

THE DECOY PARTY.

What the Real Purpose of the Indianapolis Movement Is. Yesterday's telegraphic advices from Chicago carried the news that letters received at the headquarters of the "national democratic party" indicate that the Palmer and Buckner ticket will not get much support from democrats unless the national committee demonstrates by its actions that the movement is not in any way an adjunct of McKinleyism.

This reads as if it was intended for humor. Can it be possible that there is a man in the country of the most ordinary intellectual endowment who does not know that the Palmer and Buckner movement is nothing else and was never intended to be anything else but an adjunct of McKinleyism? It is expected, of course, that the movement will be supported by democrats who do not want to support free coinage, but who could not be induced under any circumstances to vote for McKinley, but the leaders of the movement, even the standard-bearers, will vote for the republican candidates, because it is for the election of those candidates and nothing else their movement was inaugurated.

One of the most remarkable developments in this remarkable campaign is the state of mind of the democrat who wants to beat Bryan, but does not want to vote for McKinley. Generally, when a man is opposed to his party's candidates votes for the nominees of the other party, but this isn't the case this year. We are now enjoying the contemplation of democrats who believe they can aid in the election of the republican candidates and still be loyal to the democratic party, although the apostles of this new political creed tell those democrats that if their plan shall promise just before election to be a failure, then they must abandon it and swallow the r. o. p. candidates neck and crop. That is, those apostles boldly announce that the alleged purpose of the decoy movement—that of affording democrats a chance to vote for democratic candidates—is not its purpose, at all; that it was organized for the sole purpose of effecting McKinley, and that it intends to swing itself right into the McKinley camp if the prospective failure of the policy of inspection shall necessitate the adoption of the policy of direction.

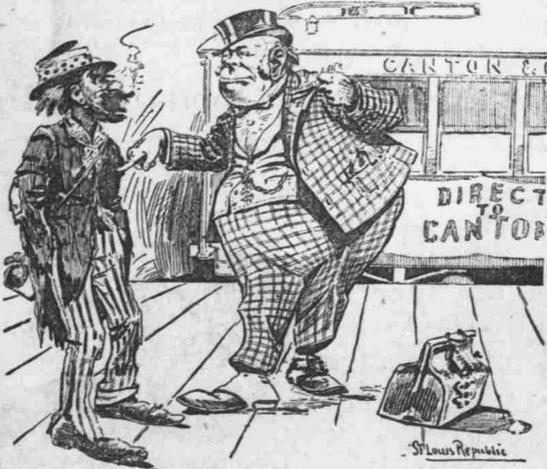
Perhaps, therefore, it is not surprising to find democrats who sincerely be-

DEMOCRACY OR PLUTOCRACY.

The Supreme Duty Which Confronts All True Freemen. In great emergencies men seem to rise up to save the people, but it is for the people to accept their salvation or choose slavery. It is for free men to range themselves alongside of such spirits as Samuel Adams, John Hancock, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Charles Sumner and Abraham Lincoln, who stood for freedom and justice in opposition to tyranny and oppression. So also in the conflict today, the wealth-creators, who represent the rejuvenated or the "new" democracy, are, under the leadership of William J. Bryan, fighting against industrial slavery, against the most dangerous and odious forms of tyranny and conscienceless plutocracy. On the other side we find the Morgans, the Belmonts of evil secret bond deal reputation, and a host of multi-millionaires who have fattened off a nation's need and a people's misery; the Rockefeller and the Whitneys of the Standard Oil octopus, the gamblers of Wall street and the usurers and acquirers of wealth; the bosses, Hanna, Platt and Quay, the corporators who have grown inordinately wealthy, not through honest means so much as through special privileges, and last, but not least, those who have made common cause with England's soulless financiers who prey upon honest industry and sacrifice the glory and independence of our nation, as well as the happiness and prosperity of its people for its selfish advancement. All the great freebooters on the high seas of business life are banded together to defeat our second Lincoln.

The present battle is a conflict between plutocracy on the one side, and the intelligent wealth-creators of the nation on the other, the enormous wealth of a selfish few who are as firmly bent on further enslaving the people and establishing an oligarchy of special privileges on the ruins of a republic as was King George determined to compel the colonies to do his bidding. In this battle there is no middle ground. It is not the election of the noble statesman from the western city which bears the name of Lincoln so much as it is the salvation of the nation from the gamblers, the trusts, monopolists and alien masters. It is a war for the very life of the republic. The republic of Florence fell through the cunning of wealth. Our nation is in like peril to-day. The peo-

BOSS HANNA TO WEARY WALKER.



"Remember you are to pay homage to my Canton man on Monday as a farmer, Tuesday as a skilled workman, Wednesday as a railroad man, Thursday as a drummer, Friday as a coal miner and Saturday as a clerk."

lieve that the decoy movement is an honest one and in the interest of democracy, and it is not to be wondered at, at all, that democrats who gave the movement credit for honesty should manifest disgust for it now that its leaders and mouthpieces are "giving it dead away." Thousands of democrats who might have been induced to vote for Palmer and Buckner if the Indianapolis movement had retained a shred of credit for political integrity will vote for Bryan in preference to deliberately siding in the election of McKinley, as they would be doing, on the admission of the Indianapolis leaders, if they were to follow the decoy movement into the last ditch.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

It was a happy coincidence which placed in the morning news columns immediately after the report of Maj. McKinley's speech to workmen from Indiana an account of a meeting of the nail trust. The loss of the temple of monopoly drew a beautiful picture of the prosperity under its influence in politics. But there was the report of the flourishing condition of the nail trust, showing where most of the money-made prosperity goes. McKinley gave the theory of protection to the workmen and the nail trust meeting exemplified its practical results. But out of McKinleyism comes not only the swarm of plundering trusts in industry and business, but the boodle syndicate of trusts in politics.—St. Louis Republic.

One of the arguments of the money power in this canvass—one of the very few arguments that do not embrace abuse and vilification of the advocates of free coinage and misrepresentation of their propositions—is that in the event of the admission of free silver to the mints, gold would go to a premium. Think of that for an argument advanced by the gold gamblers! As if anything could please them more or advantage them to a greater degree than a law putting a premium on gold! This argument of the money power ought not to deceive a child.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

A Wall street banker holds the same relation to finances that a Chicago board of trade gambler holds to farming. Who would leave it to the gamblers of the board of trade in Chicago to say how much grain ought to be produced or inspected this year in the United States? Who would leave it to the Wall street banker how much money ought to be produced or coined?—Illinois State Register.

ple have "slept over long." Voters, a supreme duty confronts you. Mark Hanna and his annex who masquerade as "gold democrats" because they think that thereby they can trade votes and beguile the people who do not do their own thinking into voting against the truest representative of democracy since Jefferson and Jackson, and the best exponent of genuine republicanism since Lincoln. The candidates of the gold ring, the trusts, monopolies and combines must be overthrown or we can hope for no such thing as prosperity, happiness or even self-respecting independence of our nation. Freemen, to the polls.—Editorial in October Arena.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

There is truth in the republican argument that the producers of the country are suffering from overproduction—overproduction for others.—St. Louis Republic.

The McKinleyites are agast at the idea of legislation that will enable the silver mine owners to make big profits. Nobody has a right to ask to be legislated into big profits but the "fat frier" contributors to the McKinley corruption fund.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The McKinleyites have a lively recollection of one of the most potent agencies in the defeat of McKinleyism four years ago. Every house is being flooded with appeals to the wife to save her husband from the "50-cent dollar." The circular says nothing about monopoly prices.—St. Louis Republic.

There has not been a love feast and reunion of the leaders of the republican factions in Ohio in this whole campaign. Several of the prominent characters addressed an open meeting at Columbus, but Maj. McKinley was not there. Should not Foraker go to Canton? McKinley is confined to his Cooryard.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The first thing the republicans did after hearing from Arkansas was to shout fraud. This cry failed of the desired effect and then the republicans proceeded to send out false reports about the democratic plurality, marking it down about 30,000. The g. o. p. is in a very desperate way.—Binghamton Leader.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

LOTS OF MONEY WASTED.

Which, If Properly Expended, Would Build Fine Country Roads. The problem we have to solve in Pennsylvania is to endeavor to utilize the money and natural material at hand to the best advantage on our country roads. There is money enough expended in this state year by year, which, if judiciously and practically used, in the course of a very few years would "pave" all the principal thoroughfares in the state outside of the cities and boroughs. From the best obtainable statistics we find that for the year ended May 31, 1895, the road tax levied in the several counties of Pennsylvania, outside the cities and boroughs, was \$3,222,705.76. This, of course, does not include Philadelphia county. The total mileage of public roads in the same territory is 80,000 miles. From the best obtainable information, confirmed by personal observation over a large section of the state, I



THIS IS WHAT SOME FARMERS CALL A ROAD.

am satisfied that at least one-quarter of all the roads are not worked every year. This I believe to be a low estimate. This estimate leaves 60,000 miles of road actually worked during the year, or an average expenditure of \$60 per mile. Now, if the provisions of the Flynn bill, passed by the last legislature, together with some contemplated amendments, were enforced, we would have a network of good roads extending all over the state at small additional expense, which would be a great boon to the traveling public and in time add thousands of dollars to the corporate wealth for every hundred expended.

The plan contemplated is to have the roads of the state divided into three divisions, namely: State, county and township roads. All roads leading to and from one county into another, connecting county with county, I would classify as state roads, to be maintained by state appropriations. The second class should consist of the principal thoroughfares of the county leading to said state roads or arteries of commerce. These roads to be maintained by a special county tax under the direction of the county commissioners, according to the Flynn bill. I would also have the state appropriation above mentioned placed at the disposal of the county commissioners to be expended according to the conditions of the above bill. Said appropriation to be allotted to the county in proportion to the amount the county itself raised for good road improvement.

The third class would consist of the smaller roads or feeders to the county roads, which would be maintained by the regular township tax, under the direction of the supervisors, but upon a more scientific basis than is conducted in some parts at present.—A. B. Dunning, in Good Roads.

USING THE SEPARATOR.

How to Get a Good Cream and the Most Satisfactory Results.

In running a separator do not have the milk necessarily warm. Mr. Wagener, instructor in butter making at Cornell university, teaches that 80 degrees is better than a higher temperature. He believes that probably the most important point in running a separator is the thickness of the cream, and says: "Adjust your separator so that your cream will be as thick as you can churn. By this I mean as thick as can be and yet fall from end to end of a revolving churn and not stick to the sides when churning. Such cream will generally contain 35 to 45 per cent. of fat. I consider this a very important point. Cream containing 40 per cent. of fat will churn more quickly and leave less fat in the buttermilk at 55 degrees than will cream containing 18 to 20 per cent. at 60 degrees. The secret of quick-churning at the very low temperature—52 to 55 degrees, which we know to be the best—is to have your cream very rich. This is an advantage you cannot secure from cold settings, it being difficult to obtain cream of this class with much over 18 to 20 per cent. of fat. The second point of great importance is to cool the cream at once to a low temperature—at least 55 degrees—and hold it there for a few hours before warming it up to ripen. Whenever in summer time we are troubled with cream that coagulates before it gets much acid, or with different churning, which some of us have, I feel sure that chilling the cream directly from the separator will help greatly. We shall get better grain, better flavor and more satisfactory results in every way. I believe that this matter of careless handling of cream after it is separated is the rock upon which many butter-makers split.

Butter Firm Without Ice. A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman gives the following method of keeping butter firm without the use of ice: "Take a tight box (10 or 12 inches high, 12 to 14 inches wide and 18 to 24 inches long) that can be got at any grocery store, put a loose shelf about five inches from the bottom on which to place the butter. Set a dish containing water in the bottom of the box and place the butter on the shelf. Take a piece of cloth large enough to well cover the butter and drop over the edge of the shelf into the dish of water. Moisten the cloth, spread it over the butter and let the end drop into the dish of water, and it will take up the water so as to keep the butter cool and hard and free from salt crystals and in fine shape for table use. Toweling crash is the best cloth to use for the purpose. The box should have a cover."

How to Care for Begonias.

Begonias love partial shade and a moderate temperature. They are found among the best of all for window or conservatory culture—very at least, there are few families of plants that can excel them in this respect. Moreover, they are of comparatively easy culture.

TURNING MONEY OVER.

A Few of the Mistakes Made by Many Dairy Farmers.

A farmer who has quite a cream trade was heard to say that it was only "turning money over." And while his receipts from the sale of cream were considerable, yet there was a great deal of fruit in his remark. It should not have been so, for the price paid him was a good one, and there was no railroad freight or commission bill to pay out of the sales. It is not a pleasant task to criticize anyone, least of all a farmer, but sometimes good comes of it, and we venture to point out his mistakes, hoping that we may thereby help some one. In the first place, his trade is only for certain times in the year, and instead of having his cows fresh at that time he turns a bull loose among his cows and they come in without regard to times or seasons.

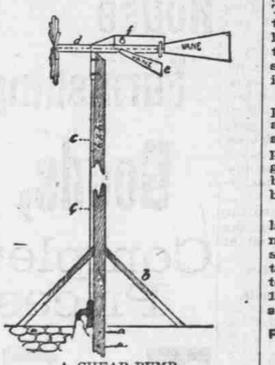
Then instead of getting a thoroughbred bull he raises one from one of his cows, sired by any bull that happened to be the nearest to his farm. In times when prices were high some profit might be made in following such plans, or rather lack of plans, but now when prices are so very low these two causes alone are sufficient to change from profit to loss the whole business of dairying. I do not think that the present situation is at all just to the farmer, nor do I believe that affairs will always remain as they are now. I most ardently hope that after the election we will see better times, and every particle of influence I possess will be used to further such means as I believe will bring about the desired end. But no man may tell when the better times are coming, and in the meanwhile we must make our calculations on the present basis of prices.

The only way to do this is to cheapen the cost of our salable product. Just how we are to do this is the most important question that confronts our farmers, and it is one that must be answered or we will keep on going from bad to worse. It may be a thoroughbred bull will answer the question, or better feeding, or a silo, but just what it may be each one must decide for himself. It seems that sometimes we get into a certain way of doing things and keep on year after year whether we are being paid or not. This way of doing will not avail these times, however unjust it may be that things are as they are.—National Stockman.

CHEAP WINDMILL.

Can Be Made at Small Expense by Any Ingenious Farmer.

A windmill such as is portrayed below can be made by any ingenious farmer at a trifling expense. For an upright to place the windmill on, I use six by six inch elm scantling. Cut a two-inch strip four feet long from the center and run it down on the cribbing of the well. Two polls, (a, a,) were riveted through upright to cribbing. Two braces (b) of two by four-inch scantling make the upright secure. To upper end of the upright is bolted a piece of old pump piping about two feet long for the sucker rod (c c) to work through as well for the windmill to turn and face the wind. The crosspiece upon which the windmill works (d) contains a hole just large enough to allow it to turn easily on this pipe. The shaft from the windmill to pitman passes close at one side of the pipe. The tail or vane is put on the opposite side of the crosspiece to the fan and balances it. To prevent



A CHEAP PUMP.

the main vane from holding the fan too straight to the wind in a storm, I placed a smaller vane (e) at the side. Strong winds press against the smaller vane, turning the fan out enough to prevent breaking. The crosspiece is six by six inches. At about one-third of the distance from the pipe to pitman is placed a standard (g) for a lever (f) to work on. These parts were made by a blacksmith. My windmill has been in operation over a year and since placing the smaller vane (e) on the side, I have had no trouble with it; before then, a storm would break the leaves.—Farm and Home.

Some Facts About Butter.

Rotten cream or tainted cream cannot make good sweet butter. The cow that gives a large flow of milk is the cow the farmer wants. Pedigree without individual merit is not worth the paper it is written on. The cow that is heated or excited will not give milk that will make good butter. Linseed meal will make good butter; cottonseed meal, at least if too generously fed, will make rancid butter. The cow with her third or fourth calf milks better than she does with her first calf. Good butter does not come from reckless methods; it requires care and study at every step. Feed well, give plenty of good water and be quiet with the cows. Make the dairy a study, at the fairs, in the agricultural press, by examining the methods of your successful neighbors and by reading books on the subject.—Western Rural.

Roman Road Construction.

The Roman roads were built on the Telford plan, with a substratum of heavy blocks of the stone most abundant in the neighborhood, covered with a layer of smaller stones or gravel. They were highest in the middle, with a trench on each side to carry off the water, and no trees or shrubs were allowed to grow within 10 paces on either hand. The population of the districts through which these highways passed were required to keep them in order and to cut down weeds and shrubbery within the proscribed distance.

Better have a few trees and give them good care than many and neglect them.

FOREIGN CHAT.

The "Life tree" of Jamaica continues to grow for months after it has been uprooted.

Two and a half tons of Chasselas grapes were taken from the king's vine at Fountainebleau this year. Russian newspapers which publish articles offensive to the government are twice warned. When a paper offends again it is promptly suppressed. Egypt's great queen, Cleopatra, in a mass of crumbling dust in the British museum—a repulsive mummy, held together by pitch and bandages.

Russian thieves and burglars believe that if they enter a house for the purpose of theft, and carry with them a candle made of a murdered man's fat, they are certain to be undiscovered.

Italian engineers have found that the two Roman vessels discovered in the Lake of Nemi can be raised without too much difficulty, and the government has taken measures to have this done soon.

Eight golden weddings were celebrated on one day recently at Anderlues, near Brussels. The whole town turned out in honor of the occasion, they had a public dinner and ball, and each of the old people received the present of an armchair.

Thirty Armenian students recently went the rounds of the Paris newspapers to appeal to the moral sense and humanity of the editors. They were received politely, but only the socialists and some other radical papers were influenced by them.

A SCIENTIFIC MEDLEY.

A large proportion of the marine reptiles found at a great depth in the colder parts of the ocean are of a red color.

Pictures have been obtained by the Roentgen rays through 22 centimetres, eight and one-half inches, of plate iron by Herr Dormann of Bremen.

An error of a thousandth part of a second in an astronomical calculation would mean a difference of two hundred billion miles in the distance of a star.

Imagine living in a planet where the grass and foliage are red instead of green. Doesn't even the thought of it make your eyes ache? But that is what a French astronomer holds is the case in Mars, and is the cause of its ruddy color.

A thought-weighing machine has been invented by Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, the rush of blood to the head turning the scale. The machine is so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to raise a Greek from that required for Latin.

A simple method of measuring heights in the interior of churches and other buildings consists in attaching a graduated string or tape to a small balloon such as is easily obtainable anywhere. This method might also be readily applied for measuring the height of caverns.

ABOUT MADAGASCAR.

There is plenty of opportunity for exploration and scientific discovery in Madagascar, which is the third largest island in the world, and nearly four times the size of England and Wales, having an area of 230,000 square miles.

The true lemurs are found in Madagascar, and nowhere else in the world. They are regarded by naturalists as the link between the monkey and the lower mammals. The biggest are about three feet long. The most remarkable species is called the specter, because it is white and appears only at night.

Madagascar was never seen by Europeans until within the last 400 years, although it was known to Arab traders at least 1,000 years ago. At times they presumably saw these some eggs of a gigantic fowl, the aporynna, and brought back accounts which were embodied in the fables of the roe.

Crocodiles swarm in every river and lake of Madagascar, and as they are man-eaters, the natives have a superstitious fear of them, though they use the eggs for eating purposes. The giant tortoise, some six feet long, weighing 1,000 pounds, and able to carry a ton, were nearly extinct.

PEOPLE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN.

Daniel Campbell and his wife, of Walton county, Fla., are said to be respectively 117 and 112 years old.

A blackberry lodged in the throat of Miss Della Thorpe, of Fairfield, Conn., and choked her to death.

Mme. Modjeska has 600 hives of Italian bees on her beautiful California ranch and sells a quantity of honey every autumn.

Mrs. George Lunt, who has just died at her home in Scituate, Mass., at the age of 80 years, was a sister of the late Thomas William Parsons, the poet, and had herself written poetry.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, COTTON, FLOUR, etc. across different cities like NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISVILLE.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH.

Readers of this paper will be interested in learning that a large contract for advertising No-To-Bac and Cascarets, the famous preparations manufactured by the Sterling Remedy Co. of Chicago and New York, has been given. The Sterling Remedy Co. appreciate the value of this paper as an advertising medium, and the compliment is the more marked, as the company is a conservative concern which sells its products under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell No-To-Bac, Cascarets, guaranteed constipation cure, under this absolute guarantee, and readers need not hesitate to buy these preparations, as it involves no risk whatever, either physical or financial.

To cure a woman of stammering ask her what she thinks of the girl her husband came near getting engaged to a couple of years before she married him.—Texas Sifter.

Low Rate Excursions South. On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Great Northern and Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to: P. A. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

He—"Let's kiss and make up." She—"If you kissed me, I'd have to make up all over again, sure enough."—N. Y. Press.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascarets, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

A dirty fellow who was selling a machine for driving nails was advised to get one for cleaning them.—Texas Sifter.

Hill's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

He who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

See—"It is wonderful how much a woman can go through." He—"Yes, especially in the way of pockets or fortunes."—Truth.

Advertisement for SAFE CURE, a kidney and liver medicine. Includes text: 'SAFE CURE FOR KIDNEY AND LIVER', '1,000 SALESMEN WANTED', 'EMPIRE NURSERY CO. St. Louis, Mo.', 'A. N. K. B. 1026.', 'WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state what you saw the advertisement in this paper.'

Advertisement for CASCARETS, a cure for constipation. Includes text: 'ANDY CATHARTIC CASCARETS CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS', 'ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or purge, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 216.'

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co. cocoa and chocolate. Includes text: 'FOR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you will see why.', 'Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.'

Advertisement for Pearlina butter. Includes text: 'Everything connected with Butter—churns, patters, tubs, firkins—ought to be washed with Pearlina. That gets at the soaked-in grease as nothing else in the world can. Things may seem to be clean when you've washed them in the usual way; but use Pearlina, and they really are clean. It might make all the difference, sometimes, between good butter and bad. Wherever you want thorough cleanliness, or want to save your labor, the best thing to do is to use Pearlina.'

Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug tobacco. Includes text: 'I am Bigger than the Biggest! Better than the Best!', 'Battle Ax PLUG', 'What a chewer wants first is a good tobacco; then he thinks about the size of the plug. He finds both goodness and bigness in "Battle Ax." He finds a 5 cent piece almost as large as a 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. No wonder millions chew "Battle Ax."'