

A BASE BETRAYAL.

THE DELEGATES FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES.

Measly Surrender the Great Free Coinage Clause to the Goldbug East and Its Servile Tools from the Middle States.

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals maintained on perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a perfect return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about the result."

The above is the silver resolution of the national republican convention of league clubs.

It is the meanest, lankest, weakest and most trifling expression upon the silver question yet adopted by any state—not excepting Massachusetts. And not a man from Colorado offered an amendment or suggested a substitute.

The erstwhile valiant Goodwin from Utah was dumb; Sanders, the bogus silver senator from Montana, was dumb.

Tom Carter and Senator DuBois hung their heads in shame because their tongues were tied by party cords.

And Gov. Prince from New Mexico—the great-voiced and great-whiskered Prince—nearly choked as he said aye.

Oh, where were the silver champions that until to-day talked in hall and street for a 16 to 1 plank and nothing less?

The old farce of Minneapolis was repeated. Brave at home, when talking to silver constituents, but cringing like whipped spaniels in the presence of their masters from Wall street, on the vote was taken Massachusetts, Connecticut and Wall street risked eye until the window glass cracked, while the alleged silver delegates piped as low as squeaking mice their little assent.

And Colorado's truculence received pretty payment. When it voted no upon another resolution the convention hissed it.

Why shouldn't it? New York stands up for New York. Massachusetts stands up for Massachusetts. Vermont stands up for Vermont, Maine stands up for Maine; even "Poor Old Missouri" stands up for Missouri.

But Colorado republicans flunk on their own state.

God and man hate a coward, and when the convention saw that Colorado would not even stand up for its great silver industry, that it did not even dare to offer an amendment to a resolution which was an insult to its silver miners of course it would hiss it when opportunity came.

The resolution is not one-half as favorable to silver as was the plank in the Minneapolis platform.

Let it be dissected: "We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals maintained on perfect parity and interconvertibility."

Cleveland believes in that. Harrison believes in that.

John Sherman believes in that. Every Wall street money shark believes in that.

This is precisely what exists to-day with silver demonetized and all coinage of it stopped and the silver industry in chains.

"We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result."

They favor legislation that "will restore the full use and highest position of silver."

What "full use?"

What "highest position?"

Did they mean free coinage?

"Oh," they cry, "it can be twisted to mean that."

If the News were to submit the resolution to its readers for solution as a riddle and offer prizes to those who would solve it, there would come a thousand answers and no two of them would be alike.

Minneapolis has been made respectable.

The Judases who represented the great west in that convention and accepted its contemptible silver plank without a protest—water as they were—are Sandows as compared with the jellybags who misrepresented the west in the late convention.

Thank God! we are Populists.

We believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Our national convention so declared. Every Populist convention ever held has so declared.

If a Populist convention should say anything less on the silver question it would be turned over to the republicans as unworthy of their country and unfit to associate with men who love it.

The Populist party stands by the home.

It stands by the people.

It stands by humanity.

Oh! bless the People's party and make it great and persevering until it

rescues the country from the grasp of the goldbugs and restores to the people their heritage.—Rocky Mountain News.

THE BOYCOTT.

The gauntlet thrown down by the Pullmans has been taken up by the American Railway Union and as a result the whole country is now in the throes of a general strike. Whether the strike is ill advised or not is a matter of individual opinion. That organized labor has at last adopted the humane motto, "The injury of one is the concern of all," is significant. By standing solidly together only can their demands be secured. The brutality of capitalistic slave drivers has become intolerable and as all capital stands as one man in a fight with labor, labor must unite or be pushed farther and farther toward the wall of bare subsistence. The railroads have an unlimited amount of money, while the union has only the consciousness of being in the right. Sensible people who still have regards for the rights of humanity will be on the side of the union so long as they remain law-abiding. All persons will learn from this that the government ownership of the railroads is the proper, just and equitable thing to do. No more strikes; no more judicial tyranny; no bloodshed; no more suffering women and children; but cheaper rates, better service, better wages for employes, peace, tranquility, happy homes, prosperity and justice. At the ballot box the change can be wrought. Let every patriot do his duty.—Farmers' Tribune.

Brbery Proved Beyond a Doubt.

Of all the most damnable and villainous corruption that ever blackened the escutcheon of any country in the world, there is nothing that can compete with the bribery and corruption carried on in the senate of the United States between certain senators and the Sugar Trust company, and the audacity with which some of those concerned in it walk up and brazenly confess it is unequalled by anything to be found even in the history of the dark ages. While the proceedings of the committee of investigation are secret and the press can not get all the facts brought out by the evidence added before the committee, they have got hold of the fact that Mr. Havemeyer, the great sugar king of the world and the president of the sugar trust, told the committee that the trust had contributed campaign money to both republican and democrats, that there was no sentiment connected with the contributions, that the trust had no preference for the political parties but that their money was given purely as a business matter and to influence legislation favorable to the trust. Mr. Havemeyer also stated that the sugar trust advanced the price of sugar a cent per pound.

It is openly charged through the public press and not denied that Mr. Havemeyer drafted the amendment to the sugar schedule in the present tariff bill now in the senate. Mr. Searls, the secretary of the sugar trust, admitted that large sums of money were contributed in each state to the election of United States senators and congressmen, but declined to state how much was given to any one state. Senator Quay boastfully stated that he had dealt in sugar trust stocks during the time the sugar schedule was before the senate committee and boasted that he would do it again. These are only such facts as can be obtained from behind closed doors. We have no doubt that when the whole thing comes to light (if it ever does) it will be rich, rare and racy, and if witnesses can be made to answer questions, we may eventually find out the cause of Caffrey's election on the first ballot by such an overwhelming majority. We hope such as this will serve to convince those who are hoping for reform from either one of the old parties that they are hoping in vain and that they may go with the thousands that are daily coming to the People's party.—Montgomery Mail.

The gold bug has destroyed one-half of all kinds of crops by reducing the price 50 per cent. And now the humbug is out trying to make the people believe it is all right, and he undertakes to prove it by a platform which the straddlebug has made. And the doodiebugs come out of their holes, take off their hats and yell for all those other bugs.

When congress passes a special law in favor of the rich that is protecting "vested rights" and "maintaining the public credit," but when it is asked to do anything for the poor who are out of employment that is paternalism. This is the position taken by the leaders of the two old parties and their henchmen. But the day of reckoning is drawing near.

The Political Economist, edited by C. W. Macune, has been suspended. The reason given by Macune is hard times. We are not going to dispute the hard times declaration, but when other reform papers are being supported, there must be some other reason why a paper edited by as able a man as Macune is should not also receive sufficient support to keep it going.

The only safe way to make farming profitable is to constantly increase the productiveness of the land. Those who rely on the profit from selling crops find that besides the cost of growing them some part of the farm itself has been sold. Production carries with it

THE FARM AND HOME.

A THOROUGH SYSTEM OF UNDER DRAINING.

Its Desirability Verified.—Characteristics of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg.—Farm Notes and Domestic Doings.

Drainage.

One season's excessive moisture revealed to many farmers the importance of adopting methods most likely to relieve their lands of the superabundance of water so fatal to a successful growth of the grains and grasses which are so essential to his financial prosperity; and, as the social, educational, and even spiritual enjoyment of each member of the family depends so largely on favorable results, it is manifestly evident that a system of artificial drainage should receive a larger share of the farmer's attention. Here in western New York, during the season of 1890, thousands of acres, after having been planted, produced barely sufficient to pay for the seed and the labor employed, while in many instances there were entire failures, bringing loss and disappointment to the burdened and expectant farmer. As a rule, had these lands been thoroughly or even partially underdrained with suitable tiles running through the lowest depressions or water courses of the fields, many of the granaries would have contained sufficient to meet the demands necessary for the comfort of the farmer's family. And then, too, there is no work connected with the farm that gives the peculiar satisfaction experienced as one realizes that the once cold, soggy and unproductive portions of the farm have become light and friable, and in condition to work at an earlier date than much of the upland. Like the magician's wand, it needed only this simple and effective work to enable two blades to be produced where none were grown before. While this is verified during a wet season, it applies with nearly equal force during seasons of severe drouth. All men of experience have observed the luxuriant growth of the varied crops over and on either side of drains, so far as their effects extend, during seasons of excessive drouth. It is therefore the more surprising that agricultural writers of seeming experience and observation have at such times depreciated the practice, arguing in disparaging terms that excessive tile drainage promoted drouth, and that from this cause to a great extent, is attributed the exhaustion and failure of streams and water-courses; that wells and springs that once afforded a perennial supply are in consequence also becoming a source of alarm and serious inconvenience. One season's experience, however, seems sufficient to upset a theory of such nature, and providing there be any truth attending it, surely the advantages derived as the result of a thorough system of tile drainage are more than sufficient to offset the extra expense of deepening our wells, thus obtaining an abundant supply of purer and more healthful water for man and beast than ever before enjoyed. Happily we have been spared the past season a repetition of the above fallacy, for it is only during the absence of rain and continued dry weather that the alarm is sounded. Meanwhile farmers of experience and forethought will continue to improve their farms as circumstances and necessities require, and no work performed, will be considered of more importance than a judicious and thorough system of tile under-drainage.—Irving D. Cook, in the Ohio Farmer.

The Silver-Spangled Hamburg.

There can be no handsomer fowl bred than the silver-spangled Hamburg. A flock of pure bred Hamburgs on a lawn is the admiration of all passing the highway. They lay a white, hard shelled egg, equalling in size that of the Leghorn, and they never set, therefore, they come the nearest a perpetual layer of any fowls I have ever handled. I have wondered why farmers who wanted to breed exclusively for eggs did not try the silver-spangled Hamburg instead of the Leghorn. Some seem to think them tender when young and still others think they are purely a fancy breed, and while they are one of the older breeds, and are known all over Great Britain as one of the best fowls for the farmer who wants the egg basket kept filled summer and winter. They prove delicate when small. During wet weather their coops and everything about them must be kept perfectly dry. I have bred these beautiful fowls for six years. The first trio came from Kentucky, and the following spring I procured eggs from a fancier, and part of them had a single comb I kept them in quarters by themselves every spring until the hatching season is over; and they bear confinement well. I introduce new blood into the flock every season with a new male bird. This season I had no culls in the flock with the exception that, one would drop out now and then with a single comb. It is not a good plan to keep Hamburgs and the large breeds all in the same quarters over winter, as they require different care and feeding, or one or the other will cease laying and not do well. The better way for the average farmer will be to get one pure bred flock of any breed that suits his fancy, and stick to it and above all things, keep his flock pure.—Practical Farmer.

Re-staining Worn-out Land.

The only safe way to make farming profitable is to constantly increase the productiveness of the land. Those who rely on the profit from selling crops find that besides the cost of growing them some part of the farm itself has been sold. Production carries with it

it up with a corn-cob, but he didn't, and so the swill runs out and I guess the rats under our floor get more of it than we do. Sometimes I wish I was a rat.

"My mother tells me that great pains was taken to get me a large, fat father; and he was nice, too, she says, and I looked like him when I was a baby, but she thinks I won't be much such a hog when I am grown up. She says my papa told her that what made him so large and round and nice was lots of good things to eat when he was young, not just one thing all the time, but that stuff from the mill, and such things. My mother says it don't make any difference what kind of a papa a pig has, if he isn't fed right, and don't have a good pen and is sort o' well taken care of he won't amount to much. She says, of course blood will tell, but it won't tell half so much to a half-starved pig as it will to one with a belly full of good stuff, and my mother knows what she is talking about."

Some Hints About Cleaning.

We used to dread window washing worse than any other part of the general housework. To us it was almost an interminable job because in our ignorance we took the very hardest way possible. Two or three years ago we learned an easy way and since then have not groaned in spirit when window cleaning became necessary. The modus operandi is this: Wash in soap suds as hot as can be used, and wipe immediately—without rinsing—and wipe with a soft cloth. If they are then rubbed with a clean soft paper they will take on a beautiful polish. Usually more satisfactory results are obtained if but one pane is washed at a time, then wiped immediately while still warm.

Did you ever try cleaning grease spots on carpet with gasoline? Dampen a clean cloth in gasoline and give the spots a good thorough rubbing, and they will soon disappear, and leave the carpet perfectly clean. If it be very dirty, one can go over the entire carpet with the gasoline and have it as clean as though it had been washed and with so much less time and work. Gasoline will remove grease spots from almost any fabric; still, if it is desired to clean a very delicate silk or wool goods, it is best to try it first on a small piece of the goods, as it will occasionally injure some things. Ribbons may be cleaned time and again, and look as good as new, by washing in gasoline. Dip them in the gasoline and rub between the hands as you would wash a cloth, but instead of rinsing, they should be dried by stripping through the fingers. As gasoline evaporates so quickly the odor is gone in a few minutes.

Stock Notes.

Stock should be fed according to age and condition. All of the best qualities are not found in one breed.

To grow well pigs need plenty of nutritious food.

Breeding and fattening hogs should not be fed together.

With growing hogs it is possible to over-feed as well as under-feed.

The bedding should be changed every ten days or two weeks at least.

The quills of all kinds of fowls are marketable. Save them up and sell.

Clean straw is a good material in which to pack dressed poultry for market.

Fowls of an extra large size do not sell as well as those of a medium weight.

Boiled potatoes and bran, mashed together, make a good fattening ration.

White fowls do not show the pin feathers as much as the darker skinned breeds.

Do not invest too largely in the poultry business until you have had some experience.

Do not rely upon either grain or soft food alone, but rather use some of both in feeding.

In feeding soft food of any kind, a good plan is to provide either a clean board or clean troughs.

The quarters for the ducks and geese should always be made separate from the other poultry.

Domestic Helps.

When washing fine white flannels add a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to a pailful of water. This will keep them soft and white.

A very good authority gives as a very simple remedy for hicough: A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. In ten cases, tried as an experiment, it stopped hicough in nine.

A poultice of rotten apples is said to be an excellent remedy for weak rheumatic eyes. In the French hospitals an apple poultice is applied to inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and the pulp applied directly to the eyes—that is, without the intervention of any cloth or substance.

Campor ice is one of the best preparations for chapped hands. Take three drachms of campor gum, three drachms of white beeswax, three drachms of spermaceti and two ounces of olive oil. Put them on a stove, where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment. If the hands are very severely chapped, it may be necessary to anoint them with this preparation and put on a pair of soft kid gloves.

A remedy good to always keep in the house winter and summer, particularly summer, is the following: One-half ounce of peppermint, 1/4 oz. tincture of essence of peppermint, 1/4 oz. tincture of opium and 1/4 oz. tincture of rhubarb. This cure rarely fails as a cure for cholera morbus. A dose is from twenty to thirty drops, regulated by the violence of the attack, taken in a little hot water and repeated at intervals of one or two hours till the pain and nausea are gone.

If anything so serious as inflammation of the bowels enters your dwelling when no doctor can be had promptly try the following while you are waiting for the doctor to arrive: Make a paste of lard and salt, fold a wide pillow (as that is always at hand) into a large square, spread on the paste and lay the cloth smoothly, paste side down, over the bowels, stomach and sides, and as far towards the back as you can. When the inflammation is severe the lard will be absorbed in a very short time. Be prepared to change the paste as often as needed. Never mind wasting the salt. There is no particular rule, only be sure to stir enough. All that is not used will remain on the cloth.

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