Strikes and Lockouts in the United States.



and also incipient competition from Australia." Evidently this market of the world cannot be maintained for us, as other countries are trying to effect its capture. Again it is said that "shipments of chilled beef from the United States fell off during the first eight months of the present year 11,000,000 pounds."

Of our cheese we learn that: "Throughout the year United States cheese has commanded the minimum figure upon the English market. We also shipped to England, in eight months, nearly 117,000 cwt. less than in the 1894 period. We supply that market of the world with only 1 per cent of its total imports of butter. There is a great market for eggs in England, that country paying \$12,280,917 for foreign eggs in a year. But the money goes to Russia, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, France and Canada. The United States gets none of it.

Farmers can, during the winter months, reflect upon the importance of these captures of the markets of the world, to which our free trade secretary of agriculture has drawn their attention.

Senator Blanchard's Situation. Senator Blanchard has done a great deal of hard work since the adjournment of Congress in behalf of the sugar planters of Louisiana, whom he practically pauperized by his vote in the senate on the passage of the Gorman Tariff act. As Senator of Louisiana, as the creature of the Democratic party, he voted to uphold the view of that party, which maintains that Protection is unconstitutional. As the paid attorney of the poor farmers of Louisiana he appeared before Commissioner Bowler and argued in support of the constitutionality of the very principle which he

# When Senator Stephen B. Elkins was in Philadelphia the other day he told an interesting story of his election to his present seat.

"I was sitting in my study at my country home," said he, "awaiting the returns that would tell me whether or not I had been chosen to take the place of Senator Camden. The operator at the telegraph station had orders to open all telegrams addressed to me, and to telephone their contents to me immediately. Suddenly the telephone rang, and the children's governess, who answered the phone, came to me and told me the person at the other end of the wire was saying something about 'shoes,' she couldn't quite make it out. 'Oh,' said I, 'it's my wife's shoemaker, probably. Tell him to let the matter rest until tomorrow.' She delivered the message, but returned shortly to say that the man insisted upon talking to me. I went to the telephone. It was the telegraph operator, and the message he was trying to send me was: 'When shall I send you my shoes?' Johnson B. Camden. Then I knew that I had been chosen to fill the shoes of that worthy gentleman.—Philadelphia Record.

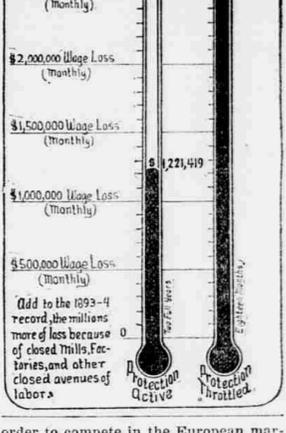
# Where the British Buy.

Although our British neighbors have bought from us nearly a million barrels of flour less than they purchased in the corresponding nine months of 1894, yet it must not be imagined that they are starving. From France they have bought 250,000 barrels more than last year; from Austria 100,000 barrels more; from Canada 300,000 barrels more; from Germany and other countries 20,000 barrels more. The American farm product is the only one that is seen less in the markets of the world.

# South American Cattle Growers.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received information that the cattle raisers of the Argentine Republic are making arrangements to import large numbers of high grade cattle for the purpose of improving the herds in

# Strikes and Lockouts in the United States.



order to compete in the European markets with the live stock shippers from the United States and Australia. It is useless for them to waste their time and money in attempting to do that. Don't our Southern neighbors know that all the markets of the world have been given to farmers in the United States under our present Free-Trade Tariff? If any doubt exists upon this point, study the object lesson illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

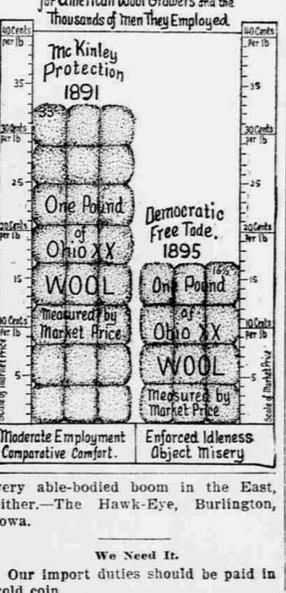
# Texas Farmers for Protection.

The attention of Senator Mills is drawn to the following resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' Association: Resolved, That we demand that our Senators and Representatives in Congress cast their votes in favor of restoring wool to the dutiable list at such rate of import duty as the farmers of the United States declare to be necessary in order to enable them to grow wool profitably.

# Looking for the "Boom."

There has been a great deal of talk about business revival. The people have been assured that a regular boom of prosperity had started in, that the manufacturers had resumed operations, that all the great mills of the country were running in full blast, that work had been resumed everywhere, that the idle laborers had found employment, and that everybody was doing well, making money and enjoying renewed prosperity. There must, however, be a mistake somewhere. The boom has certainly not set in to a very large and universal extent. It has not reached the West, at least, and upon close investigation it is found that it is not a

# Even the Small Wool Protection provided by the McKinley Tariff was better than none for American Wool Growers and the Thousands of Men They Employed.



# Unpardonable Presumption.

"You know those people that live in that two story house across the way—the Gumpsons, or some such name?" "Yes, I know them when I see them."

"I have a passing acquaintance with them. Speak to them when I meet any of them on the street. Well, one of the girls stopped me while I was out walking the other morning. She said, 'Miss Highfly, your house wasn't broken into last night and robbed, was it?' I said: 'No. Why?' And she said: 'I'm glad to hear it. I dreamed last night somebody had got into your house through the kitchen window and stolen ever so many valuable things.' Think of the presumption of it! Dreaming about us! And they aren't in our set at all.'—Chicago Tribune.

# Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

A well-known New York financier, who recently made a business and pleasure trip through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, in a letter to a friend gives some very interesting data and information relative to "The Land of the Fair God." He says, in part: "When I recall my experiences, while in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, it seems to me to be more like a dream than a reality. I never was more favorably impressed with a people, and the resources of the country are truly wonderful.

"Before making this trip I was imbued with the idea, so prevalent among the people of the east, that this territory have little in common with the interests of our people, and was a place fitted more by nature for an abode for the red man and a rendezvous for outlaws than a home for a civilized and Christian people. A personal investigation and inspection of the country early dispelled this idea, and I found that nine-tenths of the sensational articles of outlaws and other tragedies credited to that country emanated alone from the fertile brain of some over-enthusiastic newspaper correspondent.

"The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems of railroads each lead into and across this country, and the great amount of cattle, hogs, wheat, cotton and other produce shipped out from there evidences the fact of the fertility of the soil and the productiveness of the country.

"The Indian Territory is rich in its mineral lands and coal fields, and these industries are only in their infancy, while the cheapness of the land and rich soil over the greater part of Oklahoma offers inducements to capitalists as well as the farming and laboring class of our people.

"There is still some fair hunting in the Kechi hills, southwest of Annidarko and in the Gloss mountains, and the streams are well supplied with fish. "Crop prospects are exceptionally good, and undoubtedly the coming season will see a large emigration from the east to that country."

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the well-known Paris correspondent, contributes to the March Century a biographical sketch of Alexandre Dumas the elder. The article is a succession of anecdotes of the old novelist, and presents him in a very picturesque light. Mrs. Crawford has an account of the Bohemians and "sponges" who took advantage of Dumas' prodigality, and of his architectural folly, the Chateau Monte Cristo, with its strange menagerie.

Spoiling Potatoes. In a bulletin issued by Prof. Snyder of the Minnesota State Agricultural college he makes a point of interest to the housewife. He says that where potatoes are peeled and started to boiling in cold water there is a loss of 80 per cent of the total albumen, and where they are not peeled and started in hot water this loss is reduced to 2 per cent. A bushel of potatoes weighing sixty pounds, containing about two pounds of total nitrogenous compounds when properly cooked one-half pound is lost, containing six-tenths of a pound of the most valuable proteins. It requires all of the protein from nearly two pounds of raw and beefsteak to replace the loss of protein from improperly boiling a bushel of potatoes.

The Empire of the Spaniards, founded in America after its discovery by Columbus, comprised about twelve million square miles of territory. The Chinese train the cormorant as a fishing bird. A ring is placed around the bird's neck, which prevents its swallowing the fish it takes. With the March issue, the Atlantic Monthly begins two important series of papers. The Irish in American Life, by H. C. Merwin, is the first of the promised articles on Race Characteristics in American Life. Under the general heading, The Case of the Public School, the Atlantic will discuss the payment and standing of teachers throughout the country. Over ten thousand teachers have been requested to contribute information as the basis of these papers. The first, The Witness of the Teacher, by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., appears in this issue.