CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE TO WARD HIS PARTY.

Min Share in the Downfall of Democracy Grave Conditions That Are Behind the Gold-Boad Issue-The President's Assumed Powers.

The President's Responsibility. The Cleveland administration remains, and nothing else is left of De-The president has succeeded in isolating himself from his party in a momentous crisis of its fortunes. The party has been overwhelmed with defeat, but the administration has been separated so far as was practicable from Hillism and Gormanism. The president apparently was convinced during the tariff struggle in congress that the party was doomed to defeat, and he has acted for his own selfish interests in minimizing the effects of the impending catastrophe upon the fortunes of the administration. He has left Tammany and Senator Hill in the lurch. He has allowed the Gorman tariff to be vetoed by the people without pro-test from him after he suffered it to become law. He is now prepared to hold Senator Gorman and Senator Hill responsible for the collapse of Demoeratic policies, and to discriminate between party defeat and the administration's neutrality.

[From one point of view the presi-

dent has acted discreetly. Gormanism and Hillism have been under fire, and the administration has escaped direct public condemnation. Disheartened and demoralized Democrats can now point to the Cleveland administration as the only thing which has been rescued from the tidal wave and the landslide, the cyclone and the avalanche. It is the only stronghold remaining to the Democracy, and it will be the only available rallying point for the next party campaign. If the administration had entered into the Tammany, Hill and Democratic tariff canvass, it might have strengthened the party materially, but it could not have delivered Democracy from impending disaster. In the end it would have converted party defeat anto an administration disaster.

All men now know that the presi dent was right when he declared that the Democracy could not face the people after passing the Gorman bill with its outrageous discriminations and violations of principles. His judgment is fully vindicated, says the New York Tribune. The famous Wilson letter has the force of prophecy fulfilled. In antagonizing Gormanism he involuntarily recoiled from a policy which was destined to end in party The president may have had an instinct for forecasting the tend-encies of public opinion. He forsaw the effect of party pledge-breaking and disloyalty to principle, but he lacked the courage for acting upon his convictions. If he had vetoed the tariff bill, which neither his conscience nor his judgment permitted him to sign, the Democratic party and the country would be vastly better off to-day. Consistency required a veto after the Wilson letter. The president flinched. He had condemned the Gorman tariff and was under moral obligations to veto it, but he suffered it to become a law without his

It may turn out that the president in isolating the administration from the party has acted with as little courage and discretion as he displayed in dealing with the tariff bill. has maintained strict neutrality, and has not broken silence since the Catchings letter was written. He has allowed the party to fight its own battles without aid from the administration. He has assumed to be an idle spectator, who was not accountable for the issues raised, and who was not called upon to identify himself with them. In like manner he allowed the Gorman bill to become a law without connecting himself with it, but the responsibility for its enactment could not be shirked or evaded The bad law is now in operation because he lacked the courage to veto it, and the Democracy is overwhelmed with disaster to-day because he was false to his convictions and did not follow his instincts. His silence during the canvass has done irretrievable damage to his party without re leasing him from responsibility for ruinous policies which he might have defeated.

A Shining Example.

The New York constitutional amendments were carried, including that prohibiting all gerrymanders, which was opposed by the New York Sun and the Democratic press of the state generally. In this particular the Empire state Republicans have set an example of fair dealing in politics which should be followed by Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states. The conditions are favorable for inaugurating a reform in a matter which has been a national reproach for three-quarters of a century.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

His Misery Has Plenty of Company. In the midst of the gloom that surrounds him, it must be some comfort to Springer to reflect that if his claims to the place taken by Wilson had been allowed, things might not be quite as lad as they are. But there is no use in keeping that tariff bill of his any longer, the one he carried in his pocket when he set out for Washington at the opening of the special session last year.

prover's flusy at the Crib.

Henry Watterson is right in condemning Clevelan I for his "dull, seifsufficiency and stolid indifference" during the campaign. Mr. Cleveland is so intensely selfish that he cares little about anything but what con-cerns his own interests. He left his party in the lurch, and it will be only epitaph.

just if the Democrats repudiate him during the rest of his administration. The cuckoos who were so ready to do his bidding must feel heartily ashamed of themselves for their subserviency.

Those Bonds for Gold.

There is something of far greater importance in the news about the new issue of bonds to replenish the United States treasury than the mere sale of so much gilt-edge paper. It is the most serious piece of financial news that the country had since it first became known that the gold reserve was slipping away and the revenues were falling below the expenses of the government.

It is serious for one reason because it was an admission on the part of the administration that the drainage of gold from the government vaults has not yet been checked, though as long ago as congress was driven into the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law Mr. Cleveland blandly assured the country that it would then stop at once.

It is serious for another reason. which is that the announcement was an undisguised confession that the Democratic tariff law comes very far short of that which was promised. and that it does not bring importations enough to help the treasury in its trouble even a little bit. And it was just as plainly a confession that there is no hope that the imports will improve so as to give relief until the business of the country greatly improves, and that there is no prospect that it will so improve under the conditions imposed by Democratic gov-

There is still another side to the juestion that is very serious, and that is the assumption of the president that he is in possession of unlimited power to use the country's credit whenever he may see fit, without taking the trouble to consult congress on the subject. There are many who do not thirk as Mr. Cleveland does about this; but that makes no difference to him. He saw no reason for waiting a week or two for congress to convene, but gave the mandate to buy gold in an off-hand way that suggests that congress has parted with its constitutional right to control the opening and closing of the public purse. What can be done by one administration can be done by another, and congress should do away with all uncertainty and speculation on the subject at once.

But everything else aside, it is a grave condition of affairs that made this issue of bonds atvisable even in the estimation of a man so self-contained and all-sufficient as the present occupant of the White house. With no emergency calling for an extraordinary expenditure of money, and with the power to put our finances beyond the possibility of a gold drainage, to see our interest bearing debt mounting upward by \$100,000,000 a year calls for the most serious consideration on the part of every sober-thinking man .- Kansas City Journal.

In the Right Direction.

The constitutional amendments adopted by New York state in the ate election that are of more than a local issue are: Abolishing the office of coroner

Providing that no bill shall be passed by the legislature anless shall have been printed and upon the files for at least three days. Providing that the speaker of the

assembly shall be the next in order of succession to the lieutenant governor when the gubernatorial office shall become vacant. with the \$5,000 maxi-

mum limit which the law now fixes as the sum that may be recovered in actions for death by accident. Providing when the lieutenant gov-

ernor shall refuse to put a question the senate shall be at liberty to choose a presiding officer who will put it. Providing that no inmate of a char-

itable institution shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residency by the reason of being such an inmate. Allowing the use of ballot machines at elections.

Prohibiting public officers from taking passes

Forbidding convict contract labor. Separating municipal from general elections.

We offer them as suggestions to other constitutional amenders.

The Famous Clown Quartet.

Governors Pennoyer, Waite, Lewelling and Altgeld have all been practically retired, while Governor Tillman, like the unshorn customer in the barber-shop, is awaiting the word "next." The country never saw such a perch of gubernatorial roosters before and may it never see their like

Hitting the Nail on the Head. Colonel Watterson lifts his voice above the wreck to say that "the Republican party is now what it has always been." It is, undoubtedly, and that is why the people want it to re-sume control of the government and bring back the good times that it always brought to pass.

Grand Old Missouri.

Heretofere G. O. M. has stood for grand old man, referring to Gladtone; but it now means Grand Old Missouri, and will continue to mean that as long as the old state continues to roll up majorities for the G. O. P.

A Year and a Half Hence.

The Republican national convention which meets a year and a half hence will be a halcyon and vociferous affair. Republican nominations for resident will mean something hereafter, as they used to do.

and He Objects.

Judge Holman's famous "I object" has been overruled by the overwearied people of Indiana. It will be useful now merely as Holman's political IT WAS STEALING A RIDE.

Deadly Tarantula Captured in a Railway Car.

A young man with much excitement, mingled with big beads of perspiration on his face, came into the smoking car of an Eric railway train as it was getting along toward the meadows of Orange county the other day. He carried a dinner bucket in one hand and pressed its lid down with the He was the express messenger, says the New York Sun.

"I've bagged something." he exclaimed. "Can any one tell me what kind of a pup it is?"

A big man with long whiskers and hair and a cowboy's hat, who was smoking strong plug tobacco in a clay pipe, said:

Lemme see it?"

The young man held the dinner bucket at arms' length and raised the lid. The big man looked into the

"A t'rantuly, by cedar!" he said. and took the bucket from the young

"A t'rantuly, as sure as guns!" he continued. "A citizen of Bermudy, this chap is. And a beauty, too!"

The big man got out of his seat and passed the dinner pail around among the passengers. It was nearly half full of something that seemed to be all hair and claws and eyes. No one seemed pleased with the sight except the hirsute big man. It was a tarantula, sure enough. A unanimous request was made by the rest of the passengers that the hideous spider be pitched out of a window. But the big man gazed at the deadly thing with undisturbed interest.

··Where did you run ag'in him?" he asked the express messenger.

"Came out of a bunch of bananas in my car," replied the young man. "I cornered him, and he jumped into my dinner bucket and I shut him in. hat is he good for?

"He's a first-class benefactor of the coroner when he's to home," said the big man. "If there's any feller citizen of your'n that you'd like to see have a funeral at his house, jist take this stowaway from Bermuda home with you and turn him in your fellow citizen's garden. If your fellow citizen fools around much in his garden you'll see crape on his door in less than two days. The trantuly is pizen for keeps to them as hain't been vaccinated for t'rantulies. If I was you, young man, I'd take this chap and let your locomotive run over him. A good strong locomotive is about the onty thing that kin tackle one o' these chaps and make a success of it."

The big man handed the dinner bucket back to its owner, who took it and carried it away. When the train left the next station he came in and said the train had met the tarantula. and that twenty feet of grease spot and a pint or so of legs and hair had indicated that the locomotive had

THE FALLS OF LABRADOR.

Greater Than Niagara and Surpassing Any in the World. Sixty thousand square miles of an

iron-bearing formation, a new lake larger than Grande Lac Mistassini, and the proof of the fact that the big falls of the Hamilton river are the largest in America, if not in the world. are among some of the discoveries of value made by Messrs. Low and Eaton on their sixteen months' exploration of the interior of the great Labrador peninsula, which terminated by the return of the explorers to Quebec and their disbandment at Quebec.

After traversing Labrador last year from south to north, and sailing from Ungava bay to Hamilton inlet, where they spent the winter, Messrs. Low and Eaton ascended the Hamilton river to the grand falls on ice, and succeed-ed in taking a splendid lot of photographs of it with the ice cones and other surroundings. The remains of the burned boat belonging to Bowdoin college expedition were found below the falls, and, further on, the bottle containing a record of their trip to that point.

The river falls 800 feet in less than six miles, with one clear steep fall of more than 300 feet. The stream above the falls is as large as the Ottawa. Below the falls it narrows into a canyon of only 30 or 40 feet wide, with steep walls on either side, hundreds of feet high. Mr. Low brought back beautiful specimens of labradorite of the most beautiful kind of the gem. It exists in large quantities.

The iron ore deposits to which reference has been made extend from latitude 50 to Ungava, and are very rich. Whole mountains of the ore were found corresponding with the ore of Marquette, Michigan and containing millions of tons. The large lake Michikamaw, in the northeast, is more than 100 miles long, not narrow and full of islands like Mistassini, but from thirty to fifty miles wide.

Several lakes larger than Lake St. John were seen by the party, says the New York Advertiser. The country to the north is a perfect net work of waterways, and these contain such fish in abundance as Ouananiche brook and lake trout, whitefish, etc.

Just So. "What are you doing, Freddie" said the painfully smart boy's uncle.

"Drawin' pictures on my slate." "What is this supposed to represent?" "A locomotive."

"But why don't you draw the cars? "Why-er-the locomotive draws the cars."

Bound to Have Fun.

"Any of them farce comedies goin" on?" asked the rural visitor of his companion.

"Don't see none in the paper." "That's too bad. Anyhow, we kit go out and visit the loonatic asylum." -Indianapolis Journal.

The domain of experimentation but begun. We have not yet found out what soils are best adapted to certain fruits and vegetables. We have been raising sweet potatoes for a good many years, but have still many problems to solve. The writer was on South Water street, Chicago, last week, and casually got interested in sweet potatoes. Jersey sweets had been selling at \$3 per bar rel, but had later declined in price, all other growths keeping steadily below them. A very fine barrel of sweets was announced as on sale at \$3. "This," said the salesman, "is a fine barrel of Illinois grown potatoes." On being questioned he said that Jersey potatoes always were best in quality, then came Illinois, and then Maryland The other localities ranked lower. Jersey potatoes sell best, in spite of the fact that they have to be transported further and are consequently more exposed to deteriorating conditions, and would be, we suppose, more likely to rot. A trial of the quality of these tubers will show that there is no locality in this country that will grow a sweet potato as fine as New Jersey soil will grow it. This is generally speaking, for there may be localities in other states that are identical in composition to the New Jersey soil, and that if known would produce as fine sweet potatoes. It would be interesting to know the exact composition and texture of the New Jersey soil used for this product. It would be interesting also to know the different soils in each state. The state of Maryland has already begun this good work. A map has been made, showing by colors and diagrams the soil in every county and township. A man can sit down and with the map tell quite accurately what kind of crops should be raised in each place. Every one knows the great difference there is in the same apple when grown in different states. This is more the result of soil difference than anything else. The moral to be drawn from these few remarks is, that we have got to get acquainted

with the soil with which we are work-

ing. In other words every intelligent

farmer should know the exact analyses

depth. When this knowledge becomes

general it will be easy to make compari-

sons in the experiences of man and

man. As it is at present, like experi-

ments give contrary results on differ-

ent farms.-T. F. H., in Farmers' Re

Cause of Treeless Plains.

ease, of the Rocky mountains on the

west, and south of the line of the lakes,

lies the great lowland basin of the

United States. A large portion of this

area is devoid of trees. The treeless

region includes both the prairies and

plains, the former lying mainly east of

the Missouri and the latter west of this

stream. The former are usually very

fertile, the latter generally more or

less arid. The absence of trees is one

of the most striking, impressive and

strangest features of these lands. In

the prairie region there are occasional

forest areas of considerable extent, but

on the great plains there is no growing

timber save the straggling cottonwoods

that closely border the streams. Va-

rious theories have been proposed to

explain the absence of ferests from

such large areas. Prof. Lesquereux

suggested that it might be owing to

the unfit chemical quality of the

soil, due to the lacustrine nature of

sediments from which it came. Prof.

Whitney attributed the lack of forest

vegetation to the physical texture,

fineness of the soil, and asserted that

such vegetation in the United States.

except the coast belt, is nearly coinci-

seeds has been mainly done through

the agency of water, and that the

spread of forest growths without this

natural or some artificial aid would be

very slow. He thinks that our treeless

areas have never been overflowed by

running streams since they became dry

land, and, consequently, they have

never been sown with a forest seed.

Wherever the water of running streams

has spread seeds have been carried and

Prof. S. E. Tillman says between the

ds of the Appalachians on the

this view these regions have always that the nature of the soil and fires have been secondary and not the principal agents in causing the condition. The explanation proposed seems to have a substantial basis, and is deserving a place among those which have preceded it.

Sweet and Irish Potatoes. Sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes should be dug as soon as ripe, says Southern Planter. Do not let the crops remain in the ground until the tops are all killed by the frost. The roots are very apt to deteriorate after the tops are frosted, and are more difficult to harvest clean and dry, as they should be to keep well. After frost the weather is apt to be broken and showery, and the work of digging and housing or pieing to be delayed. Do not store them in too great quantities in one pie or house, as they are certain to heat and spoil. Fifty or sixty bushels are quite sufficient to put in one lot. Carefully sort them before storing, and take out all damaged or slightly decayed roots. These, if left in, will soon rot and infeet the whole heap. Store them on high, dry ground, if not put into a root house, and cover with straw and allow them to sweat before covering with soil. After the sweating is over, cover with dry straw to the depth of six inches, and beat the soil solid. This will keep the pie at an equable temperature and preserve the roots. If stored in a house it should be well ven tilated to allow the moisture which will arise from the sweating of the stored roots to pass off, and then after this is over the house should be closed and kept at an even temperature during the winter. This temperature should not be over 50 degrees nor below 40. Under these conditions the roots will remain firm and sound and will not sprout. The English Hog.
The illustration in connection with

this article shows the old English hog, after he had been improved by generations of selection and breeding. He is hardly to be compared to the hog of the present day, but is a very great improvement over the wild boar, illusof his soil for the first twelve inches in trated two weeks ago, and also when

Housekeepers frequently wonder why it is that they cannot make bacuit and cake that are light and palatable and that taste as delicious as the biscuit and cake made by their mother and grandmothers, the delightful memory of which even to this day creates a sensation of pleasure to the palate. The trouble arises from the highly adulterated state of the marials they have to work with.

ticularly the cream-of-tartar and soda used to raise or leaven the food Cream-of-tartar and soda that are now procurable for domestic purposes con-tain large quantities of lime, earth alum and other adulterants, frequently from 5 to 25 per cent, and consequently vary so much in strength that no per vary so much in strength that no per-son can tell the exact quantity to use, or properly combine them, to insure perfect results. From using too much or too little, or because of the adulterants in them, bitter, salt, yellow or heavy biscuits or cakes are frequently made. These adulterants are also injurious to health. All this trouble may be avoided by All this trouble may be avoided by the use of the popular Royal Baking Powder. Where this preparation is employed in the place of cream-of-tartar and soda, its perfect leavening power always insures light, flaky, digestable tiscuit, cakes and pastry, that are perfectly wholesome and free from the impurities invariably present when the old raising preparations are employed. employed.

The Royal Baking Powder, we are informed by the most reliable scientists, is perfectly pure, being made from highly refined ingredients, care fully tested, and so exactly propor-tioned and combined that it never fails to produce the best and uniform re-sults. An additional advantage in its employment comes from the fact that

Perfection in Cake Making.

digestion or any unpleasant results, while being equally sweet, moist and grateful to the palate when cold. A Curious Coincidence.

bread or other food made with it may

be eaten while hot without fear of in-

Not so long since a stoway was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National line of steamers. He had concealed himself before the steamer left Liverpool and died of suffocation Curiously enough, in his pocket was found a novel entitled "Doomed on the Deep."—Chicago Times.

Good resolutions kept actively in practice are longest preserved



apon my husband to let me try it. I got one bot-lle and it did me so much rood that I kept using it until I had taken bottles, and now I am entirely cured. Louisa Matlock, Bonita, Texas.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 250





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PENSION JOHN W. MORRES Successfully Prosecutes Claims Late Principal Examiner U.S. Persion Burst 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, arrysis

WALL STREET

CONSUMPTION

compared to the Irish pig, shown last week. This better type was brought about by crossing the wild boar on a Chinese sow. It will be noticed that the legs are much shorter, and the meat portions well developed. An early writer says: "It will weigh more in proportion to size than a wild boar, and is withal a better animal in all the pig points." The descendants of this old breed are now seen principally in the western counties of England, where hogs of immense size are still raised, but greatly improved, when compared with their ancestry, all of the points of the improved English hog being much finer, the carcass thicker, and the propensity to fatten greatly increased. The breed is exceedingly prolific, the sows, which are excellent nurses, often having from twelve to eighteen pigs in one litter. It is supposed that the Berkshire and Hampshire came originally from this stock, but by some early cross obtained their

THE ENGLISH HOG.

Castor Beans on Irrigated Lands. In a query to Irrigation Age, answered by W. C. Fitzsimmons, are given some points on the profitable culture of the castor bean between orchard rows. The result shows that the bean has not been so profitable where grown extensively as might seem it would have been. During a course of years the average gross receipts in southeastern Kansas were only \$25 to \$35 per acre. And as a crop to be grown while trees are maturing for bearing it does not compare with root crops, especially pota-

present characteristics.

dent with the glacial gravel. The FRUIT PRODUCTION. - Much more food most commonly advanced and the most popularly accepted view is that the can be grown on an acre devoted to great fires, which at intervals sweep fruit than can be produced with any over the regions, have destroyed and kind of grain. Fruit growing also prokept down the tree growth. The fact vides a greater amount of work and rethat trees grow and flourish both on quires a larger number of helpers. To the plains and prairies, when planted the extent that fruit growing is substiand protected, renders the first two tuted for grain growing there will theories unsatisfactory, and it would naturally be an increase of country and seem that if forest or other fires desfarming population. This is what troyed and then prevented forest most needed to make land valuable. The growing of grain makes growths that they would also obliterate the grass. Then, too, it is known that the land poorer, especially where the such fires do not kill the roots of trees, grain is sold. Where fruit is grown but only the growth above ground. the chief loss to the soil is in the min-Mr. J. W. Redway has recently, in eral elements, and the sale of the fruit the London Geographical Journal, brings money to purchase these. Selloffered a new explanation for the ing grain never returns enough to reabsence of trees. He thinks that the store the fertility expended in growing earrying and distributing of forest

CHINESE WATER VEGETABLES. - In China many of the shallow pools have their bottoms planted with edible lilles, lotus, water chestnuts, water spinach and other vegetables which thrive in marshy lands. These grow rapidly, and in the warmer sections produce more than one crop each year. It might be wise to try some of these water vegetables in this country, as they will furnish a greater variety of forests have appeared. According to food than already exists here,