BRADFORD'S DIVIDENDS.

ENGLISH SHODDY MILLS DOUBLE THEIR ANNUAL EARNINGS.

Start the Year's Business With Enormous Orders—Large Increases to Their Reserve Fund—The Good Times That Democrats Gave Them.

No two Bradford houses are better known in the United States, either among our dry goods houses or consumers, than those of Messrs. A. and S. Henry & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Lister & Co., of the famous Manningham Mills. The former, simply as merchants and shippers, the latter as manufacturers, are regarded as the business leaders of Bradford. Were it not for the enormous trade that Henry's do with us, and the substantial slice that Lister's have secured from American manufacturers, they would to-day still be but "common fry." As Henry's house is the king of Bradford's Anglo-American shippers, let us note what this present tariff has done for them. The Chairman of the company, Sir Henry Mitchell, speaking at its annual meeting less than a month ago, said:

"When the shareholders assembled twelve months ago it was at the close of a very trying and very difficult year, and the directors had to put before them business results which were considerably less than the average for a number of years past, and even less than in any year since the company was formed. He was very glad to meet the shareholders with a very much more satisfactory report and very much better results (hear, hear). As they would see from the balance sheet the net divisible profits were about £46,000 more than they were last year, and nearly £20,000 more than the highest amount realized since the company was formed. He hoped that the results would be considered satisfactory. Then, speaking of the general prospects of trade, he said those shareholders who where at the last annual meeting would remember that he held out some hope of improved trade, and stated that the company had orders on their book of upwards of £500,000 to commence the business of the year. He was now very glad to be able to say that at the present time the orders amounted to nearly £1,000,000 (applause). So that their prospects, at any rate, were somewhat encouraging for the new year."

The first year of our Democratic tariff in the free raw material of our woolen manufacturers has enabled a British woolen manufacturing concern to record profits of "the highest amount realized since the company was formed." It also began the second year of our free-trade experiment with orders in hand that amounted to nearly $5,000,000. No wonder the British stockholders greeted these remarks of Sir Henry with "applause," as they compared the two annual reports of 1894 and 1895, a digest of which is given in the following parallels:

A. AND S. HENRY CO., LIMITED, BRADFORD.	
Annual Report, 1894.	Annual Report, 1895.
Profit £63,910	Profit.....£95,708
Dividend..5 per cent.	Dividend..7 per cent.
Reserve fund..£35,000	R'se've fund..£100,000
Carried forward..£910	Car'd forw'rd £16,708

LISTER AND CO., MANNINGHAM MILLS, BRADFORD.	
Annual Report, 1894.	Annual Report, 1895.
Profit £15,223	Profit.....£78,382
*Dividend..2 per cent.	Dividend...4 per cent.
Carried forward —	Car'd forward..£4,682

* The profit of £15,223 being insufficient to meet the payment of a dividend, the Directors took £34,437 15s. 5d. from the reserve fund so as to cover £15,437 15s. 7d. deficiency. This enabled them to pay two per cent. dividend for 1894.

Although only a seven per cent. dividend was paid, yet the Chairman explained that the company had really earned twelve per cent., but that this was one of the years when it was prudent to add a large sum to the reserve fund.

But what have Lister & Co. done? Although they cannot present so roseate a statement as their neighbors, yet their 100 per cent. increase in dividend is considerable. Here is their balance sheet also:

What American woolen manufacturer can present so favorable a statement of his last year's trade as either of these two British concerns? And still the Democratic adherents profess to believe in free trade and, by their professions, try to make others believe that they are Americans while they practically place orders for five million dollars' worth of goods, with but one British manufacturing firm, as a starter for its new year's trade.

Senator McBride on Capital.

The large amount of capital formerly employed in manufacturing and other industries are seeking investments, and holders thereof find no field so inviting as that of loans to the National Government on its bonds. The failure of the present tariff to provide sufficient revenue for current expenses of the Government affords the opportunity, and this condition of things can be remedied only by a return to a tariff system that will protect American industries from foreign competition, and also provide sufficient revenue for the Governmental expenses. Under such a system capital will no longer seek bonds at low rate for investment, but will find ample demand and larger returns in the manufacturing and in domestic trade. —Hon. Geo. W. McBride, U. S. Senator.

Then and Now.

"Money is abundant, collections are easy."—New York Herald, July 17, 1892.

This is what the Herald could truthfully say in 1892, under McKinley protection. It cannot say the same now—with truth.

Labor's Great Lesson.

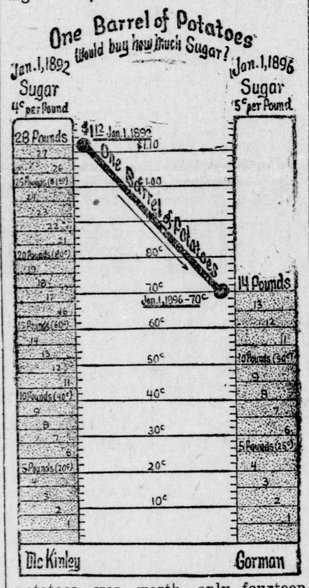
Last year the Democratic gift of free raw material to woolen manufactures more than doubled our imports of foreign woolen goods, as compared with the average value of similar imports during the four years of McKinley protection. The exact increase was $30,599,813. If we take one-half of this amount as the value of the labor employed in making such goods, then the loss to American labor employed in our woolen mills was $15,300,000 in a single year of free trade in the raw material in only one industry.

But the loss to our wage-earners has been more than this, and for several reasons. In the first place the imports of last year's woolen goods, so-called, very largely consisted of the cheapest quality of stuffs, in which rags, mungo and shoddy formed the bulk of the component parts. Hence the increase in value does not fairly represent the increased quantity of goods imported, which was greater than the value indicates. Another reason is that when the purchaser of these cheap goods begins to complain of their bad wearing qualities, he is informed that they were American goods, and that he had better buy foreign clothing hereafter. This tends to check a subsequent demand for the produce of our own mills, and thus it checks their output and again the demand for American labor.

As the value of labor is so much less in Europe than here, a better grade of goods than we imported so largely in 1895 could undersell American goods of similar quality if existing tariff conditions were continued. As the value of labor in most American industries represents more than half the cost of the finished article, the estimated loss to labor is greater than we have stated in the case of last year's woolen imports. Labor in every industry would be affected, in precisely the same ratio as labor in the woolen mills, if the tariff in all industries were on the basis of the woolen schedule of the Wilson bill. Hence it is the duty of labor to reflect, not only upon its actual position of to-day, but upon the possibilities of its future conditions, should the free raw material craze be, by any possibility, extended to every other American industry. Labor has had its lesson. Labor knows the remedy —to vote, at every opportunity, against every candidate for Congress who favors free trade.

Hard Upon Farmers.

When a barrel of potatoes can be exchanged for twenty-eight pounds of granulated sugar, as was the case on January 1, 1892, farmers were not doing so badly. But when a barrel of



potatoes was worth only fourteen pounds of sugar, as was the case at the beginning of this year, it comes pretty hard upon farmers. They realize, now, the difference between McKinley protection and Democratic free trade.

Southern Senator Speaks.

Under the McKinley law there was sufficient revenue to meet every public demand, and during its existence about $48,000,000 were added annually to the circulating medium. Under Republican financial management silver certificates and Treasury notes were kept in circulation among the common people of this country in order to meet the demands occasioned by the establishment of new industries, and labor and capital everywhere found profitable investment and employment.—Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, United States Senator of North Carolina.

Senator Mitchell's Comment.

The damaging effects of this free wool policy have been exemplified in a multiform manner. It has damaged flock-masters, who, having become discouraged by reason of the policy, have driven their sheep to the slaughter house and abandoned the business, thus diminishing rapidly and vastly the number of sheep and the amount of wool produced, and, as a further result, throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of men, herders, shearers and others connected with the industry.—Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator of Oregon.

Now's Their Chance.

Now that the people have come to the assistance of the Administration it would be well for the Administration to do what it can to help the people whose industries it has paralyzed by its incompetency.—The Press. N. Y.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was held at Tracy City, Tenn. The report of President Baxter showed a profit for the last year of $1,000,000.

The following directors were elected: C. C. Baldwin, J. H. Inman, James Swann, W. S. Guerne, Cord Meyer, James T. Woodward, W. S. Guerne, Jr., J. Edward Simmons, John G. Moore, A. B. Boardman and J. S. McComb, of New York; N. Baxter, Jr., and A. M. Shook, of Nashville; John C. Haskell, Bristol; David Roberts, Birmingham; John Badger, Jr., and A. T. Smythe, Charleston. The directors will soon meet in New York to elect officers.

A special dispatch to the Southern States Magazine gives particulars of a Northern and Western settlers' convention, which will be held at Southern Pines, N. C., on May 5th, to be composed of persons from Northern and Western States and foreign countries who have settled in the Southern States of recent years, the object being to enable leading men from other sections, now living in the South, to express through a public convention their opinions as to the South and its advantages and attractions and the opportunities for people elsewhere. The Governors of the Southern States are taking a deep interest in the matter, and delegates to the convention will be appointed by the Governors, by county commissioners, by mayors of the cities and towns and by presidents of trade organizations throughout the South. Arrangements have also been made to insure a large attendance of representatives from influential journals in the Northern and Western States. Low railroad rates are guaranteed and special efforts will be made, not only to have the most noted gathering of Northern and Western people not living in the South which has ever been made, but also to draw to the convention many people from the North, in order that they may fully understand the South as presented by the delegates to the convention. It is expected that this will be one of the most important conventions ever held in the South as regards the influence which its deliberations will have in attracting the widest possible attention to the advantages of this section as told to the world, not by Southern people, but by Northern and Western people who have made their homes in the South.

The call for this convention says:—

"As a means of presenting to the people of the Northern and Western States, as well as to the outside world, the true status of affairs in the Southern States, the advantages of soil and climate, the low price at which farming lands can be purchased, and the opportunities for the investment of capital, it has been deemed wise to gather together a number of prominent Northern and Western people and persons from foreign countries who have settled in the South; that as a body they may express to the world their opion. It is needless to say that the expression of such a body will have an influence for the good of the South that can not be obtained in any other way."

At 215 o'clock in the afternoon a street car of the Beal and Magnolia Line jumped the track at the bridge on Lauderdale steeet, between Vance and St. Paul, struck the side rail, tore it away and tumbled into the bayou 15 feet down. Several persons were hurt, two of whom it is believed will die. Their names are: Mrs. Caroline Heinrichs, an old lady, badly cut about the head and internally injured; George Bennett, a motorman, badly crushed. It is almost a miracle that the disaster did not involve the loss of half a dozen lives.

BODIES IN A BARREL.

Mutilated Remains of an Old Man and Baby Found in Chicago.

Carefully concealed in a barrel and covered with a mass of old rags and cotton the dead bodies of a gray-haired man and a new-born babe were found in an alley in Hyde Park, Chicago. In consequence the police are working what they consider a double murder. Only one clue is in their possession, and on the discovery of the identityy a woman, as yet unknown to the police, depends the possible solution of the mystery.

Early in the forenoon the office in Ralston's Hyde Park Morgue was rung up on the telephone and a woman, who declined to give either her name or address, asked if the body of a man had been found in Hyde Park. The office attendant replied in the negative and then questioned the woman, but his best efforts failed to get any information of a decided character, although she told the clerk she was looking for a man who was missing. She was finally prevailed upon to give his description, which she did in minute detail. She astonished the morgue attendant by saying in conclusion that he would certainly learn more about the case later on.

Four hours later the barrel, with its ghastly contents, was discovered in the rear of the house at 4829 Indiana avenue. The body of the man tallied in almost every description furnished by the mysterious woman over the telephone wire, and the police unhesitatingly connected her with the case. In the barrel was also the body of a boy not over 10 days old.

J. A. Nurse, residing on Prairie avenue, while emptying a pan of ashes in the alley at the rear of his home discovered a barrel, which aroused his curiosity. Breaking open the head of the receptacle, he was horrified upon seeing the body of an old man inside. It was entirely nude and was frightfully mutilated. Covering the corpse was a thick layer of cotton.

The police were at once notified, and the barrel was removed to the morgue. The head and trunk gave every evidence of foul play, the skull showing several deep wounds. On the left forearm were tattooed five spots close together. There was nothing else to give any clew to the man's identity. After the several pieces of the body had been lifted from the barrel, the body of the babe was found. It was nude, save for a thin flannel shirt, and there were two marks on the side of the head, apparently made with a blunt instrument.

The body of the elder male was that of a man between 65 and 70 years of age.

The police laugh at the theory that it was the work of medical students, and are positive in their statements that the man and child were murdered.

GILA MONSTER.

MOST VENOMOUS CREATURE IN NORTH AMERICA.

How the Victims of Its Deadly Fangs Are Affected—Its Powerful Jaws—The Case of Walter H. Vail.

THE death of three persons, one a naturalist from Chicago University, in Arizona in the last few weeks from the bite of the Gila monster has renewed discussion in this region, says a Pomona (Cal.) letter, concerning the terrible, venomous nature of the reptile. Without doubt the Gila monster of the alkali plains and the hot, dry mountain canons of Arizona and the State of Sonora in Mexico, is the deadliest venomous creature known to the natural history of North America. The Pima, Apache, Maricopah and Yuma Indians of the Southwest, who have little fear of the bite of a Mexican centipede or a rattlesknate, will hunt a Gila monster cautiously to its death and will even go many miles to rid the country of one of these reptiles, which they regard as the most to be dreaded of anything that crawls.

Gila monster is a ridiculous misnomer. The reptile is a combination of the basilisk of India and Java and the common rattlesnake of this country. It has a counterpart in a reptile found in the lava beds of the Hawaiian Islands, but is much the deadlier of the two. It is about twenty inches in length and in girth about the size of a boy's arm. Its tail is one-third of the body and it has a mottled or striped skin in reddish yellow and dark brown. Its mouth is similar in shape to that of an alligator, and its little black eyes have the sleepy appearance of those of the alligator family. A true saurian, it has four stubby legs, shaped and placed like those of a lizard, but it has none of the rapidity of motion of the lizard. It is never found in damp, cool spots, but in the hottest sand or on the dryest sun-baked soil. Rattlesnakes do not stay in the heat that the Gila monster enjoys and it is doubtful if even a salamander could stand a daily temperature of 135 degrees for hours which the Arizona Gila monster grows fat on during midsummer weeks.

The head of the Gila monster is much like that of the boa constrictor, and the teeth are in double rows, thick and very sharp. When the reptile bites—it never springs or strikes at its victim, but just simply bites—it means business, for the grasp of the jaws is something marvelous. Anything once caught between those two double rows of teeth is held as if in a vise-like steel trap. It is known by both whites and savages on the deserts of the territory that it is worse than useless to attempt to force the Gila monster to release its hold upon any person or animal, for that only increases the wound, and the reptile in a rage, manufactures fresh venom in its poison sacks in the roof of the mouth and injects it into the cut and torn flesh. The Gila monster is always killed first when it has bitten a human being and then the jaws are cut and pulled away from the wound. A small Gila monster with a head not over two inches long and jaws an inch and one-half in length, has been known to bite a man's leg near the ankle through the flesh and into the very bone. The Maricopah Indians do not attempt to release a member of their tribe who has been bitten by a Gila monster from the dreadful little jaws, and it is generally believed that they end the sufferings of any hapless victim among themselves by a deadly blow on the head. They say they know no cure for the poison of the reptiles.

One of the few authentic cases of recovery from the bite of a Gila monster is that of Walter H. Vail, of Phoenix, Arizona, who is one of the best known and wealthiest cattle men in the Territory. While Mr. Vail was engaged in supervising a round-up in the Gila River region of Arizona in 1890, he took luncheon one day in a chapperal. He went to resaddle his horse after the meal, and while picking up a saddle cloth from the hot earth his hand was bitten by a Gila monster that had crawled there a moment before. Of course Mr. Vail knew instantly that he was probably a doomed man. His ranchmen came to his aid at once. The reptile was killed and the jaws were cut away from Mr. Vail's hand. Quicker than it takes to pen these words the man's arm was bound tight at the elbow to check the flow of blood, the wound was cut open and strong ammonia was poured in, while copious draughts of whisky were poured down Mr. Vail's throat. He was put on a horse, and accompanied by his cowboys, rode like mad for fifteen miles to the home of a physician in Tucson. Several brief stops were made to force more liquor down Mr. Vail's throat and to pour ammonia on the wound on the hand. For three weeks Mr. Vail lay almost between life and death at the home of a physician in Tucson. Physicians were summoned for consultation from Phoenix and even from Los Angeles. Everything that money could buy or science suggest was done for the patient. He had a strong, vigorous constitution, and in the course of a few months he was as well as ever. He is still in the cattle business in the Territory. Everyone in the Southwest has heard of the wonderful recovery of Walter Vail from the bite of a Gila monster.

The period of suffering after a bite by a Gila monster and before death comes to the victim's relief is from twenty minutes to two hours. The surgeon at Fort Bowie says he knows of the case of a big, strapping Irish private in the army service who was bitten by a Gila monster while out hunting one day and died in five minutes. A teamster who hauled merchandise to Tombstone in 1893 was packing up mesquite boughs for a campfire and unconsciously picked up a Gila monster with the wood. He was bitten in the upper part of the arm and died before his companions could saw the reptile's head off and cut the jaws and teeth from the wound. Where the afflicted person survives an hour or two after the bite the agony is described as awful to witness. The venom of the rattlesnake is somewhat numbing in its effect, and after the first half hour is not so very painful, but the poison of the Gila monster goes through the human system with lightning rapidity and causing unspeakable pain and excruciating agony from head to foot. The victim seems to be paralyzed, and yet every muscle, bone, sinew and particle of gray matter is keenly alive to intense pain. The sufferer's head seems as if it would split open. Very few persons bitten by a Gila monster can speak after the first fifteen minutes, but unconsciousness seldom comes until a few minutes before death. Physicians say that the poison sets up a tremendous action of the heart and the victim really dies of heart failure. The person who has been drinking to excess a few days or a few hours before he is injured by a Gila monster is almost sure of death in half an hour after the bite.

Pen, Ink and Pencil.

The centre slit in the pen is cut by a machine which seems almost to think. It consists of two chisels, which barely pass each other when the slit is made and the exact way in which the pen is poised, so as to place the chisels in the position for cutting, is one of the marvels of pen-making.

The early pens were so expensive that the steel penmakers advertised that they would make such repairs as were necessary to their pens for a started time, generally about six months. When a man damaged his pen, he carried it back to the factory and had it mended by an experienced mechanic.

The Roman Emperors always signed their names in purple ink. No subject of the empire was permitted to use or even have this ink, and on at least two occassions the possession of a small quantity of it was considered treason, and the person owning this emblem of royalty was put to death.

The Magna Charta was written with ordinary black ink, on very heavy parchment. It is a curious, fact, as stated by an eminent English historian, that of all the barons who signed the most important document, not one could write other than his signature, and only two were able to write even that.

After the column of graphite has been prepared for use in the pencil, it is laid into a slit cut for it, covered with another piece of wool, which is glued on; then, by means of exceedingly ingenious machinery, the wooden covers are reduced to the proper size for pencils and painted or varnished, and set aside to dry.

One of the most remarkable inks known to the chemist is made of a preparation of Prussian blue, in combination with nitric or hydrochloric acid. The writing done with this ink has the singular property of fading when exposed to the light, and recovering its color when taken into the shade or placed in perfect darkness.

Grant and the Hungry Lieutenant.

In the early part of the war, when General Grant was in command of an expedition in Southwestern Arkansas, a forced march brought them into a country where supplies were very scarce. One day Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana cavalry regiment, who commanded the advance guard, found a farm house, where he secured an excellent meal by representing himself to be Brigadier-General Grant. He was on his way again before Grant reached the farm house, and when the latter came up and asked for something to eat he was informed that "General Grant had just eaten everything in the house except a pumpkin pie." The General guessed what had happened and paid the woman fifty cents for the pie, saying he would send back for it late. Then Grant rode on some fifteen miles to where the army was to go into camp for the night. There the various regiments were notified of a full parade at 6.30. This was so unusual that it created a decided sensation. The parade was formed ten columns deep and nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and after the usual ceremonies, the Assistant Adjutant-General read the following order:

Headquarters, Army in the Field. Special order. Lieutenant Wickfield, of the Indiana cavalry, having eaten everything in Mrs. Selvidge's house, at the crossing of the Ironton and Pocahontas and Black River and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumpkin pie, Lieutenant Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of 100 cavalry and eat that pie also. U. S. GRANT.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

At 7 o'clock the Lieutenant filed out of camp with his 100 men amid the cheers of the entire army. The escort returned to camp about midnight, reporting that Wickfield had eaten the whole pie.—Chicago News.

Formation of a Queer Society.

The survivors of the 169 persons who left Paris in balloons during the siege have just formed themselves into a society. No fewer than sixty-six balloons left the besieged city, carrying in their cars not only these 169 persons, but 3,000,000 letters and 363 pigeons, which were intended to return to Paris with despatches, and two boxes of dynamite. Fifty-two of these balloons fell in France, five in Belgium, four in Holland, two in Prussia, and one in Norway, and two were lost at sea. Eighteen of the balloons fell within the enemy's lines. Of these five were captured by the enemy.—London Standard.

Warm Milk Not Affected by Odors.

My experience has been that milk is never affected by bad odors while throwing off steam in cooling. It is after cooling that odors from the stable are absorbed. Cabbage, turnips or onions fed to cows directly after milking will not affect the milk.

"Beverly, did you make that match between Jack and Kitty?" "Not much; I never encourage young people to marry; they always expect me to give them a present."—Chicago Record.

Why Not.

It is said that if we take care of little things, the big things will take care of themselves. But why can't we be always prepared for many of our little troubles. What's the use of suffering days and weeks, when in ten minutes we can get rid of the pain. A sudden attack of backache, toothache, or neuralgic headache, finds the most of us without anything at hand, while St. Jacobs Oil would sure and put an end to the trouble promptly.

Arguing with a fool shows that there are two.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

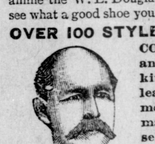
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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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.



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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 30 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. John J. Barry lives at 104 Concord st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is 65 years old. He used to be a freight clerk, but for eleven years has done no work, mainly on account of rheumatism. He has always been troubled a good deal with constipation, but a few months since, his attention having been directed to Ripans Tabules, he commenced a course of treatment with them, using them according to directions. As a result the trouble from constipation is overcome and there is a positive improvement to be noted in the condition of his rheumatic joints. His daughter, who lives with him and has suffered a good deal from dyspepsia, also uses the Tabules and has found in them the greatest possible benefit.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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