THE "PANIC" BLUFF.

NATIONAL BANK MEN QUICKLY BROUGHT TO THEIR SENSES.

Protection Necessary to Successful Bank Management-Losses to Financial Institutions Under Democracy - How New York Banks Have Suffered.



We believe that the threat which has used by certain politicians and free-trade papers to create a financial panic, for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Mr. McKinley, has been taken with too much uneasiness. No of anger and disappointment. But ridiculous

"In the first place it must be remembered that all this talk against Mr. McKinley originates, and exists, only in the columns of a few free-trade newspapers and in the minds of a handful of disgruntled republicans. The latter will recover, so we need not worry further about them. As to the freetrade papers, it is well known that they are simply trying to divert attention from the ignominious muddle that exists in their own party. Therein they have been successful. It is only necessary to turn back to the files of these very papers of 1892 to refresh our memories upon all the wonderful good things they promised the people in the event of the election of a complete Democratic administration.

Then their fight was for the repeal of the McKinley tariff, concerning which they printed falsehood after falsehood. They promised cheaper ods, more work, higher wages and lower taxes. These alluring baits car-ried the people. The authority asked for was given to the Democratic party. The McKinley tariff was repealed and the Wilson monstrosity has reigned in its stead. But with what results? It is true that the prices of farm products have been cheapened, but there has been less work for the people, lower wayes and higher taxes. The national revenue has been in sore straits as well as the revenue of the individual. The very character of the tariff bill d by the Democrats differed so idely from the kind of measure that had been promised that it was stigmatized as "party perfidy and party dis-" by the Democratic president and as a "rag-bag production" by the nocratic senator, Mr. Hill, of New York state. The Democratic free-trade press dare not face a discussion of the ariff question, so it is now occupied in reviling the most prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination because it knows that his election will eradicate every free-trade idea from the country during the present generation.

financial panic is a deliberate act of concisely in the Herald, May 30: sowardice. That it was ever seriously

1892. Then money was in demand. Why? Because our industries were in active operation on account of the Mc-Kinley tariff. During the first four months of 1892 the volume of business transacted throughout the United States, as represented by bank clearings, amounted to \$20,933,879,840. During the first four months of the present year it aggregated only \$17,059,514.-662, a loss of \$3,874,653,178 of business in only one-third of the year. This is a most serious matter. And why does this condition exist? Because of the free-trade tariff, which has lessened our industrial production, has de-

consequently, has diminished our power of consumption. In 1892, on March 1, the net earnings of all the national banks in the United States amounted to \$34,363,000. On September 1 of 1895 the half year's earnings had been only \$23,498,671, almost \$11,000,000 less than in 1892. Does

this look as if McKinleyism had been a bad thing for the bankers? In 1892 the ratio of earnings to capital and surplus were 3.78 per cent. Last year it was only 2.57 per cent, a drop of 1.21 per cent under Wilsonism. Now let us put these figures briefly together for the sober reflection of those who doubt the threat was made in the heat were reported as threatening to create a financial panic. Let them decide when its effect is analyzed it appears whether McKinleyism was such a bad thing for the stockholders whose money they use and care for, and whose servants they are: BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY. January to April. Amount. 1892\$20,933,879,840 1896 17,059,514,662 Decrease, 1896\$ 3.874.365.178 BUSINESS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS. Loans and Discounts. Sept. 30, 1892....\$ 2,153,498,829 Feb. 28, 1896..... 1,951,344,782 Loss in 1896.....\$ 202,154,047 Deposits. Sept. 30, 1892.....\$ 2,022,500,000 Feb. 28, 1896..... 1,648,092,869 Loss in 1896.....\$ 374,407,131 Net Ratio to capital

earnings. and surplus. March 1, '92...\$34,363,090 3.78 per cent. Sept. 1, '95... 23,498,671 2.57 per cent.

Decrease,

1896\$10,864,419 1.21 per cent. It seems idle to give a moment's consideration to the idea that any reputable financiers contemplate the creation of a financial panic for the purpose of "downing" Mr. McKinley when they know that their best business interests desire, and need, his election and a restoration of McKinleyism.

In the foregoing review we have made no reference to the amount of losses of national banks through the unprecedented number of large manufacturing failures that have lately occurred because of the operation of the Democratic tariff. It is an open secret that the banks of New York, during the last three years, have written off to profit and loss no less a sum than \$2,000,000 of loans to concerns that have failed, and from which they never expect to realize one selitary cent. More McKinleyism is needed by the banks of the country, not less.

Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank of New York, one of the strongest Democrats The Democratic threat to create a in the Empire City, has stated the case

FARM JAND' GARDEN. profitable business as cney possessed in

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soll and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Florieulture.

be

Eyck.



planted on such land will be damaged by cut worms. The reason of this is that the worms are nearly full grown in the spring, yet they need one good meal before forming into pupae, a short time after which they come forth as night flying moths. The life history of the cut worms is about this: The moths lay their eggs in grass throughout the summer months, and after a few days these eggs hatch into small worms which feed upon the grass. The worms cast off their skin from time to time to accommodate their increase in size, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant for a time if the weather is very cold. Upon the approach of spring, the worms come forth for a finishing touch of growth and soon form pupae in the ground just below the surface. Some time after this the moths are produced, and, after mating, the females lay the eggs for another brood. With most species there is thus but one brood a year. Most farmers are beginning to realize the many advantages of fall plowing, and where sod land especially is plowed in the fall it will greatly lessen the number of cut worms and other insects on such land the following spring. A good remedy for killing out the cut worms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or corn meal moistened with water, to which is added a little Paris green and a little molasses or sugar, to give a sweetish taste. It is the Paris green that kills the worms, and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran, so as to have a uniform mixture. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants are set out. The cut worms work at night and will be killed by eating of the poisoned mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various part of a field a few days before planting, as it will then kill off the worms before any damage is done. H. E. Weed. Entomologist Mississippi Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.

Origin of the Cabbage

Cabbage (Brassica oleracea) is one of the vegetables brought into use at an early day, and although not so indispensable as the potato, is nevertheless an esculent highly esteemed and has assumed an importance that gives it a prominent position, not only in the orticultural catalogue, but also in estimating the productions of our country. I have no statistics by which to estimate its value in this country, but when we learn that in London about one hundred million heads are annually sold, which, at five cents a head. would amount to \$5,000,000 we may be prepared to estimate the amount raised in Illinois at a sum worthy of being taking into consideration in estimating the value of our productions. Just when and where it was first brought into use it is not possible to state now with certainty. A comparatively recent article in Hardwicke's Science Gossip says that the plant from which the varieties in use in England originated is to be found along the southeast seacoast of England. But it is certain that some of the varieties were early in use on the western side of the continent; also that kales or coleworts of some kind were long in use in Greece and Rome, as they are frequently mentioned by Greek and Roman writers and even directions given for their cultivation. It is also certain that various species of Brassica are found in different parts of the world .- Cyrus Thomas.

W was Varieties of Strawburries It is almost impossible to advise the beginner what variety to plant. A variety which is very productive in one locality may prove the reverse in another, sometimes even in another field, soil, exposure and location being different. No variety will do equally well on all soils. Reports in regard to varieties are very conflicting in different localities. While one grower is satisfied and recommends a variety, another is disgusted and is going to discard it. In general, we may say that those sorts which are successfully cultivated over a large territory are most reliable: but he who goes a long ways from home to get advice in regard to | in New York. varieties and treatment makes a serious mistake. These problems are purely local. The purpose for which we plant should be considered, i. e., whether for home use or for market. For home use we may consider the characters of a variety in this manner: 1, quality, 2, yield, 3, hardiness. For market, this order should be reversed, thus: 1, hardiness, 2, yield, 3, quality. For market we want a firm berry of good size and color. Of the varieties grown on the Experimental Farm at Madison last summer, Warfield led them all in productiveness, yielding a third more than any other variety. Then came Haverland, Cloud, Eureka, Lady Rusk, Van Deman, Wilson and Bubach. This was the second crop

Chinch Bug Likes Flat Land.

taken from these vines .- A. M. Ten

It is a plain inhabiting insect, but it may inhabit very limited, flat areas, interspersed among more broken and elevated areas. As illustrating this habit in Ohio, it may be stated that in 1894, it was found quite abundant in Champaign, Logan and Hardin counties, with its greatest abundance in the latter and Wyandot county to the northeast, the two latter being of a more level topography than the two former. This is fully illustrated by maps in Bulletin 69, of the Ohio Exp. Station. In 1895, the area of greatest abundance included only Wyandot and a portion of Hardin counties, Champaign suffering little, while to the south in Green and Clark counties, where, in 1894, it had been found sparingly, it did not occur in abundance at all, thus showing that it had drifted to the lower and flatter lands to the east, except in Wyandot and a portion of Hardin, where these conditions already obtained, and overrun a wide range of practically flat country having a clay soil. A portion of the state laying to the west and north west of Lake Erie, being the ancient bed of the preglacial lake, and the soil sandy instead of clayey, was little if at all infested, whereas, the flat clay lands to the south and west were, in some localities literally overrun with these insects.-Ohio Bulletin.

Why Bees Work in the Dark.

Bees go out all day gathering honey and work at night in the hive, building their combs as perfectly as if an electric light were there all the time. Why do they prefer to work in the dark? is often asked. Every one knows that honey is a liquid with no solid sugar in it. After standing, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance, or granulates, and ultimately becomes a solid mass. Honey has been experimentally enclosed in well corked flasks some of which were kept in perfect darkness, while the others were exposed to the light. The result was that the portion exposed to the light soon crystalized while that kent

THE MIGHT OF COOKS.

They Make Philosophers, Philanthropists, Poets, War and Peace.

"The scriptures say we must all be born again," observed the philosopher as he ladled out his table d'hote soup, relates the New York Herald.

"That's right," I replied, "but where did you find it?" "I take it on hearsay evidence. But

what I want to say is that if I am to be born again and have anything more to do with it than I had the last time I would be born a cook."

"A cook!" I looked into the fathomless eyes of one reputed the best writer

"Yes, sir, a cook. I have lived nearly sixty years, traveled much-studied more--produced something. I've seen men and women struggling among themselves for existence-for a little thing we call reputation-and for money. They make a few friends by the wayside, do a little dab of good here and there, die and are forgotten. Upon the hypothesis that we are all placed on earth for a purpose and that purpose is the happiness and betterment of our fellow creatures, I ask myself how best can a man live and labor to accomplish the chief end of existence? Is it by robbing tens of thousands and distributing alms to the few? Is it by healing the sick and feeding the poor? Is it by writing enchanting verses or by fulminating philosophical prose?

"My dear boy, I have concluded that a cook has a greater influence on mankind for good or evil than the greatest of the so-called learned professors. The cook makes and unmakes great men, as she or he happens to be good or bad. I am simply the product of the cook. Whatever I have produced the cook is largely responsible for. Bad cookery has made great poets as well as bad husbands and murdersthrough indigestion. Byron, Shelley, Keats, Poe-indigestion. Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon-all the bloody conquerors of earth-indigestion. The physical system-the stomach-that boiler and engine room that furnishes the motive power for the mechanism of the brain, has for its fireman and engineer the cook. Cooks murder more persons every year than ever fell in a single battle; maim more in the same time than were ever wounded in the greatest war. Cooks make war possible.

"But, on the other hand, cooks have wrought both physical beauty and mental greatness. They have subtly inspired strength of character and goodness of heart. If they have created the cynic and the miser they must be credited with the philosopher and the philanthropist. If they are directly responsible for bloody wars they have also inclined men's hearts to peace and good will. Even their errors, as I have said, have made men great, especially in poetry and war.

"The cook may die to us unknown, but the product of his art lies in us and our work and in our blood and bone and brain from generation to generation!"

EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS.

Old Clock Whih Can Hold Its Own with a hi d ra Timeplece.

J. C. McCoy of St. Louis is in possession of a remarkable clock that has an interesting history, says the Boston Advertiser. It was made in 1816. The Trans-Mississippi Inventions

Омана, Nebraska, July 3, 1896.-Amongst the Trans-Mississippi inventors who received patents last week were the following: A. W. Freeman, were the following: A. W. Freeman, Fullerton, Nebraska, pipe wrench; E. R. Draver, Alliance, Nebraska, sifter or chop grader; Hiram A. Guy, Wood River, Nebraska, band cutter and feed-er; L. M. Hankansson, Mason City, Iowa, wire holder; William Louden, Fairfield, Iowa, singletree; Deborah Owen, Van Wert, Iowa, skirt protector and L. D. Smith, Waterloo, Nebraska, combination tool. combination tool.

Amongst the curious inventions are found a pen wiper in the shape of a duck, which opens and closes its mouth in cleaning the pen; a fence supported under tension; a simple jar seal; a new match, the igniting composition com-prising potassium chlorate and red hosphorus of cacium plumbate; an electric sign board, the letters of which are alternately made incandescent; a side-delivery hay-rake; a pyrotechnic firing device; a gun provided with an adjustable stock; a new plow provided with a rotary screw share, the point of which revolves within the earth in the manner of a cork screw in throwing the soil upward; a lathe for operating tools by flexible shaft; an accelerating cartridge; a packing ring for pomp istons; a curved single-tree; an an air tight coffin fastener.

Inventors desiring free information relative to patents can obtain the same in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Why It Is Done.

"I wonder what makes so many of these actresses have their pictures taken with just a head and bare shoulders and not a bit of waist to be seen"

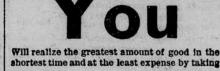
asked the unsophisticated person. "That," said the man who knows it all, "is done so that the picture can be used for the next twenty or thirty years without any chance of being given away by the old style dress, see?" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Coe's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicks or that anything else. It is always reliable. Try its

Drinks for Warm Weather.

The drinks that quench thirst most effectually are, according to an author-ity on the subject, those that possess little sugar and no salt Among the flavors to be combined with water are lime and lemon juice, the juice of the grape fruit, and phosphates of orange and cherry. Cold tea and coffee with a slice of lemon and no sugar are also beverages that will satisfy thirst. Both of the latter should be poured from the pot as soon as brewed.

Somehow no one ever seems to regard a little man's troubles seriously.



Hood's Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

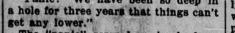
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture' weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

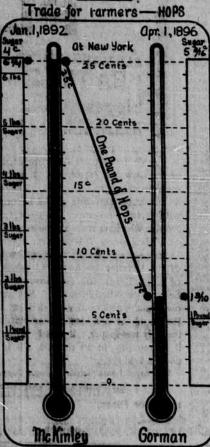
stained by one solitary bank president, be he Republican or Democrat, we can hardly credit. Who would be the greatest sufferers by a financial panic? The bankers themselves. Bank are merely salaried officers minted to manage a bank's finances. se finances consist of the money of the stockholders and depositors. An atempt to create a panic would be a deliberate mismanagement of the trust reposed in a president and it would speedily result in his dismissal. No bank president would ever be permitted, by a majority of his board of directors, to play ducks and drakes with their money or with that of the depositors. It would be a criminal act, merking the severest punishment, and ocratic paper that lends itself ereto is particeps criminis, and morally, if not legally, guilty

If bank presidents, bank directors and bank stockholders will carefully consider the condition of their banks when the McKinley tariff was in force. ad compare it with their business today, we have no hesitation in saying t the unanimous verdict will be that restoration of the McKinley era of ity is very much to be desired. financial situation calls upon bankers to support the nomination of Mr.McKinley, not to allow spleen and Ond judgment to control their more making business judgment. Bankers have large sums of money to lend, not ep idle, and they know that they now have a plethora of idle money for which there is no demand. In 1892, on September 30, the national banks of the United States had \$2,153,498,829 of money out on loan and discount that was earning interest. This year, on February 28, their loans and discounts amounted only to \$1,951,344,782, or 00,000,000 less than in the McKinley tariff year. The earnings and profits of the national banks cannot be as ant-isfactory as they were in 1892, and they are even less satisfactory to-day than they were last February. Why? Because manufacturers are borrowers, and more of our industries are idle ow-ing to the Democratic tariff ing to the Democratic tariff. In 1892, on September 30, before the

ion of a complete Democratic ad-stration, the amount of money ou it in the national banks of the United States was \$2,022,500,000. This on February 28, it was only 092,869, or \$375,000,000 less than



The "panic" scare has simply been a big Democratic bluff to defeat the nomination of the strongest protection candidate for the presidency, and the bluff has failed.



One Pound of Hops Would Buy How Much Sugar's

Idle Labor and Capital

Thousands of workingmen find them selves without employment or deprived of a full day's wages; capital lies idle, consumption of all commodities dimin-ishes by reason of a shrinkage of purchasing power, and the country is in danger of another business crisis .- N. Y. Press.

Senator Pritchard's Sentiment.

The McKinley law, reflecting as it did the patriotic wisdom and statesmanship of the Republican party, stimuin the McKinley tariff year. With so much less money at their disposal the national banks have not the opportun-were interested.—Hon. Jeter C. Pritchfor earning or transacting such a ard, U. S. Senator, of North Carolina.

Australian Salt Bush.

In view of the great interest now being taken in Australian salt bush (Atriplex semibaccatum), the new forage plant for alkali soils, Director Devol of the Experiment Station at Tucson, Arizona, sends the following brief method of growing it:

The seeds are flat, somewhat heartshaped, about 1-10 inch long and of a brownish or reddish green color. If covered in wet soil when fresh they are apt to rot, but sown before a rain'and lightly covered with soil, or preferably covered with grass or weeds and kept moderately moist they will germinate readily. They may be started in boxes or hotbeds and transplanted to the field; but plants grown in this way do not resist drought so well as those planted where they are to remain. While young the plants require watering two or three times, but when well established they will resist quite severe droughts. Although a perennial plant it grows so rapidly that one cutting may be obtained the first season, and two the following season. It will grow in soil having more alkali than any other plant valuable for forage, and unlike most plants growing upon such soil it has a prostrate habit, growing to a height of but 6 to 12 inches and spreading over several square feet of ground. Single plants have been known to reach a spread of 16 feet, this, too, upon very alkaline soil. It is estimated that from 3 to 6 tons per acre of dried hay may be produced. Sheep and hogs relish it green and when mixed with about 1-3 ts weight of other hay horses and cattle eat it dried.

remained unchanged. Here we see why the bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are placed in hives. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if the light were allowed access to this, it would, in all probability, prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.-Ex.

The Strawberry Bed.

The new strawberry plant should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season. Pick off all fruit stems as soon as they appear. Three methods of training the strawberry are in use. The hill system, where all runners are removed. The narrow row, where only part of new runners are allowed to form plants; and the full matted row, where plants are allowed to fill all the space, excepting a narrow path between rows. All have advocates and all have special merits, depending on soil, climate, variety and grower. The full matted row is most used, being easiest to manage. Guard against too many plants in small space. They consume moisture, suffer from drouth and produce small berries. Each plant should have from four to six inches square space in which to grow and mature its fruits.-M. A. Thayer.

Extent of Tree Roots .- It is commonly said that the roots of trees extend each way as far as their branches. But this is a very uncertain and unreliable rule. There are trees like the chestnut and pines, which grow in sandy soil, which send their roots far down into the subsoil, and have so few roots near the surface that the plow can be run nearly up to them. The elm, which grows best on low, wet land, has most of its roots near the surface. But it can send roots down to a depth of a three-foot tile drain, as we once learned to our cost, a large elm near the upper end of a newly-laid tile drain completely filling it after two or three years, so that the tile had all to be taken up. The tree was cut down and the new tile laid, with the result that the drain suffered no further obstruction.-Ex.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers .-- When soil is rich in humus it is seldom necessary to make any further application of nitrogenous fertilizers, and as all nitrogenous fertilizers are very quickly soluble, and are soon lost to the soil by both leaching and volatilizing, they should never be used until the crop has made a considerable growth.

If the family cat lies with its back to the fire there will be a squall.

aged horologe was originally the timepiece of the old Territorial bank of St. Louis, which was chartered in 1815 and was the first bank west of the Mississippi river. At the close of that institution the clock passed into the possession of the Bank of Missouri in 1818. When that establishment collapsed in 1822 the clock became the property of the bank's president, Col. T. F. Riddick. After his death in 1831 it served as a timepiece for his son-inlaw, the late C. T. Billon. From him it went to his brother, F. L. Billon. It was kept by him over thirty years, and his death, some months ago, led up to a condition which has forced the family to think of selling it. During the long period which the venerable clock has spent in Missouri it has been kept constantly running, with little if any repairs, except an occasional cleaning, and records time with excellent accuracy. It is what was originally known as a "Willard timepiece," being named after the patentee and manufacturer of that style of clocks in Connecticut. The clock is made in the fashion of colonial timepieces, the pendulum swinging in a square box which is suspended from the dial. That portion of the clock which protects the shaft and pendulum bears painted scenes, one of which is a mediaeval castle.

A Singular Accident.

While Frank Faber was making some repairs under a stone crusher at Devil's Lake, Wis., a screw caught his clothes and began to draw him upward. He grabbed hold of a timber and held on while the screw continued to wind and did not let go until every stitch of clothing except his boots was removed from his body. He was only slightly bruised.

Paper Telegraph Poles.

Paper telegraph poles are the latest development. These poles are made of paper pulp, in which borax, tallow, etc., are mixed in small quantities. The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood, and to be unaffected by sun, rain, dampness or any of the other causes which shorten the life of a wooden pole.

Most sorts of diversion in men, children, and other animals is an imitation of fighting.

The five o'clock tea is the grub that makes the butterfly of fashion.

Sparkling with liferich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink, Best by any test.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia-



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