IDAHO IS REPUBLICAN

SENATOR SHOUP THINKS IT WILL BE SO THIS YEAR.

Farmers and Miners Received Much Better Prices Under Republican Admin-Istration-Benefit of Protection to Wool -Big Bank Deposits.

"Idaho will, I hope, reverse its electoral vote for President this year." said United States Senator George L. Shoup, of that state to-day.

"Instead of being counted, as in 1896, in the Fusion column, I hope that I shall find Idaho recorded in the electoral college for the re-election of President McKinley.

"There is every reason," continued the senator, "why Idaho should go Republican. Our state has never known such prosperity as it has experienced during the present administration. The good times have been felt both by the miners and farmers. Protection to American industries has given the American market to American manufacturers, with the result that there has been an increased demand for lead, zinc and copper, all of which are products of Idaho. Not only has the demand been greater for these minerals, but the prices have been very much more satisfactory.

"Lead forms a very interesting object lesson in Idaho. Under the Republican administration of President Harrison the price paid for lead in our state ranged from \$4.20 to \$4.30. In the same month in 1893 lead sold at \$3.80. In 1894 it was down to \$3.20, and in 1895 it touched as low as \$2.30. With such an experience as that I cannot understand why it is that our state went for Bryan in 1896.

"President McKinley assumed office in March, 1897. Two months later the price paid for lead in Idaho was \$3.12½. In 1898 it was \$3.50, last year the value of lead had increased to \$4.10, and this year it has touched \$4.70, exceeding even the good prices that were realized when the McKinley tariff was in effect under President Harrison. This comparison affords an object lesson, and there should not be a single mine owner or miner in the state of Idaho recording his vote next November for anybody except President McKinley and the other Republican candidates.

"Stock growers in our state," continued Senator Shoup, "also realize the benefit derived from protection. When American wool was protected by the McKinley tariff sheep in our state were worth from \$2.25 up to \$2.50 per head. Just as soon as the Democrats began to tinker with the tariff and prepare to pass the Wilson bill, down went the price of sheep until they were worth only \$1.41 each in 1895, and \$1.27 in the latter to lamely limp last into the

is willing to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund if the bill's consideration is deferred until the short session. Postponement, say the foreign shipping lobby, means the bill's defeat:

A \$200,000,000 a year business is the stake. If Democratic threats of Alibustering are effective enough to induce Republicans to postpone the consideration of the shipping bill the foreign shipping lobby, their free trade allies and Democratic dupes will each have carried their point.

Democratic success up to this time is the more amazing, as their own disorganization on this question is disclosed. It would be imagined that they would be united in opposition to the bill, if intending to make a camraign issue of it. Just the reverse is the case. They are about evenly divided for and against it. This is shown by the two minority reports that have been filed by the Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The first report filed was signed by Messrs, William Astor Chanler, of New York; John H. Small, of North Carolina, and Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Their report advocates government aid and opposes free ships. Their suggested amendments to the bill are not of a character to seriously minimize its effectiveness.

The other four Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee who signed the other report, are Messrs, John F. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; Marion De-Vries, of California; Thomas Speight, of Mississippi, and Wm. D. Daly, of New Jersey. Their report opposes subsidies and in effect advocates free ships. Their report, said to have been written by an attorney of the foreign steamship lines, is largely an attack upon the only American steamship

line engaged in the transatlantic trade. The odium attaching to the Demo-

crats who are fighting the battle of 1894 779,547 the foreign shipping lobby in Congress, and who advocate the purchase of ships built abroad, instead of their 18971,376,119 construction in the United States, presents them in a very sorry figure. They will be infinitely more busy in 19002,658,662 defending their own attitude on this question than they can be in assailing that of the Republicans and a large contingent of their own party associates. The Democratic leaders had made desperate efforts to prevent a public disclosure of their differences, but the courage of nearly one-half of the minority made further concealment of their condition impossible. The Democratic members of the committee who advocate government aid

how much the foriegn shipping looby pressing national importance; that FARM AND GARDEN. they so considered it, and that they were quite ready to defend their position at any time.

In these very favorable circumstances for the Republicans to dofer action on the Ship Subsidy Bill until the Democratic National Convention can be whipped into adopting an expression in its next national platform opposing government aid for the upbuilding of American shipping, will make it infinitely more difficult than ever for courageous and patriotic Democrats to support the measure. It means to gravely imperil, if not actually defeat, its final passage.

The prestige of Democratic success in compelling the Republicans to defer action at this session on the Ship Subsidy Bill-since postponement will be regarded the country over as a Democratic, free-trade, foreign-shipping, victory-will make it all the easier for them to defeat action at the next sesion, and all the harder for Republicans to secure favorable action.

The opportunity of a generation is within the grasp of the Republican leaders in Congress if they have the courage to grasp it by passing the shipping bill before adjournment at this session.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

How It Has Gained in Value Under **Republican** Protection.

An examination of the sheep industry in every state in the Union shows similar results, advancing values under the Republican policy of protection, and lower values under free trade and its evil influences. Note the following figures of the department of agriculture relating to Idaho:

SHEEP IN IDAHO.

Per

Year. Number. Value. Head. 1891 501,978 \$1,154,549 \$2 30 1892 527,077 1.204.985 2 40 1893 764,262 - 1,910,655 2 50 1.753.981 *2 25 1895 919,865 1,299,770 *1 41 1,281,726 *1 27 2.346.283 1 71 18981,651,343 3.612.313 2 19 18992,311,880 6.132.262 2 65 7,444,254 2 80 *Democratic and low tariff years.

There was an increase of 20 cents a head in the value of Idaho's sheep between 1891 and 1893. There was a decline of \$1.23 in the following Democratic years up to 1897. And since President McKinley was elected, with a Republican congress that assured protection to the American wool grower, the value of each sheep in Idaho has increased by \$1.53. With over a million sheep in Idaho in 1896, their by independently filing their report in total value was but \$77,000 more than advance of the submission of the other the half million sheep were worth minority report, forced the signers of there in 1892. With not quite three

AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Winter Wheat Report.

In the winter wheat report for Illinois only the central and southern counties are involved, as but little is grown in the northern part of the state. Fifty per cent of the returns show that condition is good and of the remaining 50 per cent two-thirds indicate fair condition. Four correspondents in the central part of the state and six in the southern report damage by Hessian fly. Although crops are not suffering, about half our correspondents state that the ground is dry and rain will soon be needed. The other 50 per cent report moisture abundant and in a few counties, notably Livingston, Massac and Iroquois, there has been too much rain to suit the farmers.

Winter wheat in Indiana was badly form out and its condition is very poor. In most localities it does not promise to yield more than one-fourth to one-half a crop. Hessian fly has also damaged it considerably, especially in Blackford and Pike counties. A few correspondents in the central and southern portions report moisture deficient, otherwise the supply is abundant.

In northern Michigan, where it was protected by snow, winter wheat is in good condition, but winter killing and the ravages of the Hessian fly have not left much in the central and southern portions of the state. A large part of the wheat area will be plowed under. What remains has improved with the favorable weather of the last ten days. Moisture appears to be abundant enough to suit the needs of all crops, only one correspondent reporting any deficiency.

Ohio correspondents report conditions very similar to those found in Michigan. The bulk of the crop has been ruined by winter killing and Hessian fly. In the best reports received not more than two-thirds of a crop is predicted. A few counties are getting dry, but in almost all parts of the state moisture is aboundant and the wheat that has survived is improving.

A few correspondents in Kentucky state that moisture is deficient, but the majority report an abundance and some too much rain for corn planting. Wheat is in splendid condition and a good crop is anticipated. There are three reports of Hessian fly, but little or no damage from that source is complained of.

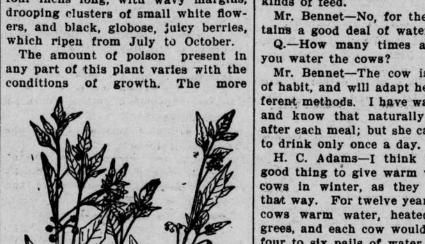
The reports of Missouri and Kan-

early in February, at a time when cold waves are possible. Were the growers to wait till later, they would MATTERS OF INTEREST TO find no market that would pay a profit on cost of production and transportation. . . .

The apple exhibit at Paris is likely to attract a good deal of attention from Europeans. It will not consist of the short-keeping varieties to any extent, but of those apples that are known as commercial apples, and that will stand long carriage. Our apple trade with the Europeans is growing, and the exhibit at the exposition will doubtless have the effect of enlarging the market. The only trouble that we see ahead is the difficulty of supplying the demand. Good commercial apples are very high in our markets the year round, and of course will be much higher in a foreign market, where the cost of transport, handling and additional profits must be added. Without doubt, there is no more encouraging field for investment than in the line of apple growing. There are certain sections of the country that are particularly adapted to the growing of apples-sections where land is cheap and unsuited to the production of any-

thing but fruit.

Black Nightshade. This plant is also known as common nightshade, garden nightshade. It is a smooth annual, one to two feet high, with rough; angular, widelybranching stems, ovate leaves, two to four inchs long, with wavy margins, drooping clusters of small white flowers, and black, globose, juicy berries, which ripen from July to October. The amount of poison present in any part of this plant varies with the



Mr. De Land-I practice heating the water to 60 degrees.

This Little Pig Came Home. A New Jersey farmer tells this remarkable story to the Evangelist, and vouches for its truth: "I had more pigs than I wanted to keep, so I sold one to a man living in the neighboring village. The little pig had been living in the pen with his brothers and sisters, and had never been outside of it until the man who bought him put him in a basket, tied down the cover and put it in his wagon to carry to the new home. Late in the afternoon the farmer who sold it saw something coming across the swampy meadow below his home. He watched it strugling through the wet places, climb ing the knolls, until he could see that it was his little pig, all covered with mud and very tired. He went straight toward the barn, against which was the only home he recognized. The money was returned to the man who had bought it, and the little pig stayed at home."

Watering the Cow.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention.)

E. C. Bennett of Iowa spoke on how to water the cow. He told of his arrangements for watering his cows summer and winter. The milk of the cow is more than three-fourths water, and for each quart of milk she gives she must take in more than a gallon of water, and the cow must thus have a large supply of water; and if farmers in winter give their cows ice water they must not be surprised if the cows will not drink all the water they need and thus shrink in their milk.

He had found that artificial ponds are not good for stock watering, and the man that has such a pond should fence it in. It has been proved that a cow will walk right through a cold, clear stream and come to the water tank filled with water warmed by the sun, showing that cows prefer warm water but not impure water.

Q .- Do you think that it will pay the ordinary farmer or even the dairyman with twelve to twenty cows to put in arrangements for watering in his barn and warming the water?

Mr. Bennett-Yes; because if the cattle go to the icy brook in the winter we all know the results. I used to lose much milk by reason of my cows having to go out in the cold to drink, though they drank from the tank in the yard and the yard is protected.

Q .- Will cows fed on silage need as much water as cows fed on other kinds of feed.

Mr. Bennet-No, for the silage contains a good deal of water.

Q.-How many times a day would you water the cows?

Mr. Bennet-The cow is a creature of habit, and will adapt herself to different methods. I have watched a cow and know that naturally she drinks after each meal; but she can be taught

H. C. Adams-I think that it is a good thing to give warm water to the cows in winter, as they drink more that way. For twelve years I gave my cows warm water, heated to 98 degrees, and each cow would drink from four to six pails of water.

1896, just one-half their value in 1893

"Let us turn that picture to the wall and have another look at the protective tariff view. In 1897 sheep in Idaho were worth 45 cents head more than in 1896. they were worth In - 1898 92 cents a head more than in 1896. In 1899 they were worth \$1.38 more than in 1896, and this year, according to the department of agriculture's figures, the average price of each sheep in Idaho was \$2.80 on January 1, as compared with \$1.27 in 1896. The increase in their value within that period has been 120 per cent, and they are now worth more per head by 30 cents than they were on the 1st day of January, 1812, before President Cleveland as for, No. o, 910 F Treight sumed office.

were is another strong contrast that I can make about our sheep values," said the senator. "It is this: In 1892 there were 527,000 sheep in Idaho, and they were worth \$1,265,000. In 1896 there were over a million sheep in Idaho, twice as many as in 1892, and their value was only \$17,000 more.

"Now, for one more comparison: In 1897, just before this administration came into power, there were 1,376,000 sheep in Idaho, and their value was \$2.346.283. At the beginning of this year there were just twice as many sheep in the state, and their value had increased up to \$7,445,000, showing a gain of more than 200 per cent in value, while the increase in quantity was only 100 per cent.

"Can you imagine that any stock grower in any part of the country would be indiscreet enough to vote the Democratic ticket with such facts as those staring him in the face? Take the price of our wool-it sold at 13 cents per pound in Idaho in 1891 and 1892. In the Cleveland years it sold anywhere from 6 to 6% cents. Under this administration we have, of course, got back to 13 cent wool again. The mount of money paid to farmers in Idaho for their wool in 1895 was \$418,-539, the amount they are getting this year will exceed \$2,300,000, an increase of 400 per cent. Every sheep in Idaho to-day at \$3.25 per head. Wool is bepound. Cattle have advanced \$10 per head, and horses are worth \$5.00 to \$10.00 per head more than a year ago. I think Idaho will go Republican."

DISCONCERTED DEMOCRATS

Attempting to Make Party Capital Out of the Shipping Bill.

The Democratic leaders in Congress have been making elaborate preparations to make the shipping bill a campaign issue. They have attempted to

public eye. Their hopeless division shows how utterly impossible it will be for them to make a successful campaign issue of the shipping question. If Democrats attack a government aided shipping, Democrats who have the best of the argument may be quoted in answer. Republican amunition with which to refute Democratic attacks of this character need not be used-it is furnished by the more honest and courageous of the Democrats themselves.

This is a situation which seems almost providential for the united Republicans. They seem to be assured of the votes of a large contingentpossibly one-half-of the Democrats in the House in fair of the Ship Subsidy F. M have if it is brought up for passage now. Such an opportunity has not been presented in a generation, and may never again occur so favorable. The same situation exists in the Senate. The Democrats there are unable to prepare, much less to present, a minority report in opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill. It is well and publicly known that a number of Democrats will speak and vote for the bill. What the Democratic leaders desire to avoid, at all hazards, is the effect it will have upon their party followers that will surely result from the discussion in the Senate of the Ship Subsidy Bill at this session, to disclose a substantial contingent of their own party associates in advocacy and voting for that bill.

If Republicans can be coerced, intimidated or cajoled into postponing the consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill at the present session, the Democrats may be able to conceal their own weakness in divided opposition to the Ship Subsidy Bill in the Senate. A little incident has clearly demonstrated this, and shown the desperation of the Democratic leaders.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his rage at the filing of the Chanler-Small-Ransdell report, sent for these gentlemen and began to angrily upbraid them as traitors to their party, so the report goes, and he told them that by their from yearlings up, could be marketed ill-timed exhibition of independence and honesty they had sacrificed a ing sold at 18 cents to 25 cents per splendid issue upon which the Democrats could have attacked the Republicans in the coming campaign. The Democratic Chairman, so it is said, was rendered almost speechless when he was very emphatically told by Messrs. Chanler, Small and Ransdell that he had no authority to denounce their action, that the Democratic party had not declared itself on this

subject in its last national platform, and that in any event they were decidedly opposed to the dragging of the shipping question into partisan politerrorize the Republicans into the tics. They told him that the shipping last year because people had business abandonment of the bill at the pres- question was a business proposition, a to do and could better afford to pay ness. Yet to get these early vegetables ent session at least. It is not known commercial question, and of great and telegraph tolls than two-cent postage. the work of growing them must begin of condition.

times as many sheep at the beginning of this year as there were in 1895, this farm stock has increased nearly six times in value. Western farmers should study these facts and decide. before November, if they want any more free trade destroying the value of their flocks. Idaho is simply an example of conditions in every state

where sheep are grown.

MONEY OUT WEST.

Great Growth in Bank Deposits Within the First Five Yes:s.

Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming have made remarkable progress on the road to wealth during the present Republican administration. The increased of the products now that pointed out specifically. For inthe policy of protection gives the home market to home-made goods. Another reason is that protection to wool has doubled the value of the farmers' clip, and all of these four states are wool states. Still another reason is the establishment of the gold standard, which gives us stable currency and more settled business conditions. Add to these three main causes the general prosperity of the country which has created a better demand for farm products, and the reasons have been assigned for the great increase in the bank deposits of those states, as shown by the following table:

WESTERN BANK DEPOSITS.

State. 1894. Colorado \$9,379,733 Idaho 904,412 Montana 4,063,436 Wyoming 1,252,636

Total\$15,600,217 \$33,330,777 Within five years there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent in the total bank deposits of these four states. Who will say that the West is not prospering under Republican administration? A continuation of prosperity is what is wanted in the West, and this can be assured by voting the straight Republican ticket. And conditions in these states only

exemplify those in every section.

An Easy Choice.

In November the voters will have an opportunity to choose between Sioux Falls, Cincinnati and Kansas City Populism on the one hand and Philadelphia Republicanism on the other. It ought not require a great amount of time for them to make up their minds.

A Sign of Prosperity.

There were nearly 7,000,000 more telegraph messages sent over United States wires in 1899 than in 1895. That indicates better business conditions

sas winter wheat are very encouraging, condition running "good to very good," or "considerably above the average." Moisture is abundant in both states and a few counties in Kansas have had too much rain. Hessian fly has not appeared in either state.

Subsolling for Grain.

It will not, as a general thing, pay to subsoil for grain crops. With the low price of the cereals the increase must be very considerable to pay cost of the extra work. The work of subsoiling is very great, the subsoiler having to be hauled by from four to six horses according to construction of the subsoil. There are however some localities where subsoiling for grains will pay. This will depend on a good many circumstances that cannot be stance there are subjuits that are not hard to stir up. There are farms where the arrangements are such that the men and horses have idle time, and in such cases the subsoiling will not be very expensive. Then too we must make a distinction between the sections of country where the rainfall is fairly good and the sections of country where the aridity is so great that there is little or no water to hold. It is believed that subsoiling is more effective where the rainfall is fairly good than where the rainfall is very slight. This is because the subsoiiing makes it possible for the ground to hold more water and a part of the heavy precipitations is caught and held in the reservoir that would otherwise run off. In the case of semi-arid lands the water seldom falls in such quantities that the soil cannot retain it.

Horticultural Observations,

The annual returns to the State of Florida for fruits and vegetables shipped out is said to be about \$5,000,000. This is very much less than it would be had the great orange groves not of the last few years. . . .

It is reported that there is quite a general movement among the truck growers of Texas for organization. This is to be commended, for by such combinations the better shipment and listribution of the products can be obtained. If the growers of vegetables and fruit ever become fully organized t will be possible to prevent inferior goods being put on the market.

A writer says that Florida suffers nore damage from frost than any other state. The cold waves this spring have killed large quantities of early fruits and vegetables. Beans and egg plants were extensively destroyed. In the midst of some of the vegetable gardens the thermometer dropped to about 20 below the freezing point. Florida is really in a hard position in this regard. Her product is of value in the northern market only because of its earli-

Hlack nightshade (Solanum nigrum) one-third natural size.

musky odored plants are the most polsonous. These plants may be easily killed by cutting them down before the fruit matures.

Kafir Corn as Stock Food. When fed alone, stock tire of Kafir corn much more quickly than they do

of corn. Some stockmen feed red and white Kafir corn alternately. This gives some variety, but only partially overcomes the defect. When Kafir corn is fed with feeds rich in protein, as alfalfa, soy beans, bran, or oil meal, animals relish it for any length of feeding period. Hogs fattened on Kafir corn alone get so that they loathe it. but fed Kafir corn with either alfalfa hay, soy beans, or skim milk, they have a ket a protein for every feed. This lack Partial (flesh and blood-forming material) and an excess of starch and other heating substances makes Kafir corn an undesirable feed to be given alone, but combined with the other drought-resisting feeds-alfalfa and soy beans-makes a ration containing all the material in proper proportions needed for meat and milk production and the growth of young stock.

Kafir corn is a very constipating feed, and for this reason, when fed alone to either horses, cattle, or hogs, induces an unhealthful condition. Fed with other constipating feeds, such as prairie or timothy hays or corn fodder. the condition is made worse. On the other hand, alfalfa and soy beans are laxative feeds, and either fed with Kafir corn secures a healthful condition of the animal, as shown by the glossy hair, oily skin, good appetite, and good returns.

The first actual returns or statistics for the twelfth census are now coming in to the Census office. They relate to cranberry culture and give the acreage, tenure, quantity of fruit probeen cut down by the severe cold spells duced, cost of labor and fertilizers, area of new plantings, value of crop and losses from disease, insects and other natural causes for each bog or plantation. In January, 1960, preliminary schedules relating to the cranberry yield of 1899 were sent out to all the growers whose names and addresses could be obtained. Each blank was accompanied by a list of the growers, so far as ascertained, in the vicinity of the person addressed, to be by him corrected and returned to the Census office. To any additional growers whose names were thus secured. schedules were forwarded by return mail, and many have already made their reports.

> Clover for Sheep .- Clover is a very good feed for sheep, as it contains the nitrogenous elements necessary for the making of wool, lean meat and the development of the lamb still unborn. The shepherd that has a bountiful supply of clover is well provided with a food that will put the flock in the best

Subsoiling.

What is known as subsoiling is plowing the earth below the depth at which it is usually plowed. Where plowing has been generally but ten inches deep the soil below is the subsoil. This may not be a scientific way of speaking of it, but it is the popular way. There is a difference between surface plowing and subsoiling, in that the surface soil is turned upside down, while the subsoil is stirred by the subsoiler without being brought to the surface. Subsoiling makes more room for the development of the roots, and enables the plant to extract food and moisture from a greater area. In addition the capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture is increased. During the heavy fall of moisture in winter and spring the ground thus obtains and holds for future use a greater supply.

Our Cheese Exports .- The United States has been trying hard to get some better hold of the European and especially the English market for a number of years. There was a time when the cheesemakers of the United States had a big trade in England, but it gradually disappeared with the advent in the United States of the process of making filled cheese. For the past four years the figures for our export of cheese to Great Britain are as follows: 1896, 581,000 cwt.; 1897, 631,000 cwt.; 1898, 485,000 cwt.; 1899, 590,000 cwt. It should be remarked that the cheesemakers of this country made a gain last year of 105,000 cwt. exported to Great Britain, while the Canadians lost 95,000 cwt. in their export trade.

A Suspicious Accident.-A Chicago manufacturer of oleomargarine shipped a good deal of that product into New York state. He was promptly prosecuted and fines aggregating over \$1,-000,000 were placed on court records against him. The evidence was contained in the bills of lading of a certain large railroad. Now, the railroad informs the attorney-general of New York that it thought that the cases were settled and so destroyed all the bills of lading. The state therefore is left without evidence.

Dangerous Butter Colors.-Reports from Montrose, S. D., say that a child of Christopher Myers recently died there from drinking butter color. The bottle was left within reach, and the child got hold of it and drank some. A physician was called, but the child expired in great agony. Some of the cheaper butter colors contain arsenic, but are represented by the companies that make them as being harmless.

1899

\$20,058,377

1.358.668

8,760,823

3,152,909