

PROSPERITY COMING.

CANNOT GET HERE UNTIL THE TARIFF BILL IS PASSED.

Some Replies to Ex-President Cleveland's Recent Attack Upon the Republican Policy—Some Good Logic from Our Republican Exchanges.

(Special Washington Correspondent.)
Two great facts have been made very clear by this week's discussion of the great questions before the country.

One of these is that while the Republicans are pressing hard for an early passage of the tariff bill the Democrats are holding it back in order to create discontent with the delay of business activity. It is apparent to anybody who stops to think of it that business cannot revive in the manufacturing world or that business world dependent upon manufacturing. In spite of this fact, however, some members of Congress are receiving intimations from their districts and states that this seed which the Democrats are sowing among a certain class of people is producing some dissatisfaction and criticism.

"Of course it is absurd that such complaint should be made and that people should think it worth listening to," said Chairman Dingley, talking of these criticisms. "It is certainly unreasonable to assume that business activity in manufacturing lines could revive pending action upon tariff rates."

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Dingley, that the knowledge that a tariff change is in immediate prospect proves more depressing to the manufacturer than any other condition?"

"Momentarily, yes. I do not know that the word depressing is just the one, but certainly it does have the effect of making it impossible for him to make contracts even where he can get them and of making it difficult to get contracts at all. Dealers are unwilling to make contracts for future delivery of goods during the pendency of the tariff bill because they do not know what the rates of duty on imported goods of the same class will be. Manufacturers are unwilling to make contracts during the pendency of the tariff bill because they do not know what they will have to compete with in foreign goods nor do they know what they will have to pay for the raw material which they bring in from abroad for use in manufacturing."

"So the present period is probably the most difficult one for the manufacturer to do business, to say nothing of the impossibility of increasing business or adding to the number of employees?"

"Yes. Then it ought to be remembered, too, that importers are rushing goods into the country at the greatest possible speed and that nearly a year's supply of foreign goods will be in the warehouses of the country by the time the new law goes into effect in spite of everything we can do to prevent it. This means that the manufacturers will not be able to resume activity to any great extent for several months yet. The people ought to understand this. I have no doubt that the new law, when it gets at work, will bring increased activity in manufacturing and thus produce prosperity in every branch of industry."

Cleveland's Attack on Republicans.
The other thing made clear by this week's discussion is that the Republicans are not at all disturbed over ex-President Cleveland's recent criticism of the fact that they are promptly carrying out their promises as to a protective tariff and international bimetallism. One feature of the gossip resulting from this attack has been a revival of the recollection of Mr. Cleveland's own record in this particular.

"It was more than seven months," said one of the old observers of national politics here, "from the date of Mr. Cleveland's own inauguration in 1893 before his Congress met to consider any of the propositions to which his party was pledged and within a few days of eighteen months before the leading promise of its platform was fulfilled in the enactment of a new tariff law. The business uncertainties, the long months of suspense, in which manufacturers and dealers of all classes were unable to proceed intelligently with business undertakings, and the stoppage of business and loss of employment consequent thereto, make the eighteen months of masterly inactivity in which President Cleveland and his party neglected to fulfill with 'hot haste' their promises of legislation, the most disastrous in the business history of the country. A brief review of these eighteen months of delay in legislation by his party may indicate whether the Republicans of to-day ought to be deterred by his complaint of their 'hot haste' in carrying out their promises. The number of failures of commercial and business concerns in the United States the first year of President Cleveland's administration (1893) were 15,242, with total liabilities amounting to \$346,749,889. This covers only about one-half of the period between the inauguration of President Cleveland and the enactment of the legislation which his party promised. The record of 1893, however, is the most disastrous the country has ever experienced, the number of failures being fifty per cent greater than in the panic of 1873, and the losses also fifty per cent greater. In addition to these failures no less than 612 banks failed during that year. This great number of failures threw out of employment such large numbers of persons and reduced wages in so many cases as to cause an unusual number of strikes and lockouts, resulting in great losses of wages of workmen and losses to employers. Over 250,000 employees were involved in the

strikes occurring between March 4, 1893, and August 28, 1894, the date of the enactment of the Wilson law. The loss in wages to the persons thrown out of employment by the strikes and lockouts in those eighteen months, as shown by the report of the United States commissioner of labor is over \$45,000,000, while the business loss to employers aggregated about half that sum. Reports of the interstate commerce covering this period also afford interesting comment upon the effect of the business troubles which existed during the pendency of the promised legislation during the year 1893. Many of the most important railroads of the country were placed in the hands of receivers. The mileage of thirty railroads so treated in the first half of the period between President Cleveland's inauguration and the completion of the legislation promised in his platform was 25,375 miles, or nearly one-seventh of all the railroad lines of the United States. Their indebtedness was \$1,212,217,933.

The above record of prominent events during the eighteen months in which President Cleveland and his party held the country in suspense prior to the enactment of the legislation promised by them will indicate to some extent whether he was justified in complaining of the "hot haste" with which the Republican party is carrying out its own pledges on this occasion."
G. H. WILLIAMS.

The Canadian Bogie Tariff.

Chicago Times-Herald: The British exultation over the new Canadian tariff will not fool any of the protectionists in the Fifty-fifth Congress, although it may provide some explosive material for the populists in the senate who are impressed with the necessity of making some kind of an assault on the Dingley bill.

In estimating the possible effect of the new Canadian tariff on our trade with Canada it must not be forgotten that geographical conditions cannot be entirely obliterated by the Dominion government, even though the desire to promote the commercial and industrial interests of the great empire may be dominant among the Canadian people. The United States provides such an accessible and attractive market that Canadians cannot be entirely diverted from it by the pro-British tariff policy just inaugurated. Our market is so much more valuable to the Canadians than the Canadian market is to us that the members of Congress will be guilty of grave disloyalty to domestic interests if they allow this Dominion menace to deter them from putting a good tariff on lumber, coal and the cereals.

The new Canadian tariff bill discriminates in favor of British goods by schedules intended to apply to imports from Great Britain alone. The preference amounts to 12 1/2 per cent, as against the imports from other countries, and will continue in force until July, 1898, after which the preference will be increased to one-fourth.

The motive behind this double schedule is very obvious. It is projected at this time as a threat to the tariff-makers in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Unless Canadian goods are admitted to our markets under the conditions which prevail under the Wilson-Gorman law the Canadians propose to buy all the goods which they do not make themselves in Great Britain.

But the instinct of commercial agrandizement is stronger with the Canadians than loyalty to the crown. The Canadians are willing to be governed by Great Britain. It is one of the best governments on earth. But the Canadians are certain to seek the market where they can buy to the best advantage, and that market is in the United States.

Manufacture Our Own Sugar.

The interest in the beet sugar industry grows apace. Secretary Wilson, who reversed the policy of his Democratic predecessors and set about encouraging the production of the sugar beet, finds the demand for sugar beet seed and beet sugar information something enormous and coming from every part of the country. He believes that this nation will, within two years, be manufacturing all its own sugar and putting into the hands of its farmers the hundred million dollars which it now sends annually abroad for sugar.

Cleveland's Complaint.

Ex-President Cleveland is a good one to talk about "protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal." This is the expression of the opening sentence of his New York speech at a meeting last Saturday night at which he and a handful of his followers made an attack upon the Republican party for carrying out the principles laid down in its platform. If Mr. Cleveland had recounted the scandals of his own administration, the sugar trust scandal, the bond scandal, the Chicago lake front scandal, the foreign policy scandal, and numbers of others which might be mentioned, his speech would have been a good deal longer and much more interesting. As it was, he devoted it to abusing the Republican party because it is giving its first attention to carrying out the pledges of its platform, a protective tariff, an effort for international bimetallism, and the full maintenance of the present safe standard of our currency.

He attacked not only the Republican party, but that large and growing class of Democrats who believe in protection, another large class of Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan, and another class of voters who support the measures of the Populist party. If Mr. Cleveland keeps on attacking those who believe in some of the things which he believes he will soon find himself standing absolutely alone.

Nobody ever before suspected Mr. Cleveland of being a humorist. Upon no other theory, however, it is possible to explain his assertion made in his New York speech the other night that his party "defends the humble toiler against oppressive exactions in his home and invites him to the utmost enjoyment of the fruits of industry, economy and thrift." The experience of the "humble toiler" since Mr. Cleveland came to office four years ago will hardly enable him to agree with that gentleman in this statement.—Exchange.

Bad for Silverites.

Had the developments of the six months following last November's election occurred in the six months prior to that event, the cause of silver would have received far less attention or support. Japan, Russia and Peru have in those few months gone to the gold standard, while several other nations have taken steps in that direction. China has indicated a desire to have her customs duties at the treaty ports placed on a gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. Chile, Uruguay and Brazil have made gold unlimited legal tender and silver a legal tender in but limited sums, while Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia and Santo Domingo have, within a comparatively short time, established the gold standard, though a depreciated paper currency at present prevents the circulation of gold.

Tariff in the South.

There is considerable significance in the movement of the younger members of the Congressional delegations from the far south to secure a duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound upon imported cotton. This indicates a new order of things, and a breaking away from the free trade traditions of the old Democracy of that section. It is noticed that the old veterans are not engaged in these new departures, but only the younger generation, like McLaren of South Carolina and Brantley of Georgia. The development of the protection sentiment in the south has been gradual, but firm and permanent, and this is the first time that the southern Democrats have thrown aside their old policy and fallen into line with the protectionists of the north.—Lexington Leader.

Mr. Bryan Hits Back.

The gold Democrats and the silver Democrats are throwing stones at each other again. Mr. Bryan has come to the front with a sarcastic reply to Mr. Cleveland's Reform club speech, in which he says that Cleveland and his wing of the democracy are "long on platitudes and short on performances," and that they reach their "maximum at a banquet and their minimum at the polls." Every day increases the improbability of the two wings of the democracy ever flapping together again.

A Firm Foreign Policy.

President McKinley's foreign policy is evidently going to differ very materially from that of his predecessor. The first few weeks of his administration resulted in the release from the Cuban prisons of practically every American citizen confined therein and this has been followed by the quiet departure for Hawaiian waters of one of our war vessels, evidently intended to protect American interests there and to prevent control there by the Japanese or other powers.

Importers expect to have a year's supply of goods on hand from foreign countries before the new Dingley tariff bill becomes a law. Yet that bill is likely to get on the statute books in less than one-fourth the time occupied in the consideration of the Wilson bill.

Vice President Hobart is winning high commendation as a presiding officer of the senate. One of the oldest officials of that body says he is developing greater capacity and ability as a presiding officer than any vice president whom he has ever known.

The beet sugar industries of Germany made an average profit last year of \$32,240 each, in the list of 113 from which returns have been received. This is encouraging to those who desire to see the beet sugar industry established in the United States.

The thousands of old soldiers who were dismissed from office by the Democratic administration are being restored to their positions as rapidly as possible by the Republican party, now in control of the government.

Democrats are scolding because the prosperity of 1892 has not been restored at once. The answer is that the protective tariff of 1892 has not yet been restored to the statute books.

Very Ancient.

A humorous Oxford graduate in classical honors recently stated that the bicycle must be an extremely ancient invention, since Juvenal speaks of ladies "tenui quae cyclade sudent," which means, he said, "who perspire along the slender cycle." It was fittingly reserved for a solemn writer in the last Scottish review to correct the blunder and to inform the Oxford honor man that "tenui cyclade" refers to the thin garments of the women.—New York Evening Post.

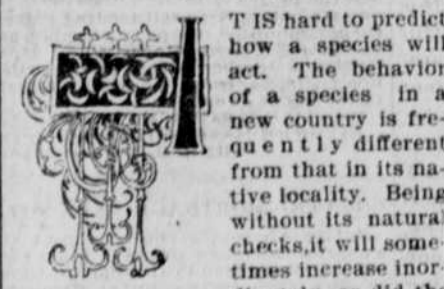
A Small Request.

First Passenger—"Would you—ah—lend me your spectacles a moment, please?" Second Passenger—"Certainly, sir." First Passenger—"Ah—thank you, now, as you can not see to read your paper, would you mind letting me have it, too, please?"—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



IT is hard to predict how a species will act. The behavior of a species in a new country is frequently different from that in its native locality. Being without its natural checks, it will sometimes increase inordinately, as did the Icerya purchasi in California. The San Jose scale, so destructive in the United States, attracts so little attention wherever it originally came from, that we do not to this day know with any certainty its original habitat. Species closely allied to the San Jose scale, natives of the United States, are not nearly so destructive. The red scale of the orange, *Aspidiotus aurantii*, in Jamaica never infests citrus fruits, but occurs on *Liguum-vitae* and palms; how different are its habits in California! In Japan there is a scale almost exactly identical with the San Jose scale, which infests citrus trees, which the real San Jose scale never does in America. Therefore, in view of such facts as these, we can fairly say that we never know what we are in for, when we introduce a new scale. A traveler, bringing a little ornamental plant in a pot, may unwittingly ruin a great horticultural industry. Most of the worst scales are general feeders, and are liable to spread from garden or even hot-house plants to orchards.

Climatic barriers cannot always be trusted. The rapid spread of some scale insects shows that they can endure great differences of climate. While the climatic barriers to the spread of some species are real and important, it will not do to trust too much to them. It is probable that the very rapid reproduction of coccidiae enables them to quickly adapt themselves to changes of climate, through the survival of the fittest. Thus if there are a million scales in an orchard which is touched by frost, if only one gravid female survives it will suffice to eventually restock the orchard, and with a comparatively frost-proof race. Be this as it may, the peach scale, *Diapsis amygdali*, flourishes equally at Washington, D. C., and in the tropics; and many others could be cited which endure great differences of climate in different parts of their range.

It will now be useful to consider the countries from which we are liable to be infested. From Europe we may expect many pests of shade trees and deciduous fruit trees especially. For example, we have already received the maple Phenacoccus, the elm Gossyparia, the New York plum scale (so-called), the *Lecanium bituberulatum*, etc. It must also be remembered that semi-tropical scales may and unquestionably do, spread by way of European hot-houses; in this way, for example, *Orthozia insignis*, a destructive West Indian species, was undoubtedly introduced into Ceylon.

From the West Indies and Mexico countries we may expect especially pests of citrus fruits, of cotton, sugar cane, etc.; also the peach scale, *Diapsis amygdali*, which has already reached this country. A further exploration of Mexico and most of the West Indian Islands is urgently needed, to determine the kinds of insect pests there occurring. From Japan, perhaps, we stand in most danger. The climatic conditions permit the growth of the same species of fruit trees as are grown in America, and of late Japanese varieties have become very popular, and have been imported in quantity. The peach scale, *Diapsis amygdali*, is common in Japan, and there are many other injurious species. Unfortunately, our knowledge of Japanese scale insects is yet in its infancy, and someone ought to be sent there for a year to study the subject on the spot. Some injurious species may also come from Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and in fact any place whence plants are brought. Especial care should be taken to prevent the introduction of *Asterolecanium pustulans* from the Sandwich Islands; it already exists in Florida, and is common also in the West Indies. It especially infests oleander.

Inferior Wood Ashes.

In Bulletin 43 of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station Prof. Fred W. Morse writes: The time for purchasing fertilizers having come, the station wishes to call the attention of farmers to the veritable composition of wood ashes and particularly to some evidently fraudulent lots of Canada ashes, samples of which were received at the laboratory last fall. Five samples, representing three different lots, were received during October, 1896, from widely different sections of the state, namely Plymouth, Stratham and Waipole. The ashes were all bought of the same wholesale dealer, and analysis showed them to be quite uniform in quality, but noticeably inferior. The proportion of potash is low, especially if the soluble form is alone considered which fact taken with the quantity of water, leads one to suspect that these ashes had been either leached or partially prepared by mixing leached and dry ashes together. The proportion of lime found in the most inferior sample disposed of any suspicion of adulteration with lime as the percentage is not high. The price of these ashes was \$10 per ton delivered in carload lots at the respective railroad stations. This price is lower than any quotations previously known to the station. The important point for the purchaser, however, is that the low price was accompanied by

an apparently deliberate reduction in the quality of ashes. During the year preceding the receipt of the five samples above described, the Canada ashes sent to the station for analysis were of good quality. One sample is of interest because, though very moist, it yet contains a high percentage of potash. The ashes had most probably been exposed to rain, instead of having been leached and afterward partially dried. Three samples of domestic ashes are characterized by being very dry, and one was probably taken soon after the ashes were removed from the stove. Average Canada ashes contain about 12 per cent of moisture, which renders them as damp as the average chemical fertilizer. Buyers of ashes should therefore look with suspicion on lots that appear excessively moist, because in such cases the potash is seldom equal to the proportion in average ashes. The refuse ashes were samples from burned rubbish, principally waste paper and refuse lumber. The analytical results speak for themselves. Ashes from paper are as valueless as those from coal because the soluble mineral matter has been leached out of the paper stock during the process of paper making.

Japanese Millet.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has recently introduced three new varieties of millets from Japan. Among them is a variety of barn-yard grass, *Panicum Crus Gallii*, which, while it differs in its habits of growth, is botanically identical with the common barn-yard grass. The variety from Japan has been grown for a few years at the Massachusetts Station. Professor Brooks of that station is very enthusiastic about it and recommends it as a fodder crop either for feeding green or for the silo.

As a fodder plant it may yield ten or twelve tons of fodder per acre, and when thinly sown in rows about a foot apart a yield of fifty to ninety bushels of seed may be obtained. Ordinary barnyard grass is a coarse annual, with stems two to four feet in length, appearing in mid-summer, in low, somewhat damp places or on cultivated grounds. The ordinary variety is a very troublesome weed. Professor Brooks says: "This Japanese variety of the species has not become a weed here, however, although the seed does not lose all vitality during the winter. Although it is possible that it might under some circumstances become troublesome, it is hardly liable to prove more so than clover or winter wheat, for instance." This plant is being quite extensively advertised by seedsmen under the name of Japanese Millet, or its scientific name, *Panicum Crus Gallii*. While this may prove to be a valuable acquisition to our fodder plants and not become a means of spreading a bad weed, the Experiment Station would recommend the farmers of Maine to be cautious about purchasing seed of this new plant. Certainly the seed of *Panicum Crus Gallii* should be bought only of reliable dealers, who will be sure to furnish the seed of the Japanese variety. The mischief that would be wrought by sowing seed of ordinary barnyard grass is self-evident.—Chas. D. Woods,

Director Maine Experiment Station.

Oiling the Harness.

Harness will last much longer and look much better if kept well oiled, and will not get so stiff after being exposed to a day's rain, says Journal of Agriculture. During the spring it is difficult to keep harness from getting wet, and it will pay well before the season's work begins to see that it is thoroughly oiled. In doing the work, the harness should be taken apart, washed clean, using warm water and castile soap, and then wiped dry, when the oil should be applied. If so clean that washing is not needed, it will be better to wipe off with a wet rag as the oiling can be done better. It is best to take harness all apart, in order to get at all of the parts and oil thoroughly. Good harness oil can be purchased all ready for use, or neat-foot oil, with a little lamp black, will be found good. If the harness has not been oiled for some time and is hard and dry, it will be best to go over them twice, finishing all up, and then commencing with the first piece and going over again. After every part has been thoroughly oiled, it should all be hung up over a frame of some kind and allowed to dry. It should not be hung in the sun or where the wind strikes, as it will dry too rapidly. The oil should have plenty of time to soak in. Like most other work on the farm, if undertaken it will pay to do well.

Native Shrubs.—I would like to say a good word for some native shrubs.

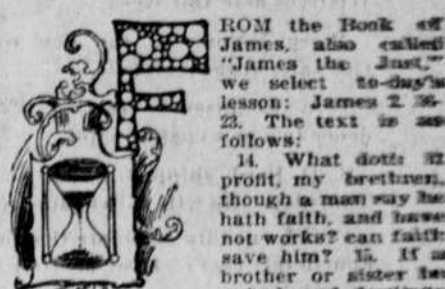
The black alder belonging to the holly family, is a hardy shrub and a beautiful plant, especially when the fruit is ripe. Then there is the Nine-Bark (*Spiraea prunifolia*), beautiful in its bloom and beautiful in its seed. Both of these shrubs are hardy native shrubs, with their fruit turning a beautiful crimson in the fall. Among other things, not perhaps in the line of shrubs, are the climbing vines or plants, such as the Boston Ivy. It gives character to the buildings in the eastern states and adds beauty and charms to the common brick walls. If we can make it do half as well as they grow it there, it would change the looks of a village like Sparta more than any other thing that could be planted. The Five-leaved Ivy (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), commonly called Virginia Creeper, is another native vine and will grow well almost anywhere.—A. L. Hatch.

Weaning Time.—When the weaning time comes for the ewe flock they should be watched closely in meadow or pasture, and if they cannot have their care they should be kept in a lot where they can have access to a warm barn. As fast as they wean they should be put into what might be called the nursery flock and fed for all that the milk and lamb are worth. Feed for milk. This will make another flock with a little different feeding.—E.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX.—SECOND QUARTER.—SUNDAY, MAY 30.

Golden Text: "I Will Show Thee My Faith by My Works"—James 2:18.—Christian Faith Leads to Good Deeds.—Paul's Doctrines of Faith.



FROM the Book of James, also called "James the Just," we select to-day's lesson: James 2:18-23. The text is as follows:

18. What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him? 19. If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, 20. And ye say unto them, Depart from us, because ye say, we have faith, and have not works; shall we not be cursed? 21. Was not Abraham our father justified by works, when he had offered Isaac his son upon the altar? 22. Seest thou how faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect? 23. And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of God.

Time.—Written perhaps in A. D. 42.

Place.—This epistle was written from Jerusalem by James to the Jewish disciples of Christ throughout the Roman Empire.

The Writer of the Epistle.—Among the three pillars of the apostolic Church (Gal. 2:9), besides the apostle Peter and the thoughtful John looms up the solemn and stately form of James the Just. He was held in reverence by orthodox Jews as well as believing Jews. Though the recognized leader of the Jewish element in early Christianity, he was broad enough in his views to indorse the work of Paul among the Gentiles. To the Jews throughout the world he had received Jesus as the Christ, and whom he recognized as the true twelve tribes, he wrote this epistle.

Faith Shown by Works.—"This will bring us to the passage of our lesson. The unconverted Jew, as we have seen, in their national position and privileges, and orthodox. 'We have Abraham to our father,' they said, first to the Scribes and then to Christ. What did the Baptist say to them? 'Bring forth fruits meet for repentance.' What did Christ say to them? 'If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham.' In this epistle we see that the converted Jews fell into the same error. They believed there was one God (2:19); that we should love one another as well as believing Jews. Though the recognized leader of the Jewish element in early Christianity, he was broad enough in his views to indorse the work of Paul among the Gentiles. To the Jews throughout the world he had received Jesus as the Christ, and whom he recognized as the true twelve tribes, he wrote this epistle.

Save us by grace, through faith alone. A faith that must itself impart. A faith that would by works be shown. A faith that purifies the heart. A faith that doth the mountain move. A faith that shows our sins forgiven. A faith that sets our feet on firm ground. A faith that ascertains our claims to heaven. This is the faith we humbly seek. The faith in thy all-cleansing blood. That blood which doth for sinners speak. O let it speak us up to God!—Charles.

The Supernatural.

Christianity will prosper or decline with the growth of the disbelief in the supernatural. It sprang from and is a continuation of the supernatural facts recorded in the Bible. These facts are so intimately connected with it that the grounds advanced for denying or disbelieving any one of these will be found on analysis to apply with equal force to others.—Rev. Timothy Bronsahan.

"Alpha and Omega."

Forever! from the eternal past, Forever! in the life to come, God is Himself the first and last—My wearied thoughts came panting home.

I cannot grasp the truth immense. So filled with God's infinity; I am overwhelmed with just the second—Of sharing His eternity!—Margaret May.

A Queen's Vocation.

The Queen of Portugal perseveres in her medical vocation. She goes regularly to the dispensary for children that she founded. On arriving she dons a nurse's uniform and proceeds to work. The managers are the Daughters of St. Catherine of Siena.

SAID BY GREAT MEN.

Man is the weeping animal born to govern all the rest.—Pliny.
The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson.