THE SAME GOLD IN THE SAME SACKS RETURNED.

Withdrawn From the Treasury and Used to Buy Bonds-Old Soldiers Had to to Solving the Seal Problem - Mr. Wilson's Rare Gift.

"Hoarding Gold."

The chief excuse advanced by the administration for its infamous bargain with the shylock syndicate, whereby it gave that grasping concern a bonus of more than \$10,000. 000 on a bond deal amounting to \$62,400,000, is that general distrust of the safety of our currency preamounts of gold were withdrawn in exchange for legal tender notes to be "hoarded" for a premium.

If any additional evidence were needed to prove that practically all the gold withdrawn from the treasury prior to the last bond deal was taken the New York members of the Shylock syndicate it is furnished by the figures sent to the senate by the secretary of the treasury in response to a request for information on that

These figures show that from Decomber 1, 1894, until January 16. 1895, the total amount of legal tender notes presented for redemption at the treasury was \$42,523,762, of which \$40,995,140 was in the form of greenbacks and only \$1,528,532 in the form of treasury notes of 1890.

From January 17 until February 13 the total amount of legal tender notes redeemed in gold was \$38,262,540, of which \$36,572,200 was in the form of greenbacks and only \$1,690,340 in the form of treasury notes.

The largest record of redemptions in any one day was on January 25, when it amounted to \$7,156,046, but on several other days during the period under consideration the re-demptions exceeded \$3,000,000.

Of course Sub-Treasurer Jordan of New York knows very well that these beavy withdrawals were made by the New York bankers who have profited by the latest bond deal, says the Denver Republican, but as he was particeps criminis in that transaction he will not take the public into his confidence regarding this subject. The gold thus withdrawn from the treasury so rapidly was taken for the express purpose of forcing the administration to sell more bonds, and it is a fact attested by some of the New York newspapers that since the latest bond deal was effected the same gold in the same sacks has been returned in payment for the bonds.

This very effectively disposes of the absurd theory that it was the peo-ple and not the banks that withdrew the gold from the treasury for the purpose of "hoarding" it. The very fact that nearly all the legal tenders presented for redemption in gold were greenbacks is conclusive evidence on this subject. The banks of New York hold a very large proportion of their legal reserve in greenbacks, and under no circumstances will they con-sent to keep treasury notes of 1890 or silver certificates if they can help it. They had the greenbacks in their reserves and they presented them for redemption in order to force the administration to make the bond deal, and they succeeded.

The administration is to blame because it aided this consptracy to make such a vast profit when it could have avoided that public calamity by offering the bonds for sale in the open market. If this course had been pursued there is no doubt that the price received by the government would have exceeded 120, whereas the syndicate obtained the bonds at 1044 through the favoritism of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. When this whole transaction is fully understood by the American public the condemnation visited upon the administration will be deep and lasting. It was the most infamous finantransaction ever attempted by any American administration, and that will be the general judgment of mankind upon it when all the facts are fully comprehended.

So'ving the Seal Problem. If the authorities at Washington should finally determine to anticipate the work of pelagic seal hunters and order the extermination of the seals of the Pribylov islands, as was urged in a bill introduced by Congressman Dingley, it would probably prove in the end an economic measure. The unsuccessful attempt at the protection of the seals has already cost the country nearly or quite as much as it ever re-alized from the seals. It has been the steady policy of the English government to exterminate the seals wherever found. This it has done on the Greenfand and Newfoundland coasts. on the Magdalen islands, in Labrador and in the Southern seas-in fact, the world over, wherever the rich fur-bearing animal could be found. In their hunting of the seal, the English have been reckless as savages, as greedy and cruel as a pirate and destructive as a vandal. For several years their seal hunters have devoted their time to exterminating the Alaskan seal, the finest in the world. The Paris tribunal that sought to arrest this destruction but whetted the British appetite for more of it. Uncle Sam could enforce his rights in Behring sea by an appeal to arms, but the game would be hardly worth the can-There is material other than seal-kin by which the back can be kert warm. Possibly Mr. Dingley's solution of the voxed problem is the best after all -- Cincinnati Times-Star.

Mr. William S. Holman, who is in a cetiring frame of mind just now, has reached he conclusion that no young going to have any.

man ought to enter public life, and DAIRY AND POULTRY. says that after thirty-five years' experience he finds there is "nothing in can easily be appreciated, and there is no question that they are shared by a large number of other Democrats who were elected to stay at home last No-

Speak English.

The more we think of the matter the more we are pleased with the decision of the St. Louis judge who says he will refuse to naturalize foreigners who do not possess an intelligent knowledge of the English language. If there is one farcical feature in the method of government in this country it is afforded by our naturalization laws. The ballot is the birthright of the American citizen and it is the privilege of the foreigner who has an intelligent appreciation of what it means, and who exercises it with patriotism and loyalty. But the foreigner who does not know how to ask for his ballot in English has no business with any ballot. The idea is too prevalent that when a for-eigner buys his ticket in the old country he buys along with it the right to participate in the affairs of the country to which he comes. It is for the American people themselves to say who shall have a voice in the election of men who shall administer their affairs, and the people of this country have just as much right to be protected against an ignorant and therefore harmful participation in their affairs as they have for protection against any other kind of foreign invasion. The foreigner who does not care enough for the right of suffrage to learn to speak the language is not fit to exercise the right and if he is too ignorant to learn the language the necessity for his exclusion from participation in the affairs of the country is all the more apparent.

There is no country on the face of the earth where foreigners are granted such wholesale privileges as here. and it is high time that some curtailment was effected. We only wish that every voter had to possess an intelligent knowledge of the institutions of this country and to show that he has some conception of the dignity and the higher meaning of the elective franchise. But the St. Louis judge has taken a step in the right direction, and we hope to see a more general application of the doctrine.

Secretary Carlisle admits that 135 old soldiers have been turned out of their places in the treasury department since he became secretary, and that the vacancies thus made were filled by 135 new appointments. And though he denied the right of congress to call for such information, he deemed it advisable on his own part to comply with the request made to tell why the veterans were removed.

He says they were bounced for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the public service. If this is so the department must have been in a bad way indeed. If all the old soldiers having places there were incompetent for the performance of their duties it would necessarily be inferred that the representative veteran is

very much of a no-account fellow. The secretary declares that in making new appointments he has obeyed the mandate of the law by giving preference to the old soldier, with the qualification that he has given due regard to the "physical and mental qualifications" of the applicants. And re, again, he must have run afou of a bad lot, for the places were invariably filled with others than former wearers of the blue. Now and then an applicant put in an appearance who was suitably equipped both men-tally and physically to add up a column of figures or empty waste paper baskets, but it chanced that only those who had preserved their vigor of mind and body by voting the Democratic

ticket were found to fully fill the bill. But it all amounts to just this, that the department has been used as a dumping ground for the hungry constituents of Democratic congressmen, contrary to the rules of the civil service law, just the same as all other departments. - Kansas City Journal.

We are indebted to the cuckoo New York "Times" for this bit of information regarding the character and ability of the new postmaster-general, William L. Wilson:

"Above all, he is a party leader with unhesitating trust in the principles of the party and a rare gift for enforcing them.

It is true that Mr. Wilson has an "unhesitating trust in the principles of his party," but isn't it putting it on a little thick to speak about his rare "gift of enforcing them"?

We recall two very conspicuous oc-casions upon which Mr. Wilson exercised this rare gift of his. The first was when he tried to make the senate take that tariff bill. The second was when he tried for re-election upon a platform embodying the principles in which he feels such an "unhesitating The result was that the senate forced him to take the Gorman bill, and his Democratic constituents retired him to private life with a unanimity that could not be questioned. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

l'as Great "Will Power."

"I am not stubborn," says Mr. Cleveland. Nobody, we believe, has accused the president of being stubborn, though the opinion is quite freely expressed that he is egotistical and bullheaded.

Very Much Allve.

The trouble about building a new party on "the ruins of the dominant parties" is that one of the dominant parties hasn't any ruins, and isn't

The veteran objector's feelings INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

> How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead-Hints As to the Care of Live Stock and

> Breaking a Kicker. At an institute a farmer said: "It would seem unnecessary for me to say that an animal so valuable and of so good disposition as the old cow ought to be treated with kindness, but know that many treat them very ill. If she is frightened and starts send a club after her, or if she has a sore teat and kicks they whack her on the ribs with the three-legged stool. (I don't use a three-legged stool; I use a box, which is unhandy to chasten her with.) I will tell you how I manage to break a helfer to milk. I had a little scrubby looking cow which I traded with one of my neighbors for a large fine-looking heifer with a fine calf some six weeks old. He said he had never milked her except to relieve her bag of what the calf could not take. I put her in the stable and tied up her calf; she was a little wild and large and strong, and could kick me across the stable with little effort. I concluded the reason my neighbor traded with me was that he did not like to wrestle with her, to break her to milk, and if he is here to-day he will learn how I did it. I tied her head up pretty short to the manger as quietly and gently as I could. She could not run, but she could kick. I then strapped up her right foreleg and had her at a great disadvantage. I petted her and rubbed her bag a little while and then milked her. I went through the same operation a few times, till I could put the strap on without tying her up. After she got used to that I put the strap on in the yard; after a while I could milk her without putting the strap on, and had no trouble with her after that. It is better to handle the heifers and gentle them before they have calves.

Gluten Feeds.

Bulletin 105 of the New Jersey Station, is devoted to a discussion of gluten feeds-their source, composition and methods of use.

All of these feeds are refuse products of the glucose and starch factories, and consist of corn meal with some portion, chiefly starch, removed. The so-called "gluten feed" consists of the whole corn less a large part of the starch. Because of its good physical character and richness in fat and protein, it is well adapted for use with coarse farm products in the preparation of rations either for dairy cows or for fattening stock.

The "gluten meal" does not contain

the hull or germ, is still more valuable as a source of fat and protein than the feed, and because of its concentration in bulk and richness in these con-stituents, should be fed with greater

The "corn oil meal and cake" which consist of the pressed germ, are very rich in fat and protein, and should not be fed in excessive amounts. The "corn bran and corn

which consist chiefly of the hulls and germ, are rich in fat and carbohy-drates, and are excellent substitutes

Poor Skim Milk.

Some cows, notably the Jerseys, give very rich cream and very poor skimmilk. The Holsteins run rather to the other extreme, that is, very rich skim-milk and rather indifferent cream. The conclusion would naturally be drawn that the cows with the rich cream would be better for the creamery business, and the cows with the rich skim-milk would do best for the city milk supply.-Dairy Report. The above item is an illustration of

some of the false ideas in dairying that are occasionally circulated through the community. The varying element in milk is the fat, the solids not fat being much more constant and varying less than one per cent (usually less than a half of one per cent) while the fat will vary three or four per cent. It is also a fact that what slight variation there is in the solids not fat is an increase as the fat increases, so that the more fat there is the more of the solids not fat. This has been proved theoretically many times was also proved practically at the world's dairy tests, where the Jerseys not only made more butter fat than the Shorthorns but actually made more

As the result of the above facts it will be readily seen that, assuming that the skimming is equally well done in all cases and thoroughly removing substantially all the fat, there will be very little difference in the skim-milk of the Jerseys and the Holsteins. If there is any difference possibly the Jersey milk may be slightly the bet-ter but the difference will be very We recognize the fact that Jersey skim-milk is bluer than that from some other breeds, but color is not a necessary indication of quality either of skim-milk or of butter.

Then as to the quality of the cream. If the separator discharges a 25 per cent cream it makes no difference whether the milk is from Holsteins or from Jerseys. The skimming may be done so as to discharge a 30 per cent

cream.—Grange Homes.
The editor of Grange Homes is evidently behind the times. The experi-ment stations have been working on that problem for a few years past, and have found that the variation in amount of fat in milk holds a certain ratio with the variation of casein and other solids. The more fat, the more The milk that will make the most butter will make the most cheese. So certainly has this been demonstrated that many cheese factories are buying milk by the Babcock test, which shows only the amount of fat. The experiments referred to have been carried on in Wisconsin by Prof. Babcock and in New York by Prof. Roberts. The editor of Grange Homes is evidently fostering the antiquated and exploded idea that butter contents

of milk bear no relation to total solids. Visiting among those who live in the country is rendered nearly impossible where there are bad roads, and it is no wonder that young people become tired of country life and long for the towns, where they can have a better chance of seeing other people. There is a social side to the road question.

The New York agricultural experiment station, bulletin No. 37, in relation to the subject, "Which pays bet-ter-to make milk into butter or cheese?" through the director, Mr. Peter Collier, arrives at this conclusion:

The answer depends upon various conditions, such as (1) the relative prices of cheese and butter; (2) the amount of loss in the two kinds of manufacture, the amount and quality of the manufactured product, etc.

1. In winter butter making pays bet-ter, since the amount of fresh butter is far below the demand, and prices are comparatively high. In summer cheese making pays better, since the price of butter is then lowest, and in the form of cheese the product can be held and stored until prices are high.

2. As regards the loss of fat in cheese making and butter making, we may put the average cheese factory loss of fat at not less than seven pounds of fat for each hundred pounds of milk fat. This may not be high enough as we have few data to base the opinion on. This would be equivalent to a loss of one pound of fat for a little over four hundred pounds of milk, or about onequarter of a pound of fat for one hundred pounds of milk. In the case of butter making from the same milk, by ordinary processes of creaming by gravity setting, of churning, etc., as in the case of the average farmer, the loss would be not far from half a pound of fat for every hundred pounds of milk. By using a centrifugal machine for separating the cream, and by skillful handling in subsequent operations,

Chauncey M. Depew ou Milk One of "The New York Farmers," Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in discussing the papers read by the scientists before the club on tuberculosis as con-nected with milk, said:

the loss of fat can be reduced to less than six pounds of fat for each hun-

dred pounds of milk fat.

"In early life when I lived in Peekskill, the healthiest food that could be administered to a young child, male or female, was milk. Nobody ever heard of tuberculosis, nobody knew anything about microbes or bacilli. The people were common, hard working country folk, who lived in a simple, primitive way. I was brought up with these surroundings, and that is what has enabled me to survive the dinners of New York for the last twenty-five years. We used to have milk. I was familiar with the barnyard as it existed in those days. All these scientific observations, which have been so common around this table, about drainage, about the proper stall in which the cow should be kept, about the manner in which she should be groomed, and all that sort of thing, were wholly unknown to the farmer of that day. He turned the cow out in the summer time, and she browsed for what she could get, and in the winter she existed if she could, and if she didn't she died, that was all, and her meat was sold to the village butcher. But if she survived it was a case of the survival of the fittest, and the

children of that period were brought up on the milk."

I think I may add, without fear of contradiction, that the children brought up in this way made the sturdlest, most indomitable and most intelligent recommendation. intelligent race of men the world has ever seen. It was rough training both for the cow and the boy, but it was effective; and it is just as effective to-day. The tendency of the times, and the great danger of the times, whether to man or our domestic animals, is over refinement, increasing delicacy, and the lack of constitutional vigor. Our ancestors and their domestic animals all suffered more than is now necessary; but a larger infusion of primitive simplicity, and a larger use of nature's best food, produced under natural conditions, would render un-necessary so careful a watch over the germs of disease.

The Illinois State Dairy Association will hold its annual meeting at Rochelle, Agle county, Ill., March 5, 6 and 7. Some of the speakers and subjects are as follows: "How to Secure and Maintain a Profitable Dairy Herd," A. G. Judd, Dixon; "Shipping Milk," E. P. Safford, Sycamore; Hon. John Stewart will tell how he saw the Ayrshires on their native hills; A. E. Ayrshires on their native hills; A. E. Burleigh, Mazon, will speak of Polled Durhams; Dr. W. A. Pratt of Elgin, of the Holsteins; Hon. B. F. Wyman of Sycamore, the Jerseys; W. E. Hemenway, Steward, Herefords; William Hunt, Ashton, Short Horns. The Guernseys will be represented. Mr. Borquin has been invited to say a word for the Brown Swiss and Me word for the Brown Swiss, and Mr. George R. Morris for the Red Polled. Paper, Mrs. Charles Beede, Chadwick; address, ex-Gov. Hoard. The citizens of Rochelle have arranged to furnish a fine musical program for evening meetings. It will be published in time for meeting. "Care of Milk from Cow to the Factory," J. G. Spicer, Edel-stein, Ill.; "Winter Dairying in Central Illinois," Ralph Allen, Delevan, Ill.; paper, H. K. Smith, Clear Creek. Messrs. Spicer, Allen and Smith are all practical dairy farmers. Plenty of time will be given to the discussion of The audience will have the privilege of asking ques-tions after the papers are read. Mr. John Boyd of Elmhurst will read a paper on "Is Silage the Most Profitable Disposition One Can Make of Corn on a Dairy Farm?" Mr. J. J. Hunt of Casper, Wyo., will give a talk on "Alfalfa;" "Dairy Work at the University," Prof. Davenport of the University of Illinois, Champaign; "Waste in Dairying, 'Hon. D. P. Ashburn, Gib-bon, Neb.; Prof. D. McIntosh, veteri-narian from University of Illinois, will be present and deliver a lecture on "Diseases of Digestive Organs of the Cow;" "The Profitable Dairy Cow. Soil for Potatoes.-The most import-

ant factor in potato-growing is the soil. A rich, sandy loam is best. Bottom land is commonly preferred, both be-cause of its fertility and friability. Where fertility is lacking in soil, it may ordinarily be suplied artificially. The two great sources of artificial fertility are the fertilizing factory and the "beef factory." Some potato-grow-ers report large profits from the use of commercial manures. I have used several of the leading brands of manufactured fertilizers (including the Mapes, Bradley, Coe and Armour) in ton and half ton lots, uniformly at a loss. The best result I ever obtained was from half a ton of Armour's manufacture this summer.

Rich Red Bloo

In the body of an adult person there are

about 18 pounds of blood. The blood has as its most important elements, small round corpuscles, red and white, badly

in proportion of about 300 red to 1 white one. If the number of red corpuscles becomes diminished and the white ones increased the blood is impure, thin, lacking in the nutrition of them, much of the poison was left a necessary to sustain the health and nerve strength of the body.

Then That Tired Feeling, Nervousness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or others of the long train of ills, according to the temperament year ago last winter, when and disposition, attack the victim.

The only permanent remedy is found in a reliable blood medicine like Hood's Sarsapa- Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that riching them and increasing their number. It thus restores the vital fluid to healthy condition, expels all impurity, cures Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, Scrofula and all other of the summer. Was on the go all their diseases arising from or promoted by low state

That these statements are true we prove of the burning and itching sensation not by our own statements, but by what had marred every previous summer's out thousands of perfectly reliable people say I have reason, therefore, to be enthusiae about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the testi- my praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Sar monial in the next column from a beloved S. SCHNELL, pastor of Free Baptist Cham clergyman. Then take

"In view of the benefit I have he Hood's Sarsaparilla I wish to give the ing testimonial. I have several times

Poisoned With Creeping ly, As the old school of medicine remove the symptoms instead of the so system to appear in an itching humore body with every violent exertion is w weather. At all times there were more or indications of poison in my blood, up to

Large Sores Broke Out

on my body. I then purchased a bonk a half of another bottle, the sores and her disappeared. I attended the Christian deavor Convention in Montreal and visited the World's Fair in the hottest war

Had No Recurrence

Apalachin, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Blood Purifier and True Nerve Tonic.

The Best Teacher

in the world, is experience.

The Lorillards have been manufacturing tobacco continuously since 1760. Do you wish to profit by this experience?



The brand that for years has been the standard of high grade tobaccos. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

It's LORILLARD'S Sold everywhere.

Ely's Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal

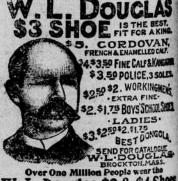
Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



SEPARATORS Sole Manufacturers, 240-254 W. Lake St Chicago, III.



\$10 worth \$40



W. L. Doug'as \$3 & \$4 Shots They give the best value for the money.
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and it.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped en sola.
From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Burea Syrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty size



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Proverly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BeST,—the "Baby." All styles and capacitles. Prices, \$75. upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

Coughs and Colds,

all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by Scott's Emulsion

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility and

Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and

consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively. Weak Babies and Thin Children

are made strong and robust by Scott's Emulsion when other forms of food seem to do them no good whatever.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmoncolore wrapper. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and Sf.