

POLITICS OF THE DAY

The Turn of the Tide.

In these days of retrenchment and sagging exports, which are the natural results of a high protective tariff, our manufacturers have been looking for markets abroad that were not walled in by a protective tariff against them. The British colonies in South Africa seemed the best field for exploiting and quite a nice business was springing up in that direction. The Department of Commerce, which now includes the bureau of statistics, was quick to call attention to our increased trade with South Africa, and the protectionist organs pointed to it as an example of foreign trade that had not been reduced by our own protection wall. But alas! those wicked Britishers, who are free traders at home, where they can not raise enough necessities to supply themselves, when transplanted to a new country with infant industries, which they are trying to build up, have determined on protection.

The Department of Commerce now informs us that all British territory in South Africa has put in operation a preferential tariff system in favor of Great Britain of 25 per cent. This will soon wipe out the trade that our exporters have built up, with so much expense and care. The business thus lost with South Africa amounted to \$83,000,000, or about one-fourth of what the same territory bought from England, and the amount was increased with surprising rapidity. In 1898 our trade there amounted to only one-tenth of the British, which shows the great increase since that date.

Our trade with Canada is being cut off in exactly the same manner and all the European governments are also raising their tariff walls higher and higher against us. The principal sufferers by this system of protection adopted by other countries, will be the American workingman and farmer. Both will be cut off from markets for the surplus they produce over and above what the people of the United States can consume. The workingmen will suffer by the decreased demand for what they manufacture and the farmers by the decreased markets for their surplus. As the demand decreases, prices for goods or produce fall and wages decline, which is the immediate result that may be looked for in this country. In fact, the process has already begun and some of the greater manufacturers—the trusts—have already notified their workmen that the reduction must be made. The steel trust has posted notices that on Jan. 1 a new agreement with its employees will be necessary. The Dover, N. J., Index of Oct. 2, says:

"Some of the employees of the mines in this section have received notice that their wages will be cut 15 cents per day, and it is said that the same rule is to prevail in all of the mines in the country in the course of a few days. This is occasioned by the big 'slump' in steel and a consequent reduction in the price of pig iron."

That is from a local newspaper published in the iron mine region and the information therefore comes at first hand.

A Chicago special correspondent of the New York Evening Post of Sept. 30 says:

"The railroads and machine shops are not using as many men as recently, the night shifts having in a number of instances been dispensed with, owing to a falling off in business."

Thus we have the natural result of protection brought home to us, by the efforts of other countries to preserve their markets for their own goods. As the foreign demand for our surplus productions decrease, we must reduce our output. To reduce means men out of work and lower wages.

During the height of the trust boom that has now run its course wages have been increasing; they will now begin to fall, and only the best skilled workmen will find steady employment. The protectionists would have us believe that the Dingley bill, if untouched, will continue prosperity, but the facts show that it has bred trusts and monopolies; raised the price of living far beyond the increase of wages; forced foreign countries to increase their tariff wall against American products and produced a panic in the stock market which seems destined to extend to all branches of trade.

That the tariff has been the mother of trusts was a sworn statement of one of the great trust magnates, and that the trusts have been selling their products cheaper to foreigners than to our own people has been proven. Yet with all this evidence of the harm that the protective tariff has done and is doing, the Republican leaders have determined not to reduce or reform it, and are already engaged in packing the committees of the coming Congress so that the subject cannot even be considered.

Shaw to the Rescue.

Secretary Shaw for political reasons wants to stave off a panic as long as possible, and at the Maryland and Washington bankers' meeting at Old Point Comfort he declared that "the time has come when either more government bonds must be issued as a basis for bank circulation or some other system must be adopted." This report of what Secretary Shaw said was published in the Washington Post

Sept. 26, and shows that the administration intends to use its influence for the asset currency plan, for it is impossible to believe that even the present administration would issue more bonds just to aid Wall Street in the panic that seems imminent.

When Secretary Shaw says there is no danger of a money panic, but at the same time advises the bankers that the conditions are so desperate that either more bonds must be issued or some other system of issuing currency must be adopted, the wise man can read between the lines and see there are troublous times ahead. The break may come soon or it may be postponed for a time, but speculation that has run riot for some years is certainly exhausted; and much business and many people are drawing in their horns preparing for a rainy day. Opening the treasury strong boxes to the banks and overriding the law that governs the government deposits and bank reserves will only stay the tide a while; the evil is too deep-rooted to be cured by a few millions, more or less, that the treasury has to loan the banks.

The very fact of the desperate measures that the Republican administration is taking will cause more deposits to be withdrawn than the dollars the treasury holds that are available to be used to help the banks.

The chief trouble is the lack of confidence, and that barometer of the financial world—Wall Street—is already experiencing a thorough house-cleaning of the watered stocks that it has been the main effort of Secretary Shaw to bolster up. The effect of this will soon be apparent in the country, the depression depending on the soundness with which the local banks have managed their business.

Signs of Revolt.

The Republican platform adopted by the State convention of that party in Massachusetts shows that the "stand patters" have possession of the machinery of that party in every State that has held a convention this year. When they declare that "tariff schedules should be revised from time to time," but blandly add that this is not the time, but "whenever industrial conditions" call for it "the work will be undertaken by the Republican party." That is equivalent to saying, so far as the Massachusetts Republicans are concerned, that all tariff revision is indefinitely postponed. The manufacturers who want free raw materials, the people who are paying high prices and the family of limited income who finds the cost of living enormously increased, are all told they must bear these ills or worse may come to them. Those New England Republican Congressmen who have sworn independence by voting with the Democrats on several propositions to reduce the tariff and suppress trust extortion, find themselves outside of the demands of their party and virtually told they had better behave themselves or the fate of all traitors will be theirs. There are signs that the revolt against this trust domination is spreading in Massachusetts and the voters want tariff reform now and not in the indefinite future.

The Democrats are making their campaign on the tariff issue and the prospects of large gains, if not the election of their candidates for Governor, are daily becoming more apparent. The great mass of New England voters are intelligent, and when their material welfare is at stake their devotion to party will not hold them. The protected trusts are reported to have provided a large campaign fund to overcome this revolt against their friends, the Republican leaders, for they feel that if Massachusetts should show signs of being sick of their extortions, the danger of the revolt spreading everywhere would indeed be great.

Political Postscript.

The people and not the trusts should rule.

"Stand pat," says Mark Hanna, while the trusts grow fatter.

"I do not know of a trust in the United States,"—Mark Hanna.

Hold your noses! They're going to investigate another department at Washington.

"Wait until after the presidential election"—the trusts don't want the tariff reformed yet.

"We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home."—Democratic platform, 1900.

The net profits of the protected steel trust last year were \$133,000,000, or \$5 per family. Every good American points with pride to this trust.

"We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and direct legislation wherever practicable."—Democratic platform, 1900.

"Oh, yes, we will reform the tariff; not this year, some other year," say President Roosevelt and the other "stand patters," with a sly wink at the trusts.

"Words are good when backed by deeds, and only so."—President Roosevelt. Why not prosecute the coal, steel and other illegal and robber trusts, then?

DEATH IS NEVER NATURAL

Startling Theory of a Distinguished Exponent of Science.

Nobody ever dies a natural death. Old age, the premature old age, which is the only kind we know, is a pathological condition. Such are the opinions of Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, not a fakir, but a serious person, who studies things through a microscope at the Pasteur Institute. Each of us swarms with tiny beasts of prey, which travel up and down our bodies, seeking what they may devour. By attacking our beneficent cells, previously weakened by the unwise life we all lead, they produce an artificial senility, the malady which kills those men whom in our ignorance we call very old.

Looked at from Dr. Metchnikoff's standpoint, old age is merely a problem for medical science. How shall we help our beneficent cells in their struggle against the enemy? One way would be to take every baby and cut out his larger intestine, an organ which ought not to have been included in our anatomy. At present this cannot be done, as the operation is risky. A second method would be to destroy the beasts of prey. But we do not yet know what they exactly are. Some are a legacy left by our ancestors, immediate and remote, who suffered from heritable diseases.

Others, more mysterious, are perhaps the instruments of a sort of essential disease, of that old age which precociously kills all who do not die still earlier of tuberculosis, pneumonia, the bubonic plague, or croup. Until we know more we can only reform our diet, eating little meat or none and substituting chiefly on butter, cheese and sour milk. By these imperfect means we may prolong life a little—200 years or so. Up to 90, for example, we may be as active as the President of the United States, and thereafter, for 100 years more, as reflective as the prime minister of England. This would still leave us half a century for art, philanthropy, poker or croquet. But when death does finally draw near will not its approach be as distasteful as ever? By no means, says the doctor. Under present conditions death is like an unnatural sleep, which overtakes us early in the day—say before dinner. In the future it will come after a full meal, when the day's work is done.—Collier's Weekly.

FRENCH INVASION OF THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the French government and the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Jean Charcot, the son of the celebrated physician, is equipping an expedition to the south pole. The three-masted schooner Le Francois will carry the party into the Ant-

SCHOONER LE FRANCOIS.

arctic regions. Le Francois is of 300 tons, 96 feet long, 27 feet beam, 240-horse power, especially built for this expedition.

The explorers will sail from Brest, Finistere, France, for Alexandria Land. Thus the south polar regions will be entered simultaneously by the English from Victoria Land, by the Germans from Enderby and Kemp Lands, by the Scotchmen from Weddell Sea, by the Swedes from Gerlache Strait, and from Alexandria Land by the French.

Chameleons in the Surf.

Taking chameleons to bathe is a new fad which Atlantic City has developed. Scores of girls have adopted it.

The scheme was worked by a girl who owned a chameleon that had grown lazy. She tried various ways of arousing it from its stupor and at last hit upon the idea of taking it out for a romp in the surf. She was rewarded with an instantaneous change in the little lizard's demeanor. Just as soon as it heard the roll of the first breaker its skin went through a whirl of color changes. And when she gave it a ducking it produced a new shade of pink verging into yellow and green that she never knew it possessed.

Little time was lost in making known the discovery to others through the resort, and girls who had no chameleons bought them right off to see the ocean's effect on them. "Oh, girls," cried one, as she held out her chameleon for inspection, "some water splashed into his eyes and he looks like a box of paint. I wonder if the dear thing's angry?"

Up to Him.

"The main objection I have to these little tenders like this," commented the young man in the stern sheets, "is that if a fellow tries to kiss a girl in one he is almost sure to upset the blamed thing and land them both in the water."

"Mercy!" shivered the girl, who had been pretending to row from the launch to the clubhouse float, the better to show off her charming self and stunning costume.

Then, with a confident, if not expectant, air, she added:

"I am so glad that I am a good swimmer."—Automobile Magazine.

Earthquakes are responsible for a lot of non-collectable ground rents.

FARM AND GARDEN

WINTER DAIRYING.

Where the conditions are such that winter dairying can be successfully pursued, it can be made a profitable business. Prices for butter are usually better in winter than in summer, and there is more time to properly perform the work. But unless the conditions are favorable, it would be better to follow the older system of commencing dairy operations early in the spring.

For both purposes, good cows, those best adapted to the business, should be selected and kept, so no more need be said on this point.

The first thing to be considered in this business is the winter quarters. These should be made warm, light and comfortable. There should be room enough for the cows, and to easily get around in caring for them. The floors should be constructed so to meet the requirements of the animals of all sizes, and with the addition of sufficient bedding tend to keep them clean and comfortable.

It should be remembered that the cows are to remain in these stables during the long winter, where they will require much care from the owner, hence the desirability of having everything made as convenient as circumstances will admit for the comfort of the animals and the saving of labor in caring for them.

After proper housing comes the question of feeding. If a satisfactory yield in milk is expected there must be feed to produce it, and it should be the most suitable for the purpose; for it will be quite different caring for cows giving milk and those that go dry at this season of the year.

It is possible with proper kinds and combinations of feed—both fodder and grain—to produce as good results from cows in winter as with the average of summer pastures. At least this is the experience of the writer.

For best results, the ensilage should certainly form a prominent part in the daily rations of cows, and the farmer who calculates to follow winter dairying will consult his own interest in providing this kind of fodder in sufficient amount for his use.

I would also, if possible, have good clover hay, as these two kinds of fodder form the best combination for the purpose. The clover contains a large amount of protein, necessary to properly balance the carbohydrates in the corn silage. With plenty of clover hay there will not need to be so much grain feed containing protein, as bran, the gluten feeds, cotton-seed meal, etc.

With a sufficient amount of these feeds, fodder and grain; properly fed, there should be a good yield of milk rich in butter fat, provided the kind of cows for the purpose are kept.

If the farmer has no ensilage then he must make as good a ration for the purpose as he can for milk and butter out of the fodders he has, feeding such kinds of grain as will best help to make a suitable ration. We do not feed at noon, not considering this best with two separate feeds morning and night.—American Cultivator.

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

Prof. L. H. Bailey in Country Life in America explains the wonderful manner in which corn is being improved. The particular materials that give the corn kernel most of its value are the oil, the protein and the starch. For the production of corn oil—for which the demand is large—a corn that has a high oil content is, of course, particularly valuable; while for the production of starch or for the feeding of bacon hogs, a relatively higher percentage of other materials is desirable. It is apparent, therefore, that races of corn should be bred for a particular content, depending on the disposition to be made of the grain. Equal economic results cannot be attained, however, in increasing the content of any of the three leading ingredients, since a pound of gluten is worth one cent, a pound of starch one and one-half cents, and a pound of oil five cents. The amounts of these ingredients in the corn kernel are amenable to increase or diminution by means of selection—by choosing for seed the kernels of ears that are rich or poor in one or the other of these materials. Fortunately, the oil and starch and protein of the corn kernel occupy rather distinct zones. Next, the outside hull is a jark and horny layer that is very rich in protein; in the center is the large germ, very rich in oil; between the two is a white layer of starch. It is found that the kernels on any ear are remarkably uniform in their content; the dissection of a few kernels, therefore, enables the breeder to determine the ears that are rich in any one of the substances. Experiment stations in the corn-growing states are already making great headway in this new breeding of corn, and one large concern in Illinois is taking it up as a commercial enterprise. All this recalls the remarkable breeding experiments of the Vilmarins in France, whereby the sugar-content of the beet was raised several points. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of any concerted corn-breeding work of

this general type. The grain alone of the corn crop is worth nearly one billion dollars annually. It is possible to increase this efficiency several percentages; the coming generation will see it accomplished.

POULTRY NOTES.

Every poultry keeper should bear well in mind that a fowl house should not be a "foul" house. The most stringent efforts should always be made to keep it clean. Fowls appreciate all that is done to keep them clean and comfortable.

When you clean out the fowl house do it thoroughly, for it is no use doing things by halves. Take out everything that is movable and give a thorough scrubbing.

Fowls are good at eating up all scraps from the house, nothing need be wasted. The pieces from the dinner plates are greatly relished by them, while they will readily devour all the vegetable parings if well boiled and mixed with meal.

A little salt added to the soft food is very beneficial. Salt is as necessary for the health of the fowls as it is for human beings.

A little epsom salts mixed in the soft food once a fortnight does wonders to keep both chickens and stock birds in health; only remember that a little is recommended—not a lot.

If the hens lay soft-shelled eggs give them a large heap of rubbish or earth to scratch over; soft shells indicate that hens are too fat. Exercise and occupation will soon put them right again.

It is a good plan when fowls are kept in small runs to place some straw or hay or even wood shavings in a heap and scatter some grain over it. The birds will soon be busy scratching the heap over the corn, and by thus working for their dinner they are getting exercise.

Grit is one of the most important items in the fowl's daily bill of fare. The birds need it—may, they must have it—as it helps digestion and consequently tends to good health and vigor.

The broods of young chicks should be closely scanned and all that are decidedly faulty should be put by themselves until big enough to kill. Both the good and the bad will thrive better if separated.

SUBDUING LICE.

Some years ago the writer was visiting a friend who was a breeder of high-class dogs and found him treating the animals for fleas. His method was to make a mild kerosene emulsion, using either soap or sweet cream with the water, and scrub the dogs. One could see the fleas struggle out the hair in their efforts to escape.

While more trouble to apply, this same method will rid cats of fleas. This year the idea occurred to us to try the emulsion on the pigs which were afflicted with the large blue lice which make the life of the pig so miserable. We used a pint of kerosene to a cupful of soft soap in two gallons of water, and with a brush scrubbed the pigs thoroughly and the lice were subdued.

This plan is quite as effectual as the older one of mixing kerosene and lard and is not so disagreeable to apply. To make the job thorough, all of the bedding was taken from the pens and burned and the houses disinfected with carbolic acid. After a day or two kerosene was sprinkled over the floor and walls and new bedding put in place. These lice on swine must be fought or the animals will worry so that they will not take on weight.

GRUBS IN SHEEP.

An authority on sheep says that grubs in sheep are as natural as hair on the tail of a horse, and the best way to care for them is to let them alone. Sheep raisers whose animals have been troubled with grubs in the head will not agree with this method, perhaps, but there is no doubt but that what there is too much unskilled treatment of sheep for this pest, and much of the treatment is cruel in the extreme. There is no doubt but what good care and proper food make the sheep strong enough to resist the attacks of grubs, and unless the case is very bad little attention should be paid to grubs.

There is no way of getting the pest out of the flock entirely. If one has a bad case in the flock and the animal is valuable it will pay to put it in the hands of a skilled veterinarian for treatment. Do not use the often advised method of running wires up the nostrils of the animals in a vain endeavor to pierce the grubs.—Indianapolis News.

A New Orleans shirtmaker's statement that he has discovered the long-hunted yellow fever parasite is arousing some interest.

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No. 1—Louisville Mail, (daily)..... 10:35 a. m.
No. 2—Indianapolis Mail, (daily)..... 2:01 p. m.
No. 3—Milk accomm., (daily)..... 6:15 p. m.
No. 4—Louisville Express, (daily)..... 11:25 p. m.
No. 5—Local freight..... 2:40 p. m.
No. 31—Fast Mail..... 4:49 a. m.

North Bound.
No. 4—Mail, (daily)..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 40—Milk accomm., (daily)..... 7:31 a. m.
No. 32—Fast Mail, (daily)..... 9:55 a. m.
No. 6—Mail and Accom., (daily)..... 1:40 p. m.
No. 30—Cin. to Chicago Via Mail..... 6:23 p. m.
No. 33—Cin. to Chicago..... 2:37 p. m.
No. 46—Local freight..... 9:55 a. m.
Daily except Sunday.
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Marshal..... Mel Abbott
Clerk..... Charles Morlan
Treasurer..... James H. Chapman
Recorder..... Geo. A. Williams
Fire Chief..... C. B. Steward

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3d ward..... J. C. McCully, Peter Wason

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