PLIGHT OF THE LOUISIANA SUCAR PLANTERS.

Betrayed Through the Stupidity of Their Own Representatives-The Gold Reserve Bugaboo-A National Extravagance-Nice Reform.

Euln in Louislann.

The impending collapse of the sugar industry of Louisiana is one of the most singular results of the incompetency of Democratic tariff-makers. year ago the planters were ordering new plants for their factories, enterinto contracts for deliveries of cane in the grinding season, and counting with confidence upon the payment of bounties under existlaws. The bounty law was repealed in August, they have been making sugar at a loss during the last two months, and with \$12,000,000 withheld which they expected to receive from the government, they cannot pay their debts and are on the verge of bankruptcy. That is their situation as it is described in one of the most striking letters of the Southern series written by our staff corre-The Louisiana planters take the

ground that the government has vioated a contract. Under the Mc-Kinley law it was pledged to pay a sugar bounty of two cents a pound for fifteen years. With that contract in force the planters invested \$50,-000,000 in new machinery and factories and in improving their estates, and they made all their arrangements for the season of 1894. When the season was half over, the bounty law was repealed, and they were abandoned to the mercies of their creditors. They assert that there has been a gross breach of public faith. and that, entirely apart from political considerations or economic theories, they have an equitable claim upon congress for the payment of last year's bounty as a matter of common

What renders the plight of these Southern planters more humiliating is the consciousness that they have been betrayed through the stupidity and folly of representatives of their own state. The Louisiana senators were in a position to dictate terms to the Democratic majority, says the New York Tribune, yet did not know how to make use of their power and to protect the interests of the state. A Republican congress in repealing the revenue sugar duties had not destroyed this Southern industry, but had opened a new career of prosperity for it under the bounty system. Democratic tariff-makers were as merciless and destructive to Louisiana planters as a Republican congress had peen generous and magnanimous. They abrogated the system under They which the industry was making extra-ordinary progress, and they did this so unexpectedly and wantonly that the planters, who had invested their \$50,000,000 in betterments of all kinds, are now at the mercy of their creditors. The two Louisiana senators, after alternately dickering with the refiners' trust and pleading their devotion to the Democratic cause of tariff reform, finally allowed the Gor-man bill to be efacted with the sugar schedule arranged so as to menace the planters of their state with ruin and bankruptcy. Senators Caffery and Blanchard have a long account to settle with their indignant home constituency.

What Will Be the Effect.

There is no reason why there should be an immediate panic even if the last dollar of gold bullion should disappear from the treasury vaults. If a panic should come it will be of the gold ring's making and solely for their own profit. And Cleveland himself is their chief instrument in preparing the way for it.

But the banks which depend upon the commercial interests of the country for their business are in good condition. The large merchants are in a better condition than ever before. Business interests of all kinds have been sailing close to the shore ever since the Cleveland panic of 1893 and the credit line has been well guarded. It is altogether probable that the coming of a premium on gold would

be followed by a sharp increase of prices of all commodities and possibly a stimulus to business that would be far from panicky in its general effects.

It is predicted on the other hand that there would be a home rush of foreign securities for liquidation that would overtax the banks and bring no end of distress. That is a calamity

American securities are as sound and strong as any in the world. They are even the best in the world. If the country should go to a silver tasis to morrow every dollar due on these securities would be paid according to contract. The financial world

cry without warrant. It is nonsense

knows this. There is no danger of repudiation and no thought of it. Nobody on either side the ocean has The chances are that when those

who conspired to bring about the present condition of the treasury find that they cannot work the scheme they have in hand, they will be able to see that the financial skies are not nearly as black as they were painted. They will discover that there might be worse calamities than the passing of the country to a temporary silver basis.--Kansas City Journal.

Gresham's Masterly Curves.

A Missouri man, who does not bedeve in the possibility of throwing a received ball," offers a prize to any ball tosser who will stand in line with two stakes and throw a bull so that it sial pass on one side of on the other side of ever it may be with there is reason

row of diplomatic pins and throw crooked enough to miss every one on both sides at once. His curve is marvelous. - Cincinnati Times-Star.

A National Extravagance.

Of course the house committee decides that, "after a survey of our coasts," more war vessels must be built. Always expenditure. Always more and more furnishing for an event that will come, if it ever does come, only because our preparations have invited it. Talk about lavish pension expenditures. Talk about protesting against a standing army. Talk about river and harbor improvements as consuming the public substance. In all our history there has been no more criminal waste of public money than this continuous strengthening of a navy already strong enough for every legitimate We think with pity of the peoples of Europe, who are groaning beneath the weight of military estab-lishments which they detest but find themselves unable to diminish. We are approaching a similar fate. Year after year we must add new cruisers and battleships. Millions must be piled on millions to pay for them. The annual appropriation must be swelled by other millions to maintain the men to man them. And why? Because, "we must be in a position such that no foreign nation will dare offer us an insult." We must have a We must have a navy to "protect" us.

How were we protected in all the years when we had not a warship of the first rank on any sea, and when our ports were open to any hostile fleet that might have chosen to attack our defenseless coasts? Were we stripped of our wealth and commerce? Was our security invaded, our great seaports put under forced contribution? On the contrary there never was a period in our history when the assurance of peace was more pro-found, and when the other nations dreamt less of disturbing it. If ever this nation is drawn into a foreign war, it will be because of a great, idle, useless navy, browsing around in other waters and hunting a chance to pick a quarrel. To this end we are to spend and spend and never cease. We have now a navy more than ample for offense or defense, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. But we are to spend \$12,000,000 immediately for more battleships; and this is the measure of a time of profound depression and When will the people pass poverty. the word to their representatives to stop this sort of thing?

What Needless Expense!

The staunch Long Island schooner, the Donna T. Briggs, has been char-tered to carry shells for President Cleveland from Cambridge, Md., to Gray Gables, where they will be used in making shell roads on the president's place, and the question arises, Why did Mr. Cleveland do it? Why charter a private vessel to carry shells for him, and appropriate a gov ernment lighthouse tender to freight his own sacred person? If Mr. Cleveland has the right to employ the Maple, the Violet, the John Rogers or any other government vessel in his duck-hunting excursions or his personal trips to and from Gray Gables, he has a right to use either or all of these vessels in carrying shells for his private walks and roads. The wonder is that he has not done so, and it may still be his intention to make the government shell out for the expense. -New York Advertiser.

tuny Condition of Cleveland's Wards. tained that one-sixth of all the men employed in the iron industry are still out of work. The basis of its computation is the output for a very recent period. The test is a fair one. Little, if any, overtime is now being worked at the great iron plants. There is an occasional spurt here and there, but it does not last long. Short hours are more frequently the rule. We mention the fact almost two years after the inauguration of the Cleveland administration, because the iron industry was among those which a tariff reform party promised to put into the condition of the traditional green bay tree. - Philadelphia In-

Partly True

Tillman's assertion that the words 'Democrat" and "Republican" have become a stench in the people's nostrils is true only as to the word "Democrat." The November returns show that they regard "Republican" as a bouquet of violets, sweet-williams and honey-suckles.

No Longer Democratic.

It is a curious, but indisputable fact that Texas is no longer a Demoeratic state, strictly speaking. That is to say, the official returns of the last election show that there were not so many votes cast for the Democratic ticket as were cast for other tickets by about 6,000.

"is Adopted Grandad's Hat.

While the mugwumps observe with satisfaction that Mr. Cleveland can't button Andrew Jackson's mantle at the throat, they are unable to blind themselves to the fact that he has to stuff a good deal of newspaper under the band of Andrew Jackson's hat .-Detroit Tribune.

Nice Reform.

Every Democratic measure looking to a reform of the currency has been an attack upon the national credit, and has set back what little tide was flowing in the direction of a business revival.-New York Advertiser.

The Weaning's the Same.

The medical experts would probanocrats so far as financial issues concerned but the country prefers land on the same farm not subsoiled.

Now we will compare the results on land or the same farm not subsoiled.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,

SECOND ONLY IN IMPORTANCE TO IRRIGATION.

The Benefits of Subsoiling as Set Forth by the Experience of Youngers & Co., Proprietors of the Geneva Nurserles-Their Methods of Operation-A Plain Statement from the Commencement of Experiments Eight Years Ago.

Benefits of Subsoiling.

In answer to numerous inquiries in egard to our method of subsoiling we will endeavor to present a plain statement from the commencement of our experiments as conducted during the past eight years at Geneva, Nebraska. In the spring of 1887 we commenced on our nursery grounds to prepare the ground for planting in the ordinary manner. We plowed the ground about eight inches deep and planted our nursery stock, among which was a quantity of seedlings which were dug the same fall. In order to get the proper length of root to successfully transplant the seedlings it became necessary to get under them much deeper than the ground had been plowed, which was accomplished by using a seedling digger set to run nearly sixteen inches deep. It required six horses to do the work and the ground was stirred up as it had never been before. The next season this field was planted to corn and the yield was nearly 70 bushels per acre, while land plowed in the ordinary way yielded only 35 bushels. This led us to experiment in preparing the soil, our motto being: "Plow deep and thoroughly prepare the soil before planting."

Each succeeding year gave us good results by deep stirring, though we did not attain the full measure of succes in our experiments until we began to use a plow to subsoil the entire ground. In the fall of 1891 we purchased a Mapes subsoil plow with which we succeeded in gettting down to the depth of six-teen inches below the surface. Our method is to first plow eight inches deep with an ordinary 14-inch stirring plow which is followed by the subsoil low running in the same furrow loosening the soil to the depth of eight inches more but not throwing it to the surface. This gives us a reservoir six-teen inches in depth to catch and retain all the moisture that falls, and we are convinced that during the twenty-three years we have resided in Filmore county there has never been a season when the rain-fall was not sufficient to fill this reservoir with water before the growing season commenced.

We have been asked the following questions by correspondents: Q.-When do you subsoil-fall or spring?

A.—We have subsoiled both in spring

and fall with equally good results. Q.—How many horses do you use?

A.—We use three horses on each plow, though two good horses will do

Q.—What kind of a plow do you use? A.—The Mapes subsoil plow, manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Cost of plow, \$14.00.
Q.—What is the nature of your soil? A.—See analyses of the soil, and let-ter of Prof. Whitney appended hereto. Q.—Is your land upland or bottom? A .- It is upland prairie, the depth to

water being 114 feet. Q.-What is the cost per acre of

plowing by your method?

A.—As the subsoil plow is drawn by a separate team and follows in the same furrow behind the stirring plow, it simply amounts to one extra plowing.
Q.—What is your method of cultiva-

tion?

A .- Our method is first to harrow each evening all the land plowed dur-ing the day. This breaks up the clods ome hardened. vents the soil from drying out by evap oration. Before planting we again harrow and pulverize the surface with a "float" We are then ready for plant-

If we plant to small grain we drill east and west, leaving the surface just as the drill leaves it. As the prevailas the drill leaves it. As the prevail-ing winds are from the north and south. the surface being made rough east and west helps to protect the grain and prevent blowing out.

If we plant to corn our method is to

plant about three or four inches deep, follow the planter with the harrow and give surface cultivation, running the cultivator teeth just enough to destroy the weeds and break up the surface of the soil. We endeavor to cultivate the corn just as soon after each rain as the condition of the ground will permit. If the rain be a heavy one and the soil is firmly packed it is of the utmost importance that the crust be broken as soon as possible in order to retain the moisture in the soil, the loose surface soil acting as a mulch to prevent evaporation.

During the past exceedingly dry see son, our nursery stock-particularly one field containing 800,000 apple trees
—was cultivated once a week. We used a spring tooth cultivator merely stirring the surface, and as a result of this method of cultivation there was no time during the entire season when the earth would not ball in the hand under slight pressure at a depth of three inches below the surface. This condi-tion was brought about by having a deep subsoil reservoir to store up the surplus moisture which fell during the early part of the season, and retained by frequently stirring the surface to prevent evaporation.

We find that it is not necessary to

subsoil each season, but that once in three years will answer all practical purposes. If a field is subsoiled and planted to corn the first, or first and second year, then followed by wheat or oats, the results will be satis factory, though a slight falling off will be noticed in the third crop after subsoiling, 1For instance. A field that was subsoiled in the fall of 1891 and cropped to corn seasons of and '93, was planted to oats in the spring of '94 and produced a yield of 39% bushels per acre; while on another portion of the same field which had been subsoiled in the fall of '92 and raised a crop of corn the season of '93, the yield of oats was 44½ bushels per acre, showing a difference of 5 bushel per acre in favor of the land which had

and planted to corn in the fall of 1893, yielded 75 bushels per acre; while corn on land not subsoiled, but otherwise treated in identically the same manner, yielded but 36 bushels per acre. Land subsolled and planted to potatoes in the spring of 1893 yielded 125 bushels per acre, while the potato crop on land not subsoiled was practically a failure. This season (1894) the yield of potatoes on subsoiled land was 96 bushels per acre. The potatoes were planted on the 18th of May, and on June 23 we had the last heavy rain of the season. From June 25 to August 16 we had 49-100 inch of rainfall, less than 1/4 inch in

fifty-four days, and still we raised a fair crop of potatoes. Rye on subsoiled land yielded 30% bushels per acre; on land not subsoiled 2% bushels. Oats sown on land which had raised one crop of corn since subsoiling yielded 44% bushels per acre, on land which had raised two crops of corn since sub soiling, 3934 bushels per acre; on land not subsoiled, 17 bushels per acre. The corn on subsoiled land this sea-

son was, by an error, planted too thick. The planter had been used to drill corn for fodder, and when we commenced to plant the field corn the plates were not changed. This error caused us the loss of a corn crop this season, there being as many as five to seven stalks in each hill. The corn stood the drouth and hot winds without injury to the tassels, and wherever by accident it was thin-ned out the ears were well filled and matured, and we have not the slightest doubt but that with proper planting and good cultivation, we can raise a crop of corn with no more moisture than we had this season of 1894. Just north of this field of subsoiled

corn, we had a piece of corn on land not subsoiled. The two pieces were planted from the same seed, on the same day, with the same planter, and received exactly the same after cultivation, there being nothing but a drive way between the two pieces. The dif-ference in these two fields was very marked. The corn on subsoiled land made a vigorous, healthy growth, the stalks were large and tall, there was an abundance of pollen up until the fifteenth of August, notwithstanding the fact of its having been planted entirely too thick, yielded a little over 15 bushels of sound corn per acre. On the land not subsoiled the stalks were not more than two-thirds as tall, were much smaller in diameter, the tassels were completely withered by the hot winds of July 28, and there was not a peck of corn on the entire field. We are convinced from these facts that if there is a fair amount of moisture in the soil, hot winds are not necessarily fatal to a crop of corn.

One of our neighbors, Mr. J. H. Heath, living a short distance from Geneva, succeeded in raising the best field of corn in this neighborhood. method is to use a lister with a subsoil attachment. He runs the lister ten inches deep, the subsoil attachment loosening the soil three or four inches below that. He believes in thorough cultivation, and this season his corn averaged 20 bushels ber acre.

We append both the chemical and mechanical analysis of the soil, together with a letter from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, also weather report from the government station at this point. Respectfully,

Youngers & Co. VIEWS OF SECRETARY MORTON.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AG-SICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1894.—
Hon A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear
Sir: This department recently received
from the firm of Younger & Co., Geneva, Neb., a sample of the surface soil and corresponding subsoil which is supposed to represent a large amount of soil in that section of Nebraska. These samples were subjected to mechanical analysis in the divisions of agricultural soils. The result of this analysis are so exceedingly interesting that I beg to call yor attention to them and to ask you to present them to the irrigation convention about to assemble in your state at Lincoln. I enclose you herewith a copy of

division of agricultural soils and also a tabulated statement of the analysis. accompanied by specimens of the dif-frent ingredients contained in the samples, arranged so as to make an interesting object lesson of the result. Experience has shown that this soil

is very refractory and very diffi-cult to improve. In dry seasons it produces almost nothing. It has also been ascertained by experience that this soil is greatly benefitted by subsoiling and thorough cultivation. The question to be answered by the analysis was, therefore: Does the subsoil contain anything which enriches the surface soil when it is brought up, or is the improvement resulting from subsoiling and cultivation due entirely to the loosening of the soil? The analysis shows that the latter is the true explanation.

A chemical analysis of the samples is being made and will be reported to you later, but sufficient has been done to show that there has been no considerable amount of lime or other chemi-cal substance in the subsoil to explain the favorable results of subsoiling. These favorable results must, therefore, be wholly due to the loosening and opening up of an otherwise imper-

This soil and subsoil are both con posed almost wholy of very fine sand, silt and clay. There is also a large amount of organic matter containing considerable nitrogen. Cultivated in the ordinary manner, a soil of this character remains impervious to water and air, and therefore very subject to drouth, and although it contains many elements of fertility, these cannot be come readily available.

WHY NOT SUBSOIL? The practical suggestions which wish to submit to our friends is: not subsoil and cultivate more thoroughly? Instead of digging ditches let us first try subsoiling as a means of catching and holding the water that

nature supplies us on the spot.

The success that Messrs. Younger & Co. have attained by subsoiling their land, as now explained by this mechanical analysis, suggests that this is the possible solution of the question that the irrigation convention is called upon to solve. My proposition, therefore, is, instead of digging ditches, subsoil and

cultivate thoroughly-I remain, with warm personal re-gards and best wishes for the success of the convention of irrigationists at

Lincoln, very truly yours,

J. Sperling Morton,

Washington, D. C. August 30, 1894.— Hon. Chas. W. Dabney, jr., Assistant Secretary.—Sir: I submit herewith the result of the analysis of the samples of of soil and subsoil from Younger & Co., Geneva, Neb., transmitted by you to this division for examination.

The analyses show a remarkable similarity between the two soils, indicat-ing that the subsoil is practically as rich in plant food as the soil itself. The soil in its constitution is remarkably similar to the typical blue grass soils of Kentucky. Its great fertility depends largely upon the high content of potash which it holds and on its content of humus.

There is no basis for the idea which is entertained by the owners of the soil that the subsoil is of a m-rly na-ture. It contains rather a low percentage of lime carbonate. Its fertilizing value as indicated above, and which has been noticed by the people in the vicinity, depends upon the abundance of the plant food elements already Respectfully,
H. W. WILEY,
Chief of Division.

DRESS SUITS TO RENT.

Facts About the Business, the Price and the Men Who Hire Them.

More men than ever buy dress suits nowadays, and more dress suits are hired also. There are in New York probably fifty or sixty places where dress suits can be hired, says the Sun of that city. The cost varies from fifty cents to \$3 a night, depending on localities and the character of the suit. The wearers of hired dress suits include guests in hotels and visitors in the city who have unexpectedly found need of a dress suit. Dress suits are sent daily in the season from this city to Brooklyn and Long island, Hoboken, Jersey City and Staten island, and frequently to places further away.

There is one establishment whose

sole business is renting dress suits. Generally the business is carried on in connection with some other trade. Some men hire a dress suit once a season, others two or three times, and others again hire them season after season, thus avoiding the trouble of keeping dress suits of their own in order. At the establishment devoted exclusively to the business there are kept in stock from 250 to 350 suits. suits are of good quality and fashionably cut. The charges run from \$2 to \$3 dollars. The latter price might be charged for a suit that had never been worn. A party of a dozen or fifteen men hiring together would get them at \$1.50 each. Sometimes entire clubs, perhaps fifty or sixty men, hire suits for a ball or reception. In such cases they get them at perhaps \$1 a suit. When strangers want to hire dress suits a depoite is sometimes required, usually \$20 or \$25.

The ordinary life of a dress suit is about two years. After that it is let at a lower price, perhaps \$1.50, to be worn in amateur minstrel entertainments, or for uses entailing harder wear than it would be likely to get in ordinary social service. In their final estate the coats are sold to waiters for \$2.50 or \$3. Such coats may be in good order, and not much worn but not in the current style.

Of course winter is the best season for this business, but there is something doing the year round. It is not unusual for men going away over Sunday to hire dress suits to take away with them. The best months of the year are January and February; the greatest demand of all comes on the nights of the great public balls.

If the Earth Were Divided. The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of a partition, might be set down as land surface of the globe contains, as nearly as possible \$3,600,000,00 acres, which, divided among the 1,500,000,-000 inhabitants which the world contains, according to the latest estimates. would give each of them the abovenamed quantity. Taking the entire population of the world there are nearly twenty-nine inhabitants to every square mile. The following figures show the number of persons (omitting fractions) to the square mile in the various divisions of the globe: Europe eighty-eight; Asia, forty-six; Africa, eighteen; North America, nine; South America, four; oceanic and pol-

ar regions, two.—Brooklyn Eagle. The Difficulty.

Dramatic Author - Mr. Manager, may I venture to ask whether my three-act play has been accepted?

Manager-Well, you see, the three members of the reading committee have gone through it, and they have come to the conclusion that one act will have to be struck out. Author-Oh! there is no difficulty

about that; it is not so bad after all. Manager-No, but unfortunately each of the members wants to strike out a different act!

High Peaks of Two Mountain Ranges In the whole range of the Alps there are but two peaks which measure more than 15,000 feet in height, and only six or seven that go above 14,000. In the Himalaya range, however, there are thousands of titanic cloudtitanie cloudpiercing peaks—ranging from 29.000 feet downward. In the limited portion of that great range with which the English geographers are familiar there are 1,100 measured peaks which will exceed 20,000 feet in height, and not less than 3,000 separate peaks which are taller than the giant of the Alps.

Only Until Death. A man in Australia had a new and

brilliant idea not long ago in regard to the interpretation of the clause in his marriage vows. "Till death do us part." His wife died, luckily for her, as the following facts demonstrate, and since he was bound only till death to his wife, the husband refused to pay her funeral expenses. The court promptly decided that a husband's duty only ceased when the undertake er's bill was paid.

Hood's Made Me Stre

mend Hood's Sars



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Hood's saration Cure ne feel strong again." Mrs. Marr M. Sn

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