

THE NEW TARIFF.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WORKINGS OF THE MCKINLEY BILL—OLD INDUSTRIES EXPANDING AND NEW ONES SPRINGING UP.

Day after day come accounts of new industries established or new manufacturing works opened in this or adjacent States. These accounts give the number of hands employed, showing that thousands of American workers have thus found employment; the rate of wages paid, showing that they receive about double the wages paid in any other country for similar work, and in many cases more than double; and the former and present cost of products, showing in almost every instance that consumers get articles more cheaply because of the growth of American industries. The astonishing variety of these new works, the great range of wants which they supply, deserve the attention of Americans who doubt whether the new tariff has done any good.

Not merely in the creation of new industries, but even more in the expansion of industries long established, this tariff produces remarkable results. Of this expansion evidence is given in official reports of foreign trade. Those industries which depend wholly or mainly upon foreign materials find in the record of imported goods an accurate measure of their progress, not only in the increased quantities of materials here required, but in the diminished importations of products from other countries.

The silk manufacture, for some years much depressed by changes in fashion, has reached within the last year a production greater by twenty-five per cent. than it had ever attained in any previous year. The imports of raw silk were 7,521,342 pounds, against less than 6,000,000 pounds in 1890, when the quantity was greater than in any other year, and only 2,562,246 pounds in 1880. This manufacture has thus increased about threefold since the census of 1890, when it employed 31,000 hands and yielded products worth \$41,000,000.

The manufacture of india rubber required during the last year imports of 39,976,205 pounds, against 33,712,089 pounds in 1891 and about the same in 1890, an increase of eighteen per cent. in two years. In one previous year, 1888, the imports rose to 36,000,000 pounds, but in no other were they within twenty per cent. as large as in 1892. Yet in 1890 this manufacture had substantially doubled in ten years, for imports of india rubber and gutta-percha were but 16,682,516 pounds in 1880, and in twelve years rose to 40,284,444 pounds, a gain of 141 per cent.

The various manufactures in which pig tin is used as a material required in 1892 no less than 43,908,652 pounds, against 39,737,622 pounds in 1891 and 34,933,099 pounds in 1890. The increase had been but small for ten years, as the imports in 1890 were 31,694,544 pounds, so that the gain was barely ten per cent. But, in the two last years under the new tariff the imports of this material have increased more than twenty-five per cent. The imports of bleaching powder, used in several manufactures, have increased more than ten per cent. in two years, and have gained forty-five per cent. in twelve years. The imports of kaoline and other clays have increased in two years 17,500 tons, or thirty-five per cent., and are now 67,186 tons, but in 1880 they were but 19,723 tons.

Supplies of wool are in part obtained from American farms, but the domestic production has increased too slowly for the manufacture. Hence the imports last year were 148,670,672 pounds, against 129,303,648 pounds in 1891 and 105,481,285 pounds in 1890, a gain of more than forty per cent. in two years. After a period of serious depression under the old tariff, the manufacture still consumed in 1890 about 371,000 pounds domestic and foreign wool, against 331,000,000 pounds in 1890. But during the last year the consumption must have been, domestic and foreign, about 439,000,000 pounds, an increase of seventeen per cent. in two years, against a previous increase of twelve per cent. in ten years under the old tariff. The value of woolen goods imported has diminished \$21,000,000 in two years, and the value of silk goods \$7,500,000.

Is there an American who would rather have the new mills and works in this country destroyed, and the American hands deprived of employment, and the goods imported as they formerly were? If so, he ought to vote for Mr. Cleveland.—New York Tribune.

Tin Plate Made At Home.

The official report of Special Agent Ayer, of the Treasury Department, on production of tin and terns plates in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, is a document of unusual, even extraordinary interest, in view of the emphatic, repeated and still continued declarations of the Free Traders that not only have no such plates been produced but that the manufacture of them in large quantities in this country in competition with Wales is impracticable. Despite such declarations, the industry has taken root and flourished to such an extent that in the first twelve months after the new law took effect, there were produced in the United States 13,646,719 pounds of tin and terns plates, and more than 4,800,000 of American sheet iron or steel were made into articles and wares tin or terns coated. As the latter manufactures constitute tin and terns plates within the meaning of the law, it now seems probable that when full returns of the same are received the total production for the year, inclusive of such manufactures, will not fall much short of 20,000,000 pounds.

"Ah," says the Free Trader, "but all the black plates used have to be imported." According to Agent Ayer's report, a

careful estimate shows that the quantity of black plates produced in the United States, which entered into the manufacture of tin and terns plates during the year, was by quarters as follows: Quarter ended September 30, 1891, 785,547 pounds; December 31, 1891, 1,200,661; March 31, 1892, 2,132,052; June 30, 1892, 5,178,263; total, 9,296,533. To which add black plates sold to stamping companies, made into articles and wares, and tinned or terns coated as per returns to date, 4,328,233; aggregate, 14,124,766.

In other words, of the production of tin and terns plates proper for the year over sixty-eight per cent., and of the total production over seventy per cent., were made from American black plates. During the first quarter of the fiscal year five firms were engaged in the manufacture of tin and terns plates, eleven during the second, twenty during the third and twenty-six during the fourth. The probability is that at least eight new names will be added to the list of manufacturers at the end of the present quarter.

Under the circumstances the growth of the industry has been phenomenal. The production of tin and terns plates in the quarter ended September 30, 1891, was only \$26,922 pounds; in the next quarter it was 1,409,821 pounds; in the quarter ended March 31, 1892, the production amounted to 3,209,225 pounds, or more than double that of the preceding quarter, and in the quarter ended June 30, 1892, the production of the preceding quarter was again more than doubled, and amounted to 8,207,761 pounds.

It must not be forgotten that all the figures given in Mr. Ayer's report are based on the sworn returns of the manufacturers for each quarter of the year. In each case the name of the company, or firm making the returns is given in the report, as well as the name of the place where the establishment is situated. These returns impart verity, and the report is therefore entitled to as much weight and credence as any other report made by a sworn official of the Government, and something more than the loud and wild assertions of Free Trade editors and stump speakers, however often repeated, will be required to discredit it.—New York Tribune.

The McKinley Law Vindicated.

The annual report of the Democratic Commissioner of Labor for New York State (which has just been published) constitutes an argument for the McKinley tariff which is absolutely unanswerable. The report is purely a business and non-partisan document. This makes it of the highest value as a vindication of protection. Its figures are official. They were not prepared with a view to help either party. The sole object of the Labor Commissioner's investigation into the condition of industry in the State was to ascertain the facts. The collection and publication of these facts are simply a part of his duty to his employers, the people of this commonwealth.

Here is Commissioner Peck's official statement as to the effect produced by the McKinley law on labor in New York State. He finds that in the wholesale manufactures of this State the wages paid for the year ending August 31, 1890, showed an increase over the wages paid during the year ending August 31, 1890, of \$6,377,925.09.

He finds that the net increase of production in the same time was \$31,315,130.63.

He finds that of sixty-seven industries investigated seventy-seven per cent. show an increase in wages or production, or both.

He finds that the number of individual increases of wages in these industries reported for the year ending August 31, 1891, was 89,717.

He finds that the average increase in the wages of the entire 285,000 employees represented was \$23.11, while in fifty-one of the trades represented the average increase in wages per individual was \$43.96.

These statistics demonstrate beyond all doubt the influence of the tariff in promoting industrial development, increasing production and raising wages. They prove that under the McKinley law the manufacturing industries in this State are steadily growing more prosperous, that the level of wages paid to operatives is being raised year by year, and that the workingman of New York is becoming more and more independent and more and more able to surround his family with comforts and to provide for the future.

The Democratic Party is pledged, if it goes into power, to repeal the McKinley law, to destroy it root and branch, and to put the American workingman in open and unrestrained competition with the pauper labor of Europe. The Republican Party is pledged to uphold protection. It is the party of prosperity. The Democracy is the calamity party, the party that is for the foreigner against the American, the party whose policy would close factories by the thousand and lower wages in every factory that it did not close. The facts contained in Commissioner Peck's report have a significance that not all the ravings of the calamity shriekers, from Grover Cleveland down, can obscure. They show that a vote for Republican protection in November is a vote for steady employment and higher wages for the workingmen of America.—New York Press.

The Short Story of a Great Triumph.

Official reports show that since the McKinley tariff was enacted there has been a decline in the cost of 215 leading necessities of life of 3.4-10 per cent. An average advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. and in the textile mills of Massachusetts of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A gain in the purchasing power of wages of more than four per cent. An average advance in the prices of farm products of 13.67 per cent. A reduction of duties on all imports to 20.65 per cent., which is nearly the

lowest on record, and is only \$3.63 per cent. A gain of \$10,000,000 in the commerce of Boston;

Larger exports and imports than the country has ever known before;

Such a gain in exports, through reciprocity in non-competing articles, that the balance of trade in our favor exceeds \$200,000,000;

And the production of more than 8,000,000 pounds of tin plate per quarter, which has brought down the foreign price \$1.31 a box, or to within 8 cents of the duty.

Unofficial but wholly trustworthy reports show that—

Our vast internal commerce has surpassed all record;

We are importing industries instead of the products of industries;

We have gained 1,500,000 sheep. More than 260 new factories have been established, and many more old plants have been enlarged;

Manufacturing capital has been increased about \$40,000,000, and by latest returns 29,307 new hands were employed.

And all this, achieved in the face of Democratic opposition, is but the beginning of such an era of prosperity as no nation has ever known if the Republican Party is continued in control.—Home Market Bulletin.

Harrison's Administration.

The administration of President Harrison has been in keeping with his personal character—clean, able, conservative, dignified and patriotic. He has naturally gathered about him men who sympathize with him in his views and resemble him more or less in character. The general tone of the administration has been imparted to it by its Chief, and there have been no grave scandals, defalcations or other stains to mar its good name. The search light of political investigations, seeking campaign ammunition, have brought to view nothing that challenges criticism. An opposition Senator, in an article on the administration published in the North American Review, does not even hint at anything to the discredit of his personnel, motives or methods; while Senator Dawes says:

"He called into his Cabinet as his advisers men who commanded at once the fullest confidence of the country; some of them already so tried in the public service that they had been designated by common consent for the places they filled. Some were new men in public life, but brilliant service has in each case proved the sagacity and wisdom of the selection. Subordinate offices have been filled with able and clean men; commendation of this administration does not demand or claim that there has been no exception. In the vast machinery of this Government, in operation at a thousand points, many of them thousands of miles beyond the eye of the Executive, it never has been and never can be the case that men who operate it will in every instance prove themselves fit and faithful. But one who has witnessed the successes and mistakes of administrations in this particular during nine of these quadrennial periods challenges without fear for the present administration a comparison with any or all of the others."—Hon T. J. Morgan, in Review of Reviews.

The Calamity Craze.

The calamity craze sprang into existence as the result of poor crops. It was prevalent in the Western and Northwestern States. The farmers in those localities were poor men who were struggling to make for themselves and families homes upon the lands the Republican Party had given them under the provision of the homestead and pre-emption laws. The failure of each succeeding crop reduced them financially lower and lower, until in their desperation they were willing to believe that the Government, and especially the Republican Party, was responsible for their misfortunes.

Scheming politicians took advantage of the situation and the result was the calamity party. Reason was dethroned and fanaticism reigned supreme. With the year 1891 came good crops. Kansas alone released over \$14,000,000 of indebtedness. Nebraska fell in line with nearly as much more. The farmers prospered. Reason returned, resulting in the gradual decline of the calamity howl. The present crop prospects for the Western States were never better, and with returning prosperity will return the old time Republican majorities.

A Free-Trader's Opinion.

There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion or a constantly increasing product.—Edward Atkinson in the Forum.

Reciprocity is Making a Market.

Reciprocity has made a market in Cuba for over a million barrels of American flour every year. In the year 1890 the value of exports from Cuba was only \$24,899. Under reciprocity, however, in November, 1891, these exports amounted to \$40,854. The farmers of the West and Northwest can appreciate these facts, as wheat and pork are the principal things they have to sell.

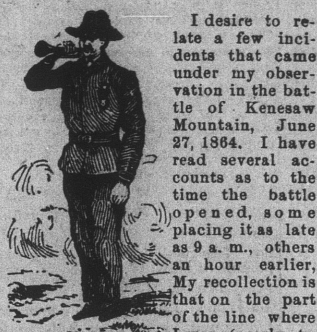
"Don't you see," said that policeman yet? "I told the up-stairs girl to the cook. 'Yis. But Oi can't have any other company.' 'Why?' 'Because Michael says that if Oi do he'll arrest him for contempt of court.'—Washington Star.

DURING August the United States Treasury Department has sent out between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 to move the crops.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

KANSAS MOUNTAIN.

An Iowa Man Who Wants to Know Who Commanded on His Part of the Line.



I desire to relate a few incidents that came under my observation in the battle of Kansas Mountain, June 37, 1864. I have read several accounts as to the time the battle opened, some placing it as late as 9 a. m., others an hour earlier. My recollection is that on the part of the line where I was (nearly to the extreme right) the order to advance was given but little after sunrise. The regiment to which I belonged (4th Iowa, First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps) was ordered to take position in our outer line of skirmish-pits just at break of day, which we did, and at the same time received orders to advance on the enemy's works at the sound of the bugle. Now, it seemed to me to be a very short time from the time we occupied the skirmish-pits until the bugle sounded for it. I think the time could not have been later than 7 o'clock a. m. We were stationed in an open field, facing nearly due east, and probably 300 yards from the rebel works. Between ours and the rebel works, and about two-thirds of the distance to them (the rebel works), was a small stream with some timber and a good deal of underbrush. The enemy's works (first line) was just at the edge of the timber on the east side of the creek. Their main line was on the crest of the hill some distance back. From our line to the creek was moderately sloping ground. (This position was to the right of the mountain.)

When the bugle sounded we started on the run to reach the cover of the timber. As soon as we left our works the rebels opened fire on us with cannon and musketry, our cannon meantime firing over our heads. We reached the timber with but small loss, and up to this time we had not fired a shot. Upon reaching the timber we began firing and continued advancing and drove the rebels from their two advance lines of rifle-pits, and sent them flying up the hill to their main line; but our success was of short duration, for we had just got comfortably settled in our new quarters waiting for more help when I chanced to look to my right a short distance, and saw a column of Johnnies eight deep marching right up the lines of works we were in, driving all before them.

The writer also began to look up a line of retreat. To my left and rear, some little distance, I saw a large oak tree, but did not see a deep gully, which lay between me and the tree, and into which I went head first, and my musket muzzle down in the mud. I pulled myself out, also my gun, but cast the gun to one side and picked up another which some soldier had lost. I gained the tree in safety and, upon looking around for my friends, the enemy, I found they had in turn been attacked and driven back; but they returned to the charge and our troops were compelled to fall back again, which about ended the fighting at that point. There was still heavy fighting to our left, as firing was quite heavy at times. Reports had been reaching us for some time through the wounded and stragglers that our troops were being worsted in their attack on the mountain. I worked my way back to the position we occupied in the morning in our main line. There was one thing that I have not been able to account for as far as our part of the line was concerned, and that is this: I did not see an officer above the rank of Captain during the battle, and do not know who had charge of that part of the line. Each soldier seemed to be fighting on his own hook. I should be pleased to hear from some others who were on that part of the line.—W. H. Booth in National Tribune.

Two Instances Where Soldiers Believed They Would be Killed.

At the risk of being classed with the "unsophisticated," I desire to say that on the morning of Sept. 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, as the command was about to move from the field where we had lain under the fire of rebel batteries all day of the 16th, my attention was called to Private Isaac P. Hopkins, who had been ailing for several days but who would not give up. He was clearly unfit for duty, and was ordered to remain behind. "No," he said; "I would rather die than be called a coward; but I knew very well I am going to be killed to-day."

He was the only man of his company who died on the field that day, though many were wounded, mortally and otherwise.

Another case in point. My chum was Aaron C. Jenkins, as cool and as brave a boy as ever under fire. We shared each other's confidence, as well as blankets and rations. On the morning of May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, the regiment was in line near the Plank road, where the Eleventh Corps had fallen back the previous evening, apparently waiting orders. Brigade after brigade of our troops had been successively driven back through the woods, when I noticed Aaron out of ranks sitting on a pile of old rails. His attitude and demeanor betokened deep thought. Approaching him, and with a familiar slap on the back, I ask-

ed him if his girl had got married. "No," he said quietly, "but this is my last battle. I know I will be killed to-day."

Ten minutes later Gen. Carroll led us into that woods; a volley was fired and a charge was ordered, and within 30 minutes that woods was cleared of Johnnies, breastworks and all, panicking over 303 prisoners. Aaron C. Jenkins was the only man of his company who lost his life that day. There is no ground for presuming that all or any considerable proportion of soldiers about to meet the enemy are troubled with a presentiment of disaster, much less men like the two I have named, who, their surviving comrades will testify, were absolutely without fear in action, and always ready for duty.—FRANK L. HICKS, in National Tribune.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

Quarterly Review, Golden Text, Eph. ii., 20. Commentary.

HOME READINGS.—The first eight chapters of Acts, entire, containing the lesson passages of the Quarter.

LESSON I.—Topic, "The Ascension of Christ." (Acts i., 1-13.) Golden Text, "When He had spoken these things, while they beheld He was taken up, and a cloud covered Him out of their sight" (Acts i., 9). The Gospel tells what Jesus began to do and teach; the Acts tell what He continued to do and teach through His apostles. They were to rely upon the Holy Spirit as their only power, and that the business was to testify of Jesus. Their joy was that the same Jesus would return in His glory to restore the Kingdom to Israel. He will come in person. His saints will meet Him on the way and return with Him (I Thess. iv., 16, 17; iii., 13; iv., 14).

LESSON II.—Topic, "The Descent of the Spirit" (Acts ii., 1-13.) Golden Text, "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth" (John xiv., 13). He will come to the church, and especially to the hearts of men, and will wait from day to day for the promised Comforter. See John xiv., 16, 26; xv., 26; xvi., 13. If Jesus had not ascended, He would not have come in person. But when the Spirit of God works or speaks then work is done and to some purpose. Our wisdom should be to receive it, but He who at creation brought light out of darkness and order and fruitfulness instead of chaos and emptiness can shine in men's hearts and give the light of the Word of God (Gen. i., 2; 2 Cor. iv., 6; John xv., 8).

LESSON III.—Topic, "The First Christian Church" (Acts ii., 37-47.) Golden Text, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved" (Acts ii., 47). As Peter spoke the word in the power of the Spirit and testified of the resurrection of Jesus and the descent of the Holy Spirit, the people were convicted of their sin and earnestly asked what to do. Thus began to be formed the Church or Body of Christ (Eph. i., 22, 23), of which our bodies are members when completed will be brought to Him. Eve was the first Adam. Then the marriage of the Lamb, and after that the Kingdom (Rev. xix.).

LESSON IV.—Topic, "The Lame Man Healed" (Acts iii., 1-16.) Golden Text, "And His name, through faith in His name, hath made this man strong" (Acts iii., 16). Jesus, though absent in body and invisible, has power in heaven and on earth (Matt. xxvii., 19), and is pleased by His Spirit in His people to show His power on behalf of our bodies as well as our souls. Observe that again Peter preaches a risen Christ (verse 15).

LESSON V.—Topic, "Peter and John Before the Council" (Acts iv., 1-18.) Golden Text, "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv., 12). The preaching of the resurrection of Jesus so enraged the religious rulers, and especially the Sadducees, who did not believe in a resurrection, that Peter and John were imprisoned and the next morning brought before the council. Again Peter boldly proclaimed that Jesus whom they had crucified was alive, and that the healing of the lame man was His doing. If the power of a risen, living, Christ was seen in us, people would learn of Jesus through us.

LESSON VI.—Topic, "The Apostles' Confession" (Acts iv., 19-31.) Golden Text, "They spoke the Word of God with boldness" (Acts iv., 31). The council having threatened them and commanded them to stop in the name of Jesus, let them go. The apostles said that they must speak His name, and departing went to the other believers and told their story. The result was praise and another mighty baptism of the Holy Spirit and increased testimony to a risen Christ.

LESSON VII.—Topic, "Ananias and Sapphira" (Acts v., 1-11.) Golden Text, "God is not deceived, God is not mocked; that shall be his reward" (Gal. vi., 7). We have thus far seen the power of the Holy Spirit, who were chosen to see to the temporal affairs of the church. Stephen so spoke and wrought miracles and accused the council of the murder of Jesus, that what they thought to have done to Peter and John they actually did to Stephen, and stoned him to death. Saul being a witness to the deed and consenting to it.

LESSON VIII.—Topic, "Philip Preaching at Samaria" (Acts vi., 5-39.) Golden Text, "And there was great joy in that city" (Acts viii., 8). The command of Jesus was to testify of Him in Judea, Samaria and unto the ends of the earth (chapter i., 8), but up to the death of Stephen they had not done so. After that the believers were scattered everywhere, preaching the Word, and Philip, another of the seven, had such success in Samaria that Peter and John were sent from Jerusalem that the believers might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Then is revealed the heart of Simon the Sorcerer, who thought that money could buy the gift. Compare this with the sin of Ananias.

LESSON IX.—Topic, "The First Christian Martyr" (Acts viii., 34-40.) Golden Text, "He knelt down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge" (Acts viii., 40). Out of seven men, full of faith and the Holy Spirit, who were chosen to see to the temporal affairs of the church, Stephen so spoke and wrought miracles and accused the council of the murder of Jesus, that what they thought to have done to Peter and John they actually did to Stephen, and stoned him to death. Saul being a witness to the deed and consenting to it.

LESSON X.—Topic, "Philip Preaching at Samaria" (Acts viii., 5-39.) Golden Text, "And there was great joy in that city" (Acts viii., 8). The command of Jesus was to testify of Him in Judea, Samaria and unto the ends of the earth (chapter i., 8), but up to the death of Stephen they had not done so. After that the believers were scattered everywhere, preaching the Word, and Philip, another of the seven, had such success in Samaria that Peter and John were sent from Jerusalem that the believers might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Then is revealed the heart of Simon the Sorcerer, who thought that money could buy the gift. Compare this with the sin of Ananias.

LESSON XI.—Topic, "Philip and the Ethiopian" (Acts viii., 26-40.) Golden Text, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life" (John iii., 36). Philip is called from the great work in Samaria to the desert, and leads the Ethiopian eunuch to Jesus. Our business as servants of Christ is not to seek great things for ourselves (Jer. xiv., 5), but to obey Him and follow where He leadeth. We cannot estimate the value of one soul, and as we are laborers with God, not he who will sit, He must have full control of us.—Lesson Helper.

A FOOL thinks he is right because he can't see very far.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

THE CARE OF A PIANO.

A good piano is not an instrument of a day but rather of a lifetime. But this durability is only secured by giving it proper care. If a piano is ill-treated, it soon rewards the owner by becoming tin-panny and harsh in tone. But all ordinary practice on this instrument, whether by a grown person who understands how to touch the keys, or by a child who is learning, will not harm it in anywise. A piano can be kept in daily practice in a private family for years without becoming worn out if it be of good tone and make to begin with. No piano can be thumped or pounded upon with impunity.

A piano should be frequently tuned, and by a competent tuner. An incapable workman can easily work irreparable injury to the most perfect and costly instruments. For the first year a piano should be frequently tuned, after that the intervals may be long or short, according as the instrument is in constant or occasional use.

Dampness is the most dangerous enemy to contend against in the care of the piano. If it be kept in a damp room, or a draft of air be allowed to play upon it, any instrument would be ruined, the tuningspins and the metal portions becoming rusty, and the cloth used in the construction of the keys and the action becoming swollen. Such a piano is an aggravation to temper if one attempts playing upon it.

If the keys of a piano become discolored or dirty, they can be whitened or cleaned by removing the front and the top of wood over them; then lifting each key separately, wipe off with a damp rag which has been wetted in clean, cold water. Dry with a soft cloth. If the keys are sticky from children's fingers, the cloth used in the beginning can be dampened with alcohol. Yellow keys should be exposed to strong sunlight daily until they whiten.—Ladies' Home Journal.

FRUIT PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

The concluding remarks of Miss Parola's talk on the preserving of fruits before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were devoted to preserves and jellies. She said:

Preserving with sugar pour for pound is not extensively practiced now, most people preferring the simpler and more healthful mode of canning with a small quantity of sugar; still, there are some things that are better for the following of this mode. I think there is no fruit more delicious than the strawberry, either fresh or preserved; yet there is none about which the housekeeper feels more uncertain. It is something that cannot be preserved without plenty of sugar.

If you wish to preserve the pineapple by cooking care must be taken that it is not exposed to a high temperature for any length of time, as cooking hardens and darkens the fruit.

All fruits are prepared for preserving in sugar the same as for canning. Thus a rich syrup is made—four pounds of sugar to a pint of water—and the fruit is simmered in it until tender and clear. Such fruit as quinces and hard pears should be cooked until tender before being put in the syrup.

Some kinds of fruit are better for having the sugar added to them when partially cooked, while others should always have it added the moment they are placed on the fire. Again, one kind is better for standing for hours in the sugar, while others should not have the sugar touch them until they are ready to go on the fire. There are a few fruits which are far better without sugar than with it. This is the case with the prune, with which sugar should never be put, long, slow cooking serving to develop a fine, rich flavor. Cranberries, on the other hand, should have a pint of sugar to a quart of berries, and the sugar, water and berries must go on the fire at once and be cooked rapidly for a short time. No other method will give a satisfactory result. These last two suggestions do not come under preserving, but I use them to illustrate the fact that the treatment that makes one dish perfect may ruin another.

In no department of preserving does the housekeeper feel less sure of the results than in jelly-making, so much depends upon the condition of the fruit. This is more pronounced in the case of small fruits than with the larger kinds. When currants are over-ripe, or have been picked after a rain, the result of using them will be uncertain. Perhaps we notice it more with this fruit than with any other, because it is so generally used for jelly. An understanding of the properties of fruits which forms the basis of jellies may help the housekeeper to a better knowledge of the conditions and methods essential to success.

Peach, which forms the basis of vegetable jellies, is a substance which, in its composition, resembles starch and gum. It gives to the juices of fruits the property of gelling. This property is at its best when the fruit is just ripe; better a little under-ripe than over-ripe. When boiled for a long time it loses its gelatinous property and becomes a gummy nature. These facts show the importance of using fruit that is but ripe and freshly picked, as well as the need of care not to over-cook the juice.

One form of preserves which is most useful, convenient and wholesome should be more generally adopted than it is, namely, the canning of fruit juice for creams, ices, drinks, etc. Certainly every housekeeper ought to preserve enough of the juices of the strawberry, raspberry, peach, apricot, grape, etc., for her own use. They can be preserved with or without sugar, but I should always advocate sugar.

George Vanderbilt is the only one of the well-known family who is really an enthusiast on the subject of flowers. Where color is so concerned, he prefers scarlet. On his place at Asheville, N. C., where he owns some 5000 acres, he intends to have an unrivalled collection of orchids, palms and chrysanthemums.