THE BLACKEST PUBLIC CON-TRACT EVER MADE.

No Defense for the Latest Cleveland Bond Deal-Lincoln on Loans-The Flag Doesn't Flaunt and the Buyer Fails to Buy -A Cruel Deception.

A Black Contract.

Schator Lodge spoke none too strongly when he characterized Mr. Cleveland's recent bond deal with a foreign syndicate as the "blackest public contract ever made by the gov-ernment of the United States." By secretly disposing of the \$62,000,000 thirty-year loan at 1041, when pre-cisely the same class of bonds with only twelve years to run were being quoted at over 110, the administration, the professed champion of national good faith, deliberately dirked the public credit. At the same time it practically robbed the treasury of nearly \$10,000,000, the difference be-tween the sum which the new issue was sold at and that which it would have brought in open market.

It is folly for Senator Hill to attempt to defend such an outrageous transaction, says the New York Advertiser. It cannot be done. The last \$50,000,000 loan was negotiated on a basis of 2.878 per cent, and in his annual report last December Secretary Carlisle asserted that another loan could be floated at 2.50. The price which 4 per cent bonds expiring in 1907 now command shows that this estimate was not wide of the mark. Instead of taking advantage of this favorable sentiment toward our government securities, however, Mr. Cleveland premeditatedly entered into a back stairs bargain with European capitalists on a basis of 31 per cent. He not only made no effort to obtain the best terms possible for the new loan by giving the public an opportumity to bid for it but. evidently conscious of the shamelessness of the deal, he carefully kept the American people, in whose name this debt, was contracted, in entire ignorance of it until the transaction had been closed.

This scandalous piece of underhand favoritism shows that Mr. Cleveland's capacity for blundering is unimpaired. It is needless, however, to dwell upon this fact. The public long ago learned to accept it as a matter to be taken for granted. It is high time, however, for Mr. Cleveland to understand that the American people will not tolerate star chamber methods of government, much less any trifling with the national credit. The financial question is not another Hawaiian muddle, in which to a certain extent he was master of his own actions, but a matter of vital concern to the most important interests of the republic. Mr. Cleveland was chosen to protect the good faith of the nation, not to barter it away by a private dicker with foreign money lenders. It is time for the White house autocrat to mend his imperious ways.

Lincoln on Loans.

This is what President Lincoln said in his last message (December, 1864), as to foreign or domestic investments, and we all know through what a financial heavy sea he was then steering the ship of state:

"The public debt on the first of July last (1864), as appears by the books of the treasury, amounted to \$1,740,690,489.49. Probably should anothe that amount may be increased by not far from \$500,000,000.

"Held as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a sub stantial branch of national, though private property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better.

"To favor such general distribution greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means.

"With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona-fide purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt. under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a priv-

This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.
"Privileges like these would render

the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, the most desirable to every person of small means, who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of cit-izens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men can readily see that they cannot be very much oppressed by a debt which they owe to them-

Contraction by Contract. The amount of money per head in this country was some years ago probably at least as great as that of any other nation, but it has lately been so contracted that it is possibly below that of even Spain or Portugal.

Nore to I ollow

With due respect to Mr. Carlisle, if there is not a treasury deficit twice as large as his promised surplus mext January the country will be agreeably disappointed.

> Plain to See. "Lone fi herman of Buzzard's Bay" He used to be And be is still losn fisherman. 'Tis plain to see

ends of the Cotton Industry.

The inventive genius in the South is being largely devoted these days to the realization of a cotton picker that will pick. But while a perfect cotton

GRAND OLD PARTY. picker would be a good thing for the DAIRY AND POULTRY. South, it is not what the South most wants in connection with cotton. It needs to cultivate a sentiment antagonistic to a five cent cotton party such as that which has a grasp on things in Washington to-day. The political party that will keep the treasury flush without crying bonds for sale will do more for the cotton industry than anything else.

Another "Object Lesson."

That American flag which a reduced and un-American tariff was to raise on every sea does not flaunt just yet, nor do the "markets of the world" of which we heard so much in the year when the "business men" of the country voted for Mr. Cleveland appear to be opening up according to the promises of the campaign and the intent of the Wilson duties. Both the "merchant marine" which the Demperacy was to create and the foreign purchaser whom it was to discover are as far from view as the dollar wheat which the late Jeremiah Simpson was to bring to the Seventh district of Kansas. Not only has the foreign purchaser failed to put in an appearance, but the home purchaser, the best in all the world, has made his disappearance, if the expression may be used. The promises of Bourbonism are found to be short at both ends; there is no flag upon the sea, there is no buyer anywhere.

The report of the government bureau of statistics on foreign commerce shows that in 1894 our trade with other countries was the lowest that it has been for ten years. In both exports and imports the decline of trade was striking.

Since it is the dear farmer who was to be most helped by "tariff reform," it is worthy of especial mention that the chief falling off in exports was in corn, which shows a loss of over \$13,-000,000. The loss in the foreign market for wheat and flour was more than three times this sum, and cotton growers suffered to almost exactly the same extent. Dairy farmers lost nearly \$2,000,000 and tobacco raisers nearly \$4,000,000.

So this is what comes from tearing down the so-called "Chinese wall" and giving the farmer access to the "markets of the world!" The worst trade in ten years! No selling or buying— paralysis of both hands! If this is what the Wilson bill has done for our commerce on the sea, how much greater must be the damage to our home trade, which covers the bulk of our productions. But we do not need to wait for figures from the department to know the scope and depth of business depression in this country; all that can be told of this

we have learned in idleness and pain. In view of the statistics on foreign trade which have been issued, and of what every citizen has observed and felt at home, the conclusion is natural that it was not only at Honolulu that the Cleveland administration pulled down the flag.-Kansas City Journal.

Cruel Deception.

Among the entries in ex-Queen Lil's diary produced at her late trial was this: "J. O. Carter called today and delivered President Cleveland's present to me." This naturally excited speculation as to what the royal tid-bit or souvenir could have been, or what love-token her dusky highness sent in return, but all the romance is knocked out of the transaction by an indignant denial direct from the White house that the resident has ever sont the ex-queen any present, not even a comic valentine. Now, who is the cruel deceiver that has been imposing on her confiding majesty by present-ing her caramels in the name of Grover? Let "Paramount" be called to the witness box at once.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

The abing to Do. The toll gate is one of the great in stitutions of Kentucky, but its cost is so heavy that a strong movement has sprung up in favor of free roads. If Kentucky wants all the modern improvements, and a full instead of an empty treasury, the thing to do is to cut loose forever from the Democratic Bourbons. To obviate any back talk, let it be added that the suggestion is equally good for Missouri.—Globe-

Democrat.

Logical Jerry. Jerry Simpson thinks the Populists will be the power of the next century. and in the next breath suggests that ninety per cent of our people will at that time be criminal. Great socks!

No Exceptions to the Rule. The present administration is hav-

present administration is not having a great deal of trouble with? Light on the Subject. It is said that extreme low tempera ture weakens the intellect. The his-

ing a great deal of trouble with poor

But then, what is there that the

torian of the Democratic party should not forget to mention that this has been a very hard winter. In a State of "Innocuous Desuetude." Not much is heard of the workingman's dinner pail these days. The man who used to carry his dinner in a pail now carries it mostly in his im-

agination. ITEMS AND IDEAS.

Henry Clay knew personally and remembered the names of thousands of his constituents. It was his strong point during a canvass.

A New Yorker, in the employ of a manufacturing jeweler, has confessed to stealing one gold ring every working day for the last eight years.

A new railroad uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is nearly completed. It crosses the Andes and brings Buenos Ayres within forty hours' travel of Valparaiso.

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.

A Dairy Discussion.

At a farmers' institute held in Woolcott, N. Y., recently the following discussion took place, as reported by Orange County Farmer:

Q.—How long will the "starter" Mr. Eastman spoke of this morning, keep in condition for use?

Mr. Eastman-Make a fresh "starter" every day, and use the milk of the cow last to come fresh in milk. That s about twelve hours old. It is no trouble to make it. If you churn day prepare the starter the morning

Q.-Can you make as good butter from deep setting cream as from that

from open pans? | Mr. Eastman—I don't know why. We have had fully as good success; but just as good butter has been made from cream raised in the open pans as in the submerged cans. But oftentimes the conditions are such, especially in summer, that this can not be done. As a rule the maker can not control the conditions of milk in open pans as he can in the gravity process; especially is this true during thunder showers, and sudden changes of temperature would not affect submerged milk.

Q.-Will butter made from cream raised in open pans keep as well as that from deep setting cream?

Mr. Eastman-We have never kept butter, therefore I am unable to answer the question. We sell our butter as fast as made, but I know of no reason why butter well made from such cream should not keep.

Q.-What causes white flakes in butter?

Mr. Eastman-There are two or three principal causes for these white specks found in butter. As a rule they are found in butter made from cream raised in open pans. They are bits of dried cream which come off the seams or edges of the pans. Being hard and dry they will not churn. If the churn is stopped when the butter is in the granu-lar form, and the butter floated, these specks will be drawn off in the butter milk or be washed out of the granules, if the work is well done. If they get into the butter they will produce rancidness very rapidly. Another cause are bits which were thrown up during the cream raising process When the pan of milk has been left too long before skimming, a slight mold will form on the under side of the film of cream, and these caseine flecks will adhere to it. They then get into the churn just as the dried cream flecks do, and should receive the same treatment. The flecks or specks are not found in separator cream, and as a rule, not in submerged

Q.—Has the dehorning of cows proven satisfactory to those who have adopted the practice?

Mr. Eastman-We have heard this question discussed at very many institutes in this state during the last two years, and a diversity of opinion expressed concerning the advisability of its operation, a few opposing it and nding it. We have never found a man, however, who has had his herd dehorned who would have the horns put back again if he could. All were well pleased at the result and only those men who have never had the horns taken from their cows, and therefore know nothing about the results or effects, and the few agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and who are paid for their work in making war on those who have had their cows dehorned. are making any opposition to the prac-

Q.—Is tuberculosis an infectious dis

Mr. Eastman-Yes; that is, the scien tists say it is. The disease may be transmitted from one animal to another when both drink from the same pail or trough, or eat from the same manger. The diseased animal leaves saliva in the water or manger which the well cow takes in her food. It is also claimed that the diseased animal will also convey it to other animals which feed in the same pasture. The sputa left on the grass becoming dried and powdered is blown about and, falling on the grass the well cows eat, they become diseased from taking the germ into their stomachs. It is also said that the disease can not be taken from the breath of the diseased cows.

Q.-Which two breeds of cows are best for milk or butter? Mr. Eastman-I don't know just what is meant from the question. I want a cow that will give me at least 5,000 pounds of milk in a year, and do it for the least possible cost. When I find that I have such a cow I keep her, never inquiring about her pedigree or of what breed she is. I don't care of what breed she comes. Performance at the pail is what counts; 5,000 or more pounds of good milk given in ten months suits me better than pedigree,

color or breed. We want a cow that will give us a profit on the cost of food and care. They are in all the breeds, just as the scrubs are in all breeds, and we must get introduced and be made acquainted with them. I am not one of the sticklers for a particular breed while ignoring all others, but am one for the butter and therefore money producing cow.

SAGE is a native of south Europe. THE cucumber was originally a tropical plant.

THE walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China.

The Young Calt.

New milk is best for calves, and for the first week or two nothing else should be used; longer if they are weak, writes Miss Humphreys in The Dairy. But new milk is an expensive food, so something else must be substituted for it as soon as possible. Lessen the quantity of new milk by degrees. First give five quarts of new and one quart of skim milk. then four quarts of new and two quarts skim, and so on. While young, calves should get sweet skim milk, as sour milk would not be natural food for them, but when older they will live and thrive on thick milk or butter milk, and it is more digestible. It is particularly necessary to keep calves in comfortable, clean, well aired pens; above all they must be dry -wet bedding is an immediated cause of disease. Change of food is necessary, and every change should be gradualfirst from new milk to skimmed or separated milk and from that to solid food. If skim milk is scarce use calf-meal, this is a useful food when the supply of milk runs short. It is generally necessary when giving skim or separated milk to compensate for the butter fat removed, by something else; for this nothing is better than linseed, either in the shape of boiled flax seed or linseed meal. If milk is scarce make the flax seed into a jelly; this will provide both food and drink. If milk is plentiful, give eight quarts of milk and some linseed cake, broken in small pieces, as well. Crushed oats or some other meal as a change occasionally is very desirable. but it is best to keep principally to the linseed. After calves are a month old they may get a little good hay to nibble. If possible, continue to give linseed until the calves are 2 years old; it is a great means of keeping them free from the disease known as "blackquarter." "Prevention is better than cure," and all care should be taken to keep calves, if possible, in good health, as once they get ill it is not easy to cure them.

Chicken Cholera.

L. N. Barr writes, saying: "Can you or any of your readers tell me of a cure for chicken cholers. I have been losing from three to five a week. I have tried pepper tea without any good effect.'

We nave no confidence in remedies for chicken cholera, and believe the prevention is the only thing that can be done. When cholera breaks out among fowls the first thing to be done is to separate the sick from the well fowls. At once give a change of food which should be of a nourishing character. Many writers believe in giving iron in some form. The old method was to put rusty nails in the drinking water. English poultrymen use what is known as "Douglas' Mixture." This can be made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron (also called copperas or green vitriol) into a jug; (never use a metallic vessel) with two gallons of water, adding one ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The ingredients can be obtained of any druggist. This medicine is to be put into the drinking water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint, and is found to be a useful tonic. As soon as the disease breaks out give this to the sick fowls, and also to the well ones to help them resist the disease.

One writer says that he made a saturated solution of alum, and whenever a bird was attacked, gave it two or three teaspoonfuls, repeating the dose next day. He mixed their feed. Indian with alum water for a week. After adopting that course he lost no

Others advocate cayenne pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, feeding a little every other day for a week.

Fowls that are well fed, well housed, and kept in a dry place, will seldom have cholera. In fact we do not know that they ever have it when prop-erly handled. We would like to hear further about the place where these chickens were kept, whether there were any cold drafts allowed to strike them at night, or whether their pens are cold, damp and dark. Also, what has been their food?

Tuberculous Butter.

Now comes a new danger. It has been generally conceded that though milk from tuberculous cows might be dangerous the butter was not so. The bacilli, being heavier than the cream, sank to the bottom and left the butter pure. An English exchange has the following: The statistics of slaughtered ani-

mals in Prussia, Hanover, Switzerland and other European countries show that from 2 to 12 per cent of the cattle are tuberculous, yet the milk must in most cases have been so. We can guard against tuberculous milk by sterilization, but now danger is threatened us from the butter. Several years ago Heim showed that butter from tuberculous milk contained bacilli and could produce infection. Bang reached similar conclusions.

Prof. Roth of Zurich has, however, recently made experiments of more striking significance. He went into the markets and purchased butter from twenty different sources, representing different cantons of Switzerland. He then inoculated guinea pigs with this butter. In eighteen series of experiments the results were negative, but in two the inoculations were followed by tuberculosis. In other words, 10 per cent of the butter of the Swiss market contained tubercle bacilli.

Quite independently of Roth, Dr.

Brusaferro of Turin made experiments with the butter of the Italian markets. In nine tubs he produced infection once, which gives about the same proportion as Roth's.

It is not to be supposed that 10 per cent of market butter is necessarily dangerous, for in many instances the number of bacilli is small and quite unable to cope with the juices of the stomach. Still, infected butter is not safe to the predisposed, and the fact of its existence in Europe at least should be borne in mind.

Is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood.

There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Its remarkable cures are its loudest. praise. It is not what we say but in eradicating the scrofulous blood from what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that system, and to-day we are blessed with a tells the story.

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success, or won such enormous sales. Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it. For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome

That Tired Feeling, nothing equals

a beautiful boy born to us. At the an months he breathed his last, a victing pure blood. On Aug. 4, 1891, aug was born, who at the age of two mor came afflicted with the same disease, believed the trouble was constitut not common sore mouth. I procured a of Hood's Sarsaparilla and comme it regularly to both mother and baby. provement began at once. We have so fat baby boy, 18 months old-the very Picture of Health,

all life and full of mischief-thanks to Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Met Protestant church, and it affords me pleasure to recommend Hood's Saran all as a safe, sure remedy. Even my after taking Hood's, became health fleshy and has the bloom of girlhood Rev. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Gent Patterns

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand among strangers we offer them to the lady readers of this paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage one cent extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequaled for style accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern. how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern.

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Order patterns by number and give inches.

THEY ARE GLOVE FIT To get get BUST and BREAST the tape measure ALL of the wa



bust measure.

No. i is the butterfly sleeve here shown in mouseline de sole over bright colored satin. This style of sleeve is much in vogue for swell occasions and can be made with or without the lower fitting portion as preferred. Stylish garniture of passementerie, insertion or ribbon in vogettes are sometimes displayed over

meter of passementerie, insertion or ribbon in hows or rosettes are sometimes displayed over he shirring that marks the center of puff with added attractiveness. The design is suitable for all materials, either to match or correspond with the dress fabric.

No. 2 is the Baglan sleeve and is very becoming to slender women. It is also arranged over a fitted lining and can be plaited or gathered at the upper edge as preferred. Extra fullness is added at the inside seam, which throws dainty ripples and curves across the arm, adding to the artistic effect. As a novelty this style is much in favor with the fin-de-siecle women, and will make up attractively in silk, velvet or woolen fabrics to correspond or contrast with the waist. No. 3 is a very full gigot sleeve, the popular style that is becoming to all and can be made from any material.

The retail price of pattern is 30 cents.



lace.

Handsome lace bretelles cross the and fall on each side of front in jability closing is invisible in center back. For programs are stylishly arranged on sleeve linings, a frill of lace inisiate the elbow.

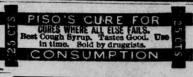
The full round skirt is trimmed with hand of insertion (to match lace) above the deep hem. The upper cite ered and sewed to lower cete of an addition of a guimpe will make this positume suitable for general wear. Yelm, or silk can be used in place of the stylish effect, and the sleeve frill came altogether if so preferred.

Crepon, camels' hair, taffeta, Hemany soft woolen or mixed fabrics will stylishly by the mode.

The retail price of pattern is 25 cens.

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