DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE REPUBLICAN SKULKERS ARE ON THE RUN.

Cleveland's Message Has Fallen Into Their Comp Like a Bombahell "Enerplies-Sturdy Humbugs.

The republican dodgers and skulkers and president makers went to Washington with a ready-made excuse for refusing to apply the remedy for our financial maladies which they believed the president would recommend. They expected him to recommend the retirement of our legal tender notes, which have been working as an "endless chain," pumping gold out of the treasury as fast as it was put in by means of bond issues. They went to Washington prepared to make answer triumphantly that there was nothing the matter with the treasury but lack of revenue. Then they were going to lock horns with the administration as to the manner of raising revenue, and so furnish themselves with an excuse for doing nothing at all and forcing another issue of bonds, which they intended to make as unpopular as possi-

They have now discovered that the president could see a little way ahead as well as themselves. They find that he has anticipated their excuse and made it unavailable. That is why they pretend to be surprised and disappointed. That is why they don't know whether to slink out or slink in or pitch ahead according to program.

The president, to their deep disgust and bewilderment, has very little to say about modes of raising revenue. He expresses satisfaction with the progress that has been made in ridding the country of tariff taxes which "obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living" and accord "special advantages to favorites," and substituting a system which "recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism." He thus serves notice that there is to be no reactionary tariff legislation and emphasizes it by reminding congress that the advance toward commercial freedom was made "by command of the people." But he does not suggest revenue legislation of any kind or intimate that any such legislation is necessary.

But this he does: He presents an impregnable array of fact and argument demonstrating that the repeated exhaustion of the gold reserve, necessitating repeated issues of bonds, has not been caused by lack of sufficient revenues. He shows that the trouble lies not in lack of receipts, but in lack of receipts of the right kind. The treasury needs gold with which to redeem notes presented. The people do not pay their taxes in gold. They pay in legal tenders. The treasury cannot present these to the people and demand gold them. But that it cannot do without if left to himself he would labor for. paying a premium. To pay a premium complications." And so it would be no matter how large the revenue.

it as plain as day that the question is not one of revenue. He shows that the in their infancy.-Chicago Chronicle. treasury cannot be secure against raids until it makes final payment or other disposition of its demand notes. And he shows it in such high relief that nobody can help seeing it. Thus he cuts the ground from under the republican do-nothings and leaves them without the ghost of an excuse for refusing to deal with the real question.

But this they are afraid to do. With a presidential campaign just before them they are afraid to act, and with the message under their eyes they are afraid not to act. Embodied in Speaker Reed, they stand with a silver gavel in their right hand, a gold gavel in their left hand and a greenback gavel in their little behind hand, and dare not bring one or another down with an emphatic whack. With the sturdy honesty of a patriot and the skill of an adept in grand politics the president has thoroughly cornered and bewildered them.

A Speaker Who Doesn't Speak.

Chicago Chronicle: How tightly the aspiration to presidential station has sealed the Hps of Thomas B. Reed. ble importance under discussion with never-a word from Reed. It has not long been thus. In his braver days Reed would have waylaid the interviewers and valiantly delivered himself of comments which his admirers would straightway describe as biting satire. But now, bereft of courage, all a-quiver, like Falstaff before the men in buckram, he seeks seclusion, denies himself to his best friends-the newspaper correspondents-and must have days for reflection before saying what he thinks of the president's message.

Mr. Reed is playing the most engrossing of all games, that of politics, with the presidency for the stake. Doubtless he knows his own hand and how best to play it. He has never been aught else than a politician and advice to one of his long and profitable political experience might be construed as imperitence. But, as it is true that whatever of national reputation Reed has is based upon his courage and winning ites in getting the south. This his audacity, it seems pertinent to con- with the northern politicians. sider the effect of his forfeiture of both qualities. Reed the egar attracted because of his force, pluck and indomitable Mo., have started un 8-page paper

he affront some politician of potentiality in a national convention, hold the speakership, which made him the most influential man in the national government next to the president, Mr. Reed had no positive message to deliver to the party which honored him. Upon vating Paternalism" and All that It Im- the mooted questions of public polity he offered nothing but vague and inconclusive generalities. He is now asked for frank criticism of the president's message and evades response. President Cleveland, for the democracy, has outlined the party polity explicitly and comprehensibly. He declares himself for sound money, he pleads for the retirement of the greenbacks and the smashing of the endless chain by which the treasury is depleted of its gold. Touching the foreign relations of the United States, about which there has been such bitter controversy, the president pronounces for strict neutrality in Cuba and the vigorous r aintenance of the Monroe doctrine against threatened British aggressions in Venezuela. It is meet that there should come from the speaker of the house, leader of the republican party and virtual dictator of congressional legislation, some response to the president's declaration of policy. If Mr. Reed approves the president's utterances let him say so, that the country may know that legislation in accordance with the president's Or if, as is his right, he opposes the president's views let him make that fact clear. If he sides with the silver men against the democratic champion of sound money, if he is willing to leave the gold in the treasury at the mercy of shrewd speculators, if he is careless of the rights of the Nicaraguans, it is his duty to speak out and give his reasons manfully. Silence and evasion at this monent are cowardly. Has political ambition, then, really made a poltroon of the much-lauded Reed?

> "Enervating Paternalism." In his message to congress President Sleveland speaks of "enervating pater-

The phrase is good. A paternalistic government is destructive of individualism, and individualism is the safety of a republic. The socialist would have government do everything for everybody. The democrat proposes that government shall do nothing for anybody that he is better able to do for himself. The republican party is socialistic at its worst. The fundamental of socialism is that the government shall be parent of all. The republican modification of the socialistic doctrine is that the government shall be the

Paternal government is enervating. The citizen of a republic who should be independent is taught by republican statesmen that he may lean upon government for support under all circumstances; that exertion on his part, mental or physical, need be made but perfunctorily, because government will for them. It can only buy gold with supply the strength and resource that

The idea of socialistic government in greenbacks for gold with which to practiced by the republican party when redeem greenbacks at par would be a it has the chance is in substance the preposterous financial performance, idea that the calf shall continue always "opening the way to new and serious to take its nourishment from the udder of the cow and never assume the state and condition of cow. They protect in-By such reasoning, fortified abun- fant industries-industries that were dantly by facts, the president makes born seventy-five years ago-and are still, according to republican theories,

Not Exempt from Criticism.

Boston Advertiser: The denunciation of the United States supreme court by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor is objectionable because it is unjust. In objecting to it, however, care should be used not to go the length of seeming to say that the highest judicial tribunal in the land must be always exempt from criticism. That is not true. That doctrine is absurd and mischievous. It does not tend to promote, but rather tends to prevent, that sincere respect for the supreme court which is so necessary. In a government of free people there never can be any governmental institution which is above and beyond responsibility to the people.

Joe Cannon Makes a Forcenst.

Boston Herald: Here is the way Congressman Joe Cannon sums up the probable program of the congressional session: "There'll be a let of fiddlin' an' talkin' an' resolutin' an' investigatin', an' bluffin' and makin' faces, an' playing buncombe an' firin' the popular Here is a president's message of nota- heart, but when we get through we'll find we have not done a blamed thing but pass the appropriation bills. An' the quicker we do that an' go home the better it will be for the republican

The Party of Opportunism. Louisville Courier-Journal: The republican party is an opportunist pure and simple. The issue which brought it its being long ago arrived to its logical conclusion, it has the last twenty years emulated the resources and devices of the ballet dancer, spinning around first on one leg and then on t'other, and between the two contriving to make both ends meet. It has no claim which has not been overpaid. It has no convictions worth mentioning.

Needs the Solid South.

Zanesville Signal: The McKinley managers have already confessed by their tacties that their only hope of whatever personal following he has out- fact, coming to the surface so early in side his own provincial congressional the preconvention campaign, is not caldistrict has been attracted to him by culated to make McKinley stronger

Unamployed printers of St. Louis. Will the new Reed, afraid to named the Evening Journal.

open his month on public questions lest FARM AND GARDEN.

popular admiration? Accepting the MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

> Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Vitt:ulture and Fioriculture.



OW LONG SEEDS will retain their vitality so as to germinate and grow into plants is a disputed question among men of science. Many persons still believe that wheat has been grown from seed found in Egyptian

mummy cases, and that grain could be made to sprout from seed found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. An elaborate and interesting series of experiments made by Professor Italo Giglioli of the royal high school of agriculture, at Portici, near Naples, as communicated to Nature, throws considerable light on the matter. The seeds used were put away in the fall of 1877 and spring of 1878 and were tested in August, 1894, the longest time that any had been kept being recommendations will be forthcoming. a few days less than seventeen years, and the shortest fifteen years, nine months and a few days; the average was about sixteen years and a half. Lucerne seed was chiefly used and the results really apply only to that plant, for the wheat, vetch, corinder and other seeds tried happened to be put into solutions that proved fatal to lucerne too. The seeds were put into small bulbed tubes, into which dry grass was passed, and the tubes were then sealed and kept in the dark; others were put into alcohol, ether, chloroform and other liquids, but the alcoholic solutions alone could be tested, as the other liquids evaporated.

Out of 320 seeds kept in nitrogen, 181 germinated; of 502 kept in arseniuretted hydrogen, 351 germinated, as did 224 out of 266 kept in carbon monoxide; 40 out of 60 lived that had been kept in strong alcohol, originally absolute. Seeds kept in chloroform, in hydrogen, in alcoholic solution of phenol, and in carbon dioxide all died. With other gases and solutions the results were not so decisive; only 2 out of 293 in oxygen lived; 33 out of 509 in chlorine and hydrochloric acid; 1 out of 101 lucerne seeds and none out of 50 wheat seeds in sulphuretted hydrogen; out of 609 in nitric oxide. In alcoholic solutions, 16 seeds out of 79 kept parent of a few and the step-parent of in a solution of corrosive sublimate germinated; 1 out of 645 in that of sulphur dioxide;41 out of 583 in that of sulphuretted hydrogen, and 12 out of 288 in that of nitro oxide.

Many of the germinating plants were put into flower pots, where they grew well, flowered and seeded normally. When the seeds were put away Professor Giglioli was not aware of the evil effect of even small proportions of moisture; he thinks if he had taken Actual cost on market...... more care in excluding moisture from the seeds and from the gases, a much larger number of seeds would have retained their vitality. There is no reason apparent why the seeds planted could not have been kept indefinitely in the solutions without further change. He has established that, for some seeds, at least, respiration or exchange with the surrounding medium is not necessary for the preservation of germ life. There is reason for believing that living matter may exist in a completely passive state, without any chemical change, and may maintain its special properties for an indefinite time, as is the case with mineral and all lifeless matter. In experimenting with seeds from Pompeli and Herculaneum, he has not yet found any living grain: they are too much carbonized to admit of much hope, especially those from Pompell, which have been exposed to the slow action of moisture. If the seeds found in the granaries of the "Casa d'Argo" at Herculaneum in 1828 had been planted at once, a fair test might have been had, as they had been preserved under favorable conditions; it is too late now, as they have been so long exposed to light and air.

Fall Plowing Sod Ground -- Where there is a heavy old sod of natural grasses the soil beneath it is to a great extent protected from freezing. When once frozen it is equally protected from thawing until warm weather comes in spring. In this condition the grass roots remain uninjured, and when the sod is turned under in spring they are ready to grow. But if the sod is fall plowed with an open soil surface it freezes and thaws with the slightest change in the weather. Before spring time the soil to the depth of the furrow will be thoroughly mellowed and many of the grass roots will be destroyed. It makes a great deal of difference to the cultivation whether the sod is turned under in fall or spring. There may be some loss from blowing or washing the surface of fall-plowed sod, but this is more than balanced by the case of cultivation and the greater availability of what fertility the soll possesses.-Ex.

Farm Teaching .- The New Hampshire Agricultural college has devised a plan for diffusing agricultural information that is worthy of notice as a step in the enward march of farm education. The faculty representing the sciences related to agriculture have organized a kind of lecture bureau to give addresses before granges, farmers' clubs, horticultural societies and other similar organizations, the organization extending the invitation paying mileage, meals and ledgings, no charge being made for time or services of the lecturer. About thirty titles of lectures already prepared are given in the circular announcing the plan, the inviting organization making its own selection as to topic and lecturer, of whom there are ten on the list .- Ex.

Starting an Orchard.

The ground for an orchard should be well and deeply cultivated, and free from weeds, well drained, if the soil requires it, and most soils are better for draining, except sandy or light gravelly soils with a light subsoil. Such land may not require draining, but in every case it should be well worked and pulverized and enriched before planting. The work of preparation must be done during the summer, so as to be ready for fall or spring planting. Planting in the spring is preferred, which will enable the trees to take firm hold of the earth and to resist the frost of next winter, but planting may be done successfully in the autumn by protecting the trees so as to prevent the frost from heaving or misplacing them.

Select young, healthy and vigirous trees, and from a reliable nurseryman. and if possible from a soil similar to that in which you intend to plant your orchard. The different kinds of apples will depend upon your own choice and the suitability of soil and climate. I should advise that the selection be made from the old, tried and reliable

kinds The distance apart should not be less than thirty feet, so as to allow the trees room to spread their branches and to form a low and spreading head. Close planting has a tendency to force the trees to run up, and preventing the fruit from obtaining its proper coloring from the sun, and making it more difficult to gather the fruit. At the distance of thirty feet apart it will require twenty-nine trees to the acre. Before planting the tree, remove all bruised and broken roots by cutting clean with a sharp knife. Lay out your ground in straight lines, so that your trees will be in line each way and at equal distances, thirty feet apart.-Wm. Gray.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin. For December, 1895. Any intelligent farmer can grow ripe, luscious strawberries, ready for pick-

ing, at two cents per quart. With good cultivation, at least 100 bushels per acre should be grown. Two hundred bushels per acre is not

an unusual yield and 300 is often produced. Fruit that can be grown so cheaply and will yield so much, should be considered a necessity in every family. No one can so well afford to have strawberries, every day in the season, as the

farmer. No one can have them so fresh from the vines, so ripe, so delicious, and at so little cost, as the farmer, and yet as a class none have so few.

The cost of placing berries on the market depends somewhat on locations and the manner in which it is done. For good herries, carefully picked in clean new boxes, well packed and honestly measured, it may be estimated by

| the quart as follows: | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| | Cents per Qt. |
| Cost of growing ready | for picking 2 |
| Picking | 11/2 |
| Boxes | |
| Cases, packing and de | livery1 |
| Freight or express cha | |
| Commission for selling | g |
| | |

The commercial grower must receive paid. The farmer may have his berries at

first cost. He saves expense of picking and provides a pleasure for his wife and children. He saves boxes, cases, packing,

freight, express and commission.

Every farmer in the country and every owner of a house in the village should grow "big berries and lots of them" for family use. He may thus have them fresh from

the vines in summer, and canned, dried or preserved for winter. There is no better food than ripe

fruit. There is none more healthful, and at two or three cents per quart there is none cheaper.

A berry garden for next season should be decided upon at once. The best preparation for it is the

reading of good books and papers. Subscribe for them now and thus provide the greatest pleasure for long winter evenings.

M. A. Thayer. Sparta, Wis.

Georgia Peach Orchard .- The foundation of the orchard of the Hale, Georgia, Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Ga., was an old cotton plantation of 900 acres, purchased in the summer of 1890, and 600 acres were planted with a little over 109,000 peach trees in the winter of 1891-92. It is all laid out in blocks 1,000 feet long, and 500 feet wide, with avenues running north and south named after the peach growing states of the union, and streets running east and west, named after leading hortfculturists of the country. A resident superintendent, thirty or forty negro assistants and sixteen mules have kept up most thorough culture for the past three years. There was a full bloom on the orchard in the spring of 1894, but a heavy frost the last of March destroyed all the fruit prospects. This year, the fourth summer after planting, all the trees set a full amount of fruit, and during April and May, forty to fifty hands were employed in thinning out the surplus.-Ex.

Swine Improvement in Texas .- The hog breeders of Texas are entitled to a great deal of the credit for the improved character of our Texas swine. They have educated the farmers to appreciate good hogs. I have seen quite stir made in the neighborhood by the advent of a pair of fine pigs. It is a disgusting sight to see a Texas farmer go to the grocery store and give up his good cotton money for a slug of tolerably hard looking bacon, and I am sorry to say that it is a sight altogether too ommon. But even in Western Texas the numbers who do not raise their own bacon are growing gradually less .-Claridge Stock Farmer.

Shakespeare mentions perfumes as in common ure in his time.

E NEWEST WOMEN.

EIDOSCOPIC VIEW OF SOME PASSING EVENTS.

tty Girls of Long Island City in a combine Against Male Escorts-How They Manage to Get Around the Rules -- Invite the Men.



ROBABLY the only woman's club in the members are all unis the jolly Junior club of Bay Shore, L. I. This is not the only unique feature of the organization, however. Its members are solemply pledged not to accept male escort

to any social function, and so far the rule has not been broken, although the spirit thereof is violated by the betterlooking of the girls when they think occasion requires. Each of these invites the youth of her choice to go along whenever she attends a party or other social gathering. The main object of the club is to promote social intercourse among the members, and to boom woman's rights as a side issue. The former of these objects demands a good deal of visiting on the part of the members. and, accordingly, the young men of the neighborhood are frequently in receipt of invitations to accompany the promoters. This is considered rank treason by some of the members of the club,



MISS EDITH WHITE.

and a by-law will be framed by them to close up this loophole, but, as the pretty girls are in the majority, the amendment will probably never pass.

A few nights ago the club gave a reception at the residence of Miss Edith Fordham, the president. Some nice young men were invited, and all had an enjoyable time.

Miss Fordham presided at the dinner, which followed, and to her right and left sat Miss Marie Brewster and Edith White. They are the vice-president and secretary respectively, of the association. The dinner was conducted just as men's clubs run those affairs with the exception of the cigars and wine.

Miss Fordham made an address full of wit and wisdom. She grew emphatic as she told how woman's era was surely coming. Her speech was followed by addresses by Miss Brewster and Miss White. Their remarks were along the same line as that of their president. When woman's influence was talked about the young men applauded vociferously.

Then, after several glees by the members of the club, the party broke up. In accordance with the rules of the club, the young women asked the permission of their swains to see them home. This is voted as frivolous and unlawful by a minority of the club. In fact, the presence of the young men at the reception was by some regarded not quite in accordance with club rules. This idea was overruled by the majority, but the defeated members will return to the attack, so they say, until the laws are obeyed in letter and spirit,

After a long and determined struggle the bariers are broken down and women are admitted to the School of Agriculture in Minnesota, which is a branch of the university. The honor of introducing this innovation is due to Professor Haecker, head of the depart-



ered that young men graduated from the school became very critical of their young women friends because they were not similarly educated, and as he considered this rank injustice to the country girls he began to intercede in their behalf, and finally the board of regents gave their consent to allow them a four weeks' course at the end of the regular term. Sixty women were enrolled in the first class, which was formed last will soon be adopted seems to be a fore- | was served.

gone conclusion. The woman's depart. ment consists of a dairy hall, which is completely equipped with all modern inventions; a room for cooking classes and a home building where the girls live. A matron has charge of this, and by furnishing their own bedding and towals their weekly expenses are only \$3.50. They receive practical lectures on the care of cream, creaming milk. churning and caring for the butter, and are also taught how to make cheese by the new method, which requires only one hour. Two mornings each week world where the are devoted to cooking, and the lecture is followed by practice, which gives der 20 years of age them practical illustrations of all the points in the lecture. They also learn the chemistry of foods, tests for detecting adulterations and the chemistry of disinfectants, dyes and sewer gas, and there are six lectures each term on physiology of digestion and nutrition. Added to these are lectures on horticulture, which teach them how to grow small fruits, vegetables and house plants. Plain sewing, mending and cutting of substantial garments receive some attention, and to this department they hope to add dressmaking another

> Who will wear the breeches, the husband or the wife? That is the grave problem which is presented and represented in many households. The man naturally wants to preserve this attribute of virility, but the woman, forgetting the vows that she made at the altar, frequently endeavors to capture this emblem of authority in the bome. The struggle is sometimes long and bitter, and the ardor of the combatants is easily understood when one thinks of the precious prize that is to be handed over to the victor. To be master or servant, that is the question. The singular metaphor, always used in the plural sense, is to be found in all languages, and it goes back to the thirteenth century, when Hugues De Piaucele wrote the queer legend, "Sire Hain et Dame Anieuse."

Sir Hain was a tailor and was the most patient of men. Unfortunately for him, his wife was capricious and afflicted with an ungovernable temper.

At last the tailor got out of patience. Tomorrow morning," he said, "I will throw my breeches down into the yard and then we will go down stairs and whichever one of us succeeds in recovering them first will be boss of the house," Dame Anieuse accepted the challenge with delight, and invited her neighbor Simon and her friend, Mrs. Aupais, to be the judges of the combat. At the appointed time the combatants appeared in the yard, and the struggle for the breeches began. It was a long battle, and the description of it given by the poet occupies no less than 180 verses. Dame Anieuse came very near capturing the prize, but in the struggle she tumbled into a big basket and got fastened in it, with her feet in the air. She cried for assistance, but her husband took advantage of her unexpected position and put on the breeches, or rather what remained of them, for the precious garment had suffered considerably in the melee.

The judges declared the wife was conquered, but she was not willing to



MISS MARIE BREWSTER.

yield until they threatened to leave het in her unenviable position. Ever afterward she was an obedient wife.

When Victoria Visits Balmoral.

The queen's annual trip to Scotland costs her \$25,000. The following are a few of the precautions she orders for her safety and comfort in traveling: The official whose sole duty consists in managing the queen's journeys makes the announcement to the manager of the railroad over which the queen intends to travel, and with the manager les the responsibility for the queen's safe transportation. To this end all traffic is suspended and the lines kept clear; to every station-master along the line a notice is sent, the receipt of which must be acknowledged by the next train back, and also in the dally returns, and woe betide the individua, who fails to do this. In addition to these precautions, plate-layers are stationed the whole distance along the line in sight of each other, and they signal by hand, so that railroad accidents are practically impossible. Heads of stations must be in attendance as the royal train passes, and a locomotive inspector accompanies the engine-driver. A speed of forty-five miles an hour is maintained. During the queen's recent journey to Scotland she stopped at Perth for breakfast and an hour's rest. The station platform was enlarged, carpeted, and hung with crimson cloth; flowers were sent from three palaces and the duke of Athole and Lord Breadalbane waited to receive her Her majesty, looking feeble and careworn, walked with the assistance of two Indian domestics down the incline leading from the train to the station. She did May, and this number was much larger net even glance at the decorations prethan the faculty anticipated. That co- pared in her honor as she feebly made education in the agricultural colleges her way to the hotel where breakfast