The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.

MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

A nattachment to the bicycle that would make it hoe in the garden would till a long-felt want.

Rubber and leather prices have been advanced by the combines. It seems that we must walk trustfully.

It's only another instance of the machine-like operations of nature that winter always wind up with a spring.

We are expecting to hear of some enterprising corporation gobbling up the right of way for a wireless telegraph line.

The more it's thought over the more it seems undesirable for sluggers by putting diamonds in their teeth to draw more attention to their mouths.

If royalty only knew it leze majesty lessens rather than increases its dignity in the eyes of others. That such protection is necessary is a confession of weakness.

Reports from all over the country show that crimes are increasing faster than the Legislatures can make laws to check them. Isn't it time we had a little less law and a little more justice?

American baseball is becoming so popular in Cuba that it promises to supplant both cock and bull fighting. With all its years, the world has found no more effective plan of rooting out an evil than by planting something better to choke it.

If you happen to be a trifle "shy" on your ancestry, just call on any of the forty-three firms in New York City who make fortunes each year by providing crests, coats of arms, genealogies, ancestors, history, or "any old thing" you desire in that line. The cheapest things in the New York market now are ancestors.

The discovery of the cancer microbe by Dr. Bra, of Paris, is hardly a surprise in a time when few things can be regarded as eternally hid from science. But if it means, as seems probable, the ultimate discovery of a remedy, a fearsome dread will be lifted from many people to whom the thought of death by that particular means carries with it a peculiar horror.

If they can not see a joke, Scotch ministers at least can make one, now and then, that is most effective. At least it seems that that is what a certain Scotch reverend has been doing lately in bewailing the fact that the Queen's journey across the channel undertaken on a Sunday is sure to have a "pernicious influence over the giddy and godless French." As if the good little Queen could have that sort of influence over any one even if she so desired, and as if any one, even if he was so minded, could have that sort of influence over the French.

We have a large number of heroes in stock just now, and all of them are distinctly human. Pictured by imaginative writers, some of the earlier masters of achievement seem more than human. It is quite refreshing, therefore, to get a very prosaic view of Lord Nelson as he is presented in recent reminiscences. He stands on the deck of the Victory, with pieces of brown paper, soaked in vinegar, tied on his silk-stockinged legs, red tape being used to hold in place the soothing applications. The pain of mosquito bites had been too much for the hero. The demigod is hardly apparent here.

The inherent fighting qualities of the Filipino soldiers are augmented by the artifices of their leaders. Their superstitions are played upon by giving them amulets. Some of these have the likeness of Aguinaldo engraved upon them, and all promise immunity from death to the credulous wearers. Those who are killed, of course, are past complaining; those who escape death have their faith in the talisman confirmed. They are desperate fighters, after their own fashion, and compass marches on rations insufficient to keep an American soldier alive. An occasional handful of rice, supplemented by a chance frog or a mud fish, amply satisfy their hunger, and of the incontrollable thirst which tortures European soldiers they appear to know nothing.

Frank H. Hitchcock, who has examined trade in the Philippines for the Department of Agriculture, says that the trade of the islands has decreased the last few years. This is not surprising. The islands of late years were in an almost constant state of insurrection against Spanish authority. Trade in 1893 declined from $30,000,000 to $27,000,000. The trade for 1896 was about the same, while in 1897 the total trade was about $29,000,000. Three-fourths of this trade is carried on through the port of Manila and the remainder is distributed between the ports of Iloilo and Cebu. The diminishing of imports and the increase of exports is another feature of Philippine trade. The decline was more in value than in quantity of merchandise. About 40 per cent. of the import trade is in cotton goods and agricultural products form a quarter of the total amount. Hemp and sugar are the principal exports. The countries that secure the most of this trade are England, China, the United States, and Spain. England in 1893 got 37 per cent., China and Spain 18 per cent. each, the United States 10 per cent., while Germany had only 3 per cent.

Among many beautiful provisions of modern life, who can mention any combination of wisdom and love which shows in finer proportions than the elevation of nursing to the rank of a profession? All the leading hospitals have, or aspire to have, their schools of training, and the diploma of a graduate nurse commands the confidence of both physicians and afflicted families. In several cities there are organizations which employ visiting nurses, who pass daily from house to house to attend the sick poor, and to second the services of the medical men and the dispensaries. In Boston, for instance, in 1898 eleven nurses cared in this way for more than five thousand cases and paid forty-eight thousand visits, at a cost to the association of 17 cents per visit. In the sick-room care and cure are more near of kin than hand and glove. The efficacy of medicine depends largely on its timely and judicious administration, and the doctor's knowledge of the patient's condition rests chiefly on a record of symptoms and changes which he cannot personally observe—a record that can only be made by a trained eye and hand. In these matters the nurse becomes the doctor's viceroy, and may sometimes take important steps before he can be reached. But medicine is only one factor, and often an uncertain one. Considerate attention to the patient's comfort and hourly needs, tact in dealing with unquiet and unreasonable moods, protection against hurtful intrusions—these are of unspeakable importance; and in critical cases any one of them may be the pivotal point between life and death. Indeed, many cases that are simply serious may become critical for lack of competent care. A discreet nurse is a life-saver, and often at the bed of death she is a visible guardian angel.

Admiral Cervera will read with emotions of unspeakable regret the comments of Commander Jacobson, of the German navy, upon his conduct at Santiago. Just how unspeakable his emotions are will largely depend upon the readiness with which the Spanish language lends itself to the uses of profanity. If he will read the sketch of the naval encounter at Santiago by the German commander, he will learn that his strategy was extremely faulty and that he made a mistake in trying to escape in broad daylight. The public had been under the impression for some time that something was wrong with Cervera at Santiago, and it is gratifying to have this impression confirmed by an expert. It is also well to have Cervera reminded in this way of what he might have done with Sampson's fleet at Santiago, for fear he may have been laboring under the notion that he did the best he could under the order that doomed him to destruction. It is Commander Jacobson's opinion that "the sortie should have been made at night in scattered formation" and that "the dark nights at the time of the new moon, about the middle of June," would have been best suited to the undertaking. There is little doubt that if Cervera had tried the German commander's plan of escape the sortie would have been in "scattered formation," whether it was under a new moon or a full moon. Sampson's fleet seems to have had a habit of scattering things about that time. Nearly all the projectiles from the American ships were of the "scattering" kind. It is difficult at this time, however, to see how the formation of Cervera's fleet after it finally left Santiago, could have been more "scattered." Figuratively speaking, it was strewn along the beach for more than forty miles. But Commander Jacobson says if the Admiral was compelled to make a sortie in day time then "the ship should have been headed straight at the enemy." In other words, Cervera should have tried ramming. Commander Jacobson fails to state what the American ships would have done while Cervera was ramming. As a matter of fact, this maneuver would have saved the Americans an exciting chase, and a great deal of coal and powder. It is not easy to fathom the sorrow of the gallant Cervera as he reads and ponders over Commander Jacobson's sketch of the battle of Santiago, and reflects how easily he might have sent Sampson's fleet to the bottom of the bay if he had only had Commander Jacobson at his elbow.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

As Portrayed by Robert J. Burdette, the Well-Known Humorist.

Man, born of woman, is of few days and no teeth. Indeed, it would be money in his pocket sometimes if he had less of either. As for his days, he wasteth one-third of them, and as for his teeth, he has convulsions, when he cuts them, and as the last one comes through, lo, the dentist is twisting the first one out, and the last end of that man's jaws is worse than the first, being full of porcelaine and a roof-plate built to hold blackberry seeds.

Stone bruises lie in his pathway to manhood; his father boxes his ears at home, the big boys cuff him in the playground, and the teacher whips him in the school-room. He buyeth Northwestern at 110 when he has sold short at 96, and his neighbor unloaded upon him Iron Mountain 63⅝, and it straightway breaketh down to 52¼. He rises early and sitteth up late that he may fill his barns and storehouses, and lo! his children's lawyers divide the spoil among themselves and say "Ha, ha!" He growleth and is sore distressed because it raineth, and he beateth upon his breast and sayeth, "My crop is lost!" because it raineth not. The late rains blight his wheat and the frost biteth his peaches. If it be so that the sun shineth, even among the nineties, he sayeth, "Woe is me, for I perish, and if the northwest wind sigheth down in 42 below he crieth. "Would I were dead!" If he wear sackcloth and blue jeans, men say "He is a tramp," and if he goeth forth shaven and clad in purple and fine linen all the people cry, "Shoot the dude!"

He carryeth insurance for twenty-five years, until he has paid thrice over for all his goods, and then he letteth his policy lapse one day, and that same night fire destroyeth his store. He buildeth him a house in Jersey, and his first-born is devoured by mosquitoes; he pitcheth his tent in New York, and tramps devour his substance. He moveth to Kansas, and a cyclone carryeth his house over into Missouri, where a prairie fire and 10,000 acres of grasshoppers fight for his crop. He settleth himself in Kentucky, and is shot the next day by a gentleman, a colonel and a statesman, "because, sah, he resembles, sah, a man, sah, he did not like, sah." Verily, there is no rest for the sole of his foot, and if he had it to do over again he would not be born at all, for "the day of death is better than the day of one's birth."

Li Hung Chang as a Dog Fancier.

Miss Selfridge tells, in the Outlook, the following very amusing anecdote of Li Hung Chang, who has been so many times deposed and restored to power. When Count Li Hung Chang was in London he placed a splendid wreath on the monument of Gen. Gordon—"Chinese Gordon"—who had been his companion-in-arms years before. A relative of Gordon was so deeply moved by this act that he sent to the Chinese statesman, with his compliments, a specially fine bull terrier, the winner of several prizes, and a remarkable specimen of canine birth and breeding. The following letter was received in acknowledgment:

"My Dear Gordon: While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that, as for myself, I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh; but my attendants, to whom I handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice. Your devoted. L."

Advertisements on Currency.

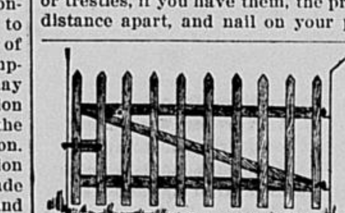
The latest development of the art of advertising has not appeared in America, as we might have expected, but in Sweden. The advertisers have actually captured the backs of the Swedish national bank notes.

Some women who never work for anything else will work like slaves for a church.

We are an admirer of boys, but we never admired a boy with long curls.

Farm Gates.

Upon every farm there must be gates. These gates should always be in good repair, but such is not always the case. It is a neat, tidy farmer, indeed, that never allows a gate to sag, so that it has to be lifted in opening, or has a broken hinge. There are many plans of making good gates, but the best we have ever tried is constructed as follows: Take two pine or poplar boards, six inches wide, an inch and a half thick and as long as you want your gate. Have pickets one by four inches and as long as you want your gate high. Then a brace one by four inches, long enough to reach from the lower corner of gate on hinge end to top corner, where the latch is to be placed. Lay the two rails down on barn floor or trestles, if you have them, the proper distance apart, and nail on your pick-



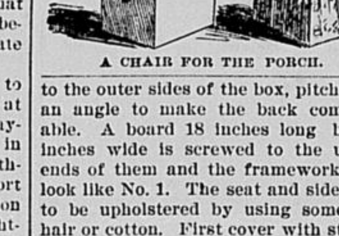
A NEAT FARM GATE.

ets, putting four nails in each end. Saw brace to fit in between rails without notching, and nail pickets to this. Bolt on hinges, having holes in same, so the bolts will pass through both picket and rail. At the other end bolt a paling on each side of the rail. Have a common latch made out of an old wagon tire or any old piece of bar iron and when this is properly secured your gate is complete. Always use dressed lumber, so you can paint gate any desired color, red being usually preferred. A gate made in this manner will last for twenty years, if kept painted, and it will never sag a particle, and is good and strong. It is the easiest gate made, and the best we have ever tried. —New England Homestead.

The Porch in Summer.

To live as much as possible out of doors is always desirable in summer, and if one has not a wide veranda they may have a nice tree or cluster of large shrubs, or a framework and covered vines. A few comfortable lounging places are to be desired. Old pieces of furniture may be renovated, painted and upholstered and made to stand the exposure and changes of the weather.

The illustration shows a chair. The framework consists of a box, two upright sticks and a board to form a back. The box should be 16 inches wide and long, and 10 inches high, with a hinged cover so the interior may be a receptacle for odds and ends. The uprights, which can be of pine two inches wide by one inch thick, are securely screwed



A CHAIR FOR THE PORCH.

to the outer sides of the box, pitched at an angle to make the back comfortable. A board 18 inches long by 12 inches wide is screwed to the upper ends of them and the framework will look like No. 1. The seat and sides are to be upholstered by using some old hair or cotton. First cover with strong unbleached cotton, then cover with any color of denim not easy to fade or show soil. At a hardware store get some japanned iron shanked buttons, and with stout strings tuft the seat like a carriage cushion, and around the back and the seat tack a row of large headed tacks over a strip of white leather or stiff canvas.

Berry Culture.

Every farmer should raise enough berries to supply the family all the year. There is nothing more delicious and healthful than strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, and no other crop on the farm pays as well for the small outlay and the land they require. September is the month to plant them, and when this is properly done a good crop can be grown the first year.

A northern slope that will drain well is best. A great many make the mistake of getting the soil too rich for strawberries, and get a big crop of vines with very little fruit. Land that will grow a good crop of corn is just right, and when properly planted and cultivated will always produce plenty of fine berries. The soil should be cleared of all weeds and rubbish, well pulverized with disk or cultivator and harrow, and then plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized after plowing. Mark rows three feet apart and set the plants in deep, putting a half pint of water with each plant and packing the dirt firmly around the roots. Late in the fall they should be mulched with clean straw, marsh hay or corn stalks. In the spring hoe or cultivate shallow, but not after the plants begin blooming, as it will cause them to rust.—Fruit Grower.

Dandelions for the Garden.

The stand-by for early greens in many country places is the dandelion, which grows spontaneously in the pastures, showing its location by bright yellow flowers. But when the dandelion is old enough to blossom it is not so juicy and tender as it is in the earlier stages of its growth. Besides, a further improvement is made by digging up the roots the previous year and planting them in some rich place in the garden. There is a slight tonic bitter to the dandelion greens which makes them liked by almost everybody, and those who do not entirely like the flavor eat the greens because they are healthful. Some gardeners claim that they have originated new varieties with larger, thicker leaves than those on dandelions that grow wild. It is possible, however, that it is the garden culture rather than differences in variety that makes the new sorts preferable.

A Monster Hog.

The largest hog ever raised in Butler County, Ohio, was slaughtered on March 9, weighing 1,275 pounds. It was three years and ten days old, and was of Poland-China stock. His measurement from nose to rump (tail) was 7 feet and 4 inches; across the back when standing up was 2 feet 6 inches; around the neck close to his ears 5 feet 4 inches; girth around the heart near the forelegs 7 feet 7 inches; around the flank 7 feet 8 inches. After he was hung up and split through the back I measured the thickness at the shoulders and along the back; at the shoulders, 12 inches; along the back, 10 inches; there was 6 inches of fat and 4 inches of lean meat.

On November 24 this hog weighed 830 pounds, making a gain of 445 pounds in 105 days, or 4¼ pounds per day, the largest gain per day on record. During this period he ate forty ears of corn per day, and, as it takes about 100 average ears for a bushel, the total corn fed during the 105 days was forty-two bushels, making an average gain of 10 3-5 pounds gross weight per bushel of corn. Having experimented several years in feeding hogs to learn the gain in live weight per bushel of corn, with the choicest selected hogs and under the most favorable conditions the gain was ten pounds per bushel.

The net weight of this hog was 1,100 pounds, the loss being a fraction less than 14 per cent.; the general average loss from live to net weight ranges from 15 to 18 per cent. on large and well fattened hogs.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Cleaning the Cellar.

The first house cleaning in spring should be done in the cellar, removing whatever is left of the vegetables and fruits put up for winter use, and after clearing away mould from the walls giving them a coat of fresh whitewash, into which a weak solution of carbolic acid has been put in making it. This will destroy latent germs, which more often originate in the cellar than anywhere else. After the cellar is cleaned and whitewashed place a few lumps of unslacked lime in any places that seem to be somewhat moist. Keep the cellar windows closed on warm, sunshiny days and open them at night especially if rather cool. It is the warm air from outside in the cellar coming in contact with the cold stone walls and metal which it contains that deposits moisture and soon forms a mould on all such surfaces. Most people think it is cool air which is responsible for damp walls. On the contrary, it is the warm and apparently dry air from the outside which does it when this is brought in contact with any cool surface.

Covering Wounds in Trees.

Mr. Peter Van Vechten, Milwaukee, Wis., agrees with Meehan's monthly that the wounds made in the stems of roses by pruning or otherwise should have the wood preserved to keep it from decay till the new bark and wood extends over it, but he thinks gum shallac dissolved in alcohol far better than paint. He advises to put the shellac into a wide-mouthed bottle, cover it with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours, when it may be applied with a swab or brush. It serves, as nearly as may be, as the substance of bark; is not affected by heat or cold or wet or dry weather, and retains the sap up to the cut, healing the wound without a scar. Any limbs cut off square on top will leave a dead end from 6 inches to a foot, which will eventually die and rot off. Limbs should be cut off slanting—never square on top—as is often done.—Meehan's Monthly.

Treatment of Mange on Hogs.

Scurf, or mange, is sometimes very difficult to cure. It is caused by a tiny mite that burrows in the skin, and in order to cure the disease we must remove the cause. The most effective method of cure is to be found in local treatment. Sulphur taken internally will be found helpful.

The first care, however, should be to see that the pens and sleeping quarters are frequently disinfected with crude carbolic acid and lime. The surface affected should be treated with a salve made as follows: Four ounces of salicylic acid, the same amount of hyposulphite of sodium, eight ounces of lard, and a small amount of beeswax to make the mixture firm. The lard should be melted over a slow fire, and while it is warm enough still to remain liquid stir in the other ingredients slowly until they are thoroughly mixed. When cold apply to the diseased skin of the hog every day until a cure is effected.

Molasses-Fed Mules.

The largest sugar planter in Texas is J. W. Cunningham, whose plantation and refinery are located at Sugarland. The crop is cultivated and harvested by convicts who are leased from the State. Several hundred mules are employed on the plantation, and Mr. Cunningham introduced a new food for them a few years ago. This food is pure, black molasses, and the animals are fed nothing else throughout the year. Large troughs have been built in the stables, into which the molasses is conducted direct from the refinery through pipes. The mules have a great fondness for the molasses, and they are kept in prime condition all the time. The molasses fed to these work animals is of a coarse quality, and would command only a low price in the market. It is much cheaper than corn or oats.

Profit from Garden Herbs.

There are certain kinds of vegetables which have a good sale when dried that are far too little grown. We allude to such herbs as sage, thyme, fennel, coriander and the like. More money is often made from a sage bed than from the same area of land planted in anything else. There is always a good demand for it to use for stuffing when pork, turkey or chicken are to be roasted, and if the herb has to be bought at the grocer's or drug store several times what the farmer could well afford to sell it for has to be paid. There would be more profit in farming if farmers paid more attention to the small items which they now neglect, because they seem too unimportant to be worthy of notice.

Green Bone for Hens.

Fresh-cut bone contains the right kind of material to make an egg, the lime in it furnishing the shell. It is better than grit for fowls, as, unlike the bits of stone, it is ground and digested in the gizzard, thus serving a double purpose, helping to digest grain and being itself digested at the same time. Fowls that eat much green bone will make manure equal to that which wild birds make from eating fishes, and which when composted becomes the guano of commerce.

Strawberries.

The old plan of spading under a portion of the old strawberry bed, so as to leave the plants in rows, will not pay. Better reset clean land with vigorous plants, arranging to grow a crop of potatoes every third year to clean the land and mellow it. The picking of berries on heavy clay land causes it to become so packed as to require cultivating at least one season in every three with some hoed crop.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Venice has 140,000 inhabitants. Of these no fewer than 40,000 are enrolled as recipients of relief—that is to say, nearly one-fourth of the population are paupers.

EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

Evidence of increased activity among the rank and file of Democratic voters in the New England and Middle States is rapidly accumulating. This is encouraging because when the mass of the voters reach a determination that the party in their State must line up with the national party on the great issues of the day, local party bosses will be compelled to respect their will or give way to other leaders. It is a well-known fact that the great mass of the Democratic voters in those States are in perfect sympathy with their party nationally, but have in most instances permitted a small coterie of party leaders to dictate the action of conventions in the matter of platforms and candidates. All that is needed to set the party right in either of those States is for the voters to realize the necessity for action and then to act, says the National Watchman.

The Democratic party of the nation has been through the fire of regeneration. It has proven its loyalty to the interests of more than 95 per cent. of the American people. Its platform in 1896 attracted to the fold more than a million and a half new voters. Under such circumstances it only requires a few courageous Democrats in each county to take up the work of educating Democrats in the principles of the Chicago platform when they will turn out to the primaries and control the party. There is no reason to believe that the Republican voters in the Eastern States are more satisfied with their party than they are in other States, or that thousands of them would not eagerly join the Democrats in the interest of good government and in opposition to the gold combination and the monopolies. But the Democrats in such States cannot expect converts to their party so long as they permit the party in the State to be at variance with the party in the nation and acknowledge the leadership of men who oppose the national platform of the party. Human nature is the same in the New England and Middle States that it is in the balance of the country, but the power of the banks and corporations is greater in those States, and to oppose them may require more courage in the individual than in other localities. But there is no reason to believe that the people cannot successfully cope with any opposition that exists. Therefore, we make an especial appeal to our friends in those States to become active in the discharge of their duties as citizens of our great republic, believing that they will find the task of lining up the Democratic hosts in such States, with the balance of the nation, a much easier one than they anticipate. "The battle is not to the strong alone, but to the active, the vigilant and the brave."

Bryan in New York.

New York Democrats never listened to a more clear or considerate or dispassionate analysis of the currency question than that presented at the great $1 a plate Jeffersonian banquet, by Hon. W. J. Bryan. The points made are familiar to Western readers of Mr. Bryan's speeches, and need not be repeated, but to the plain people of the East, who are dependent on the Eastern press for their news, Mr. Bryan's presentation of the question, came almost like a revelation, and created an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in the great city of New York. If one comment more than another is to be made on Saturday evening's banquet, it is that Mr. Bryan's speech was a demonstration that Democracy stands for something more and something better than a mere subserviency to the policy of the Republican party, which is constantly striving to elevate the dollar above the man, and to place a premium on wealth, rather than manhood. It is also suggestive of the fact that the masses of the East—the common people, if you please, as distinguished from the millionaires and multimillionaires—are not antagonistic to the same classes in the West, but are animated by the same hopes and aspirations. They are just seeing the light, which long ago dawned on the West. The revolt is certain to be a revolt against the domination of those who while masquerading as Democrats are branded with the Republican dollar mark.—Denver News.

New National Issue.

The municipal ownership of all public utilities has attained the dignity of a national issue, as the question is agitated throughout the land. The rights of the public must be defended against the greed of corporate arrogance, and when in the end the corporations will have to give way to the people they will have no one to blame but themselves for the result. It was under a mistaken policy that unconditional franchises were granted heretofore, and the time for correcting that mistake has arrived. Corporations must be put on the same level with private individuals, and no longer must they be permitetd to receive anything without adequate compensation for it.—Denver Post.

Trouble Ahead for the Major.

Perhaps the new Speaker may be able to rule with as severe a rod as that wielded by Reed. But it is doubtful. If he is not able to enforce Reed's discipline the trouble of the administration will be augmented. The majority of the Republican party in the new Congress will be but 13. Really it looks as if Thomas B. Reed fully understands how easily his friend, William McKinley, will be embarrassed, and has deliberately quit so as to afford the President an opportunity to get into as much hot water as he can before the convention next year.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quay's Gang of Spoilsmen.

With the rarest exceptions those who have been supporting Mr. Quay in his Senatorial contest before the Legislature would have just as earnestly and strongly fought for him if, instead of being acquitted, he had been convicted of the charge upon which he was indicted. They are parts of the Quay organization, which is held together by the cohesiveness of the official spoils that are dispensed to Mr. Quay by the President of the United States, by the Governor of the State and by the dominant officials of nearly all the counties, cities and towns of the commonwealth.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Safe Course for Democrats.

The strength of the Democratic party is in its determination to combat every phase of McKinleyism and fetch the government back to its old moorings in the hearts and affections of the people. It would be hard, so far in advance of the meeting of the convention, to say just what particular policy of the Republicans will be the most threatening to the liberties of the people at that time, but meanwhile all Democrats should keep a careful watch upon McKinley's efforts to subordinate the true purpose of the government to the interests of the powers and influences which made his election possible three years ago.—Kansas City Timees.

Hanna as a Handicap.

If we were not pledged to the discouragement of slang we should say that Mr. McKinley's intimate friends think he can be renominated and reelected "on his shape," even if Mr. Hanna should blunder every hour of every day and night. They should not deceive themselves. Mr. Hanna is a living factor. He is not as promising a mentor as he used to be. He appears to be floundering about in Ohio trying to attach himself and the administration to some local boss candidate for Governor rather than striking out and blazing the way himself. He may tear the President down rather than build him up.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Election of Senators.

The character of our government is the test of republican institutions. A fountain cannot rise higher than its source. We cannot have a better government than we have a people. If the people will not create honest legislatures they will not create honest State conventions. If any improvement is required in the character of Senatorial representatives it is not to be attained by substituting a State convention for a legislature. It is by elevating public sentiment, applying higher tests for office and the general performance of a citizen's duty by all citizens.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reproach on Pennsylvania.

Mr. Quay has received a "vindication" by his acquittal on the charge of misusing State funds and by his nominal appointment by the Governor to succeed himself. But it is a vindication that doesn't vindicate in the minds of the vast majority of the American people. The man who telegraphed to his partner in the use of State funds, "Shake the plum tree," continues to run Pennsylvania, but there is no credit to Pennsylvania in the fact. Mr. Quay's bosship is one of the anomalies of American public affairs.—Denver News.

Protection a Failure

The Dingley tariff law has been of no benefit to the wool growers; it has been of great disadvantage to the woolen and worsted manufacturers, and has compelled a great many of the American people to go without the clothing they have been accustomed to use and are desirous of buying. It furnishes an illustration of the disastrous effects of this form of protection, which injures practically everybody and is of advantage to nobody.—Boston Herald.

Way to Beat Trusts.

Every trust in the United States will vote the Republican ticket in 1900, yet in that year we will hear the Republican stump orators screeching themselves hoarse in denunciation of trusts in order to induce the people to vote the same ticket that the trusts are supporting. The trusts cannot be beaten in that way. The only way that the trusts can be beaten is to elect the candidates that the trusts are opposing.—National Watchman.

From Surplus to Deficit.

Robert E. Pattison was the last Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, and a mighty good one. When he retired from office in January, 1895, the State Treasury had a surplus of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. Where are those millions now? Ask of the winds. Instead of a surplus there is a deficit of over $5,000,000. Here is a difference of over $10,000,000 as a result of having men like Quay in control of the affairs of the State.—Quincy Herald.

Road to Relief from Trusts.

The people of the United States are fast awakening to a sense of the enormity of the political guilt involved in trust criminality. They know where lies the blame, and will, if they be true to their dearest interests, thrust from power the political organization that has surrendered the industrial, trade and transportation agencies of the country into the hands of unscrupulous, pitiless and aggressive corporate wealth.—St. Louis Republic.

Patriotism at Long Range.

Some of the patriots who have remained at home to guard the rear are supposed to believe that the volunteers who know when they have had enough are something of copperheads. The patriot who holds a good office cannot understand why the other patriots who get $16 a month and canned beef object to fighting Malays, fever and smallpox in the tropics.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Made by the Voters.

The Chicago platform was made by the voters of the Democratic party. It represents the interests of the masses of the people. This explains why Bryan received 946,007 more votes than Cleveland received, notwithstanding the opposition of Cleveland's followers and the money power.

Brief Comment.

Why call them by different names, when they are all steal trusts?

If they had only found some way to preserve "preservaline," all might have been forgiven.

Aguinaldo may be a barbarian and a traitor, but he seems to know how not to be captured.

This assimilation on the island of Luzon is merely preliminary to corresponding programs on the other 11,999 islands.

President McKinley's Philippine commissioners forgot to incorporate an abstract of title to the islands in their recent proclamation.

The beef court of inquiry may whitewash the administration and the beef trust, but the people will have something to say on that matter later.

If a large standing army is created in the United States under any pretext whatever it will signalize the beginning of the end of popular government.

The Republican managers and the trusts have concluded that it will be necessary to insert a strong anit-trust plank in the Republican platform for 1900. Look out for it.

BANDIT QUEENS.

A Pair of Desperate Women Who Led Desperate Gangs.

Last week two western bandit queens were captured and jailed. One was Emma Hendrickson, an 18-year-old Missouri girl, and the other was Mollie Mathes, of Kansas. These young women were desperados of the type of the James and Younger brothers and they followed the methods of the border fighters of the sixties almost exclusively. Each had her gang and each was perfectly qualified to lead the men under her. The women planned robberies, murders and raids, and then took the lead in carrying out the plans. The men who composed their bands were usually criminals upon whose heads the state governments had set good prices and they were desperate in the extreme. But they were never so fierce as to be the superiors to their female captains.

Emma Hendrickson isn't pretty nor accomplished, as accomplishments go in society. She was born on a cattle ranch, has always lived on the plains and knows nothing of the refinement that characterizes the women of the cities. She is an expert shot with either the gun or revolver, and when she levels a firearm at a man it means death. Two weeks ago she shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Booth, of Stoddard County, Missouri. A year ago she and her father organized her gang in Franklin County, Missouri. She was the leader and her father her first lieutenant. Twenty men of the most dar-

EMMA HENDRICKSON. MOLLIE MATHES.

ing instincts composed her company and they went forth to make trouble, and they did it. They stole horses and cattle, looted stores, robbed travelers and rifled banks and postoffices and in their last battle for escape killed three men and wounded several others of a posse of citizens.

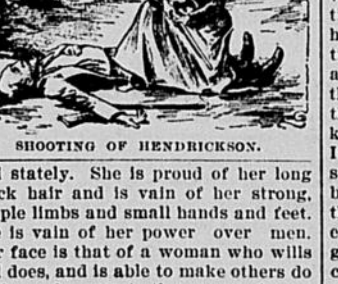
Lately they became so reckless that the authorities had no difficulty in locating them. With a posse of twenty men the sheriff of Stoddard County rode out from Bloomfield, the county seat, to the little village of Dexter. A few miles away the band was located in an isolated house. The sheriff with his party took cover behind trees, separated and surrounded the place. While they were doing so the rifles of the bandits were cracking from almost every window in the house. They were answered by the men behind the trees and for two hours the battle was kept up. There were nine desperados in the house against the attacking party of twenty. The sheriffs were drawing the fire of the bandits all they could and reserving their own as much as possible, the object being to exhaust the supply of ammunition in the house.

Evidently the scheme of the attacking party became apparent to the Hendrickson woman, for she had her men cease firing and preparations were made for a rush from the house. When all was ready she placed herself at the head of her band and rushed out of the door, rifle in hand and gang at her heels. She dropped on one knee, leveled her rifle and one of the attacking posse fell. All then began a rush of 200 yards against the posse's position. They fired as they ran. When half the distance was made old man Hendrickson fell dead. Emma knelt beside his body and fired again and again. Bullets fell about her, but she fired all the faster. Deputy Sheriff Booth dropped dead and almost at the same instant a bullet pierced her breast and she fell. She was captured.

Mollie Mathes, the leader of the Kansas gang, is masculine in her bravery, rides horses like a cowboy and shoots a rifle like an old bear hunter. She is perfect in her use of the revolver and it would mean sure death to challenge her to a duel. She always used a pistol of blued steel so that her exact position would never be betrayed as by the flashing of a nickeled one. One of the members of her gang is now serving time for horse-stealing and he recently confessed the crimes of her gang.

Besides stealing cattle and robbing banks and stores the gang were counterfeiters. Mollie Mathes distributed the spurious money. She was so shrewd that she escaped detection for eight years.

In person this bandit queen is tall



SHOOTING OF HENDRICKSON.

and stately. She is proud of her long black hair and is vain of her strong, supple limbs and small hands and feet. She is vain of her power over men. Her face is that of a woman who wills and does, and is able to make others do for her sake even to the extent of murder.

Killing Locusts by Inoculation.

Dr. Alexander Edington, a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh University, now director of the Bacteriological Institute at Grahamstown, South Africa, has cultivated a fungus which, when administered in a liquid form to locusts, produces a fatal disease, rapidly destroying the pests in enormous swarms. Three great swarms of locusts ravaging the fields were recently entirely destroyed in this manner within a week.

Glazed Paper and Eyesight.

Some German physicians have concluded that much harm may be done to the eyes by the highly glazed paper used in some modern books. Especially for school children it is believed to be injurious. Reference is made to the books of the last generation, whose unglazed, non-reflecting surface did not fatigue the eyes.

The Rock of Refuge.

In the Sandwich Islands there is a spot called the Rock of Refuge. If the criminal reaches this rock before capture he is safe as long as he remains there. Usually his family supply him with food until he is able to make his escape, but he is never allowed to return to his own tribe.

Mars Through Telescope.

The largest telescope in existence does not make the planet Mars appear any bigger than the moon does through an opera glass.

A man's second love is apt to be worth more money than his first.

Some Financial Facts.

In 1816 England adopted the gold standard and at once put forth an unusual demand for gold. Had there been no bimetallism in France, gold would immediately have risen greatly in value. As it was, though, a large part of the gold required by England was furnished by France, but the demand of the latter for silver to take the place of the gold withdrawn by England operated as a compensation and prevented the silver from falling or the gold from rising, except to a very limited extent. Again, when the American civil war broke out England was forced to turn to India for cotton. She had no silver and the East Indians had no use for gold. So England exchanged large amounts of gold for French silver. This, combined with the immense gold production of California and Australia, drained France of a large production of her silver.

The conditions of 1816 were now reversed, and England's extraordinary demand for silver was offset by the French demand for gold to take its place, and again the parity was preserved. These are the facts recognized by all monetary writers of sufficient standing to be remembered fifteen minutes after they are dead. Wolowski, on the bimetallic side; Jevons, on the gold monometallic side; the Royal Gold and Silver Commission of England, consisting of six bimetallists and six monometallists, all concede the correctness of the principle here stated. But without consulting the authorities at all, it ought to be manifest to any person of ordinary intelligence who stops to think. When a rich and powerful country like France said to every man who had gold bullion, "Bring it to the French mint, and it shall be coined at the rate of one ounce to fifteen and a half ounces of silver," at the same time saying to the owners of silver bullion, "Bring that along and have it coined at the rate of fifteen and a half ounces to one ounce of gold, and when so coined they shall both be full legal tender everywhere in France," it ought to be plain that no man with a grain of business sense would take much less than the French mint rate.

It was not necessary that "all the silver in the world," as the American goldite puts it, should be poured into the French mint. As the royal commission well said, the fact that as a last resource it could go there was enough. Every other purchaser had to pay substantially that price or not get the metal, thus helping to sustain the French mint rate.

If France, with an average of less than half our present population and wealth, and not more than one-tenth our resources, could maintain the ratio of 15½ to 1 from 1803 to 1865 (at which time the Latin Union was formed), there is no reason to doubt that we can now sustain the ratio of 16 to 1. But it can not be done with any limitations upon the coinage of one metal while the other has free access to the mint. This is conclusively proved by the fact that the moment the coinage of silver was limited, that of gold remaining free, they began to drift apart. Compared with each other, gold went up and silver went down. In other words, the limitation of the coinage of silver destroyed "bimetallism" and fastened the gold standard upon the United States. Let the reader bear this steadily in mind, and be not misled by the special pleading of those who advocate "bimetallism" on a gold-standard basis.

Colorado and Bimetallism.

The people of Colorado have studied the silver problem as a question of money. Although they now produce more gold than silver, they know that the destruction of silver as money means low prices, business stagnation and hard times in every gold-standard country. They understand that the prosperity of Colorado is inseparably connected with that of her three sister states, and even though she may enjoy exceptional advantages from her increased output of gold, they know that what injures the rest of the country a great deal will necessarily injure Colorado some. It is not within the range of honest figuring to show how the demonetization of silver had done the United States any good. But it can be easily shown, and has been a thousand times, that it has done the country infinite harm.—Ex.

Reduces Number of Dollars.

The full establishment of the gold standard means the virtual destruction of one-half of the world's metallic money. Bimetallism means the preservation of it all. That is the whole question in a nutshell. A boy can not eat his cake and keep his cake at the same time. Silver can not be demonetized and preserved as a money metal at the same time. Silver can not be made the sole standard and "each dollar" kept as good as new at the same time. It is literally impossible, because under such a system we are constantly met by emergencies in which nothing but the gold dollar will do. Men declare every day that they want one dollar as good as every other dollar, and yet cling to a policy which makes such equality impossible.

Better than the Victoria Cross.

A Republican contemporary, after reading several deeds of mingled daring and self-sacrifice performed by our soldiers in the Philippines, is painfully affected because there is no Victoria Cross in this country. It may console our contemporary to learn that there is something our soldiers think better, and that is the medal of honor, open to the competition of all courage and devotion, without regard to the rank of their possessors. Thank heaven, we are not quite yet so Anglicized as some of our newspapers would make out!—Ex.

Something to Remember.

The people should not forget that the deficit in customs duties represents extra profits for the industrial trusts and that it is made good to the government by internal taxes assessed against the people. There is not one industrial trust in the country that is paying more than a small fraction of its proportion for the support of the government. The masses, the wealth-makers, not the wealth-grabbers, are providing for the nation's expenses.—Kansas City Times.

Trees yield many things besides timber. Turpentine, for example, is the raw sap of the pitch-pine. "The turpentine merchant," says a writer on forestry, "in whose wake miles of dead trees, presenting a pitiable sight, are to be found." It is the turpentine orchards of the Mississippi that he describes. The forest suffers in life as well as in death in the service of men.