

A TYPICAL DEMOCRAT

JUDGE PARKER'S VIEWS, AS EXPRESSED BY PROXY.

He is in Complete Harmony With His Party as Regards Hatred of Protection and the Intention to Smash the Tariff at the First Opportunity.

Through his friend, Elliot Danforth, formerly State Treasurer of New York, Judge Parker has authorized a statement of his views concerning questions that are to enter into the national campaign of 1904. Restrained by his judicial dignity from the expression of his political sentiments in public speeches or in open letters, Judge Parker has maintained a reserve that by some people—notably his opponents in the race for the Democratic nomination—has been construed to indicate a neutral state of mind and a lack of the positive assertion which is regarded as essential in an aspirant for the Presidency. Grounds for this criticism disappear in the light of the Danforth declaration. Certainly no fault can be found, on the score of vagueness, with the candidate's position regarding the tariff. He is a Democrat and he would therefore lend his aid in the ripping up of the Dingley tariff. That much is clear from Mr. Danforth's authorized exposition:

"In a conversation recently had with him at Esopus, Judge Parker made it clear to me that the question of taxation, now, as always, is of vital importance to the people, and that the great mass of American producers and consumers demand a revision of the tariff that will equalize the burden of taxation and distribute equitably its benefits.

"He assured me that he is in favor of reducing customs duties wherever they shelter the trusts and wherever they enable lawless capital to wring extortionate prices from the consumer. Judge Parker told me that he regard-

ate prices from the consumer, what would happen to the non-trust producers? How would they escape the consequences of competition in the inflow of lower-priced commodities from foreign mills and factories? They would not, of course, escape it; any school-boy can see that, provided he wishes to see it. Judge Parker, being a Democrat, does not want to see it. He wants to smash the tariff; that is all he sees.

Exactly the same blind adherence to a partisan idea is shown in the proposition to withhold all tariff benefits from manufacturers who sell to foreign consumers at lower prices than those maintained in the domestic market. It is a characteristic Democratic proposition to smash the tariff and abolish protection because an amount not exceeding one per cent of the total of manufactured products, not four per cent of the manufactured exports of the United States, is disposed of in foreign markets at reduced prices. In order to deprive a few manufacturers of the privilege of disposing of their surplus production abroad at the best prices obtainable—a bargain counter privilege which is exercised more or less in every known branch of trade—it is seriously proposed to take away all tariff protection from the thousands of industrial producers whose yearly output reaches the enormous total of \$16,000,000,000. That is the Democratic idea of a valid excuse for attacking the tariff. That is Judge Parker's idea. We think him sufficiently explicit alike to satisfy Democrats and to warn Republicans.

Concrete Facts.

One of the most flagrant misrepresentations of the free traders in their attacks upon the protective system is their persistent assumption that protectionists underestimate the value or ignore the importance of foreign trade. One of the favorite illustrations used by the opponents of protection is that the advocates of the protective system propose to build a Chinese wall about the country to shut out foreign trade.

LOOKING FOR NEW ISSUES.



ed that feature of our tariff system as little less than criminal.

"Nor would he stop there. He insists that wherever American manufacturers are, by means of a monopolistic tariff, enabled to sell their articles abroad more cheaply than at home, or, rather, are permitted to charge at home prices higher than those accepted abroad, then the duties on all such articles should be reduced so as to correct that injustice to the American consumer."

Being a Democrat, Judge Parker looks upon the tariff as a tax. All Democrats so consider it. Nearly all Democrats, while recognizing in the tariff a necessary means of providing revenue, contend that it should have no other function. Most of them would prefer an income tax. Practically the entire body of the Democratic party is antagonistic to the protective function of a tariff. A considerable majority of Democrats are avowed free traders, while a minority seem to favor some sort of protection, provided it is not the sort that protects.

To the latter class Judge Parker apparently belongs. He would revise the tariff and "distribute equitably its benefits." How? We presume he does not know. The Democratic record of distribution of tariff benefits has invariably been anything but an equal distribution. In the Democratic scheme of tariff making foreign producers have never failed to reap the lion's share of the benefits, while domestic producers and domestic labor have never failed to get the worst end of the distribution.

Judge Parker feels himself on safe ground when committing himself to the reduction of tariff duties on commodities competing with trust products. To smash the trusts he would smash the tariff. Evidently he does not consider it worth while to calculate the effect of that sovereign specific upon 60 per cent or more of producers that are wholly outside of trusts. While lowering the tariff bars for the smashing of the few trusts that are guilty of wringing extortion-

WEAKNESS OF STRONG MEN.

No One Absolutely Free from All Manner of Defect.

Those who are seeking through study of superior men to make themselves at least less inferior are often puzzled and baffled by the discovery of characteristics that seem absolutely incompatible with greatness. There is hardly a great man whose life is at all accurately known in whom there was not a weakness that would destroy an ordinary man—sometimes mental weakness, as utter lack of judgment; sometimes moral weakness; again, physical weakness.

But is there on record a single case of a great man who had not through his character a certain toughness of fiber which made him free from the common weakness of whining and rushing about for refuge at the first black lift of adversity? Is not that fundamental sense of insecurity, or inability to stand alone, the great enemy we all have to fight? Is it not the enemy that drives some to the false courage of drink, others to slink and crawl along the byways of indirection and crime, many, many others to resign the guidance of their destinies to some master or masters with hardly an effort to thing or do for themselves?—Saturday Evening Post.

WHY HE WAS NOT DISTURBED.

Clergyman's Explanation Disconcerted Would-Be Jester.

A clergyman who was traveling stopped at a hotel much frequented by wags and jokers.

The host, not being used to having a clergyman at his table, looked at him with surprise; the guests used all their rillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark.

The clergyman ate his dinner quietly, apparently without observing the gibes and sneers of his neighbors.

One of them at last, in despair of his forbearance, said to him: "Well, I wonder at your patience! Have you not heard all that has been said to you?"

"Oh, yes; but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I will inform you. I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum. Such remarks have no effect upon me."—Short Stories.

One Secret of Carnegie's Success.

Business rivals of Andrew Carnegie were at one time helpless to account for his ability to undersell them in whatever market they turned to. They sent experts quietly to look over his work and report. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, heard of their presence. He invited them to an inspection, with himself as guide, and at last offered to show them the secret of his success. He took them into a room lined with books and reports, where a dozen clerks were at work on documents and figures. This room represented an expenditure of \$80,000 a year. "It is worth that," said Mr. Carnegie, "for a business man to know at any moment all the details of his business."—World's Work.

"Stumped" the Head Waiter.

Jesse Lewisohn was dining at the most fashionable restaurant in the metropolis with a western millionaire who is very fond of joking. The latter summoned the head waiter and said:

"I presume everything in this place is the best that money can buy?"

"Most assuredly, sir," replied the waiter, with a dignity that might have aroused the envy of a United States senator.

"Well, that's all right, but when you run short, what substitute do you use for terrapin?"

For once in his life that head waiter was "left at the post" and never tried for an answer.—New York Times.

The End of All Armies.

We may really be on the verge of the millennium, for M. Emile Guarini has come to the conclusion that it will soon be possible to destroy armies by lightning. Receiving a shock from a wireless telegraph apparatus through an umbrella, he experimented with a Ruhmkorff coil, and found that shocks could be transmitted through the air with moderate currents. He concludes that the energy of 1,000 horsepower, at 100,000 volts, could be concentrated by antennae so as to destroy life at a distance of twelve miles. The present difficulty, which he believes will be soon overcome, is that of controlling and directing the electric waves.

Speak No Words of Love.

When a Dyak of Borneo makes love he helps the girl in the hardest portion of her daily toil. If she smiles upon him, no matter how sweetly, he does not immediately respond, but waits until the next dark night. Then he steals to her house and wakens her as she lies asleep beside her parents. The parents, if they approve, make no sign, but sleep on—or pretend to. If the girl accepts she rises and takes from her lover the betel and sweetmeats he has brought her. That seals their betrothal and he departs as he came, neither speaking nor being spoken to.

Not Alone.

When our dear ones leave us
One by one,
Never on the strange path
Do they go alone.
Swift as light from heaven,
Swift as love,
Comes the Lord to meet them,
Hasting from above,
Little child, or pilgrim
Worn and old,
Do not have to wander
Looking for the fold,
For the Christ who brought us
Heaven's grace
Takes their hand and guides them
To his dwelling place,
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Every Where.

POULTRY



Taught by Mistakes.

We learn much from our mistakes, and the lessons we so learn are impressed upon us. Every poultry raiser could cite a large number of disastrous accidents occurring as the result of precautions not taken. One man had two beautiful broods of half grown Plymouth-Rocks. He had them in two coops, the slats of which were but indifferently nailed on. Two cats got in one night and slaughtered all the feathered innocents. That was a lesson in favor of well-built coops, and the owner of the said broods then bought wire netting and made coops that were cat-proof and rat-proof. Another man had a fine flock of hens, but left the door of their house open nights, as it was some trouble to shut it. A mink recognized it as his opportunity and slaughtered 22. The owner shut the door after that. A man we know of accidentally broke a pane of glass in a window adjoining the roosts of the poultry. It was March and the winds were cold and the rains frequent. He knew he ought to have the window fixed at once, but did not. In a week two of the birds had swelled heads and the man began to doctor for roup. But that was only the beginning. The roup had come in through the broken window, and it staid with the flock for four months. The man fixed the broken window and moved his fowls to a new poultry house, but the roup remained. After he had lost 46 birds he killed the 40 that remained, and went out of the poultry business for a year, to give his yards a chance to cleanse themselves through the processes of nature.

We knew of a man that had 200 young chicks, the result of setting three or four hundred eggs under a large number of hens. He staked each hen in the yard and left a box for each hen and brood to run under. It would be so nice and natural for them to sit on the ground. The ground was a level grass plot bounded on two sides by a raised walk and on the other two sides by a picket fence with a board at the bottom. One night there came a tremendous down-pour of rain, the water falling with such rapidity that it could not run off the level land fast enough to prevent the inundation of the coops surrounded as they were by fences and walks. By the glare of the flashes of lightning the man succeeded in saving a part of the frightened broods. After that none of his chicks slept on the ground.

A farmer that had been raising chickens for a good many years thought he had learned about all there was to learn. He at least had learned one thing well, he believed, and that was that lard alone would kill chicken lice without the help of kerosene. But once he wanted to save time, and instead of giving the chicks several treatments with grease a few days apart, decided to do the job up at one time. If a little grease was good, more should be better. So he greased the chicks all over. But too much grease is fatal to chicks, and this man lost thirteen out of sixteen so greased. But he didn't make that mistake again.

Feeding the Chicks.

Many people have asked, on seeing the healthy-growing, well-feathered young chicks, what food we were using. The winter's experience, in which a variety of grains were used, says Cooper Curtice of the Rhode Island Agricultural College, indicates that it is not so much what the food is as how the food is supplied, providing there are plenty of starchy, albuminous, and green matters. In nature, small seeds, insects and grass furnish food for chickens. These are most abundant in the spring and summer months, and it is at this time that the chickens thrive. To secure the best results, foods simulating both the composition and the mechanical character of these should be supplied. For instance, in the summer the tips of grasses are young and tender and easily broken by the chickens. For green stuff to be easily assimilable, some plant should be supplied which may also be easily broken. We have found hanging a head of lettuce in the brooder by a string to exactly furnish the desired want and be greedily, even crazily, eaten by the chickens. We have found that sifting the cracked corn, scraps, and cracked wheat through sieves, so as to remove both the meal and larger pieces, gives favorable results. Millet seeds, broken rice, rolled oats, and other things of this character were greedily eaten and well digested. For meat for the youngest chickens, we have given the sterile eggs boiled hard and ground through a sausage machine. While it is preferable, if one has time, to chop the egg fine and mix it with bran, or even feed it a little at a time to the chickens, we found it satisfactory to mix it with the bran until it was crumbly and feed it in bulk; a sufficient quantity being given for the number of chickens in the brooder. Mixing the eggs with cracker did not succeed with us as well for very young chicks, although it is fed by others apparently without harm. As the chickens grew older meat scraps were substituted. These were usually sifted, added to the grain ration, and strewn upon the floor of the brooder. Boiled liver and animal meal was also used, but there was very little difference in the gain of the different chickens when fed upon the animal meal, meat scraps, or eggs.

FARM ASCCELLANY

Dairy-Breed Steers.

The attempt that is frequently made to make beef out of dairy steers should be abandoned, except where an animal has passed his usefulness and has to be turned off, or where a cow or calf is unprofitable to keep for some reason. A good many farmers have been fooled by their own experiments in this matter. They have fed such steers and have kept an account of the gains made and have seen that in many instances a dairy animal will make as rapid gains as a beef animal. If that were the only test to be made we would have nothing to say against trying to make beef with dairy blood. At some of our stations dairy steers and beef steers have been fed side by side and the dairy steer has compared favorably with the animal at his side. The difference came when the animal was marketed. Then the dairy steer was found to have put an immense amount of fat on the intestines, where it could be of little commercial value, and to have a great abundance of low priced cuts. The beef steer, on the other hand, was found to have put much of his added fat into the high-priced cuts, and at time of being cut up for meat furnished a very large proportion of these high-priced cuts. This difference was so great that it amounted to a considerable sum of money. The buyers of cattle understand this and make due allowance. Sometimes they make more than a fair deduction, as they do not seem to care to encourage the making of beef from dairy blood. It will not in the main pay any farmer to try to raise beeves from dairy cows.

Shorten the Feeding Period.

In grading up the herd the farmer should have one object in view if he is trying to produce profitable beef. That one aim should be to produce an animal that will mature in a short time and be of a conformation that will yield the largest possible amount of high-priced cuts. This is a great item in the matter of profits, as the less time required to get an animal ready for market, the less feed will be used and the less money paid out for care, which must always be figured as having some marketable value. The work of more than a hundred years in scientific breeding has been to produce an animal that would mature rapidly. In grading up this should be kept fully in mind. Also at time of putting such cattle into the feed lot the fact should not be forgotten that the herdsman is dealing with cattle that have been bred up to be fattened in a short instead of a long time. A good many herdsman that have been accustomed to feeding the old-fashioned steer make the mistake of feeding the improved steer for too long a time, and so both over-finish him and lose valuable time and feed. Beyond a certain point every pound of feed put into the steer is so much money thrown away. The professional feeder must watch this matter and turn off his animals as soon as they are ready to go to the slaughter pens, and at once put in a new lot of animals to be fed. In this way it is perfectly easy to feed to ripeness three bunches of cattle in the same time it took to feed two of the scrub variety.

Poultry Culture in Denmark.

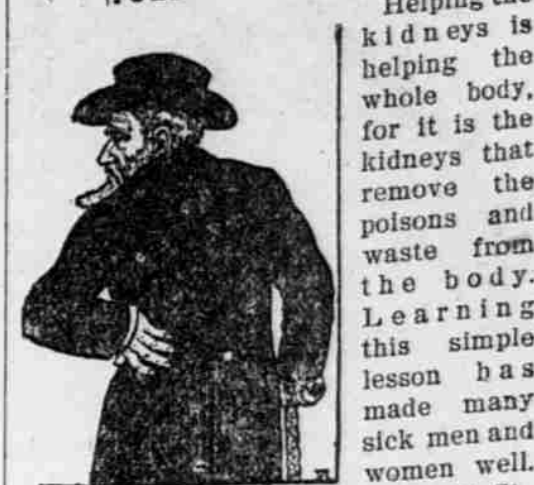
Poultry culture has assumed large proportions in Denmark during recent years. In 1871 only 50,000 dozen of eggs were exported, but the next year it jumped up to 555,000 dozen, and in 1873 it made another great gain, 2,310,000 dozen being exported that year. In 1895 the Danish Co-operative Egg Export association was organized, and the next year the eggs exported amounted to 20,379,000 dozen. In 1902, the last year for which we have statistics, there were exported 35,967,000 dozen. The producers of these eggs are mostly small farmers with only two or three acres of land.

The breeds most popular in Denmark are said to be the Brown Leghorns, Spanish Minorcas and the Andalusians. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes have been introduced there, and are growing in favor. Langshans and Orpingtons are also beginning to draw attention. Brahmans and Cochins are not popular, being considered too coarse and too often "broody."

Mechanical incubators and brooders are being used, but the most popular brooder is said to be the turkey. Few people, however, make a specialty of poultry farming, and there are few large poultry establishments in the kingdom. Egg production is carried on as a side issue.

The color of butter is too high for the best good of the butter making industry, if vegetable coloring matter is to be used. We are trying to get back to vegetable coloring matter, as the aniline dyes are now being prohibited in different states and are likely to be in all states where butter-making is largely carried on. The use of these coal tar dyes has led to the higher coloring of the butter than formerly, and the vegetable colors being weaker have to be used in too large quantities if the same color is to be kept up. The large use of these vegetable colors does not injure the food value of the butter, but does sometimes affect the flavor, according to the testimony of experts. The remedy would seem to be to lower the standard of color.

TOLD IN CALIFORNIA.



Helping the kidneys is helping the whole body, for it is the kidneys that remove the poisons and waste from the body. Learning this simple lesson has made many sick men and women well.

Judge A. J. Felton of 318 So. E. St., San Bernardino, Calif., says:—"For 18 years my kidneys were not performing their functions properly. There was some backache, and the kidney secretions were profuse, containing also considerable sediment. Finally the doctors said I had diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills wrought a great change in my condition and now I sleep and feel well again."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Judge Felton will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

The German War on Quacks.

The German police have begun a systematic campaign against quacks and quack medicines. They estimate that in ten years the population has increased 58 per cent, regular medical men 76 per cent, and quacks 1,567 per cent. There are more women quacks than men. Nearly 30 per cent of the men cited to appear at the police bureau have been in jail, of the women 15 per cent. More than 100 samples of quack medicines were analyzed by the police, and over 80 per cent were of absolutely no medicinal value.

A Request from Tokio.

H. Kobayashi, of Tokio, Japan, has addressed a note to the village improvement society of South Orange, N. J., which runs about like this: "The honorable of the South Oranges are asked in what way do they rid themselves of him the much troublesome mosquito? How do they approach him in his house among the reeds and marshes, so as to remove him effectually from the dangers that he does to the people of good minds whose skins he much puncture? All this I would like so much to know."

Old Soldier's Story.

Sonoma, Mich., June 13.—That even in actual warfare disease is more terrible than bullets is the experience of Delos Hutchins of this place. Mr. Hutchins as a Union soldier saw three years of service under Butler Barke in the Louisiana swamps, and as a result got crippled with rheumatism so that his hands and feet got all twisted out of shape, and how he suffered only a rheumatic will ever know.

For twenty-five years he was in misery, then one lucky day his druggist advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Of the result Mr. Hutchins says:

"The first two boxes did not help me much, but I got two more, and before I got them used up I was a great deal better. I kept on taking them and now my pains are all gone and I feel better than I have in years. I know Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure rheumatism."

Every man is provided with sense enough to mind his own business, but few men have sense enough to let it go at that.

FREE TO TWENTY-FIVE LADIES.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Any man who thinks he is courting an angel may live to think again.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Lefroy, N. Y.

Hunger is a terrible thing, but some men consider thirst more terrible.

When Your Grocer Says

he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

In the matrimonial game a baseball player isn't always a good catch.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Holt*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.