



The Home of Dr. Kilmer's "Swamp-Root," Binghamton, N. Y.—Enlarged for the Sixth Time.

Extract from the "Evening Herald."—It is not often that the Herald indulges in a puff of any business enterprise, but in this instance we are induced to say a few words in reference to the great growth of the Dr. Kilmer Medicine Company at Binghamton, N. Y. From a small beginning a dozen years ago Dr. Kilmer & Company have grown to immense proportions. Having only just completed a large five-story addition to their factory, the rapid growth of their business demands still more room. The justly celebrated kidney remedy, known throughout the land as SWAMP-ROOT has already reached the largest sales of any kidney remedy. And what is more it has acquired its popularity and enormous sales, not by great advertising, but mainly through the reputation of the cures which it has wrought. Testimonials are being received by thousands from every state in the Union. It affords us great pleasure to refer to such facts in our columns.—Binghamton Evening Herald.

MOTHER'S FRIEND Lessens Pain Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child. "My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. —J. J. MCGOLDRICK, Bean Station, Tenn. "MOTHER'S FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST! We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Timothy, Grasses, Potatoes, etc., in enormous quantities. 1,000,000 Bushels of Oats, 500,000 Bushels of Corn, 100,000 Bushels of Barley, 100,000 Bushels of Clover, 100,000 Bushels of Timothy, 100,000 Bushels of Grasses, 100,000 Bushels of Potatoes, etc. Yielded 216 bush. from one bush. down! Did you ever hear the like? For this date and catalogue free upon receipt of 10¢ in stamps. 10 Farm Seed Samples, 10¢. With catalogue, 10¢. Our great catalogue, 10¢ more, for 2¢ postage. Write today. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

CLIP, HAVE AND SEND TO US Because of the high speed at which Circular Saws are run more power is wasted in friction than in sawing, where the bearings of the shabby, wooden saw frame get out of line. In the Aermotor Saw Frame, the only Steel Saw Frame ever made, this difficulty is absolutely and wholly prevented because THE BEARINGS FOR THE SHAFT ARE MADE BY BARBITTING IT IN THE ENDS OF A PIECE OF STEEL TUBING. The steel tubing and hub are then drilled so as to take up wear with a ball. The frame is all steel, very rigid, and riveted together so that nothing can get loose or out of place. The patent is granted the use of it to make it impossible for any one to get hurt, a point of the greatest importance in a saw to be used by unskilled hands. The swing frame which carries the wood to be sawed and which automatically returns to its place has also a guard to keep a safe edge from the fly wheel and yet does not cause it to revolve very much of an angle to the saw. The use of a 100 lb. fly wheel and 20 inch saw makes this easily possible. It is therefore, a very desirable Pole Saw, making it easy to cut up any long material quickly and safely. Another feature of

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HALM'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC AND ANTI-CATARRHAL CHEWING GUM Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Throat and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath. Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Sold for 10¢ in 25 cent packages. Be convinced. G. E. HALM, 140 W. 20th St., New York.

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM Cures CATARRH, COLD, HEAD-ACHE, HAY-FEVER, HEAD-ACHE, SORE THROAT, ELY BROS. NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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HOW THE FARMER IS PROTECTED

What McKinleyism Is Doing for the Agricultural Class.

The American manufacturer asks for protection from the American farmer's competition, and that the American farmer shall be confined exclusively to the American market for farm products; that he shall be prevented by law from trading his surplus for foreign manufactures—from importing profitable payment. The American manufacturer has no other competitor except the Standard Oil company, our silver kings and our fishermen—whose competition is too small to trouble him. No foreign manufacturer can "compete" with the American manufacturer except through the American farmer, unless the foreign manufacturer gives us the foreign goods. If the goods are not given to us we must either steal them or exchange for them surplus farm products of equal value. We can only "buy" them with metals, oil or farm products or a promise of them. "Cash" must be either product of labor or the promise of it.

Congress grants the mill owner this protection by levying a tax on each exchange of surplus American farm products for foreign manufactured products. This tax ranges from 40 to 225 per cent., according to the article, and it is imposed upon the only party to it that congress can get hold of—the American farmer. It is levied upon the final product of his labor—our imports. It is not imposed and cannot be imposed until after the goods have been exchanged, until the foreign goods have become the product of American labor. Not even the pretense of a tax can be levied on the foreigners because the constitution of the United States expressly forbids any tax on exports, and the foreigner has his untaxed goods exported as the final result of his labor.

Protection, "to make things even," offers the American farmer sawdust protection against the mill-owner's invasion of the farmer's "home market." The farmer does not need even genuine protection. He has his own "home market" already, and he has a slice of the "home market" for manufactured goods as well. Protection takes away from him this slice of the mill-owner's market, and while pretending to give him what he has already, his own "home market," tries to deprive him of that also.

That the mill-owner may be able to export his mill surplus, exchange his mill products for foreign farm products and then bring these here in competition with the products of our farms, protection pays to the mill-owner, when he exports, 99 per cent. of any revenue taxes imposed on imported raw material, and then admits the foreign farm products the mill-owner imports either free of duty or subject only to a very low revenue duty. Of the 50 leading farm products 10 are admitted free of duty, 5 are taxed only from 6 to 8 per cent., on 20 it is 10 per cent. or less, on 35 it is under 15 per cent. On only 9 does it exceed 20 per cent., and on only 5 items—wool, hops, rice, cane-juice and peanuts—is there even a pretense of sawdust protection. Cotton is free. Wheat is taxed only 10 per cent., corn 18, cornmeal 10, rye 17, buckwheat 10, poultry 10, pork 10, beef 14, flax 7, hemp 6, milk 10, and so on with all general farm products. The manufacturer is protected against the competition of farm labor by average taxes of 80 per cent.; the farmer is protected against mill labor competition by average taxes of 10 per cent.

To discourage American farming and make it unprofitable a tax is levied on every exchange of farm products for foreign manufactures, ranging from 40 to 255 per cent. and averaging nearly 80 per cent. On exchanges that can be still made at a profit it averages 48 per cent.; but how high it is on those that cannot be made—and some can be and are made on which 208 per cent. tax is paid—no man knows or can guess. Here is how it has discouraged farming generally and how it has made wheat farming unprofitable in the central states:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Farm Products Exported, Breadstuffs Imported. Data for years 1881-1892.

The mill-owners do not wish to compete with the American farmer—at present. They have a bonanza in the home market, a gold mine they are satisfied to work. If they can get rid of the farm competition—how they do not care—and supply the people at their own trust prices, they can "make enormous fortunes when times are good," so quote Senator Plumb. But no trust, no selling agreement, no combination of any kind is possible among the mill-owners while the farmers are free to produce a surplus of cotton or wheat, export it, trade it for mill goods, bring it back, and dispose of it in competition. If they can drive one-fourth the farmers out of business or prevent them from exchanging their surplus, then they have the people by the throat.—N. Y. World.

—It is evident from the movements of the republicans on the national republican committee that McKinley, who has been crucified in two national campaigns, is to have his garments divided among the centurions. It remains to be seen whether the parallel will be carried to the point of McKinley's resurrection. At any rate, his clothes are too large for any of the men who are now trying to put them on.—St. Louis Republic.

M'KINLEY'S STATESMANSHIP.

One of the Smallest Politicians Who Ever Reached National Distinction.

Gov. William McKinley is flying from one part of the country to the other on a speech-making tour, and is showing himself to the people with as much industry as a ward candidate for office displays in the spring campaign. He is keeping himself before the public with the persistence of a patent medicine advertisement on dead walls and board fences. Evidently he does not mean that the voters shall forget him for a day.

Gov. McKinley is one of the smallest politicians who ever reached national distinction in this country. He is not a statesman. He is not a scholar. He is not an orator. Accident, that is, his luck, has boosted him into a conspicuous place, and has "blazed" for him a track through the political woods toward the presidency.

Gov. McKinley was not the real author of the tariff bill which bears his name. The bill was framed, in substance, by the agents of the protected monopolies for their own benefit. McKinley simply presented them a form—a skeleton of the measure, and each protected interest filled in the figures for itself. "How much do you want?" was, in effect, the question asked of each monopoly, and according as it was answered the tariff was fixed. The completed bill, as it received McKinley's name, was a mere indication, in the various scheduled items, of the extent and intensity of monopoly greed in establishing the amount of "protection" that it was to enjoy.

There is no measure of government, except the highest and most unconscionable tariff ever adopted by a civilized nation, with which McKinley's name is associated. His only title to eminence is that he was the putative author of an enormous and extortionate tax on the people of the country, levied for the benefit of the limited class of baron manufacturers—cloth barons, iron barons, glass barons and other monopoly barons of all degrees.

He is not identified with the cause of a sound currency, with any great national policy, except the pernicious tax policy, with any great public reform, with any great improvement, with any work of progress and American development. The chapter of accidents gave his name to an outrageous tariff bill which he did not frame, and it has become his stock in trade—his capital in business—trafficking for the first offices in the nation.

It may as well be admitted that early in this year, 1894, after twelve months of power, the democrats have not made as much progress as they ought to have made in securing a successful issue to the presidential campaign of 1896. A victory then, which ought to have been a certainty now, has been placed in peril. But there is abundant time and there will be plenty of opportunities to retrieve the errors that have been made and to enter upon a winning campaign.

To that end it is probably best that the republicans should nominate McKinley for president. The republican platform, properly interpreted, reads: "Up with taxes; death to commerce," and a man should stand upon it who represents that principle.—Chicago Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—It will be observed that Harrison and McKinley agree that the voters of the country are ignorant and didn't know what they were voting for in 1892.—N. Y. World.

—McKinley's workers are already finding it a hard task to keep it before the country that he has a presidential boom. It appears to have been sprung not wisely but too soon.—Detroit Free Press.

—In thinking over the Hawaiian matter, it is well to keep in mind that of the thirteen thousand legal voters of Hawaii, eight thousand have signed a petition for the restoration of the government which was overturned a year ago by the firm of Stevens, Marines & Co.—Detroit Free Press.

—The president has done the sensible thing in leaving the New York wrangle and going as far away as Louisiana for a supreme court justice. The democratic party will follow his example and take its presidential nominees from other states than New York.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Gov. McKinley's boom is out of all proportion to the circumstances that evolved it. It will be only a case of history repeating itself if the governor discovers between this and 1896 that a double track business cannot be safely conducted on a single-track road. He is likely to experience a head-end collision with the sober second thought of the people—of even the republicans.—Chicago Herald.

—It is plain that the ad valorem or "according to value" style of duty is much more equitable than the fixed or specific style of duty. Rich people naturally like the specific style of duty more than they like the other, as under it they are not required to pay their proper share of taxation. It is to the great advantage of the poorer classes to have ad valorem duties on everything, as then they are not required to pay their own share of taxation and a considerable slice of the rich men's share as well. The inferior qualities of goods which poor people buy are not any longer to be taxed two, three or four times as highly as the fine qualities of goods in the same line which millionaires buy.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Are You Going to California to Attend the Midwinter Fair?

If so read this: On account of the Midwinter Fair now being held at San Francisco, the Big Four Route has placed in effect VERY LOW RATES from ALL POINTS on its great system of rail roads to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other principal points in California and the West, Northwest and Southwest, and will sell tickets via either of its three gateways, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO or PHOENIX, with return limit until April 30th, 1894. Solid vestibuled trains run daily to each of these cities, with elegant sleeping cars, private compartment buffet sleeping cars, parlor cars and dining cars, and affording a choice of routes from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis and intermediate points. This excellent service is unexcelled by any other line, and all persons going to California this winter should by all means consult the nearest representative of the Big Four Route for rates and all other information pertaining to the Great West. B. D. MARTIN, G. P. and T. A. E. O. McCORMICK, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Cincinnati, O.

"Now, listen, Freddie; the doctor said that it was that little bit of candy you ate last night that made you sick." "Well, y' know how I asked you over and over to give me a whole lot!"

216 Bns. 8 Lbs. Oats from One Bus. Seed. This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. 20 sorts field corn, yielding 80 to 120 bushels per acre. [K] IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their farm seed catalogue. [K]

SHE—"They say my sister has a prettier figure than I. But (sure of her answer) whose figure do you like best, Jack, dear?" He (fervently)—"Your father's, darling."—Brooklyn Life.

160 World's Fair Photos for \$1. These beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete parts—16 pictures comprising each part, and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar, sent to G. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill., and the portfolios of pictures will be sent, free of expense, by mail to subscribers. Remittances should be made by draft, money order, or registered letter.

The worst enemy of the industrious workman is the workman who will not work.—Galveston News.



Mr. C. E. Harris Barre, Vt.

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Former Vigor and Strength Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"

"Dear Sirs: About two years ago I was suddenly taken with heart trouble. This followed me up to last spring, when I was unable to work."

I Was Completely Broken Up and used different medicines, but without avail. I suffered at times severely, being unable to sleep comfortably. Up to the time when I was first taken I had always been a healthy man. Yes! tougher than a bear. I was sad, for it

seemed as if I had apparently come to the end of my usefulness. My trade was that of a board lawyer, always earning good wages. A short time ago a friend advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. After using one bottle

Heart Trouble Was Overcome so that I am able to work every day. The change I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHAUNCEY E. HARRIS, Barre, Vermont.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

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