

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## PROTECTION AND BOUNTIES.

The logical result of a policy of direct tariff protection, instead of one which frames a tariff for revenue purposes, while not discriminating against home products protected incidentally by the tariff levied for revenue, was seen in the demands made upon the ways and means committee at yesterday's hearings.

Hitherto the manufacturers had their innings, and with hardly an exception they wanted higher duties upon articles coming into competition with them, while looking with disfavor upon any increase of duties on the raw materials of their manufactures. The producers of raw materials, however, made it plain that they are not to be ignored. What is the raw material of the one industry is the finished product of another, and the one is as much entitled to protection as the other. About the great agricultural staples no class of manufacturers had anything to say. Presumably they wanted these to be as cheap as possible, so that they might not have to raise the wages of their workmen on account of dearer living.

But yesterday the agriculturists had their turn and were not backward in their demands. One of the speakers admitted that he "would have a duty

what these tariff sharks are after—Pittsburg Post.

### A Grand Old Fraud.

The defeat of John Wanamaker for United States Senator in Pennsylvania is one of the righteous results of the present Senatorial campaign season. It is a fit rebuke to a preposterous hypocrite and humbug. Wanamaker mixes piety, pelf and politics in equal average proportions. Sometimes at his Sunday schools he is mostly for piety. The main portion of his time he is for pelf. His experiences for eight or ten years have included a large amount of politics.

He occasionally combines two or more of his main projects. Notwithstanding his piety, at times he joins pelf and politics in the same pursuit. He did so when he raised \$100,000 for the Harrison campaign fund in 1888 and was appointed postmaster general as a reward for his enterprise and success in furnishing the boodle. It was well understood at the time that Wanamaker engaged in this vast boodle effort at the suggestion of Quay, who was the Republican National Chairman in 1888. That the pious old fraud should have turned against Quay this year and made a Senatorial campaign on the platform of honest politics is an amazing and grotesque spectacle.

## PROMISED PROSPERITY—WHO GETS IT?



—St. Louis Republic.

absolutely prohibitory on every agricultural product that can be raised in this country." Another was not satisfied with that sort of protection. Prohibitory duties on hay, oats and flaxseed might help some farmers, but similar duties on wheat, corn, cotton and some other products would not be of much help, because these are not imported to any extent, if at all. Our products of this class have to go abroad and meet the competition of other countries in the markets of the world. Protection in our own market would be practically useless. What is asked for is an export bounty on these staple products, so that the farmer could get full price at home for the exported cereals and yet the exporter might undersell cheap labor product of foreign farms.

The sugar bounty of the McKinley law of 1890 furnished an excuse for the demand. If that was a good thing for the beet growing farmer and for the country, it is argued, why confine the bounty cure for agricultural ills to beet growers? Why should not the wheat grower, the corn raiser and the cotton planter have like encouragement? Besides, if protective tariff duties benefit the manufacturer and not the farmer, why should not part of the revenue obtained from these protective duties be turned over to the farmer in the shape of bounties on his products, that he may be on an equal footing before the treasury with the protected manufacturer?

Here we have the logical outcome of a policy for tariff for protection, with revenue incidental. It is a demand for prohibitory duties on foreign products seeking entrance, and for bounties on domestic products exported. Where the revenue is to come from with which to pay the bounties is a conundrum with which the proposers of the plan do not concern themselves.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

### Telling the Plain Truth.

There was a frank witness before the Tariff Committee on Tuesday. He represented the American Hosiery Company and said the 50 per cent. duty now imposed did not afford his corporation the margin of profits it would like to have. "What is wanted by the people I represent," he frankly said, "is not revenue, but prohibition. They wanted to keep foreign goods which came in competition with theirs out of the United States altogether." Not revenue, but prohibition and trusts, is

## NOTES ON EDUCATION.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

#### How One Incurable Schoolboy Was Conquered—Deafness Is Frequent Among School Children—Sentiment Against Corporal Punishment.

The "Worst Boy." I have known a boy who was called "the worst boy" in a school-room of fifty boys. The teacher was called "the best teacher in town." She was 40 years old and he was 13. Her manner was haughty, so was his. She would have her own way if a will had to be broken to pieces; so would he. When he was only 3 years old he committed a digression for which his mother asked him to say he was sorry. "But I am not sorry," he said. "Then I will whip you till you are sorry," she exclaimed, and forthwith proceeded to apply the rattan to the boy.

Howls and yells followed, the mother resting once in a while to ask: "Will you say you are sorry?" "You can beat me because you are the biggest, but I'll never be sorry," he answered. She went on whipping. Resting again, she demanded: "Will you say you are sorry?" "You can kill me, but I'll never say I'm sorry," he exclaimed, with fury flashing eye and trembling body. That mother put by the rattan. She was defeated, and ever after he controlled her. She was not wise enough to turn that strong will in another direction instead of opposing it. His teacher was not wise enough to turn his will in the right direction either. Such scenes occurred in the school-room between the two! Disgraceful, heartrending. At last he was expelled from school. His father went to the school committee to intercede for the boy. On the board was a lady. She was touched by the father's appeal, and she influenced the rest of the committee to allow him to return to school. She sat in an ante-room and watched the teacher and the boy that day without the boy knowing he was watched. She saw the boy "get through his 'rhythmic study' long before the rest. Then she saw him 'hitch' in his chair. 'Stay in at recess for restlessness' observed Miss Strong, the teacher. The lady of the school committee saw the boy take up a book and read. His mouth twitched, his features were convulsed with nervous spasms. 'Stay in after school to-night for making faces,' commanded Miss Strong, the teacher.

Then the lady of the school committee walked into the school-room and asked the boy to go into the next room with a sealed note to the teacher. The note read: "Set this boy a hard example in arithmetic and tell him to come back and do it. A. B., of the school committee."

No one was more surprised than Miss Strong when the school board promoted "her worst boy" into a room two grades above her own the next week. There he did admirably, and now he is one of the brightest business men of Boston.

Nervous children need long recesses, varied exercises, a bright, cheerful teacher who has not too much of the Napoleon about her and one who is willing to live and let live if you only give her a chance.—The School Journal.

Deafness Among School Children. The fact that myopia is frequent among school children is well known. It is not so well known that impaired hearing is also frequently met with. The children thus affected are often accused of being lazy and inattentive, when in reality their ears are at fault. Helot shows that these cases are quite common, are easily recognized, are generally curable, and when cured a large number of children are transformed, so to speak, both from a physical and a moral standpoint. According to Well, of Stuttgart, the proportion of school children with impaired hearing is 35 per cent; according to Moure, of Bordeaux, 17 per cent. Helot agrees with Gete and other aurists, that the proportion is always 25 per cent., or one-fourth. All the children in a class should be carefully examined and these semi-deaf pupils will always be found among the "poor scholars." The cause of infirmity is to be sought for—nasopharyngeal catarrh following measles, scarlatina whooping cough, adenoid vegetations, hypertrophied tonsils, etc.—and normal conditions are to be restored by appropriate treatment.—Popular Science News.

Need of a National University. It is not the needs of the District of Columbia which are to be met by a University of the United States. The local needs are well supplied already. It is the need of the nation. And not of the nation alone, but of the world. A great university in America would be a school for the study of civic freedom. A great university at the capital of the republic would attract the free-minded of all the earth. It would draw men of all lands to the study of democracy. It would tend to make the workings of democracy worthy of respectfully study. The New World has its lessons as well as the Old; and its material for teaching these lessons should be made equally adequate. Mold and ruin are not necessary to a university; nor are traditions and precedents essential to its effectiveness. The greatest of Europe's universities is one of her very youngest. Much of the greatness of the University of Berlin is due to her escape from the dead hands of the past. It is in this release that the great promise of the American university lies.—President Jordan, in the Forum.

Professional Students in College. A pamphlet on professional education in the United States, just issued by the bureau of education, gives some interesting statistics. The number of

medical students is more than twice as great as either law or theology—medical, 22,887; law, 8,950; theology, 8,650. There are 1,413 women studying medicine and 65 studying law. Within the past five years the number of dental students has increased from 1,195 to 5,347, while the number of law students is nearly doubled. Dr. Miller, who compiled the report, says the probable reason for this is that when young men begin professional study they are not satisfied with the old-fashioned, desultory instruction of a private office, but seek a school, where instruction is given systematically and they receive fresh inspiration by mingling with others engaged in the same pursuit.

Busy Work in Number. How many pupils in the school room? If there were ten more how many would there be? If there were eight fewer?

How many panes of glass in one window? How many in all the windows? Write the name of the month. How many days in the month? How many days in the last month? How many in next month?

How many hours in a day? In two days? Draw five lines across the slate, and draw five more lines across them. How many blocks on your slate?

How many children in the row you sit in? How many feet have you all? How many fingers? How many noses? There are seven bones in each of your fingers, and two in your thumb. How many bones have you in one hand? In both hands?

Draw a clock on your slates. How many numbers on its face? In how many ways can you write the numbers? Make the hands say 4 o'clock. Make them say noon. Midnight. Six o'clock.

How many meals do you eat in one day? How many in three? How many in a week?

How many Sundays in this month? How many days not coming on Sundays? How many school days? How old are you? How old will you be in 1898? In 1901?

How many eggs in a dozen? In three dozen? What is the difference between two dozen and a half dozen?

### Some Useful Exercises.

Write the words of your last reading lesson in columns, making four columns. Arrange the words of your last reading lesson alphabetically; that is, copy first those words which begin with a, then with b, and so on. Arrange the words of your last reading lesson in columns, placing in the first column words of one syllable, in the second words of two syllables, and so on. Arrange the words of your last reading lesson in columns, placing in the first words of two letters, and in the second words of three letters, and so on. Copy from your reading lesson all the name words. Write on your slate the number of lines in your reading lesson. Write on your slate the number of periods in your reading lesson; the number of commas; of question marks; of semicolons; of hyphens; of apostrophes.

### Corporal Punishment.

The sentiment against corporal punishment is now so prevalent and so strong that no teacher should permit himself to use the prerogatives with which he is invested even by a very cautious school system, except in extremely aggravated cases. There are doubtless instances of notorious incorrigibility in which a teacher would be wholly justified in severely punishing the offenders, yet even in such cases there are generally other means at the disposal of the teacher, by which he may avoid accidental injury or untended severity. If it is true that corporal punishment may sometimes be justified, it is equally true that it may at all times be avoided.—Kansas City Journal.

### Lighting of Schools.

Kentucky is the only State which regulates at all by legislation the lighting of school buildings and which guards against overcrowding by specifying that the seats shall fit the children. Brooklyn is the only city in the United States where the school board has rules that the pupils' seats shall not face the light.

### City Superintendents.

In the number of city superintendents of public instruction New York State leads with 88; Pennsylvania has 82 and Ohio, 69; Massachusetts comes next with 54; Illinois has 48; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 37; Wisconsin, 35; New Jersey, 30; Missouri, 29; Connecticut and Iowa, 23; Texas, 22; and other States have less than 20.

### A Good Law.

To guard against frequent changes of school books without good reason an Ohio law provides that books after being adopted cannot be changed for five years without the consent of three-fourths of all the members of the school board, given by formal action at a regular meeting.

### Peculiar Features of Mexico.

From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico, not a gate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens, and while the gas is sometimes offensive one soon becomes used to it.

The most skillful of all pianists was Liszt. When learning his profession he was accustomed to practice scales and exercises for ten hours a day. It is said that he practiced thus in private for ten years.

Vaccination, as a preventive of smallpox, is said to have been practiced in China 1000 B. C. It was introduced into England by Lady Wortley Montague in 1721.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

#### The Winter Season a Good Time to Rebuild Fences—Farmers Advised to Stick to the Farm—Procuring the Winter Fuel—Storing Potatoes.

#### Remake the Old Fence.

There are many farms bearing old rail fences, that their owners have felt for years would be better torn down and rebuilt upon the same or other location, says Rural World. They have been built upon and added to until they contain at least enough good rails to construct a good straight fence. The undertaking is not a big one, and when it is finished the satisfaction of seeing the neat, newly constructed fence, in addition to the firewood, will repay the farmer for time and new wire. There is no more favorable time than just after the ground has frozen and before snow comes. A pair of bobsleighs can be used, even if there is no snow, when the site of the new fence is to be somewhere else than that of the present one. If the ground should be too much frozen to break the crust to set the stakes or posts, everything can be got in readiness to rebuild in the spring, and that will be found a great advantage when the building time comes. The sorting of the rails, cutting and sharpening stakes or preparing posts and sawing up the "done" fence timber into firewood, can all be finished in the slack season, and the putting up of the fence will be as nothing in the spring before seeding operations commence, when the ground will be so soft that the stakes can all be driven with a sledge hammer. If possible, do not put this work off. The commencement of such jobs that have stared one in the face for years, probably, is more than half the undertaking. The old snake fence is an eyesore and a harbor for rubbish and weeds, while the new straight one will save land and give the farm a tidy, prosperous appearance.

#### Stick to the Farm.

History proves that prosperity has always followed times of great depression, and history will repeat itself. No matter what comes, let us stick to the farm. We may work a few years for nothing, but what matters it so long as we retain in our possession the old farmhouse? We shall not always remain at the bottom of the wheel. In time, matters will adjust themselves. Then let us have a firmer determination than ever to know the details of our business, and make the coming year conspicuous for having made progress in reducing the cost of production, the curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and, above all, let us never forget that ours is one of the noblest callings given to men, and the little spot of ground we occupy is part of God's green earth, and let us manfully and hopefully till and care for it, that those who shall succeed us may point with pride to the work of our hands.—New York Tribune.

#### The Winter Fuel.

Every farmer who burns wood even partially for heating and cooking should, as early in the winter as possible, cut and pile enough wood to last a whole year. This will save many complaints during the summer, and be much easier done now than in warm weather. Besides, dry wood burns without the waste of heat, always lost in turning its sap into steam. When using green wood, chips and small limbs will dry out more quickly than will the body of the tree, especially if the small limbs are split.

#### Storing Potatoes.

Strictly speaking, no one should store potatoes in the house cellar. But as hundreds of thousands do every year, and will continue to do so, a word may not prove amiss. First, potatoes should be sorted while in the field. It saves the housewife much work, saves storage room and the work of extra handling. Potatoes for the cellar are best barreled, as they are then movable when the accidents of time bring frost or water. Above all, they should be kept dark. Canvas sacks make good curtains to set off a portion of the cellar, and also good covers for the barrels. Light will ruin the flavor, and half-light will cause them to sprout.

#### Best Food for Poultry.

The very best use of shrunken wheat, some of which will be found in every crop, is as food for poultry. The grain, being shrunken, is deficient in starch, but it has all the greater proportion of gluten, which is the chief element of the egg, while the outside husk, or bran, is rich in phosphate, which helps to make the eggshell. The poultry dealer can usually buy shrunken wheat at a lower price than the perfect grain, while for feeding fowl it is really better for being shrunken.—Germantown Telegraph.

#### Apples for Cows.

I do not think there is any better food for milk cows than ripe, sound apples. I am aware that the prevalent opinion is that apples have a tendency to make cows sick and dry them up. As confirmatory of this I have heard of numerous instances where cows have broken into orchards and eaten their fill of apples and have been made sick, and in a few instances have died as the result. I also knew a case where a man ate an unreasonable quantity of baked beans, and it killed him. Now, the one case no more proves that ripe apples are not good cow food than that baked beans are not good human food. The proper way to feed apples to cows is to have them ripe and sound. Green or rotten apples are not good food for anything. The cows should never be given a full feed of them at first or

given them on an empty stomach. At the first the cow should have no more than two or three quarts once a day.—Rural New Yorker.

#### The Cow to the Acre Plan.

Can the dairy be made to pay? We believe it can, but it must be done on the cow to the acre plan—better and fewer cows, better and more feed to the acre, and cows better looked after. There are men making money to-day from their dairies. How are they doing it? Condensed dairying. As fast as cows are demonstrated not to be making a profit they go the way that all poor things should, and leave their food to the cow that hath from two to five talents already. It does not pay, nor did it ever, to feed a cow \$20 worth of food to get \$15 worth of milk, let alone her drying off soon after the county fair, let the time of year be what it may. Think this matter over. An acre of corn fodder, another of oats, and a third of mixed crops, will keep two cows a year. Can corn, oats and the like be as well sold as to a good cow, her produce sold, and the fertility returned to the farm?—Cor. Practical Farmer.

#### Some Good Ideas.

Judging from the enormous productivity of our common field corn, if anyone should ask me what is best to grow to fill a silo, I would say the best thing to grow is corn. The second best is corn, and the third choice in the section would be corn. Like the cow, every part of it is useful, and it is a forage crop, the lazy man's crop, the ignorant man's friend. On hillside or valley it brings a profitable return. It will do well with half a chance, even on a hard seed-bed, or with roots torn and bleeding it is a great forager, and when nursed it responds with great possibilities. We have only half appreciated its wealth of helpfulness in the past. The silo and fodder machinery are giving a double value to it with a meaning of a large profit on our season's effort.—E. C.

#### Chestnuts.

The American chestnut has the sweetest kernel, but is smaller, and the trees must be some fifteen or more years from the seed before they bear. The European, or Spanish chestnut, has nuts nearly double the size of the American, but tamer in flavor. But the seed will bear at about ten years from the seed. The dwarf Chiquipin Chestnut will often bear the second or third year from seed, but the nuts are so small that they are not in general use. The Japan chestnut is a comparative dwarf, though a stronger grower than the American Chiquipin—but the nuts are as large as the European chestnut, with about the same taste. Like the Chiquipin, they bear early. But all the kinds bear early when grafted from bearing trees.—Mechan's Monthly.

#### The Advantages of Sheep.

They are profitable. They weaken the soil least, and strengthen it most. They are enemies of weeds. The care they need is required when other farm operations are slack. The amount of investment need not be large. The returns are quick and many. They are the quietest and easiest handled of all farm stock. Other farm products are made more largely from cash grains, while those from the sheep are made principally from pasture. There is no other product of the farm that has fluctuated so slightly in value as good mutton. By comparison wool costs nothing, for do not the horses and cow in shedding their coats waste what the sheep saves?

#### Working Butter.

The object of working butter is to rid it of the surplus moisture, to distribute the salt, and to unite the granules and give the butter consistency; and it should not have any more than will accomplish this. One of the advantages of salting in the churn and allowing the butter to stand until the salt is wholly dissolved is, that much working is not required, as the butter only requires to be worked until the color is uniform, or when the streaks caused by the salt disappear.

#### Killing White Grub Worms.

Meadow lands infested with white grubs should be plowed and thoroughly cultivated in the fall, then planted to some crop that requires thorough cultivation the next season. The fall cultivation will destroy many of the insects which are then in a very tender stage in the little earthen cells in the ground, and the thorough and frequent cultivation of the following crop will soon discourage the grubs.—Rural New Yorker.

#### Poultry Yard.

Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed. Ducks average ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying. Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

Feed chickens frequently, but only what they will partake of with keen relish. Never surfeit them unless at the last feed in the evening, then they may be allowed to have about all they want.

Look to the chicken-house windows for a draught is deadly. This question of proper distribution of air is an important one. Let the houses be open every sunny day. Keep them cosy, clean and comfortable, and the reward will surely follow.

The fowl's comb is an indicator of good or ill health, and can always be relied on. A full, bright red comb denotes health; a withered, faded or black comb is a sure sign that the fowl is sick. The hen that lays the most eggs in a year is always the one with the large, bright red comb.