

GRAND OLD PARTY.

THE REPUBLICAN THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

The Only One That Can Manage the Nation's Finances—International Arbitration—Free Wool an Important Factor in the Ruin of Cotton.

The Only National Party.

Talking about politics the other day a Virginia Democrat had this to say, among other things: "I am a Democrat, but I hope that we shall have a Republican president and congress two years hence. We business men have to admit that the Republican party is the only one that can manage the finances of the country successfully. That explains why so many of us want to see your party restored to power. Democracy has made a signal failure of financial administration."

Yet he added: "I cannot be a Republican until the nigger question is settled." This is a striking example of prejudice eclipsing principle, of a distorted and morbid phantasm driving men against their honest convictions. But this statement of the Southern Democrat is none the less significant of the weakness of Democracy. It shows that nothing but prejudice holds the party together. The Southern section is ready to fall to pieces as soon as "the nigger question" is settled. Events are rapidly working out the solution of that problem by infusing into the campaigns in Southern states issues which divide the whites on local affairs and also divide the colored vote. "The nigger question" did not cut much of a figure in the North Carolina election last November, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. It did not visibly enter into West Virginia politics. In Tennessee it was largely eliminated, and to a less extent in Alabama and Louisiana. There seems good reason for believing that another year, or two will so far diminish the importance of this local issue, as compared with the necessity, recognized by this Virginia Democrat, for restoring the Republican party to power in national affairs, that the "solid South" broken in several places last year, will dissolve, most of the states becoming Republican on the platform of protection and sound finance, making the triumphant Republican party the only real national party in America.

International Arbitration.

The subject of international arbitration is the one that may well engage the attention of European powers, but America has nothing to gain by becoming a party to the proposed agreement. The principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes was inaugurated by the United States, and there is no question that future disputes not involving long settled policies would be adjusted in the same way. With European affairs American governments have nothing to do.

The United States in particular has ever held aloof from complications of all sorts involving the interests of the countries of the old world. It has long since given notice to the world that it will suffer no encroachments by the nations of the old world on this side. This policy has become a feature of American independence that is held dear by all our people. To retreat from the position at this time would be an injustice to liberty loving people who hold no claim whatever upon the fatherlands, principalities or powers beyond the seas. We simply ask to be let alone in the enjoyment of our rights and privileges within the boundaries of our own land.

The United States has nothing whatever to gain by becoming involved in a binding agreement to a joint protectorate of the old world. So far as affairs of this side are concerned it would be but a submission of American interests to the control of the European countries. The present administration at Washington has shown itself to be sufficiently un-American to give encouragement to the scheme brought to our shores with a parliamentary indorsement, but the people will have something to say before it will be possible to commit the country to it.

It is not a political question, nor is it likely to be made the subject of partisan contest. We can bid the powers mainly concerned in the proposition God speed in the success of their efforts at home, but further than that Americans should not go.—Kansas City Journal.

Another Whirl in 1896.

"I go to find Bissell, with whom I shall go to drink the health of the newly married." So wrote Grover Cleveland to William Sumner Wyse. That was when Mr. Cleveland was sheriff of Erie county and Bissell was one of his saloon cronies. Now Mr. Cleveland is president, Mr. Bissell is in his cabinet and Mr. Wyse is in the divorce court. The whirligig of time keeps a whirling.—New York Advertiser.

To Be Followed by Vigorous Voting.

Scores of people who approve the president's plan of saddling an enormous bonded indebtedness upon the country in time of peace are sending him telegrams and letters. The millions who do not approve of it are sending no messages, but they are doing a large amount of vigorous thinking.

It Still Lives.

It is no small satisfaction to learn on the authority of the American consul at Cardiff, Wales, that the tin plate industry in the United States, warmed into life by the McKinley tariff, still lives and bids fair to flourish. This information is all the more agreeable for the reason that, from

the passage of the tariff of 1890 down to the campaign of 1892, the tin plate manufacturer never ceased to declare that the industry never had existed in the country, did not then exist in a commercial sense, and never could exist.

Wool, Cotton, and Sugar.

A conviction that the removal of the wool tariff and of the bounty on sugar has been potent factors in producing the ruinous decline in the price of cotton has grown quite strong among reflecting men in the South. Before the flood of cheap foreign wool was turned loose by the passage of the Wilson bill, a vast amount of cotton was manufactured into underclothing, and found ready sale among the working people. A large amount of it was also made into a cheap grade of working garments, either alone or mixed with cheap wool. Now these garments are being made to a great extent of cheap wool alone, and the cotton is not wanted. This has a serious effect on the great agricultural industry of the South, and the Southerners who thought they were getting a fine little revenge on the North by taking off the protection on wool are now paying dearly for their fun. The sugar bounty had begun to stimulate the raising of cane on land previously devoted to cotton, and the overproduction of the latter was thereby greatly checked. The repeal of the bounty caused the land to revert to cotton raising, and the consequence is an increase in the crop of the latter amounting to more than a million bales. Thus the two features of the Wilson law cut off a tremendous demand for cotton, and at the same time greatly increased the product. It may be alleged that there is a compensation for this in giving the poor people of the North woolen garments instead of cotton ones. But when the quality of the wool and the garments that are made of it is considered there is nothing gained. Good cotton garments are better than the miserable trash made from the cheap wool, being fully as warm and a great deal more durable, and the working people who buy and wear the latter will gain nothing by the change.—Detroit Tribune.

John L. Stevens.

Now that ex-minister to Hawaii John L. Stevens is dead let it be remembered to his everlasting credit that he never hauled down the stars and stripes or gave an order to any one to perform that act. And let it also be remembered in justice to him and to his posterity that the hauling down of our flag at Honolulu excited his contempt and anger, and that he placed himself on record to that effect. In future years, when Hawaii is a part of the United States, and the inhabitants thereof are slowly but surely learning the arts and customs of civilization, Mr. Stevens' efforts to bring about that result will be remembered with more gratitude than is felt for them in these cuckoo times. Peace to his patriotic ashes.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Another Tariff Lesson.

There are about 18,000,000 dozen of eggs handled in the United States. A tax of three cents a dozen is levied on those imported from Canada. The freight from that dominion to New York is \$60 a car, while from the West it runs to about \$130. Canada will keep on selling us eggs.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

No Democrats to Read Out.

The Washington Post reads Mr. McKinley out of the list of presidential possibilities, and the Philadelphia Times does the same service for Mr. Reed. If some mugwump or Democratic organ will now cast Mr. Harrison the labors of the next Republican convention will be much simplified.

Refusing to Be Saved.

Senator Puffer, of course, feels sorry for the government, but as long as it professes to founder desperately and helplessly, instead of coming to the fountainhead of financial wisdom for relief, he is forced to the conviction that it deserves its fate.—Kansas City Journal.

Or a Texas Ranch.

It has been suggested that every man should keep a small-sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends, but it would be necessary to buy an old-time plantation before that could be done with the Fifty-third congress.

A Remarkable Coincidence.

The story that the California climate agrees with Mrs. Lease is capable of two constructions. It may mean that the climate is willing to do anything to avoid trouble, or it may mean simply a remarkable coincidence.

When Tom Reed Carries It.

Referring to his own smooth-pated portraits ex-speaker Reed says: "It is impossible to get any expression into a bald head." It is easy to get striking expressions out of it, though, when Tom Reed happens to be carrying it.

Mr. Hill's Great Secret.

Senator Hill says he thoroughly despises men who seek political prominence without purpose to do something for the public good. Senator Hill's good purpose is unfortunately still a profound secret.

Too Much Clover.

The proposition to increase the term of the president to eight years is inopportune. That is more clover than anybody would care for at this time.

One of the curiosities of the Stink ing-water canyon, Wyoming, is the alum water cave. The cave appears to be an extinct geyser, and is about fifteen feet across and easily accessible. The alum is along the sides and about six feet in thickness.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Care and Management of Poultry. (Condensed from Farmers' Review stenographic Report.)

At the Champaign County, (Ill.) Farmers' institute, D. P. McCracken made some interesting remarks on the care and management of poultry. In substance he said: The care and management of every kind of stock is largely a bugbear unless the man that undertakes them has a love for the business. For instance, my father says that no chicken is worth more than 25 cents, but we find him paying \$10 for a parrot, \$25 for a pup, and \$300 for a driving horse. What I am getting at is that a man must have some love for a hen if he would keep poultry. I have seen a woman go out of doors in winter, call a flock of poultry from the trees, fences and like places, and feed them enough table scraps to make them lay eggs, were they housed as well as the farm wagon. I raised 1,000 birds in 1888, using sixty-four hens, and sold them for 40 cents per chick on the market. The entire cost of those chicks to me was 16 cents each, delivered on the market.

Q.—What objection is there to the poultry going to the corn crib? I say give them all they will eat and the best.

A.—When I came in you were discussing feeding steers, and the drift of the talk was that animals had to be fed for a purpose. When we want to raise a better fowl for the table we should feed her corn, but not if we want to get eggs.

Mr. Swigert—I feed my cattle near the house, and my hens go to the feed trough and get all they want. As a result we have the fattest hens and the fewest eggs in the county.

Q.—Have you had any experience with incubators?

A.—I have had a little experience, but not much. I bought one and ran it for three years and got 45 per cent in chickens hatched. We did not handle it very well. Some of my neighbors have raised as high as 90 per cent, but they lost a good many after they were hatched.

J. C. Ware—Poultry has been one of my hobbies for a good many years, not only for profit, but for enjoyment. We as farmers hardly realize the importance of the poultry question. We sometimes find that we have fed our steers all winter and lost money, while our wives have fed a few dozen hens and come out ahead. The poultry business is far greater than we have any idea of. When Ohio was the third pork producing state in the Union, her poultry brought more money than her pork. Any farmer's wife that admires any one breed, should select that breed and keep only that. There will then be a uniformity in the flock that can be got in no other way. A good flock of any breed will add as much to the appearance of the farm as anything I know of. It is a great mistake not to give the poultry interest the attention it deserves. We do not build such poultry houses as we should have. We ought to build them houses in all ways suitable. It does not pay to have them roosting around the barn, or laying eggs under the barn. Keep them as carefully as you would any other stock and then feed them. I have built three different hen houses in my experience. I am very well satisfied with the present one. I have my roosts over an incline. The droppings fall on this incline and run down into boxes below it. That adds to the capacity of the hen house, for back of that incline is the place for the nests. To keep vermin out I saturate the roosts with kerosene. Mites do not stay on the hens during the day. Some say burn sulphur to keep out lice, but I know that it will not work. I tried it once and will give you my experience. I put a great deal of sulphur in six pots and burned it. I did the work thoroughly, but it did not kill the mites.

A Farmer—I have a recipe for mites. Take half a bushel of lime and slake it. Then mix with it 25 cents' worth of sulphur, and add to that three ounces of carbolic acid. The whole should be allowed to become as dry as dust. Then go into the hen house and throw it around and get out as quick as you can. [This would appear to be a rather dangerous proceeding, as the person doing the work might inhale the dust.—F. R.]

Mr. Ware—I do not think there is anything better than whitewashing the hen house, but generally the work is not done well. I have an easy way of doing the work. I put my whitewash into my sprayer and put it on that way. The work is soon done and the whitewash will go where you can't get it with a brush. If you do it that way once, you will do it again, but when you put it on the old way you are not likely to soon again undertake the job.

Q.—Are your chickens ever troubled with roup?

Mr. McCracken—I have had no trouble with the roup, at least for twelve years, since I stopped dampness and draught.

Q.—What breed of chickens would you recommend?

A.—I have tried twenty-two varieties, and while I don't think the corn crib is the breed, I think that care and management are almost the breed. Light Brahmas are good, for they are rustlers, and while they don't mature so fast as some others, they give good results.

Mr. Ware—I think roup is due to dampness. I set some hens in my cellar, and they died largely from roup. It is a very contagious disease. In order to get winter eggs the birds must be brought to maturity early in the season. The light Brahmas will lay as many eggs as the smaller breeds will, but they do not get to maturity so early.

An Eighty Acre Dairy Farm.

A. X. Hyatt writes as follows to Farm and Dairy:

You ask my opinion as to "How many cows can be profitably kept on an 80-acre farm adapted to dairy purposes?" In this great dairy country it runs from fifteen to twenty-five. Many keeping twenty or more get larger yields and more profit from a cow than those keeping less. The late Hon. Hiram Smith of this county said he should never be satisfied until he kept one good cow for every acre of tillable land. I think he got up to nearly one hundred cows on his 200 acres, but some dry years he bought considerable feed. I have kept ninety-two head, including horses and young cattle, and sold some feed, on my 216 acres. I understand that horses are to be kept to work the eighty acres, and calves raised to replace old, dead or disabled cows. I will tell you how twenty cows were kept on an 80-acre farm, that gave four tons of milk each that netted \$1 a hundred pounds. These cows were dry two months in midwinter. The farm furnished all the feed for the stock except some three tons of oil meal, and old cows, calves, potatoes, hogs, pigs, etc., were sold that brought over six hundred dollars. He planted fifteen acres of pasture and woodland, fifteen of meadow, twenty-five in roots, five in potatoes. He sowed five acres of stout growing oats thick on ground specially prepared, to feed green. He sowed two acres of turnips broadcast (weeds having been nearly annihilated) the last of May, to feed with tops in August and September. He planted five acres of sweet corn and ten of field corn in check rows, and the last of July sowed in turnip seed. He had one half acre of carrots, one and one half acres sugar beets, one acre swedes, two acres mangolds, three acres more of turnips. He cut his oats quite green and took care of it as he would his hay. Straw and stalks were all sweet and under cover. He cut and wet (mixing in sliced roots, oat meal, corn and cob meal, and a little oil meal and salt) most of his feed in winter. He prepared his box of feed some twelve hours before feeding it. The first four weeks his cows were dry they were fed the mixed feed minus the oat and corn meal, but as calving time was approaching grain enough was added to give them a full udder. None were milked before they calved. All had some of the first mess and ate of the placenta if they wished. The calf was generally left with the cow until she had cleaned—from four to eight hours. Salt was never forgotten—and he never forgot that cows dry or nearly dry were not very tender creatures, and that the air of no stable was ever so pure but it was purer outside. He allowed his dry cows to go eighty rods to a spring in the hollow rather than to give them their water in the barn yard. The weather had to be severe for them to stop at the water in the yard. If all herds were like this one, one cow doctor in Wisconsin would be plenty. No garget—no nothing to distress or annoy—in this herd. It is needless to add that he was as much a Christian among his cows and calves as at church or Sunday school. "Do unto others as you would be done by," he believed, and he included even his pigs. But the maximum number of cows that can be profitably kept on an 80-acre farm adapted to dairy purposes is more than twenty or twenty-five, when we become exact and high class farmers. My neighbor, the late Hon. Hiram Smith, declared the time would come when one good cow would be well fed from every acre of land—on our best farms. An official statement from the British parliament tells of a man who had four acres who raised in one year forty-two bushels of wheat, 250 of potatoes and ten of barley, and kept two cows and four pigs. The cows were kept good and nothing bought during the year. They reported that five persons and two cows were sustained on three acres of land. He had one half acre of pasture, one half acre and eight rods in wheat, one quarter acre in oats. The rest was green feed for the cows—cabbages, clover, mangolds, turnips, etc. During the winter he fed roots and straw and they did very well. The committee further stated that thirty cows, five horses, a bull and four calves were fed all summer from a 15-acre pasture of clover. The field was irrigated with liquid manure diluted with water, and each cow gave an income of \$95. Of course the clover was cut and fed. So we see it is difficult to say how many cows can be kept well on an 80-acre farm. If I could be kept along as was Adam or Methuselah, in good shape for business, I would see if I could not yet keep 216 cows on my 216 acres.

FOWLS AT THE BARN.—We can learn a lesson by observing the fowls in the barn and stable. Why do they love the barn? First, a barn is usually warm and comfortable, and next, the hens find plenty of scratching and picking in the refuse hay and hayseed. The same thing can be given them in the hen house. Have it warm and closed at night, but something like an open shed during the day, so that the sun can send his warmth upon them, and provide some chopped hay, or find refuse for them to scratch in, and the result will be that the hens will be more contented, and will not fall to do as well as those that seem to lay at the barn.—Ex.

A Vegetable Manure.

Wisconsin Agriculturist: Here is a formula or a manure that has been successfully used by a New Jersey gardener for vegetables: One thousand pounds cottonseed meal or bone meal, both costing about \$30 a ton; 500 pounds boneblack, costing \$25 a ton, and 500 pounds of murlate of potash, costing \$42 to \$45 a ton. This makes one ton of first-class manure, costing about \$30. This gardener says in American Gardening: "I have had better results from this formula than from \$40 special manures from the manufacturer. I used the above formula on two acres of sweet potatoes last season, making a fine crop of about sixty barrels to the acre. I put 1,200 pounds of the \$30 fertilizer on each acre, costing about \$18 an acre."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

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Miss de Fashion—Yes, indeed. Several persons left the theatre on account of it last night.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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If You Will Cut This Out and send it with 15c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed company, LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free a package of their German Berry seed and their catalogue.

Piagiarism.

"Well, some people have a gall," said Pro Bono Publico.

"What is the trouble?" asked Veritas.

"Here is somebody writing to the papers over my signature."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Coe's Cough Balsam
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I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 30, 1887.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that a man would better be seventy years young than forty years old.

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These three words tell the whole story of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. When the blood is impure it is fertile soil for all kinds of disease germs, and such troubles as scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, grip, and typhoid fever are likely to appear.

Weak nerves indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment. They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt.

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