

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## BRYAN'S QUESTIONS.

In 1896 the Republican party promised to promote international bimetalism and Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, pledged himself to carry out that promise. If the gold standard has been a benefit to the United States, why should the Republican party try to abandon it and substitute the double standard by international agreement?

As soon as Mr. McKinley was elected he asked Congress for authority to appoint a commission to visit Europe and secure the aid of the leading commercial nations of Europe in abandoning the gold standard. If the gold standard is a blessing why did Mr. McKinley send a commission to Europe to get rid of it?

A Republican Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the monetary commission. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why did the Republican party spend \$100,000 in trying to get rid of it?

The French government expressed a willingness to restore bimetalism by international agreement and joined our commissioners in asking England's cooperation. If the gold standard has been a blessing to France why is France willing to abandon its gold standard and substitute international bimetalism?

Within three years the German reichstag has adopted a resolution declaring in favor of international bimetalism. If the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany why was the popular branch of the German assembly willing to abandon the gold standard and substitute international bimetalism?

The gold standard has been indorsed by bankers, financiers and chambers of commerce, but it had never been indorsed by the producers of wealth in any nation in the world. Will the Republicans say that the producers of wealth do not know what is good for them, or should only financiers be consulted in monetary legislation?

The monetary commission remained in England for three months, and the press dispatches reported that the commissioners were confident of obtaining some concession from England. On the 22d day of last September the bankers of London joined in unanimous protest against bimetalism, and the English government has now refused to make the concession for which our commissioners asked. Does this not support our contention that the gold standard is advocated by the capitalistic classes of the world?

The Republican party, in its platform of 1896, after pledging itself to international bimetalism, declared that the gold standard must be maintained until the leading commercial nations joined in international bimetalism. Is it well to thus allow the leading commercial nations of Europe to dictate the financial policy of the United States?

## That Vote of "Confidence."

If the Republican administration anticipated a vote of confidence, the recent election must have proved a severe disappointment.

Last year McKinley had the magnificent plurality of 288,574 votes in the State of New York. This year the Empire State went Democratic by a plurality of 53,248. A change of 175,000 votes shows what the people of the State of New York think of the Republican administration. New York City has reversed a plurality of 57,000 for McKinley to a Democratic plurality of 100,000. Republican measures are evidently not popular in the State of New York, nor are they approved by the citizens of the greater city of New York.

However, Ohio ought to have proved loyal to the party which sent her honored son, McKinley, to Washington as President of the United States. But, alas for the hopes of the grand old party! The Buckeye State has reduced her Republican majority from 50,000 in 1896 to 20,000 in 1897, and Hanna, who stands as the representative of McKinley, has an excellent chance of remaining at home as a private citizen instead of re-entering the United States Senate.

There is no necessity of referring to Kentucky, Virginia or Nebraska. It would be cruel to harrow up the feelings of Republicans by calling attention to the disasters which have befallen their party in those States. Tariff "reform," monetary "reform," Union Pacific "reform," Cuban "reform," have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The Republican party is doomed to inevitable defeat in 1900.—Chicago Dispatch.

## Victory for Silver.

One fact has been clearly demonstrated by the elections, and that is the enlarged growth of silver sentiment. However much the Republican editors may strive to ignore the conclusion, there remains no doubt that the dissatisfaction of the people with gold monometallism has at the bottom of Republican defeat. Henry Watterson frankly admits the victory of bimetalism at the polls in Kentucky and withdraws from party leadership. In New York the outcome is found to be practically the same. In Ohio, while the Republicans have won by a narrow margin, their victory is really a defeat, and the Buckeye State is now in the doubtful column. It is not at all sure that Hanna will go to the Senate, even though the Legislature may prove to have a Republican majority on joint ballot. A few dissatisfied Republicans can, by

the aid of the Democrats, defeat the aspirations of the boss and elect some less objectionable Republican. As for Nebraska, W. J. Bryan says: "Nebraska increases her majority for silver. Returns from other States vindicate the Chicago platform. I rejoice over the outlook."

## What Brought It About.

That this is a Democratic year has become a trite expression, but as the election returns from the contested States all over the Union show, it is a true one. In New York the McKinley majority of nearly 270,000 has been wiped out. In Ohio, if Mark Hanna's Senatorial aspirations have not been obliterated entirely, they certainly have received such a setback that they can only be realized through the magnanimity—or the purchase—of his enemies in his own party.

New York and Ohio were the two important States in this year's political contest. The same agencies were at work in New York State and in Ohio, and to about the same extent, as the returns show. They were disgusted with the bunco game the Republicans in Congress played on the dupes who were caught by their "sound money" cry last year, the unblushing hypocrisy and only too transparent impotence of the McKinley administration in handling the nation's affairs, and the favor shown by every official in Washington to the monopolies and trusts all over the country.

The result shows that the people are angry, and that they will remain angry for some time to come is all too clear. They put the Republican party in power because that party made promises which it had no intention of keeping. It has been found out, and unless the Democracy is unusually stupid between now and November of next year it will elect a Congress of its own way of thinking.—New York News.

## Still a Deficit.

The Dingley tariff for deficit keeps right on in its merry work, and the returns for October leave a neat little balance of about \$10,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger.

An analysis of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of October were \$24,391,415, and the expenditures \$33,701,512, making the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month \$9,310,097, and for the four months of the present fiscal year \$38,000,010. The receipts for customs during October amounted to \$9,713,494, as compared with \$11,105,493 for October, 1896, and the receipts from internal revenue sources \$13,614,872, a gain of \$251,716 over October last year.

For a measure which was passed with the avowed purpose of furnishing sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, the Dingley tariff is certainly falling far behind the expectations of its promoters, and unless some unexpected change for the better takes place the contingency anticipated by Senator Aldrich will face the Republican party. This contingency will be the settled fact of a deficiency of revenue, chargeable to Republican legislation, which will result in the downfall of the party responsible.

## Bond Issue in the Near Future.

At the present monthly rate of excess of expenditures over receipts, it is evident that the treasury deficit before the end of the year will be so heavy that some unusual means will have to be adopted to meet the requirements. Only one of two ways is open. Senator Allison has pointed out one of them. This is to take from the appropriations for the river and harbor improvement and coast defenses a sufficient sum to balance the deficit. It is hardly probable that the administration would care to establish so unpopular a precedent. The only other recourse is a bond issue. That it will be taken there is scarcely any room for doubt.—St. Louis Republic.

## Pharisaical Talk About Tammany.

The spasms which some Eastern and European reformers are attempting to have over the election of Judge Van Wyck are due principally to the innocence of the "holier-than-thou" element in believing all the wild stories about Tammany. As a fact it is simply the only Democratic organization in the country that has the skill and discipline of the Republican machines. And Platt's gang is a great deal worse morally than Tammany ever was.—Kansas City Times.

## Rebuked by Ohio Voters.

The voters of Ohio made a brave effort to rebuke Mr. McKinley's pitiful lowering of the dignity that attaches to the Presidential office in his madness of desire to make a United States Senator—by popular suffrage—of the slush fund syndicate organizer who made him President. They have voiced a shamed and indignant protest against Hannaism, the threat of which may not be wisely disregarded in future.—St. Louis Republic.

## Iowa's High Opinion of White.

In the returns Mr. White can read the answer the people of the State made to the charge that he was an "archivist," "a dangerous man," unfitted to be entrusted with the execution of the laws of the State. No man, not even Horace Boies, ever had a more magnificent indorsement from the people of Iowa than Mr. White received yesterday.—Des Moines Leader.

## GOTHAM ABLAZE WITH FERVOR.

Sixty Thousand Persons at Moody and Sankey's First Revivals.

Writing of "When Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation," in the Ladies' Home Journal, Nathaniel P. Babcock thus recalls the first revivals held by the well-known evangelists in New York City: "To the Hippodrome" was the cry of the Protestant religious world of New York during the early months of the year 1876. Twenty-one years ago, and yet the strangeness of those days, when over the great metropolis hung an atmosphere charged with the electricity of religious zeal, is fresh in my memory. "To the Hippodrome!" The words were uttered from the pulpits of scores of churches—first as advice, then as a command—by ministers to congregations. "To the Hippodrome!" You heard the phrase in the street cars, in the hotels, sometimes upon the busy avenues. On early morning trains steaming in from suburban points you saw women by hundreds, with luncheons in baskets, drawn to the city, not by the spring millinery of the stores, but by that shibboleth which echoed in myriad Christian hearts, "To the Hippodrome!"

"Moody and Sankey, aided by a multitude of local clergymen and bands of volunteer Christian workers, had undertaken the task of setting New York on fire with enthusiasm for the cause of Christ. How great was the measure of their success may be judged by the fact that there were days, between Feb. 7, the beginning of the revival, and April 19, its close, when as many as sixty thousand persons found their way into the presence of the evangelists—one meeting following another from noon till late in the evening, with almost constantly assembling audiences of seven or eight thousand at each.

"What was the record of conversions during those ten weeks of daily religious services? Somebody asked this question of Moody midway in the revival's course. 'Record!' he repeated. 'Why, that is kept only in heaven.' Well so, for there, at least, it is immutable, whereas the walls which rang with the glad cries of converted sinners have long since been razed to the ground, and not a stone nor brick, nor joist, nor girder remains to tell the story of what went on in that vast auditorium in the early dawn of our great centennial year."

## A Trying Husband.

It is possible to carry even one's virtues to excess. Mrs. K. felt this to be true in the case of her husband's generosity. He was a very studious man, who lived "in the clouds" much of the time, and was quite lacking in practical common sense. A man of this kind, good and true though he may be, is likely to cause his wife more or less anxiety and annoyance.

One fall Mrs. K. purchased a handsome cape for herself. It was to be her "best wrap" that winter, and she put it away in her closet with great care. Some days later she wanted it for a special occasion, but it was not to be found. After searching "high and low" for it, she went up to her husband's study and said to him: "Have you seen anything of my new cape?"

"Cape? cape?" said Mr. K. dreamily. "Have I seen anything of your cape? Why, no, I guess not."

"Are you sure?"

"Why, yes; what should I be doing with your cape? I—let me see. Wait a minute. It seems to me that I—yes, I did give a cape away to a poor woman I met at the door one day. She said she wanted a wrap of some kind, and I—was it possible that I gave her your new cape? I meant to give her your old one."

"My old one is in my closet, and you must have given away that handsome new one that I had never worn! Why can't you keep your wits about you?"

"It is too bad," said the contrite professor. "I'll try to be more careful hereafter."

A few days later Mr. K. was out on his lawn when a ragged and evil-looking tramp came down the road, and with the usual tale about having just come from the hospital, begged for "the price of a meal of victuals."

Mrs. K., who was sitting by a window, saw her husband give the man what seemed to be a bill, which the tramp took and departed with such alacrity that he was out of sight before Mrs. K. could go out and say to her husband:

"You didn't give that creature a bill, did you?"

"Why, yes, I did. I didn't have anything but a \$5 bill, and I told him he might get a good meal out of it and bring back the change."

The tramp must have dined sumptuously, for not a penny of change ever came back to Mr. K.

## War Gave the South a Flower.

A Southern man tells the Washington Post that the daisy was never known in the South until after the war. Now every part of the South visited by the Union army is covered by daisies. "Sherman brought them to us," he said, "and the march to the sea can be followed in the summer time by keeping where the daisy grows. The seed seems to have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses. This is the only explanation that has ever been made of it."—New York Herald.

## Obstacles to a Royal Match.

Princess Feodora of Saxe Meiningen, Queen Victoria's eldest great-grandchild, the Pall Mall Gazette states, is to be betrothed soon to Prince Rupert of Bavaria. The Princess is 18 years of age and the daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm's eldest sister. Apart from the difference in religion there are difficulties in the way of the match.

## THE FARM AND HOME

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Points in Favor of Shredded Fodder—The Best Hog for Bacon—Sell Off the Poor Stock—Caring for the Machinery.

#### Shredded Fodder Best.

During the past few years unusual interest has been taken in shredding fodder. Many have hesitated, thinking that the shredded corn would not keep well in the mow or stack. When first practiced more or less fodder was shredded in a somewhat damp condition. It invariably heated in the mow, became musty, and gave unsatisfactory results. The fodder should not be run through the machine until it is entirely dry and well cured. It would be better over-dry than not dry enough. In 1895, at the Indiana experiment station, all of the corn fodder was shredded. It kept well in the mow, and was free from mustiness. The cattle and sheep ate it freely, and it was used well into the spring. There are several points in favor of shredded fodder. It is more economical to feed than the uncut corn. It is eaten up cleaner by the stock than most cut fodder, there being less waste, due to the absence of the hard, sharp-edged and short butt pieces of stalk usually found in cut fodder. The refuse makes better material for bedding than does whole stalks or cut pieces, being finer and softer. It handles far better in the manure pile than does the entire stalk. It does not make the mouths of cattle sore, while that of coarsely cut fodder oftentimes does. It packs more economically in the mow than does uncut fodder. The feeding value of shredded and cut fodder is practically the same. Shredding is coming into practice, and many farmers are making use of the process.

#### Best Bacon Hog.

There is a rivalry between the Tamworth and the improved Yorkshire as to which is the better bacon hog. The fact of the Tamworth being a comparatively new breed in America gives it the advantage of novelty. Both breeds are popular with the bacon-curers. The Yorkshire makes an excellent cross on the short-bodied sows of any grade, though the writer does not advise that course. The farmer endeavoring to breed up a type of hogs suitable for bacon should, if possible, improve with Yorkshire blood on the maternal line, and instead of obtaining a pure-bred Yorkshire or Tamworth sire, should in every case obtain the dam in preference to the sire. But there is a strong aversion in the minds of farmers generally to breeding long-sided hogs, and the long snout of the Tamworth is an almost impassable barrier in the way of the introduction of this breed into America. Farmers, from their familiarity with the common scrub hog, ridicule the idea of breeding an animal with so long a snout as the Tamworth. Though when we find the long snout associated with long and deep sides of the very best bacon we can afford to look upon it with at least a subdued hostility. The improved Yorkshire must not be confounded with the small Yorkshire. The improved Yorkshire is a modification of the large Yorkshire; it has less of size than the former, and more of smoothness.

#### Selling Off Poor Stock.

As winter approaches every farmer should look over his farm stock and consider what of it will pay best for keeping through until spring. If all that does not come up to the standard is sold to the butcher or otherwise disposed of, the money for it and the hay or grain required for its winter sustenance will leave the farmer richer in the spring than if he fed it. Don't try to get high prices for the poor stock. There is less loss in disposing of it than in keeping it. In the farmers' profit, in these days depend more on the kind of stock he keeps than on any other factor.

#### Care for the Machinery.

Do not leave your costly machinery out in the field, or uncovered. With proper care the machinery ought to last you for years, but it will not, if left exposed to the weather and storms six or eight months in a year. The industrious and economical farmer cares for everything, because he is aware that a continual outlay for new machinery each year to take the place of that which has been allowed to rot in the field is extravagant.

#### Asbes for Sandy Soils.

Sandy soils are always deficient in potash. Even if they had this mineral, they have usually so little vegetable matter that the potash forms an insoluble compound, by uniting with the sand. The potash in caustic ashes dissolves the silicate of potash, and also helps itself until its caustic properties are lost. But old leached ashes are often quite as beneficial to sandy soils as are the unleached. They always contain some potash and some phosphoric acid, which the water used for leaching would not dissolve. But they also usually contain some ammonia, taken from the air, and which makes its potash a nitrate of potash and a very powerful fertilizer.

#### Hiving Bees in a Tree.

The usual way when a bee tree has been found is to cut it down, stupefy the bees with smoke as well as may be, and take their honey. This of course destroys all future harvests of sweet from that tree or swarm. Possibly Daniel Johnson, an old bee hunter of Dedham, Me., has discovered a better way. The bees provided against their tree being cut down and their stores destroyed by selecting a tree which overhangs a deep ravine. If the tree were cut down it would fall into the ravine,

smashing the tree and destroying the honey. So he inserted a gas pipe from a hollow near the ground, running it up the tree until the honey was reached. Then he built a fire at the foot of the tree. So soon as the fire warmed the honey inside, it began to run down, where it was caught in pails. It nearly filled a barrel. Mr. Johnson thinks he has a permanent hive of bees on that tree so long as it does not succumb to the effects of fire at its roots. He thinks there is enough honey left to winter the bees, and that next year they will go to work and fill the empty combs. But it is very possible that heat sufficient to melt honey comb has killed the bees, and that the barrel of honey this year is the last he will get from that tree.

#### Japanese Plums.

Those who wish to grow plums in the garden I advise the trying of a set of Japan plums, as there seems to be good reason to believe that they will be the plums of the future when the black-knot has wiped the older race out of existence. This pest is hard to control when the hedgerows are full of native species of plums, and these trees serve for its propagation. Fruit-growers have considered it hopeless to be able to fight the fungus, and are planting the Japanese plums in place of the native kinds. In planting it should be borne in mind that a much greater distance is needed between the trees than between other plums—at least eighteen feet when mature growth is reached by the trees. The curculio seems to be quite as troublesome in these new plums as on the older ones, though we had hoped much from the thicker-skinned fruit. But to have clear-skinned plums the curculio must be fought in early summer, when it is doing its work. We lost but few from the stings, but the fruit was disfigured.—Garden and Forest.

#### How to Keep the Churn.

It is particularly trying during extremely hot weather to keep a wooden churn, which is used not more than twice a week, from shrinking somewhat about the corners, where the staves which compose the sides are joined to the bottom. Of course, the churn may be left in the cellar, but that means many a wearying tug up and down on churning days, unless the churning is done there. In the latter case, mold is apt to collect upon any wooden utensil in an ordinary cellar. To keep water in the churn requires constant care lest it be forgotten, for it should be changed every day. A better way is to hook the churn to the standard, bottom side up, where a barrel churn is used, and pour water around the inside of the chine, covering the outside of the churn bottom, which will be sufficient to keep the wood from shrinking by reason of becoming too dry.—Jersey Bulletin.

#### Marketing Turnips.

To get the best prices for turnips the grower must calculate to sell a large part of his crop from house to house. It is a vegetable that almost every householder will buy one or two bushels of and not like the potato, which must be secured in sufficient quantities to supply the table twice a day through the winter. It is best always to grow both the white for early use and either a late yellow turnip or rutabaga for use in spring. If brought to their houses the turnips can always be sold at about the price charged by the grocers per bushel. If the difference between the turnips for early and late use is explained most households will take a bushel of each. It makes extra work for the farmer to peddle his turnips, but the double price he gets over what the grower would pay makes it worth his while. It is for the consumer's interest also to buy turnips fresh from the field, rather than the grocery stock that for days, or perhaps weeks, have been exposed to the air.

#### Improvement in Tomatoes.

There has been great improvement in both the shape and quality of tomatoes since we first knew and liked them. The original tomato was very rough, had little pulp, and was merely a bag of seeds and water with very thick, tough skin. The first improvement was in securing sound and smooth tomatoes, but somewhat smaller than the fruit was originally. But for many years we have had tomatoes full of pulp, and having comparatively few seeds. These are much the best for cooking and canning, as when cooked there is something to them besides seeds.

#### Quality of Evaporated Fruit.

So much is said about the advantage of fruit evaporating to make a market for otherwise unsalable fruit that many may think it makes little difference what its quality may be. The truth is that only the really good fruit should be used for the evaporator. It may be and often is unsalable because of blemishes which affect its looks but do not impair quality. But to take green, worm-eaten fruit and put it through the evaporator is a mistake. Its first effect is to discourage the consumer, making him think that evaporated fruit is not so good as he expected. Poor fruit is not worth much for the pigs, but that or other stock is the best market for it.

#### Late-Sown Winter Grain.

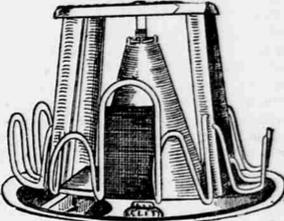
It is not the size of fall growth made, but its character, that decides whether it can stand winter freezing and thawing. A late-sown small growth, if vigorous, will come out all right. In fact, for some reasons the small top is best, as it does not evaporate so much. Nothing can prevent the soil freezing on the surface lower than the grain roots reach in their fall growth. If there is a great amount of leaf on winter grain it is more easily killed to the root than where the growth is small.

Compliments to a tombstone might be properly termed epi-taffy.



Toaster on Gas Stoves.

One of the foremost disadvantages of the gasoline or oil stove (that has become a necessity in the modern house in warm weather) is that bread cannot be toasted upon it evenly or nicely and besides the toast is very apt to be smoked by it. The toaster for these stoves here shown smooths away these



TOASTER FOR GAS.

difficulties as if by magic, and will toast four slices to perfection at one time, in two minutes, so that the invalid or the breakfast table can have as plentiful a supply of nicely browned toast in summer as in winter.

#### Old-Fashioned Pound Cake.

Wash one pound of butter, then cream it thoroughly. Add gradually one pound of fine sugar, beating it until very smooth; add alternately one pound of sifted pastry flour and ten good-sized eggs well beaten and beat hard for fully twenty minutes, as the success and fine grain of the cake depends wholly on the thoroughness of the beating. Now beat in two tablespoonfuls of brandy, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of nutmeg and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; add blanched and sliced almonds, or sliced citron if desired, pour the batter into a pan lined with paper and bake in a moderate oven.

#### Blackberry Jam.

Take ten quarts of blackberries, wash and remove all pieces of leaves. Put into kettles and heat, mashing them to extract the juice. Force through a moderately fine sieve to extract as many seeds as possible. Measure juice and pulp together, after mixing thoroughly together, and to each pint of material add half a pound of granulated or soft, white sugar. Boil until it bubbles thickly, then put into jars or glasses and cover tightly.

#### Tomato Catsup.

Two quarts of skinned tomatoes, with seeds removed, one large onion, six bud peppers or two red peppers chopped fine, one teacup of granulated sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt. Boil half an hour. Just before taking from the fire add one quart of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg and celery seed, unground. Scald all well together (not boil). Bottle tight; shake before using.

#### Cheese Straws.

Cheese straws are delicious at a picnic. To make cheese straws, roll out scraps of puff paste until very thin; sprinkle with grated cheese, the sharper the better; dust with a very little cayenne or paprika. Repeat three times, then roll out one quarter of an inch thick, cut into strips one-half of an inch wide and four inches long. Lay on an ungreased pan and bake a very pale brown in a moderate oven.

#### A Pretty Luncheon Salad.

On individual salad dishes arrange a little nest of the inner leaves of lettuce, and on these or this, narrow strips of the white of a hard-boiled egg placed ray wise of a circle, like petals of a big daisy. Rub the yolk of the egg through a colander, and heap the yellow granules in the center of the daisy, crowning it with a spoonful of mayonnaise dressing.

#### Prune Meringue.

One-half pound of prunes boiled soft and put through a sieve. Do not use the water the prunes were boiled in. One cupful of granulated sugar. The whites of six eggs beaten light and add to the prunes. Bake one-half hour in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream and season with vanilla or wine. Serve cold.

#### Selecting a Lamp.

In selecting a lamp it is well to choose one with a shallow reservoir, for if the oil is at too great a distance from the burner it tends to make the flame drop lower as the oil diminishes. Reservoirs of metal and stout glass are advised.

#### About the House.

When melting glue for use it is a good plan to add a little finely powdered chalk to it. This will greatly augment its strength.

Linoleum is found to last better and to preserve better color if sponged with a weak solution of beeswax in spirits of turpentine.

If milk boils over on the stove a very unpleasant smell is the result. This may be cured by sprinkling a little common salt on the stove.

When flower vases are stained they should be washed with vinegar mixed with very hot water, or ammonia may be used instead of the vinegar.

A frying pan, however soiled, may be rendered beautifully bright if it be cleaned with ammonia. Make a strong solution of ammonia and water and let the pan soak in it for several minutes.

Tea, coffee and fruit stains, when freshly made, can be removed by stretching the stained article tightly and pouring boiling water through the marks until they disappear. This plan is only successful if tried immediately.