



Lahment and returned with the whisk broom in his mouth.

Fox terriers are favorites as wagon dogs. They are easily trained, cute, companionable, affectionate and willing. Many butchers, bakers, grocers and laundrymen have them and find them useful, especially in guarding the wagons while drivers are delivering parcels. They are of service, too, as watchdogs, for their ears are keen and their tongues sharp when strangers approach at night. Frequently they are made to work when they think they are playing, and not infrequently they prove of real value in preventing mischief.

A laundryman on Wrightwood avenue has a pair of the brightest of fox terriers and has taught them to haul small baskets of bundled clothing from the wrapping room into the office, where the packages are arranged alphabetically on the shelves for the convenience of the delivery clerk. The same dogs "run wild de machine," accompany the wagon, and once when a sneak thief snatched a big bundle of linen from the open rear of the wagon they left their posts, overtook the culprit and so impeded his progress that he was still in sight when the driver returned. The linen was recovered and the thief left off with a beating for which he will long remember that driver.

"What's the matter?" asked a breathless young man who had arrived too late to see the performance.

"Fellow tried to steal a package out of the express wagon and the bulldog nalled him and held him till the police came," he was told.

Incidents such as the above are rare, but dogs in wagons are not a novelty, even in the heart of the city. People see them and often hear them bark, but few persons pause to think why they are in the wagons. These wagon dogs are pets and companions of the drivers and are treated with respect, for most of them are worth their weight in gold to the owners. Take, for instance, the bulldog that captured the thief. His support costs only what he eats and that is inexpensive. He is fidelity itself—absolutely trustworthy.

As a general thing small dumb companions are the choice of wagon drivers. Coal haulers and freighters of heavy materials affect large dogs, chiefly Newfoundlands, but the terriers and even the pugs are chosen by the drivers of delivery wagons. A grocery man whose store is pretty well south on Wabash avenue has a pug to accompany the driver, and a good selection it is. The black snouted, pig tailed little fellow is as proud as a peacock and delights to attract attention to himself and the gaudy wagon by barking almost continuously while he is in sole charge of the rig. Furthermore, the pug is on terms of most intimate friend ship with the horse, and while the driver is away amuses himself on the animal's back, running from his big friend's mane to tail and dancing all over him. The horse seems to be proud of his little chum, but when the pug's feet tickle his back he turns his head and shows his teeth in a display of mock anger. The boy who drives that particular wagon was asked what service the pug could perform.

"None that I know of," he said, "cept to make a noise and keep the kids away from the wagon when I go inside. He's company for de horse, dough, and I ain't never scared of a runaway so long's de dog stays wid 'em."

There are dogs, however, that do aid in the delivery of goods, and many a weary step they save their masters. A certain North Side milkman has such an assistant, a big red Irish setter that is at once a beauty, an aristocrat in pedigree and a treasure in service. A valuable part of this milkman's trade is the supplying of pure Jersey milk from his own cows to families in which there are babes and small children. This



THE GROCERY MAN'S DOG.

"baby milk" is put up in quart jars, with screw tops and wire bails or handles. The dog can easily carry one of these jars and really seems to take pleasure in doing his part of the work. No apartment building stairs are too high, steep or slippery to baffle him, and, having been taken twice over the baby route, he is perfection itself in the delivery of the packages.

What can scarcely be called a wagon dog and yet cannot be otherwise classified is a coach dog owned by a North Side furniture mover. The animal is extremely ordinary in appearance, but "pays for himself" many times over in habits. Spot actually smokes and drinks. He will hold a pipe in his mouth and let the smoke curl into his throat and nostrils and seemingly find pleasure in the habit. He carries a surprising variety of household articles without injuring them—bundles of bedding, small rolls of carpet, light chairs and knick-knacks of various kinds—and in this way does much to help his boss and the other workers in denuding a flat house.

"That dog," said Mr. Ritchie, "will take an ordinary light chair down three pairs of stairs without bumping anything or anybody, hurting himself or scratching the varnish. A peculiar feature of his work is that he almost always selects for himself the articles he is to carry. Another oddity is that with bulky but light articles he goes down stairs head first, but with compact, heavy packages he goes tail first—backs down with them. He seems to feel that if he drops a heavy package it were best to drop it as short a distance as possible. He's worth about half a man in this business. Here, Spot! Go and get me the whisk broom!" And the dog trotted into the office of the estab-

## WAGON DOGS

### AIL TO THE FARMER.

#### THE WILSON TARIFF LAW PROMOTES HIS WELFARE.

Tends to Increase the Demand for American Produce—The Ohio Campaign to Be a National Spectacle of High Interest.

#### Agriculturists Benefited.

A Washington correspondent recently stated that 75 per cent of the country's exports consisted of farm products. The percentage has kept up remarkably well, considering the increase in exports of manufactures. Some of the latter are probably included as farm products. The line is one not easy to draw in all cases. Cheese and butter should certainly be classed with cattle, under the head of farm products. Lard, too, and lard oil, and oleomargarine with hogs. Then, why not canned beef with cattle, canned corn and cornmeal with corn, flour with wheat, and oatmeal with oats? Flour mills and canning factories are generally classed as manufacturing establishments.

Canned fruit and vegetables would have to be included and farm products of all kinds, no matter how treated. A step further and we find that woolen and cotton goods are as much the products of the American farm as the raw wool and cotton were, or the sheep and cotton plants that produced them. Cotton seed oil, olive oil, peanut oil and other vegetable oils would come under the same general head.

Including all goods manufactured from articles and animals raised by farmers, considerably more than 75 per cent of our exports consist of farm products. The farmer is more interested than any other person in promoting our foreign trade. It is particularly to his interest that our tariff laws favor this trade.

We sell every year about \$800,000,000 worth of goods to foreign countries. If but 75 per cent of the whole represents farm products, the farmer's share is \$600,000,000. Reduce this still further one-third for cost of transportation, commissions and other expenses outside of the farm, and he has \$400,000 for his family, his farm hands and the neighbors he deals with.

The farmer's surplus product must be disposed of. The best and only way yet discovered to dispose of it is the one advocated by the friends of foreign trade. Laws that tend to increase the demand for American produce and goods manufactured from that produce benefit the manufacturer and producer as well as the consumer, and, most of all, the American farmer. The Wilson tariff bill is of this kind. The McKinley bill was not. The one is promoting while the other injured our foreign trade.—*St. Louis Republic*.

**The Democrats of Ohio.**  
Governor James E. Campbell is one of the ablest and brightest public men in the United States. His administration as Governor of Ohio was honest, clean and efficient. It was a contrast in everything of moment to the present administration of McKinley.

Governor Campbell has accepted the nomination for election to his former office, which the Democratic State convention at Springfield made unanimously and by acclamation with uncommon enthusiasm. He did not want to be a candidate. He refused repeatedly to be considered in connection with the nomination. But at last he acceded to the demands of the convention and accepted the order of which he was conscripted to be the campaign leader.

This nomination for Governor rounds out and places fairly before the people of Ohio the issues that are to be met at the election. On one hand is the McKinley-Foraker-Bushnell combination—a compact of factions—a medley of political parties and tariff politics—each party to the agreement trying to cheat and defeat the plans of his party associates and rivals. It is a scandalous and indecent display before the people.

On the other hand, the Ohio Democrats are united. They have presented a candidate of the highest and purest personal character to lead in the contest for supremacy. The campaign will be a national spectacle of the highest interest, and the result will have a great influence on the nominations and the result at the polls in 1896.—*Chicago Chronicle*.

**A Doctrine for Devils.**  
Col. Alexander Gordon, of Gov. McKinley's staff, is probably in private life an honorable Christian gentleman. But as a Republican politician he finds it necessary to avow sentiments of which a Hottentot should be ashamed, and which are a disgrace to enlightened America. In an interview on the political situation in Ohio, Col. Gordon expressed himself in favor of Gov. McKinley as the next Republican Presidential candidate. Proceeding to give his views on the tariff, he said: "American industries should be patronized by Americans. If Americans were to deal with Americans all Europe would stagnate."

In the course of his remarks the bishop dwelt upon the good work that had been done in the name of the Redeemer, and called upon everyone present to contribute something toward paying off the great debt that the church had assumed in building a new house of worship. He said that the debt was \$142,235, and that it must be met. His eloquent plea reached our hearts, and we made up a little purse among ourselves and raised \$100. The money was handed to me, and I, when the plate was passed around, laid a \$100 bill on the plate. While the money was being counted a song service was held. It was plainly evident to us that something unusual was going on, and there was a subdued air of excitement among those counting the money. Finally the bishop stepped to the front and raised his hand. The music ceased at once. He began to speak very gravely, and imagine our astonishment when he said:

"Brethren, we have met with remarkable success in our efforts to-day. We have received enough money to pay off the debt and a surplus of \$14,12—that is, providin' th' bill which the gentleman from the North gave us is genuine!"—*New York Tribune*.

**Making a Stir.**  
People who are continually sighing over wrongs never mend them. But those who actively resent injustice of any kind, and exert themselves to do away with it, will often force other people into activity in sheer self-defense. The other people would like to sit quiet and take it out in sighing, but these energetic fusers will not let them. At last, to get rid of the agitators, they rouse up, go to work with a will, and accomplish what is asked of them for the sake of the peace they obtain thereby. But whatever their motive, all mankind has the right to peace on earth; good will toward men!"—*St. Paul Globe*.

**Wool Growers Happily Disappointed.**  
Mr. L. M. Whildin, who has been for many years identified with the wool trade of Philadelphia, has just returned from a business trip to Montana, and is enthusiastic in his expressions of hopefulness concerning the business outlook in the West. In most sections he found good crops and good crop prospects, excellent pasture, and farmers and business men generally in high spirits. "Wool-growers alone," said Mr. Whildin, "have received \$8,000,000 more for their wool than they expected to get, and will have just that much more to spend to the advantage of oth-

er industries." Wool trade testimony in proof of business revival is getting to be almost as common as were wool trade predictions of universal disaster a year ago.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### Wrong All the Time.

State Senator Clarence Lexow, New York, whose name is well known through his connection with the Lexow investigating committee, was recently interviewed by a reporter for the New York Tribune. Speaking on the numerous wage advances of the past year, Mr. Lexow said: "This matter of reported increases in wages is a temporary thing. If it is otherwise, then we are all wrong, and have been wrong all the time."

As every intelligent citizen knows, the movement for higher wages is not merely a temporary thing, but has been gradually growing ever since the Wilson tariff went into operation. From a few isolated cases it has spread all over the country, until even the New York Tribune was forced to confess two months ago that the number of workers who had their wages raised was really over a million. Since that time at least 400,000 more have secured increased pay, and there is no indication of a reaction.

Truly, as Senator Lexow says, the Republicans have been wrong all the time on this question. They pretended that protection raised wages, and that if the high tariff were reduced factories would be closed and wages cut down. But when put to the test of experience the protection theory failed on every point. The mills which were idle have all started up. New factories are being built all over the country, and wages have been increased. Thus have the facts confounded the silly theory that shutting out trade and imposing high taxes add to the prosperity of our people.

**Revenue and the Tariff.**  
The Republicans of Maryland come very near to placing themselves on the Democratic platform of revenue reform, declaring:

"They favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of government economically administered, so that in time of peace the national debt shall not be increased."

This is the very phraseology of the Democratic platform: "provide sufficient revenue for a government economically administered." The surplus revenue was so great that the Reed Congress ventured into all kinds of extravagances in order to dissipate it, and prevent a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. The fact is all men of all parties are getting tired of commercial restrictions and obstructions, and it is not probable that we will ever again have a war tariff; that is, tariff warring on our industries and destroying our commerce. Free trade will open to America an era of unexpected prosperity.—*Louisville Post*.

#### Prosperous Tin Plate Industry.

Talk about a higher duty on tin plate is rather tardy now, when the present rate of 12 cents per pound has been in force for a year with no injurious effect upon the industry in this country. Moreover, in spite of the dismal predictions of those who opposed the reduction of the duty from 2.2 cents to 1.2 cents per pound, the tin plate industry in the United States has grown under the new tariff as never before. Tin and Terne, a Pittsburgh publication, expresses the hope that the rate of duty will be increased to 1.75 cents "as soon as the party favoring protective duties again comes into full power." The eagerness of manufacturers to engage in the manufacture of tin plate under the present rate of duty shows how extortional and how excessive, even from the protectionist standpoint, was the tariff act of 1890. Those who are counting upon an increase in the duty on tin plate are defuding themselves with false hopes.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### Homestead Then and Now.

Things were different three years ago this summer season in Allegheny County. Homestead was quite a center of disturbance, the McKinley style of protection was in full force and reduced wages were the rule. In the same section to-day the greatest advance in wages ever known was made just a week ago, when 3,000 puddlers in the first district of Pittsburgh were given a voluntary advance and 10,000 puddlers in all shared in the increase. Later on the same benefit will accrue to 30,000 finishers. This is by no means an isolated case. The industries under the new tariff law have taken on a life and vigor perfectly amazing to the calamity howlers and instances of wages advancing from 10 to 25 per cent are common news stories every day.—*Philadelphia Times*.

#### Ammunition for Future Use.

Every Democratic newspaper should preserve files of the later issues of its Republican contemporaries. More wholesome political truth has been told by the Republican organs in Pennsylvania during the factional warfare now going on than in years before. They are miles of valuable information. When Job prayed that his enemy might write a book he showed an abounding wisdom. The enemies of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania are writing two books; and a double measure of confusion to themselves and of profit to the people should be the natural result.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### Good Advice from a Republican Paper

If there ever was a time when it seemed wise to let well enough alone with regard to the tariff and to avoid agitation when agitation could by no possibility have desirable results, that time is now, when the chief need of business is to be let alone and to be undisturbed by legislative contention certain to lead to nothing advantageous.—*American Agriculturist*.

#### Tired of Tariff Taxation.

Victoria, that most inveterately protectionist of all English colonies, is taking the back track and reducing her tariffs. Stiff as they were, they are modest by the side of McKinley's, and even the rates of the Gorman act toward above them.—*St. Paul Globe*.

#### Wool Growers Will Please Note.

Wool never was so low as it was under the McKinley tariff law. The Democrats made wool free, and it has regained its normal price with sales unprecedented in the history of the United States.—*Springfield Register*.

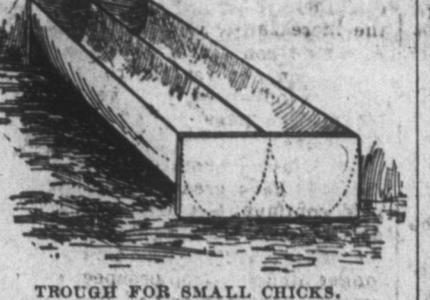
## ALL ABOUT THE FARM

#### SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

Number of Cows a Farm Will Keep—Women Make Successful Bee Raisers—Trough for Poultry—Tethering Horses and Cattle.

#### Improved Feed Trough for Poultry.

Soft poultry food thrown on the ground or on a board is quickly trampled and befooled so that it is unfit to eat. Placing it in a shallow pan or trough helps the little bird, if any. The best way of feeding is to use covered pans or troughs which permit poultry to obtain the food and at the same time keep



TRough for small chicks.

them out of it with their feet. For small chicks, a double trough is made of tin as shown in Fig. 1. It is 28 inches long and 3 inches wide, each half being 2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep, with square ends soldered on. Tin is best as it is easily washed and kept clean. This trough is set inside of the box, seen in Fig. 2, the same in width and length, inside, and 8 inches high. It has a hinged cover fastened down with a hook and handle to lift by. Each side is open and fitted with wire bars placed 2 inches apart, each end of these wires being bent at right angles, driven



BOX FOR TROUGH.

through the strips of wood and clinched. The food is placed in the trough by raising the cover of the box. A tight cover is necessary to protect the food when they jump on the box and make a roost of it, which they are certain to do. Feed at one time only will be eaten clean and keep the trough well washed. Nothing is more productive of mouth, throat and bowel diseases in chicks than sourred and moldy food or a filthy feed trough.—*Farm and Home*.

#### Cows a Farm Will Keep.

The number of cows that may be profitably kept on an eighty-acre farm, for instance, depends upon the extent to which one wishes to make the dairy business a specialty. The number is only limited to a cow to an acre where the business is crowded, but I would not deem it advisable for a beginner to start in with more than fifteen or twenty cows. This number will warrant a person in the necessary expenditure of means in preparing stables and dairy and necessary appliances for butter-making. A silo is regarded by many as one of the first necessities, and I have no doubt that the silo is an economic method of preparing food, although I have had no experience with one. I put a power and feed cutter on my barn floor and a feed mill in an adjoining building and fed all feed dry. The daily rations consisted of fine cut stalks for bulk food and a mixture of ground feed, corn and oats, with bran and oil meal. The result was very satisfactory. Pure water slightly warmed in winter was always on tap, and regarded as a strict necessity. With the number of cows mentioned a separator may be profitably employed and reduce the labor of the care of the milk to a minimum.

#### Tethering Horses and Cattle.

It is often desired to tether a horse, cow or calf in the field. To keep them from winding the rope about the bar or stake to which they are attached is important. Two methods are shown herewith. A long, stout, iron hook may be pressed down into the turf, there being just enough in the part in the ground to keep it from pulling out, but not too much to prevent the hook from being bent. In other a chain covers the seed well. The best form has a heel so shaped as to make a V-shaped furrow, because the soft mud will not then clog the shoe. For dry lands the press shoe drill does best, while the chain shoe drill is most suitable for moist, heavy lands. Hoe drills work best among cornstalks or trashy land. Broadcast seeders are still much used for early spring seeding, especially on moist soil which is friable after puddling and drying. On clay soil and in dry climates the drill is the best seeder for wheat.

#### Wheat Drills and Broadcast Seeders.

On the Northwestern prairie soils shoe drills are now more used than hoe drills, according to Prof. W. M. Hayes of the Minnesota station. In some a press wheel follows the shoe. In others a chain covers the seed well. The best form has a heel so shaped as to make a V-shaped furrow, because the soft mud will not then clog the shoe. For dry lands the press shoe drill does best, while the chain shoe drill is most suitable for moist, heavy lands.

The Post Telephone Company has begun building its lines from Terre Haute to Evansville and expects to be in operation by the middle of next month. The Long Distance Telephone Company has recently completed its line to the same.

#### THE TOBACCO WORM.

The leaf, and, as they are small and light green in color, not many are discovered by the planter as he makes his daily round in search of worms. The growth of the worm is rapid, attaining from two to three inches in length in a few days. They are voracious feeders and soon injure the market value of a

#### Precautions Against Drought.

It is often desired to tether a horse, cow or calf in the field. To keep them from winding the rope about the bar or stake to which they are attached is important. Two methods are shown herewith. A long, stout, iron hook may be pressed down into the turf, there being just enough in the part in the ground to keep it from pulling out, but not too much to prevent the hook from being bent.

#### Turnips for Sheep.

Turnips are sometimes grown on stuble land, as a catch crop for sheep, by broadcasting the seed. After the turnips are