DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SOUND DOCTRINE PREACHED BY LEADING PAPERS.

The Unpatriotic Sandbaggers of the Present Republican Congress—Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report—Lawlessness of Republicans in Kentucky.

Every republican plan for increasing the revenue is dishonest and a scheme to sandbag and rob the people of the country. No great increase, if any, is required. But the imaginary deficit is made a pretext for the kind of tariff legislation demanded by the rapacity of the protected monopolists. They declare that the country is in necessitous circumstances and they regard the country's necessity as their rascally opportunity. From every part of the country—when its patriotic enthusiasm was awakened and there was a probability that men, ships and money might be needed to fight its battles on land and sea—there thronged to the capitol the agents, solicitors and other members of the lobby gang to urge increased taxation, not for the public benefit, but for their own. The most impudent and the most greedy of the throngs that surrounded the source of revenue legislation were the wool men, clamoring for a renewal of the wool tax, which would include the old tax on clothing, carpets, hats and caps and other wool products. They ciphered out that the wool and clothing tariff produced in prosperous years a revenue of $40,000,000. They covered up the fact that for every dollar of public revenue produced by the wool tariff $10 or $12 went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. The advocates of this gigantic fraud and steal attempt to disguise its character by declaring that it is not "a restoration of the McKinley tariff schedule" and that it is a plan to produce revenue merely—not for protection. The allegation is false. If the McKinley tariff or 50 or 60 per cent of the McKinley tariff rates should be restored it would be for protection and not for revenue. Nine-tenths of all the taxes collected or more would go into private pockets. One-tenth or less would go into the public treasury. The rich lumber men, the nabobs of the pine forests, are also besieging the capitol for a renewal of protection. This is a more audacious demand, if possible, than that of the wool men. The lumber interest is one of the richest interests in the country. Tariff or no tariff, their profits are enormous. There are more millionaires among the lumbermen of the country in proportion to the entire number than there are among any other class of manufacturers. But it is not material which protected interest, which monopoly fattened on the taxes paid by the people is most aggressive and rapacious in this emergency when the country is in the midst of a struggle with its foes of all kinds—with England claiming and ready to enforce by its armies and fleets vast territorial rights on this continent, with the gold sharks attacking the specie reserve and the public credit at all points, with every form of domestic and foreign enmity. This is the emergency which the piratical protected interests have chosen as a time to enforce on congress their demands for new subsidies, new bounties, new extortions under the false color of revenue taxation. The silver mine interest and its supporters are practicing the same highwayman's methods. They will do nothing to protect the public credit, to sustain the gold reserve, to place the financial affairs of the country on a safe basis unless the illimitable coinage of silver shall be provided for in the laws to be enacted. Their plan is infinitely worse than that of the protected bulldozers. They will not do anything to help the public credit unless their silver shall be bought and coined and so established as a part of the money system that the public credit will be hopelessly wrecked and destroyed. These are the two classes—the protected monopolists and the silver speculators—who are now jumping on the back of the country, increasing its burden and impairing its strength, at the time of its greatest necessity.—Chicago Chronicle, Dec. 24.

Secretary Carlisle's Report.

The report of Secretary Carlisle was sent to congress and the Chronicle contains its main portions. The condition of the finances and measures of temporary relief are elaborately discussed. The greenback question and the gold drain are also considered in detail and in a comprehensive manner.

The matter in the report of greatest immediate interest relates to the revenues and expenditures under the present tariff and internal revenue laws. It must be remembered that the tariff and revenue act now in force provided for an income tax variously estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually in amount, which was declared by the United States supreme court to be invalid. The table of receipts and of the deficit should be studied in view of this fact.

The statement of the receipts, expenditures and balances for last year, the current year and the year commencing July 1, 1896, is as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenses.	Deficit
1894-5	$290,370,393	$433,178,426	$42,805,223
1895-6	431,907,407	448,907,407	17,000,000
1896-7	464,793,120	457,884,193	.....

The fiscal year closing June 30, 1897, will not show a deficit. There will be a surplus of nearly $7,000,000. It will be observed that while Secretary Carlisle's estimates include a constantly increasing revenue he also estimates that there will be a constantly increasing expenditure. He makes allowances for the fact that a republican congress will control the appropriations.

This statement vindicates the financial policy of President Cleveland's administration as far as legislation by congress has taken effect. If the income tax had been collected there would have been but a trifling deficit, or none, in 1894, and there would have been an increasing surplus at the present time. But with the loss of the proceeds from the income tax there will be only a small deficit this year and there will be a surplus next year.—Chicago Chronicle, Dec. 20.

Republicans Forced It.

In view of the certainty that congress will not do anything unless it is to increase the treasury difficulties it is not improbable that the administration has been feeling the way to another bond issue. Nor would it be surprising if the next sale should be considerably larger than any former one, for a large accumulation in the reserve would be more useful than a small one, and liberal provision must be made, because there is no hope whatever of aid from this congress. But when the Washington guidnunncs state positively that another bond issue has been agreed upon and the contract drawn, and when they even assert that the new issue will be $100,000,000, we are at liberty to suspect that they draw on their guessing faculties for their facts.—New York Sun, Dec. 23.

Lawless Republican Kentucky.

How utterly sunk in villainy and violence are these republican southern states! Time was when Kentucky was a commendable sort of commonwealth, but since it passed under the aegis of the republican party it has woefully gone astray. Even the republican governor is compelled to pronounce a recent lynching the most outrageous and barbarous crime ever committed in Kentucky. The governor pretends that he is opposed to lynch law, just as he pretended that he was opposed to any violence done the ballot box, but his first act was to pardon a ballot-box scoundrel who was operating in the republican interest. There is small hope for Kentucky until it shall again take its place in the column of democratic states.—Ex.

Patriotic Indeed.

A republican newspaper eulogizes the "patriotic magnanimity" of the house republicans in offering the president "an opportunity to rescue the treasury" from its bad predicament. The republican plan of aiding the treasury is to place a double price on clothing, carpets and other wool products for the purpose of putting $10 in the pockets of the monopolists, where 10 cents is put in the treasury. Besides that, the present predicament of the treasury was caused by Sherman and McKinley legislation at the beginning. The measures adopted by the democrats for treasury relief would have been abundant if the income tax had remained in force. In addition to that the present tariff will produce revenue enough if the republicans will let it alone.—Ex.

Legislating Under Gag Rules.

Boston Herald: Under the shadow of Speaker Reed's gavel our house of representatives has again ceased to be a deliberative body. The new tariff bill was pressed to a vote in a gagged house after a debate of three and a half hours, though the measure threatens nearly every business interest with more or less disturbance, and its appearance on the statute book, or even a near probability thereof, would mean a general unsettlement of trade.

Reed's Great Tactical Mistake.

Boston Globe: Why did Tom Reed ever handicap his chances for nomination by giving tacit approval to the Dingley misfit? He said very truly that the country needed rest from tariff agitation, and yet he offers no remonstrance to this pronunciamento of McKinleyism. Tom Reed has made a big tactical mistake.

Not Fond of New Things.

Samuel Spring, chaplain to the expedition against Quebec under Benedict Arnold, was one of the most gallant and eloquent of the revolutionary preachers. He was pastor of a church in Newburyport for forty years. He did not like new ways and when a church near by purchased an organ he referred contemptuously to "our neighbor's box of whistles." Once some unwise parishioners conspired to modernize the music a little in their own church. They did not tell the pastor; only, when it came time for the first hymn, the tentative, gentle, prolonged opening wail of a base viol was heard. Back went Dr. Spring's spectacles; up came his tall form to its utmost height, his black eyes gazed fiercely toward the choir seats, and he said, quietly, but in a voice not to be disobeyed:

"Remove that fiddle from the house of God!"

There were no further innovations while Samuel Spring commanded the parish of the North church.—Youth's Companion.

Proper Punishment.

In Hull recently a certain solemn-looking old gentleman was strolling through the main street of one of the principal Yorkshire towns looking into the brightly lighted shop windows when he ran his eye into the ferrule end of an umbrella carried under the arm of a tall young fellow. Upon this the old gentleman, full of wrath and solemn as a judge, bawled: "The darned fool what carries an umbrella in that fashion ought to have it rammed down his throat and opened on the inside of him!"—London Telegraph.

Tom Paine's Brain.

A section of Tom Paine's brain is on exhibition in London. The Pall Mall Gazette says that it is quite black, and "looks like a chunk of iron pyrites."

CRAWLED ON HIS BACK.

Experience of a Man with a Broken Leg on a Trestle.

James Starr, aged 65, took six hours to crawl with a broken leg from the trestle at the foot of 24th street to High, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Starr is a carpenter who lives with his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Sanders, at 2409 West Jefferson street. He left home Saturday morning and did not return. He drinks some and his son-in-law believes he was drunk Saturday night when he started to cross the canal on the trestle. The old man said it was about 10 o'clock Saturday night when he concluded to spend the night across the canal and not go home. When he got opposite 24th street he missed his footing in the dark and fell. As he shot through the trestle his head struck one of the ties, and he landed on the ground unconscious. How long he lay there he does not know. When he awoke it was with the consciousness of great pain in his leg. He tried to yell, but his voice was weak and he was unable to speak above a whisper. The pain in his leg made cold perspiration cover his body. He waited for what seemed an hour in the hope that some one would pass along and lend him assistance.

The place was as quiet as a grave, and he could not hear even the rap of a policeman. He started to work his way from under the trestlework, but every attempt to move forward made him scream with pain. Finally he turned on his back and began to crawl along with his head and hands, dragging his injured leg with him. This was very slow and very painful. Once he remembers to have lost consciousness, the pain was so great. He does not know how long he lay where he was, but the thought that he might die there before any assistance could reach him nerved him to press on. He began again to crawl on his back. He felt that he was about to faint again, so he stopped. He struggled with himself to keep from losing consciousness, fearing that he might never awaken. When he felt that he had gained enough strength to venture on he began his laborious and painful task again. After he had struggled along between rests and partial unconsciousness for what seemed to him a week he began to break down. He rested from his labors awhile, thinking some one would surely pass along, but no one appeared. He spied some salt sheds near by and made his way toward them. When he reached the sheds the night watchman was making his last round. Just as the watchman discovered Starr the latter fainted. The watchman saw the man was badly hurt and telephoned for the ambulance. By the time the ambulance reached the sheds Starr had regained consciousness. He was taken to the city hospital, where it was found he had suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

AMERICAN ENERGY WINS.

Minister White's Story of a Chance Meeting with a Former New Yorker.

From the Troy Times: The American can always be trusted to make his way, no matter what may be his environments. A story told by Andrew D. White, ex-minister to Germany and Russia, illustrates this fact. Mr. White stated that once when he was at Berlin, after all the diplomatic corps had been duly presented to his wife, the Chinese minister, in pursuance to custom, brought round his principal secretaries and presented them to his colleagues. Among these was a tall, fine-looking man, evidently a European, dressed in a superb court costume and covered with gold lace. As his Chinese colleague introduced him to Mr. White in German, the conversation was continued in that language, when suddenly this splendidly dressed personage said in English: "Mr. White, I do not see why we should be talking in German. I come from Waterloo, in western New York, and was educated at Rochester university under your friend, Dr. Anderson." Mr. White said that had the gentleman dropped through the ceiling it would not have seemed more surprising, and that it was hard to believe that the pretty little village of Waterloo, or even Rochester, with all the added power of this noble university, should have been able to develop a creature so gorgeous. It turned out that the gentleman concerned, after graduating at the University of Rochester, had gone to China with certain missionaries, had then been taken into the Chinese service, and had proved to be a thoroughly intelligent, patriotic man, faithful to his duties to China, as well as to the United States.

The Pet Dog Craze.

Among occasional objects of one's pity are the little pet dogs which elderly ladies, who are generally clad in rich black silk, cuddle in their arms, indoors and out of doors, through the livelong day. At a certain Brighton hotel I counted no less than seven of these little curly-haired animals clutched to seven capacious bosoms. Some visitors, it is well known, object to dogs in a hotel, and consequently a prohibitive price is put upon their admittance. The charge is sometimes as high as one guinea per day.—St. James Budget.

A White Moose.

The big white moose recently shot in the Maine woods by a Mr. Sargent of Grafton has greatly interested naturalists, as well as sportsmen. It is the only white moose ever seen in Maine, and very few have ever been heard of elsewhere. The naturalists say it is, of course, not strange that there should be an albino moose, resulting from a freak of nature, as white deer and other albino game animals are not uncommon. But white moose are a great rarity.

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.

HAVING to depend entirely in agriculture on the success of plants in the field to furnish human food and animal fodder, the farmer should understand how plants grow. The seed, in a favorable condition of the soil, puts its root downward, to bear fruit upward later on. The best condition demands humus to make plant flesh, mineral matter, to furnish fibre, glazing and tubing to retain solids in solution, and carry in water all particles that are requisite and necessary to their own places in the plant structures, drawn by the rays of the sun. Hence the first law given to man by Moses, in Genesis: "Let the earth bring forth grass, herb-bearing seed (weeds), trees bearing fruit, whose seed is in itself." It was so, and God saw it was good. "Nature absorbs a vacuum." Animals hate bare ground. Many farmers believe that plants breathe. They cannot without lungs. To respire, to inhale and exhale air, hence to live. The action of sunshine on the leaves of plants is to draw moisture out of them, through the plant's structure, directly from the soil.

During the past summer, hundreds of trees on our farms, in shallow soils, dried up, and died for lack of moisture in the earth, within the reach of their roots.

In the dry countries of Iowa the meadows and pastures now are very bare ground. Hence half the number of cattle for the next summer pasture will be the wisest policy for profitable results. "Grass enough for two cows, but one cow on." In evergreen and deciduous trees, the leaves that lack sunshine soon die. A picket fence will destroy plant leaves and branches in its shadow. During the past summer in sunshine with moisture the plant growths were prolific. On the lawn, all trees overshadowed in part, all day long, the shaded part died, while those parts shone on at some time in the day lived and made a healthy growth. The sun can draw moisture out of plants, but never drive it into them.

Richard Baker.

Pastures.

I have several pastures of five acres to 200 acres. I keep no certain number in each pasture, but change according to season and the amount of stock on hand. Usually try to keep each kind of stock by itself, and change about so as to give a variety of feed. Sometimes have to keep horses, sheep and cattle in same pastures, but think horses and sheep do best, and cattle with hogs if necessary to mix them. Cattle do not do well with sheep, nor horses with hogs. Part of my pastures are wild grass, part are fed into June and blue-grass, and part are old timothy meadows run into June grass. Tame pastures are black loam and sandy with clay subsoil. Wild pastures are mucky loam. Often feed cows fodder, straw and damaged hay on pastures near barns. Sometimes put barnyard manure on pasture if no other place is available. Like both trees and sheds in pasture and barns for winter. Have no ponds, but running stream in open ditches and windmills with tanks. Am compelled to have both tile and open ditches. Prefer tile. Would sow several kinds of those adapted to soil and climate. Have some rail, some five board, some barb-wire and some woven wire. Prefer woven wire five feet high. O. Dinwiddle,

Lake Co., Ind.

Illinois Horticultural Convention.

(From Farmers' Review.)

The fourteenth annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural society was held at Kankakee recently.

In reviewing the fruit lists for Illinois a discussion arose on the protection of fruit trees from rodents. Various methods were advocated, among them being fish oil and axle grease. There was, however, danger of using these too much, especially on young trees. Instances were given where such treatment had resulted in the death of the trees. Trees ten years old would not be harmed by the treatment. An apple grower said he knew of an orchard of 2,000 young trees that had been killed by using too much oil.

Mr. Williams had been using for twelve years a paint made of soap, tar, sulphur and lime. He put it on the trees with a common paint brush. It makes a thorough glaze and will destroy every insect. He believes also that this paint has the tendency to protect from sun-scald. The little lime in it, when the dry weather comes, turns the mass to a grayish color that throws off the rays of the sun and thus keeps the bark of the tree from cracking.

One man that had tried tarred paper thought there was great danger from using this, as it was not taken off early enough in the spring, in which case the tar from the paper works into the tree. He had tried paper made out of felt, and untarred, and found this to work very well, if it were but taken off early enough in the season. He now uses strong muslin, putting it on every fall and taking it off every spring. He had tried this now for three years.

Mr. Burnhardt expressed himself as certain that the rabbits would let the trees alone if they only had enough of other things to eat. He had been setting out trees for twenty-five years and had never had any trouble from rabbits. But there had always been about his place some brushwood or trees for them to work on. The scattering of some kind of grain on the ground would serve to keep them away from the trees.

Mr. Augustine suggested that there must be different varieties of wild rabbits, for the kind that lived in his vicinity began to gnaw the trees as early as July.

Mr. Gilbert protects his trees by using only common wrapping paper, such as can be obtained in any grocery or dry goods store. He tears these papers into strips eight inches wide. These he wraps around the tree on the bias, beginning near the ground, and stopping twenty inches above it, where he ties the paper.

A discussion arose on the value of the yellow transparent for commercial orchards. Some believed it a mistake to plant largely of this variety on account of its poor keeping qualities. However, when in good shape, it sells readily, and men from Southern Illinois expressed great faith in its commercial value.

Much time was devoted to the discussion of the efficiency of spraying, and successes and failures were reported. The prevailing opinion was that the failures were due to ignorance in doing the work.

Question.—How many have experimented with spraying mixtures?

Twenty-seven replied affirmatively.

Question—How many recommend spraying?

Thirty-five votes were cast for it, and none against it.

The growing of small fruits was discussed, and the growing of strawberries in hills came up. While hill culture gives large, fine berries, yet growers on a large scale do not follow it, as it does not pay for the extra trouble.

The question of fertilizers was discussed at length. The most important point developed was that the extensive use of barnyard manure made it possible for the soil to use a greater mass of chemical fertilizers than if it were not used at all. Thus in the neighborhood of large cities the market gardeners are enabled to use immense quantities of commercial fertilizers because they also use immense quantities of barnyard manure.

Mr. Morrill, of Michigan, spoke on the marketing of fruit. The first requisite is to have something desirable to market. He could not tell a man how to market undesirable fruit. The great necessity with farmers is to learn how to co-operate in the sale of goods. The co-operative organizations have largely failed for the reason that there seemed a jealousy against any man being paid to look after the work. He believed the time to be approaching when farmers would use more business-like methods.

The superintendent of the insane asylum at Kankakee spoke on the great success of irrigation at that place. The water for the irrigation works is pumped by steam engines that can supply from 100,000 to 200,000 gallons per day. The cost for this pumping is only three-tenths of a cent per thousand gallons. During the last season they had raised vegetables worth over $6,000.

By a vote of the society the life membership fee was reduced from $20 to $5.

The election of officers resulted in the following choice: President, Mr. Goodrich; vice-president, Lem Small; secretary, H. M. Dunlap; treasurer, Arthur Bryant.

The next annual meeting will be held at Springfield.

William Gould spoke on the cultivation of grapes. He plants 8x8 or 7x9, which gives about 700 vines to the acre.

Sulphur for Sheep.—The American Sheep Breeder says: While sulphur is indispensable for sheep, as furnishing one of the important elements of the fleece, it must be given in such a way as to be available for this purpose. It must be in the food. It cannot be given in the crude form, in which it is not a food, but an active medicine, producing a laxative action on the bowels and an excessive excretion through the skin. It is this which makes it useful as an antidote to all kinds of parasites, the sulphur thus passing through the skin being extremely offensive to all insects. But its action on the skin is to open the pores and thus make the animal more subject to changes of the weather, and especially to injury by rains. It is thus not desirable to give sulphur as food or nutriment except in the food, such as white mustard or any other plant of the turnip and cabbage tribe.

Transplanting Large Trees.—Gardening gives this method, and we can certify to its being a good one: We prefer doing this in the spring, and would prepare for it now. If you want to move a moderately large tree, say four, five or even six inches in diameter of trunk, next spring, head in its top now all you think ought to be done at planting time, then mark a ring on the ground around and four, five, six or more feet away from the stem, the distance away depending on the size of the tree. Now, along, but outside of this ring mark, dig a narrow trench say three feet deep, the object being to cut away all roots projecting beyond it, and fill up the trench at once with the same soil that came out of it. By spring the tree will have fairly recovered from the shock caused by cutting in root and top, and may be dug up and transplanted with fair chances of success.

Armour Buying Corn.—P. D. Armour, the millionaire packer, is making arrangements to crib an enormous amount of corn in Iowa this year. He is building cribs all along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and has arranged with the Des Moines, Northern and Western railway company to construct along their line of road cribs which will hold 750,000 bushels of corn. The road already has cribs with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.—Ex.

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Unadilla, N. Y., (Special)—One of our substantial men here, Fred J. Joyce, recently made a $2.50 investment, and considers the results worth $500 to him. For over fifteen years Mr. Joyce was an inveterate smoker, and the tobacco-habit gained such a hold on him that it affected his nervous system and made it impossible for him to quit. Upon realizing the loss of health and money which threatened him, he made many unsuccessful attempts to break himself of the life-sapping habit, until on a chance he took No-To-Bac, the great cure which has saved over 300,000 tobacco victims. Two boxes completely cured Mr. Joyce, and he has no desire for tobacco now whatever. When he attempts to smoke it makes him as dizzy as when he first acquired the habit. He now is in the very best physical condition, and $500 would not tempt him to use tobacco again.

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Metropolitan society will be more miscellaneous this winter than ever.

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