

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## PROSPERITY AND CONFIDENCE.

The prosperity which the Republicans promised the country would follow their success at the last election has not yet materialized, and it is now generally conceded that no legislation at Washington is likely to bring it on, for the very good reason that it is not within the power of Congress or the President, or the two together, to do so. The campaign talk about its advent was based on either deep ignorance of the situation, or was deliberate, downright lying.

There is no doubt that the real cause why business does not pick up, as the Republicans claimed it would with the election of their candidates, is that there is the same lack of confidence in the future that existed two years or more ago. The scheme to re-enact the high McKinley tariff does not strike the public as particularly wise, and few students of the conditions existing throughout the world can see any benefit to be derived from it. Such a policy, they perceive, will only have a tendency to keep alive an agitation that should have been quieted long ago.

The financial situation also has not been improved through the success of the Republicans. It is only too apparent now that the party leaders only used the sound-money cry in order to fool enough voters to enable them to carry the election. They have no intelligent policy as to the future, and there is no telling to-day, any more than there was before McKinley's nomination at St. Louis, as to what they will try to do with the banking and currency problem.

If the Republican party were united, and had any broad views as to the needs of the country, it could doubtless do a good deal toward restoring confidence, the lack of which its leading men are still bewailing. Its elements are not sufficiently harmonious, however, and it has so few ideas beyond those needed to satisfy the spoils-seekers and the monopolists that even those Democrats who were inveigled into believing in its claims to a liberal and national character have to hide their heads when they reflect on their credulity.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth, indeed, when it depends on Republican nursing. In the case of the United States at the present time its coming into healthful existence again awaits the development of the Democratic policy as to the future.

### Cullom Ate His Leek.

Senator Cullom is angry. He has told Mark Hanna all about it, and if the President again flattens him out and rolls over him he will declare war. When he does there will be others behind him, because the Republican Senators are chafing while the President is rewarding his personal friends and forcing them to endorse the men in advance. Senator Cullom's grievance results from the appointment of Charles U. Gordon, the new postmaster at Chicago. He was a violent anti-Cullom man before the St. Louis convention, yet Cullom had to endorse him or retire to the backwoods while "Billy" Mason got all of the Illinois plums.

Senator Cullom has informed Mr. Hanna that he will not continue to yield to the President's personal interests in these appointments any longer.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, has also kicked over the traces, and, as told in a Chicago paper, he threatens to defeat Bellamy Storer's confirmation, if he is given any first-class appointment. This is another case where the President desires to consult his own interests exclusively and without considering the wishes of the leaders.

Every appointment the President has made, it is claimed, has been in pursuance of his policy to reward friends. This was the case with respect to the appointment of Powell Clayton, of John Hay, of Cousin Osborne and others. All these were the President's own personal nominations and were made as rewards for distinguished services rendered.

The biggest plum for the Illinois delegation is the postmastership at Chicago. The President selected one of his own men for it and then called upon Senators Cullom and Mason to endorse him. Cullom hesitated, but the President insisted and the Senator had to either endorse him or abandon hope of any patronage at all.

In the grist of Indianapolis appointments made recently the Indiana delegation had to swallow with the best grace possible the President's selections and endorse them with a wry face. It is becoming apparent that there will be serious opposition to the attempt of Mr. Hanna to make good all of the promises he made in the campaign for Mr. McKinley and trouble is brewing for the President.

### Sample of How Trusts Work.

Before the formation of the rubber trust Bristol, R. L., had a rubber factory employing 2,500 persons. The trust reduced the number of "hands" until only 500 found work, and now even these are to be thrown out of employment, the plant being closed in the process of concentration, which is part of the policy of all trusts. This little town, at least, has had a bitter trust object lesson.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### What They Fear Is Discussion.

Republican organs and leaders have been pleading for haste in the passage of the bill. The fact is that it is not delay that is so much feared by the

Republicans as a debate of the tariff schedules. They fear exposure of the grabs concealed under the alleged desire to secure necessary revenue. They fear to let the new bill be publicly compared with the McKinley bill, and the object of the various items of the measure brought to light. It might be fatal to the pretense of opposition to trusts and monopolies which Mr. Hanna marked out as the course of the administration. It might show the reason for some of the large contributions to the Republican campaign fund.—St. Louis Republic.

### A New Era.

With the campaign of 1896 the Democratic party entered upon a new era, with new men participating in its leadership and new ideas fermenting among its masses. It was defeated, just as it had been in 1796, one hundred years before, when Thomas Jefferson was beaten for President by John Adams, and when the people were yet in that recipient and preparatory stage through which a generation often passes from reflection to positive action. In 1896, as in 1796, they were learning the new political issues; in 1900, as in 1800, they will emphatically adopt them.

As the Democratic Presidential convention brought out William J. Bryan, comparatively unknown hitherto, as our party leader, so the Democrats of the House of Representatives have now brought out a new man—new at least to us of the Eastern States—as the leader of our Congressional forces. Mr. Bailey of Texas takes up the championship at a time of depression and disaster, but with a resolution and a capacity which augur well for the conflicts of the future. He has sounded the keynote against the Dingley tariff bill, and has placed himself and his party upon ground on which we all can stand in opposition to its principle and to its details. The following one of his utterances is a maxim. It deserves to be remembered by every citizen who takes an interest in public affairs:

"I was taught to believe that economy is a cardinal virtue in a government like ours, and that extravagance is not only a burden upon the taxpayers, but is a crime against the Republic, because it is as impossible for an extravagant government to avoid becoming a corrupt government as it is for a spendthrift to preserve either his money or his good name."

The Democratic party of the future, under the guidance of men holding the above views, cannot fail to be the party of the people.—New York News.

### McKinley's Costly Method.

We can agree with the President that more revenue is desirable if the present extravagant scale of expenditures is to be kept up. We can agree with him that what is to be done to raise this revenue should be done with as little delay as possible, now that Congress has been convened at this unusual season for that purpose. We cannot agree with him as to the best method for raising that revenue. Certainly the method which President McKinley proposes and which Congress will doubtless follow, aiming at both increased revenues and increased protection, is bound to be an unnecessarily costly and unjustly burdensome one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Dingley to Outdo McKinley.

The original McKinley bill was known throughout the country and condemned at the polls as the "worse-than-war tariff." This was not an exaggeration. But the Dingley bill, as framed, threatens a "worse-than-McKinley tariff." It will not only tax more articles than did its abominable forerunner, but will tax them for the most part and on an average higher. When Dingleyism exceeds McKinleyism it is evident that the framers of the new tariff law think that the voters have little sense and very short memories.—New York World.

### Political Notes.

Trusts have no politics. They pretend to be Democratic when the Democrats are in power and Republican when the Republicans are in control. They seek favors from each party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Speaker Reed will be able to understand the trouble the people of Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana are having just now to keep the Mississippi from overflowing its banks when he starts in to keep the new members from talking too much.—Kansas City Times.

There begins to be talk in Washington about the new administration "letting down the bars" just a little bit—not much, but just enough—so that office seekers may get a chance at the places closed to them by recent extensions of the civil service rules.—Baltimore Sun.

Increased tariff rates will give advantages to special interests; higher prices can be got for their goods in the home market; combinations and trusts can be formed in these trades, but for the general business of the country foreign competition will not be restricted.—New York Times.

If there be one thing on earth that President McKinley should be thankful for it is that his predecessor established the civil service rules. If it had not been done the storm of officeholders in Washington would have devoured the President, his Cabinet and Congress like an army of locusts. The pressure is almost unbearable even now.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

### NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Proper Way to Teach Geography—Famous Pictures Are Powerful Educators—The Teacher Should Not Resort to Sarcasm.

#### Ways of Teaching Geography.

The teacher of geography who makes the study consist wholly or even chiefly in learning the location of places, fixing in the memory and reproducing map forms and memorizing the fragmentary and juiceless bits of information furnished by the text-book makes almost as great a mistake as that made by some of the extremely "modern" teachers of this branch who go to the other extreme and present little more than a succession of disconnected stories of remarkable scenes, and peculiar occupations and modes of life in remote and unimportant lands.

The one method is deadening because it lacks in human interest, the other is debilitating because it lacks the element of serious work. Pupils taught by the first learn map symbols without knowing what they mean; those taught by the second have a jumble of "vivid pictures" as unsubstantial and unrelated as the impressions they get from "Alice in Wonderland" or "The Arabian Nights." A hazy, nebulous mass of facts relating chiefly to the strange and picturesque things in foreign and unfrequented countries, however much entertainment the child may get in the presentation of such matter, is not of much real value, and should not be regarded as geographic knowledge. But the wise teacher will avoid both extremes; he will teach only a reasonable amount of map work, but having decided in his own mind what is reasonable for the particular class in hand will require that the tracing and sketching lessons carefully selected shall be thoroughly learned. Then he will supplement the descriptive text with whatever may be needed to illuminate and vivify the lessons. Such supplementary matter will be definitely associated with the map, so that in the child's mind the knowledge thus imparted shall have a local habitation.

It is seldom wise to read a long selection or make a long talk, however interesting it may be, without making frequent pauses to question the pupils on the meaning, refer to the map, or have the substance of a paragraph stated, in order to insure attention.—Western Teacher.

#### A Silent Educator.

A photograph or lithograph of a famous picture hung in a classroom is a silent but powerful educator of the taste of pupils. The teacher may be asked something about the picture by some thoughtful pupil; if not, the attention of the pupils may be called to it after a time. They may be told something about the artist, wherein he excels as a painter, where the original painting is at present, and various other interesting things connected with the artist's name. Sketches done by the teacher may be placed upon the wall, for instance, sketches of the three orders of Greek architecture or of some of the decorations of the Parthenon. These sketches upon paper with sepia will give an artistic and refined aid to any room. A glass bowl into which may be placed (with a care to the arrangement) the flowers which the pupils bring will help to nourish a taste for artistic arrangement of flowers that is of great value. In fact, anything that can strengthen in the pupils a love for painting everywhere so much the stronger is the barricade against evil.—School Journal.

#### Results Disappointing.

President Eliot, of Harvard, thinks the results of our school system are disappointing with regard to the training of the people in reasoning power. "A democracy," he says, "needs a diffused reasoning power. It cannot be safe otherwise. If one singular fallacy could be removed from the people's mind, the country would be safe. It is the inability to perceive always what precedes a result, what is the real reason, which produces a certain result. If we could find a way of instructing our children as to this fallacy, it would be a great means of safety, and the only way is through the grammar school program. There is at present no subject taught in the grammar school which leads to the improvement of the reasoning power or the power of observing and drawing proper inferences. Arithmetic doesn't do it, for arithmetic is a precise and accurate science, and is not available in the ordinary uses of life. The exigencies of life are changeable and uncertain, and arithmetic is the very opposite. To my mind, there is no more useless study in the grammar school than arithmetic."

#### Sarcasm.

The sarcastic teacher: Does she never dream of the harm she does? She would be aghast at the thought of "whipping" a child, of degrading and brutalizing his higher nature by the use of force. Does she never suspect that the weapon she uses is a thousand times more brutalizing and degrading to all that is good in the child than the rod could ever be? Some day an angry and insulted pupil will give back to her as good as she sends, and she will be horrified at his impudence, not realizing that she alone is to blame for it. Some sins are venial, but for a teacher to sharpen her wits upon her pupils is not a venial sin; it is mortal. Sarcasm kills sympathy, confidence and love, and in return it can create nothing but hatred, distrust and malice.—School Education.

#### In Institute.

When your instructor is explaining some difficult point or has given his opinion on some disputed question, do not keep up a running comment in a

half audible tone with some neighbor equally thoughtless as yourself. It is disrespectful to the instructor and the other teachers. It is a commentary upon your own ill manners, and is beneath the dignity of any one who is supposed to have ordinary politeness.—Exchange.

#### Procession of the Holidays.

As I gazed down the path of the year, I described  
A wondrous procession, which passed by my side.

And if you will listen, I will tell of each one

Of the merry paraders, whose long line began  
With the bright, youthful New Year, leading on with a nod,  
St. Valentine's day and the little blind god.

What next do I see? Ah, that story absurd  
Of George and the hatchet—we'll give it a word.

But of all the paraders, comes hither the first

With his dunce cap, the symbol of April  
Arbor Day now advances with promise of spring,  
Of seed-time and bird-time, and every good thing.

With the pure lily emblems, bright Easter comes by,  
And then, ere 'tis vanished, we hear the glad cry,  
"All hail to the May Queen," and lo! she comes on.

As fair as the morning and bright as the dawn,  
But sad is the contrast—with gentle heart sore,  
Comes Liberty, mourning her martyrs of war.

Now, after old Time has passed on a brief space,  
Comes "the glorious Fourth," with a smile on his face.

Next, clothed in his garments of toil, we behold  
Honest Labor Day marching with step free and bold.

And then at the end of the column we see  
Thanksgiving and Christmas, both brimming with glee.

#### Busy Work Devices.

Give pupils each a small box and a foot-rule, let them measure the box and write down the dimensions as follows:

- Length of one side equals
- Breadth of side equals
- Area of one side equals
- Area of both sides equals
- Length of end equals
- Breadth of end equals
- Area of one end equals
- Area of both ends equals
- Length of top equals
- Breadth of top equals
- Area of top equals
- Area of bottom equals
- Area of top and bottom equals
- Area of entire surface equals

#### Notes.

Archbishop Langevin decides to reopen the parochial schools in Manitoba and maintain them by private subscriptions.

The faculty of Mount Holyoke College recently announced that John D. Rockefeller had given the college \$40,000 for a dormitory.

The legislative committee on education, of Hartford, Conn., decided to report in favor of granting a pension of \$1,200 per year to Dr. Henry Barnard, the veteran educator, who is now 87 years old.

The people of Walden, N. Y., are much concerned about the proposition to do away with the use of blackboards in the public schools. The reason given for abolishing blackboards is that they are injurious to the eyes of children.

At the fall elections of the seventy-two county superintendents in Wisconsin, fifty were re-elected. Of the twenty-two new superintendents elected, five are ladies, making a total of thirteen lady county superintendents in the State.

The American University in Washington under the direction of the Methodist church, will have cost, when completed, from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Twenty-six buildings will stand an expanse of ninety acres. The hall of history now being built will cost \$200,000. The land cost \$100,000.

The reply of Dr. Morgan, of Oberlin, to a student who asked him, whether he could not shorten his course of study for the ministry, is, at least, suggestive. "When," Dr. Morgan said, "God wishes to make an oak, He takes many years to complete it; if he would make a squash, only a few weeks are necessary."—Presbyterian Banner.

W. C. MacDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of Montreal, who has already given \$1,500,000 to McGill University, has just made a further donation of \$600,000 to that institution. Of this amount \$450,000 is for the erection of a building for chemistry and mining and metallurgy, and for the endowment of chairs of architecture and mining and metallurgy.

The British Royal Commission on secondary education suggests that the universities are the proper institutions to take up the task of giving the professional education required for teachers of academies and high schools, as has already been done by two Scotch universities. The science of education ought to be studied where other branches of mental and moral philosophy are fully handled by the ablest professors.—School Review.

A committee of fifty-one, one from each Senatorial District of Illinois, was appointed at the late meeting of the State association, with Joseph Errant, Esq., member Chicago Board of Education, as chairman, to secure legislation from the present General Assembly to enable school boards to purchase text-books in the open market, and loan them free to pupils in the public schools, the pupils to have the option of purchasing them at the actual cost to the board.



#### Two Ways of "Resting."

How differently men and women indulge themselves in what they call "a resting spell," says "the Domestic Monthly." "I guess I'll sit down and mend the stockings and rest awhile," remarks the wife, but her husband throws himself on the lounge or sits back in his arm-chair with hands at rest and feet placed horizontally upon another chair. The result is that his whole body gains full benefit of the half hour he allows himself from work, and the wife receives only that indirect relief that comes from a change of occupation.

A physician would tell her that taking even ten minutes' rest in a horizontal position, as a change from standing or sitting at work, would prove more beneficial to her than any of her make-shifts at resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of backaches and warning pains. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts on their strength and learn to take things easier, let what will happen.

They say: "I used to think I must do thus and so, but I have grown wiser and learned to slight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the hardest, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily thrust upon the mother and housekeeper.

#### Useful Sweeping Cap.

A sweeping cap that is a model of its kind has a deep cape attached which buttons under the chin; a visor piece crosses the face just below the eyes, buttoning at the unattached side, this to prevent the dust from entering mouth and nostrils. Such a cap is provided by neat housekeepers for their maids' use as well as for their own occasional handling of the broom. Of the two the maid needs it the more, since her dusty hair and skin are not likely to be so quickly remedied as in the case of the mistress, a point housekeepers often forget or ignore, in failure to provide all possible aids to cleanliness in the housework.

#### Bananas.

A very delicious dish can be made by cutting well-ripened bananas into thin disks and covering them with finely grated coconut and a sprinkling of nutmeg. They are also very nice when mixed with sliced sweet oranges, placed upon a delicate cake and covered with custard. They may also be sliced and served with heavy, home-made strawberry syrup. By experimenting to ascertain the tastes of the family, a great many dishes can be made from this healthful fruit, forming a very pleasing variety to the ordinary desserts. The flavor of the banana blends very finely with that of most of other fruits.—American Cultivator.

#### Brownie Cakes.

The popular little brownie men have suggested a name for some popular little cakes. Brownies are baked in small fancy tins. Cream one-third of a cupful of butter, and add one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar, one-third cupful of molasses, one egg, well beaten, and seven-eighths of a cupful of bread flour. Add one cupful of pecan nuts cut into strips, or English walnuts may be used. Put a little of the mixture in each pan and lay one-half a nut in the center of each cake.

To Exterminate Buffalo Moths. Buffalo moths may be exterminated by the use of lavender or musk or camphor—in fact, anything with a decided odor will drive them away. Put a little gum camphor in the corners and around the edges of your floors. Keep the rooms open and as light as possible. Put camphor among your clothing, use newspapers for wrapping, and the moths will soon leave you.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Creamed Eggs.

Prepare six slices of toast, and boil three eggs thirty minutes; boil one pint of milk, and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, and season. Chop fine the eggs, pour over the toast a layer of dressing; then a layer of the egg, and lastly the dressing, with a small piece of butter on each side of toast. Set in the oven until the butter is melted, and serve at once.—American Agriculturist.

#### Hints.

Sprinkle fine salt upon a flat surface and rub your hot flatirons over it whenever the irons become rough and stick to the fabric.

To utilize cold-boiled cabbage, mix it with grated cheese, put it in a buttered dish, moisten with milk, cover thickly with bread crumbs and bake.

It is not the labor, but the monotony of domestic employments that wears upon the woman who gives all her time to them. A man may work harder, but his occupations are often so varied that one care drives away another.

It is said that when ink is spilled upon a carpet or anything made of woolen the spot should immediately be covered with common salt. When this has absorbed all the ink it will, carefully take it off with an old knife or spoon and apply more salt. Keep doing this until the ink is all taken up.

Large, round, shallow baskets, with handles, made of fine but strong willow, widely woven, are called salad baskets. They are for washing the fresh salad leaves. Cut the leaves from the roots and drop them into the basket. The basket is then set in a large pan of water and then set in a cold place to drain.

#### Our Arbitration in the Past.

The list of arbitrations between the United States and other powers which Mr. Sherman laid before the Senate the other day has been printed. It is not complete, and there is no indication as to how nearly so it is. It embraces thirty-eight cases within almost exactly a century. Of these, nearly one-half, or fifteen, are with Great Britain, and they are the only ones of serious importance. Five of them, between 1794 and 1827, relate to boundary. In one of these, in 1827, the decision was waived by both governments as beyond the competency of the tribunal. In four others the decisions were wholly or preponderantly in favor of the United States. The most important arbitrations were, of course, those under the convention of May 8, 1871, commonly known as the treaty of Washington. There were four in all. The one relating to the Alabama claims was by far the most momentous and is as clearly in our favor as was that on the San Juan boundary, while there was an adverse decision on the fisheries and on civil war claims. The record certainly shows that in arbitrations of great amount and of very great difficulty the United States cannot complain of the result. Of the total of thirty-eight arbitrations, only five fell through, and none of any importance. Of the thirty in which specific decisions were reached, only six were adverse to the United States.—New York Times.

#### Reforms Need More than a Day.

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanent beneficial changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

Eagles do not have different mates every season as do birds generally; they pair for life, and sometimes occupy the same nest for many years.

#### No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cures guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

Morocco's sultan has engaged an Aberdeen man to play the bagpipes at his court.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

We never realize how much we are capable of enduring until the test comes.—Selected.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

Prince Bismarck derives an annual income of \$228,750 from the various industries in which he is interested.

CASCARETS SUBDUCE liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sick, weaken or gripes. 10c.

It is rumored that the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is anxious to have her daughter, Princess Beatrice, married to the young King of Serbia.

## Hood's Is the Finest

### Spring Medicine—Tonic, Appetizer, Strength Builder.

It Makes You Eat, Sleep, Work and Happy.

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the finest Spring and family medicine. I had been bothered with headache while at my work, many a time having to go home, and loss of sleep, tired all the time, and getting up in the morning weak. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and felt better after three doses. I kept on taking it, and now I can go into the quarry and do a day's work and come home feeling well and always hungry. We have also been giving Hood's Sarsaparilla to our youngest child, who was weak, languid and losing flesh. He could soon see a marked change. He ate better, slept well, and in a little while was like a new boy. He has continued to improve, and today is lively as a cricket; and the neighbors say he can talk more than any man around the place." THOMAS WHITE, Park Quarries, Freedom, Pa. N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's because

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists \$1, \$1/2, 50c.

Are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Who opened that bottle of HIRE'S Rootbeer? The popping of cork from a bottle of Hires is a good health sign. A sure, old-fashioned rootbeer—the Hires.

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