CLEVELAND ON WOOL.

TRYING TO HEDGE FROM HIS ATTACK ON FARMERS.

Oh! How Different It Would Be If There Was a Wool Trust—His Third Message Paralleled with the Wilson Letter.

President Cleveland's record on the question of free wool shows that he advocated it in his third annual message to congress, Dec. 6, 1887, because "a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country were found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty."

The inference to be drawn therefrom is that free wool would never have been thought of by President Cleveland or his party if the flocks of the United States had been large ones concentrated among a few owners, or, in fact, if there had been a sheep trust, a wool trust, or both. Such a trust could have dictated its own terms, but the unfortunate 830,960 separate farmers who owned sheep were selected as victims to free trade. President Cleveland has evidently seen the necessity for correcting these views, and he tried to do so in his address to congress, sent from behind the back of Congressman Wilson. We quote, side by side, these remarks that he made last month together with those made in his message of 1887.

The Tariff Burglars.

President Cleveland's Third Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1887.	President Cleveland's letter to Hon. William L. Wilson, July 2, 1894.
I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. . . . When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory, etc.	It may well excite our wonder that democrats are willing to depart from this (free raw material), the most democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmers be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists.

In the course of the same message of 1887 Mr. Cleveland argued that a tariff upon wool "becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, the young and old." In his later message of last month, while trying to hedge on the ground of his opposition to a tariff upon wool because it protected the interests of a large number of farmers, and while endeavoring to show that he is opposed to a tariff upon the "iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists," he plunges boldly to the protection of the sugar trust, advocating a tariff upon sugar, of which it may indeed be truly said that it "becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old," while at the same time he continues to advocate the destruction of the sheep farming industry upon which the farmers depend. May not "the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure" be calculated to "well excite our wonder?"

The only conclusion that may be drawn from President Cleveland's

"Tariff Reform."

THE HONEST AMERICAN REDUCED TO BEGGARY.

contrary courses is his desire to strengthen the belief that he has completely sold himself to the interests of the sugar trusts and to the coal barons who propose to develop foreign properties in Canada.

Effect of Free Wool.

If wool be put on the free list, the American wool grower will have to submit to the disadvantages of raising wool in this climate on even terms with his foreign rivals, who do not have such difficulties to contend with, and so without adequate protection must necessarily be driven out of the business. Our seventh largest agricultural industry, producing annually $66,000,000 worth of wool and representing an investment of $200,000,000 in sheep, will be destroyed by free trade. Sheep will be fattened and will then be sent to market as food, and flocks will disappear forever. Our food supply will in time thus be decreased and our manufacturers eventually will be driven to buy their wool in London or in Australia. Gold will thus be sent out of the country again, increasing the harmful influences that must follow with the balance of trade permanently against us. The wool growers would be forced into some other industry. They would probably plow up their present sheep pastures when the land is suitable and raise wheat, of which we already have an overproduction and a surplus. It is to the interest of American farmers to diversify their industries and to produce such articles as will find a market at home instead of abroad. The present administration favors a glut of a few products with their consequent cheapness to the producers.

Stronger Planks Needed Here.

Presidential Prevarication.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress, December 4, 1893.	President Cleveland's letter to Hon. William L. Wilson, July 2, 1894.
A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work. The committee have wisely embraced in their plans a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.	You know how much I deprecated the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature

If "I deprecated the incorporation" in the Wilson bill "of the income tax feature," why was it necessary to say that the ways and means committee "wisely embraced" it?

If the income tax were "wisely embraced" by the ways and means committee "on the lines herein suggested" —in "my message"—on what grounds can it be claimed "how much I deprecated it?

Which is "the result of much patriotic and unselfish work?"

"Tariff Reform."

WALK UP AND PAY YOUR TAX TO THE TRUSTS.

"Democratic Principle and Policy."

Letter to Mr. Wilson, July 2, 1894.	Statement in the World, July 28, 1894.
While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods. I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar.	Mr. Cleveland stated to members of the house that if a concession to the refining interests were found to be unavoidable in order to pass a tariff bill this concession should be put in such form as to make it absolutely certain what it means.

Sugar Economically Studied.

Continuing the economic study of the sugar question, on the basis of a 40 per cent ad valorem rate of duty, a 45 per cent rate and a 40 per cent rate on raw, plus ⅛ cent differential rate on refined sugar, we attain the following results:

Average value of sugar, 2¾ cents per pound.

	Duty in cents.
At 40 per cent ad valorem.....	1.10
At 45 per cent ad valorem.....	1.2375
At 40 per cent ad valorem and ⅛ cent differential.....	1.225
Benefit to refiners at 40 per cent and ⅛ cent above 45 per cent rate....	0.0125
Total benefit to refiners on 4,430,000,000 pounds sugar at 0.0125 cent.....	$552,500

It is but a trifle of half a million dollars, but every little helps.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

WHAT A BIG PERFORMING BLACK BEAR DID.

The Wonderful Story of Hanno and Hannibal—The Lilac — Some Information About Mummies — President Carnot and Young America.

Along the dusty road, on a hot day, trudged Hanno and Hannibal, a queer couple. Hanno was a little Frenchman and Hannibal was a big, shaggy bear, a tame bear, by whose tricks Hanno hoped to earn enough to go back some day and buy a little farm.

Hanno was tired and cross; Hannibal was more tired and cross, and remembered his cool, dark den in the mountains with as homesick a feeling as Hanno ever knew. A big farm-wagon rattled by, full of young people. As soon as they saw the bear, they stopped, and begged to see him dance.

"More money for the farm!" thought Hanno; so he blew away on a cheap harp a little out of tune. Hannibal danced reluctantly and awkwardly, but every new shuffle brought peals of laughter from the young people.

When he stopped they cried, "Go on, go on!" and Hanno lifted his stick by way of a hint. This was too much for Hannibal. With a short growl he boxed Hanno head over heels into the ditch and made for the woods at a long, swinging trot, shaking his chain as he went. Hanno was too much stunned at first to lead a pursuit and Hannibal was soon out of sight.

A little boy lived in the great gabled house across the woods who was a great lover of bears. He was always begging for bear stories, and his usual cry when in trouble was: "Oh, mammy, dere's a big black bear on my back." This evening he was playing with imaginary bears in the hall, running in now and then to tell his mother that there was a polar bear in the china-closet, or a "big, big bear" up the stove pipe.

His father had just come in and settled himself comfortably by the fire, when in ran Fred, his eyes and mouth wide open and his face white with alarm.

"Oh, mother, there's a bear on the supper table."

"Frederick," said his father, "no more of this nonsense."

At this moment came a curious rattle, a crash of china, and Mr. Byrne hurried to the dining-room to find a shaggy black creature just escaping through the low window, after upsetting the honey-pot and cream-jug and leaving their contents in a long trail on the table. Ned, the negro waiter, was hastening his departure by an attack in the rear with a broom.

On the next farm lived an old lady, known to all the neighborhood as "Cousin Judy." She was very methodical in her habits. Every night at 9 "Black Judy," her maid, barred the doors and fastened the shutters; at 10 all the household were in bed. As the hands of the clock pointed to five minutes of 9 that night a frightened cry was heard from the lawn:

"Miss Judy, Miss Judy, don't shut de door!"

Hastening to the window the mistress saw on the open lawn a strange chase. "Clarissy," a little negro girl, 12 years old, was scudding with terror-winged feet to the house for refuge, and close behind followed a great, dark, shaggy figure, and after it, though at a prudent distance, all the dogs on the plantation, black, tan and spotted, yelping and growling.

Miss Judy's first impulse was to lock the door, and her maid actually had her hand on the key, when Miss Judy stopped her that the frightened child might get in. Poor "Clarissy" stumbled and fell across the doorway, giving herself up for lost, but Miss Judy gallantly ran out and rescued her, though the bear was close upon them.

At this critical moment, when the bear had entered the hall, Hanno appeared upon the scene and called out gaily:

"Dance, Hannibal, dance!" at the same time striking up a squeaky, thin little tune on his harp.

Never was there a quicker transformation. The snarling and savage-looking brute rose on his hind legs and, turning to the frightened women, he made a clumsy bow and began to go through the figures of a dance, shuffling and nodding to keep time. Habit was stronger than nature and a possible tragedy was averted.—Philadelphia Times.

Carnot's Amiable Traits.

One of M. Carnot's most amiable traits, says the London Figaro, and one which he shared with Mr. Gladstone, was a habit of "tipping" school boys on almost every available occasion. A friend of mine once saw him in the waiting-room of a French railway station carrying on an amusing conversation with a small American boy whom he had casually met there, who was minding his sisters' luggage. The boy, after the manner of American youths, was charmingly candid in his remarks, and informed M. President that he didn't care for the Frenchmen, adding, "They want the earth," an American colloquialism which convulsed M. Carnot. When they parted he patted the boy on the head and gave him a gold coin, which the young American accepted with the remark that he "guessed he would go and make himself miserable," thus giving the president further food for merriment.

She Smiled.

It is said that Mrs. Siddons smiled only once in the course of her life, so far as her friends observed, "and then she laughed aloud." She was visiting a house where wine was offered her at the table. She declined it, adding, "But I should like a little porter." A boy was at once sent out with the literal direction to "bring in a little porter." He was gone a long time, and when he returned was accompanied by a little man with straps and badge all complete. "Here, sir," the boy panted, is the smallest porter I could find!" And Mrs. Siddons laughed.—Harper's Young People.

What Is a Mummy?

When a member of an Egyptian family died all the family put on mourning and abstained from baths, wine and delicacies of all kinds from forty to sixty days, according to the rank of the person deceased. Death in one respect put an end to all distinctions that had prevailed in life, and king and slave were subject to the same law.

The record of the life of the deceased had to be examined by a tribunal of forty-two judges before he could be given burial with his ancestors. If the deeds of his life proved that he was worthy of burial his body was carried across the sacred lake, of which each province had one, and was there permitted to rest. If the judges found him unworthy, even though he belonged to the highest rank, he could not be buried with his ancestors; his body was returned to his relatives, and was buried on the side of the lake opposite to the burial-place of the just.

The belief of the Egyptians in a future state of existence gave rise to the practice of embalming the dead. They wished to carefully preserve the body, so that the soul, upon its return to its former abode at the end of all things, might find it ready for its reception. Bodies were embalmed in three different ways. The most expensive and magnificent method was used upon the bodies of kings and other persons of distinguished rank, the cost amounting to a talent of silver, or six hundred and ten dollars.

A number of persons were employed in the procress of embalming, and they were treated with great respect. They filled the cavities of the body with myrrh, cinnamon, spices and many kinds of sweet-smelling drugs.

After a certain time had elapsed the body was swathed in lawn fillets, which was glued together with a kind of thin gum, and then crusted over with costly perfumes. By this mode of embalming the shape of the body, the lineaments of the face, the eyebrows and eyelashes were preserved in their natural perfection. Bodies thus embalmed are what we now call Egyptian mummies.

The Lilac.

The lilac stood close to Elizabeth's window,
All purple with bloom, while the little maid spun:
Her stint was a long one and she was aweary,
And moaned that she never could get it done.

But the wind set stirring the lilac blossoms,
And a wonderful sweetness came floating in,
And Elizabeth felt, though she could not have said it
That a friend had come to her to help her spin.

And after that she kept on at her spinning,
Gay as a bird: for the world had begun
To seem such a pleasant, good place for working,
That she was amazed when her stint was done.

And the pale-brown little New England maiden,
Outside of her lessons, had learned that day
That the sweetness around us will sweeten labor,
If we will but let it have its way.
—Mary E. Wilkens in St Nicholas.

Turtles as Pets.

Fresh water turtles make interesting pets. They live in marshy ground and lie dormant in winter to avoid cold, but summer vacation is a good time to find them. If kept in a warm place a turtle will remain lively all winter. Partly fill a tank with fresh water for the turtle to live in making some sort of an island for him to rest on. Spile of tiles or bits of marble will do, or better still a brick that just comes above the water. On one end fasten a sponge, sown with bird seed, grass seed or whatever will sprout in a damp place. Part of the sponge must touch the water to keep it moist. Cover the rest of the brick with moss, and have one or two water plants growing beside it if you want it pretty.

A flower pot piled round with stones and filled with earth, in which seeds are sown, makes another good island. Feed a turtle every day, not once in awhile, whenever you think of it—even if he can go a long time without eating. He will like live flies, worms and little fish. Raw meat cut in bits makes a substitute for them. Vegetables and bread are also good for him, if he will eat them.

Supply fresh water to the tank by taking out a cupful each day, putting more in. Unless something dies in the tank all the water will not need changing at once.

A turtle will learn to come up for food at the sound of taps on the glass, and will snap at it if waved before him on a brown straw when he is on his island.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

How It Lost Its Name.

Botanists tell us that the plant which everybody calls nasturtium is not really one at all. Nasturtium is the botanical name for watercress, but because this plant, with its flat circular leaves and beautiful red and yellow blossom, happened to taste like watercress, it lost its own name "tropoeolum" and will probably never get it back again except in the books

A Little Boy's Excuse.

A little boy, after helping himself several times to water, finally upset the glass, upon which his mother exclaimed impatiently:

"My son, I knew you were going to do that."

"Well, mother, if you had only told me in time I would not have done it," said the boy.

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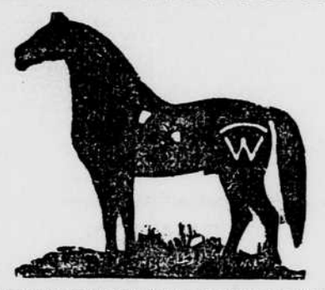

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