

THE FREE-WHISKY CRY.

A Religious Paper Tells Why the Republican Party Should Receive the Support of the Temperance Element. The cry of "free whisky" has been raised in the Democratic camp against the paragraph in the Republican platform concerning the internal revenue. They say the Republican party has declared for free whisky, and they appear to be very much concerned about it. This show of concern is very amusing. The Democratic party is about the last party in the world to object to free whisky. It is the party which solidly opposes all temperance legislation in all the Northern States, and is committed against all "sumptuary" laws in its National platform. If it now appears for the moment among the sons of sobriety it is only for the purpose of afflicting the faithful. Its character has undergone no change, not the least.

The cry is simply a campaign cry, raised in the interest of the party and the party's principle of free trade. Let no temperance man be deceived one moment by it, or he will find himself tricked by the enemies of temperance. In the first place it is not true that the Republican party has declared for free whisky. What the Republican party declares by its platform is this: "The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our laborer, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home."

This is not a declaration for "free whisky," but for the release of "spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes." If such use of spirits is legitimate (and what temperance advocate would hold otherwise?) the proposal to remove the tax on them, in no sense, a crime against temperance. After making the foregoing declaration of policy with reference to the reduction of the surplus, which is to be accomplished, it will be noticed, not alone by modification of the internal revenue laws, but by such a revision of the tariff as will "release" articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home, "this sentence is added: "If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers."

If there is any free whisky in the platform it is in this sentence, and if there is free whisky in this sentence it is only there as an inference in a contingency. The plain meaning of the words is this: If the proposed removal of the tax on tobacco, and spirits used in the arts, together with the release of duties on certain imports should not reduce sufficiently the surplus in the Treasury, and the alternative should be the "surrender of any part of our protective system" or the entire abolition of the internal revenue system, the latter should be sacrificed and the protective system retained in its integrity. Upon this point we entirely agree with the platform, and so does every true protectionist, however radical may be his temperance principles. It is vital to the interests which are secured by protection that the protective system should be preserved. It is not vital to the interests of temperance that the internal revenue should be preserved.

As a matter of fact, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the third party, and many leading temperance Republicans (Mrs. J. Ellen Foster asked the Platform Committee to sweep away the internal revenue system) believe this policy to be the true temperance policy. We have disagreed with them for the reason that we believe the tax to be a check on the traffic. How great a check it is we do not know, but, whatever its restrictive power, it is manifestly not a permanent principle of temperance reform, but only a temporary expedient. As such we want it to stand until it has served its purpose and is superseded by something better, or until it can no longer be retained without sacrificing a part of the protective system. As no temperance advocate claims that National taxation is the only true and effective, or even that it is the best, method of promoting the cause, it is absurd to make all this hue and cry about the Republican party declaring for free whisky. The platforms of the Republican party in more than thirty States, and the legislation, restrictive and prohibitive, it has secured, are standing proof of its policy respecting free whisky.

The Democrats as a party care no more for the internal revenue system in reality than they do for temperance. In fact, they are opposed to the system, and hated it most cordially during the war, when it was a necessity. Now that it is not a necessity they only endure it because it gives them a chance to attack protection. The maintenance of the tariff is a far greater offense to them than free whisky would be. The Chicago Tribune, a Republican paper, was the first to sound the cry of "free whisky," and it has been widely quoted, as though it led the charge in the interests of temperance. The real explanation is that the Tribune shares the views of President Cleveland's tariff message. It was so little interested in a temperance plank in the platform that it said not a single word in support of the plea of the anti-saloon Republicans and did not, so far as we have been able to discover, ever mention the fact, as a matter of news, that such a plea was made before the platform committee.

We are free to say that the platform committee made a very great mistake in not reporting an anti-saloon plank, and the convention made a mistake when it tried to correct that of its committee in not adopting a more definite

expression in favor of temperance; but we are unwilling to see any earnest temperance people misled by the false cry that the Republican party has declared for free whisky. It is a cry in the interests of a tinkered tariff and not of temperance. If the Republican party really wanted free whisky, it would reduce or abolish the duties on imported liquors.—N. Y. Independent (Ind.).

AINING THE TRUSTS.

President Cleveland's Shameful Recognition of Capitalistic Combinations. The Democrats have been caught helping the monopolists again. The particular "combine" whose interests the party is just now serving is the Sugar Trust. In the Mills bill, in its first form, the sugar schedule did not suit the refiners. True, they liked it better than they did the proposition of the Republicans, which was to put refined as well as raw sugar on the free list, and to give a bounty to the sugar-growers. But it did not favor the refiners as much as these gentlemen desired, and, therefore, Haver-meyer, the head of the Sugar Trust, had an interview with Mr. Mills and his committee. The result was that his suggestions were agreed to, and the sugar schedule was altered to suit the ideas of the "combine."

The Democracy has done valuable service for the trusts since Mr. Cleveland became President. He put a representative of the Standard Oil Company in one Cabinet office, and a champion of a certain telephone pool in another. These gentlemen, respectively, are Secretary Whitney and Attorney-General Garland. Mr. Lamar's friendship for the railroads may or may not have been known to the President at the time of his elevation to the head of the Department of the Interior. Undoubtedly, however, it was discovered soon afterward, and this, so far as the public has learned, did not change the relations between President and Secretary, except to make them closer and more affectionate. And, subsequently, when the President placed Mr. Lamar on the Supreme bench, he was put in a position in which his services to the trusts could not be interrupted by a change of administration. The President still further recognized the trusts when he selected Congressman Scott, the head of the coal pool, to be his lieutenant and spokesman in Congress and at the National convention.

The Democratic party has always been a champion of the "combinations." The biggest of the organizations which the country has ever known was the Slavery Trust. In order to force down the wages of labor, and make the gap between the working-man and the capitalist as broad and difficult to cross as it is in Turkey or China, the Democracy upheld slavery. The party, indeed, tried to extend it to the Territories, and, ultimately, no doubt, would have attempted to carry it into the free States. When the free people of the country determined to resist the extension of this trust the Democracy plunged the country into civil war. Its friendship for "combinations," in fact, is not a new development in its policy which will be discarded when the popular verdict on the party is rendered at the ballot-box. The affection which the Democracy holds for the Standard Oil, Sugar, Coal and other trusts, therefore, is simply the manifestation of an influence which is organic, and which can not be changed until the whole character and being of the party is altered.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

IF Democratic organs keep on proving that Republicans favor free whisky, Cleveland won't have a voter left by the last week in August.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

The colored annex to the Democratic party ought to be placed in a glass jar and preserved. It is worth saving as one of the smallest results ever realized from a mountain's labor.—Detroit Tribune.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching" out of the free-trade camp, and the long line of protection voters is forming across New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia.—Philadelphia Press.

General Harrison struck the keynote of Americanism in his speech to the visiting delegation from Kosciusko County when he voiced the demand for home rule for Dakota and Washington Territories.—N. Y. Press.

In stating the present aspect of the political campaign we find it a duty to say that the Republicans have thus far entered upon it with more earnestness and activity than the Democrats, and that there is nothing in the aspect of the doubtful States to lead one to believe that the Democrats are yet sure enough of them to make the election of their President certain.—Boston Herald (Dem.).

No intelligent and candid prohibitionist can deny that the immediate tendency of his prohibition ticket this year is to promote the election of President Cleveland, and of a Democratic free-trade majority in Congress. General Fisk knows that this must be the present effect, however ardent he may hope that a different result may afterward follow. The question of conscience for him, and for every prohibitionist, is whether he has a right to do evil in the hope that good may come.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Negro's Only Hope.

The negro vote of the South will not be fully cast and fully counted until the Republican party resumes the control of the Federal Government. All this is known to the men who assembled in Indianapolis. The trouble with them is that they are professional negroes and propose to trade with the white man for the moment in the ascendancy. Just now that is the Democratic, and we must expect such semblances as long as that party is in power. Most of the race, however, are too honest and sincere to join such a movement. They are willing to forego temporary advantages in order to struggle for their rights, and they know that they must depend for aid upon the Republican party, and the Republican party alone.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

A FREE-TRADE VICTORY.

What an Influential German Journal Thinks of the Mills Bill. July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, was fought the first battle of the four years' civil war; it was a defeat for the North. Twenty-seven years later, on the same day, a bloodless battle was fought in the House of Representatives of the reunited Nation; this also was a victory for the South (Democratic party), a Bull Run for the North.

For this is the real meaning of the passage of the Mills Tariff bill. In the closing speech which Mr. Mills delivered he explained in great detail that his measure was in no sense a purely free-trade bill. And in that he is quite right. For with all the changes and additions which were made while it was being discussed in the House, the "Mills bill" means nothing more than strong tariff protection for the South and destruction of the tariff for the North.

Even the last moments of the discussion were used to provide that no Southern industry should remain unprotected. Every raw article that is raised, or can be raised in the South, was removed from the list of free wares. But on all the articles and wares that are raised in the North, though they paid one dollar for every mark, every franc or every shilling of labor that it would cost to produce it in Europe, South America or Australia, the tariff was removed. There are, among our readers, without a doubt, a number of peculiar enthusiasts, who go wild over so-called "free trade," not because they have made a study of the meaning, purpose and working of the same in single instances, but because they so clearly see the four letters, F-R-E-E. Their entire proof consists in the short question that they put, and the short answer that they give themselves: "Is not freedom something beautiful?" The same method of proof would be convincing that the free-booster and "free trader" were also beautiful. But, aside from this, we will endeavor to provide to the peculiar enthusiasts of the Mills bill that it is not a free-trade measure, but what he endeavored to hide—namely, a protective tariff for the South.

The apparent endeavor to decrease the National revenues prove to be a gross swindle. According to the figures of the author of the bill, the reduction of the revenue receipts under the Mills tariff would not amount to more than \$20,000,000. On the other hand the simple removal of the protective tariff in the interest of a few planters in Louisiana, would increase this reduction from \$20,000,000 to \$60,000,000, thereby securing what was said to be the real advantage of the bill.

The bill will now go to the Senate. It is said this body will prepare a substitute, which, while protecting the revenue on all branches of industry which without protection would go to the ground or be crippled, will affect a reduction of the tariff in a more widespread manner than that suggested by the Mills bill.

A true, genuine and just tariff consists first, in the introduction of absolute free trade for all such stuffs and articles which are not raised in the United States at all or in a small measure only (say one-tenth of the total sale, such as sugar); secondly, in the adjustment of the productive powers of all such evidences of human labor which our own country produces in a raw state in such richness and large quantities. Every duty that is higher than is necessary for the adjustment or equalization of such producing powers is an evil, and must be cut down to the proper standard.

This is the tariff reform that appeals to every sensible, liberal-minded and unprejudiced man as the only desirable one. It is not Democratic, not Republican, but simple and sensible. But the swindle-reform, such as the Mills bill "Tariff for the South," would, if it became a law, have no other effect than to

- 1. Destroy a number of the industries of the North;
- 2. Reduce the price of labor at least one-half in industries that were not destroyed;
- 3. Drive hundreds of thousands of laborers and workmen to farming and cattle-raising, and
- 4. Thereby reduce the price of bread-stuffs or meats, which Europe will not buy, to a very low figure, and destroy the prices on all agricultural productions, such as grain and cattle, thereby impoverishing the farmers, who are badly enough off with the present prices, to the state of the peasants of Roumania, made poor by British free trade.—Chicago Staats-Zeitung (Ind.).

TARIFF AND SURPLUS.

The Democratic "Tariff Reform" Policy and What It Means. It is self-evident to every considerate man that the Administration hue and cry about the surplus is intended to be and is a cover for some ulterior purpose. At any time during the present Congress the accumulations in the Treasury would have ceased had the leaders of the majority so desired. Aside from taking the duties off alcohol used in the mechanic arts, and from domestic grown tobacco, giving a reduction of twenty-five millions, the lowering the tariff on sugar would decrease it thirty, and canceling it over fifty millions additional. The poor man uses as much sugar as the rich. Wealth would not induce its owner to cram himself with sweets. The tariff taken off sugar alone would lessen a family's expenditures a dollar, where the tariff off wool would help it only a cent.

The Mills bill lowers the duty on Axminster carpets, and cancels it on stationary and on pictures, purchased by the wealthy and never by the working-man. It gives the Standard Oil Company and the great meat-canning monopolies' tin goods free, puts Northern salt on the free list, and still protects Louisiana sugar sixty and Carolina rice one hundred per cent. The purpose is not to diminish the revenue but to lower the tariff. Lessened duties stimulate importation tenfold, and will increase, as they have done, the income from customs. The surplus growing by this, instead of lessening, will call for still further and

FACTS AND FIGURES.

How the Protective Policy Benefits the Farmers of the West. It used to be the common argument of the free traders that whatever interest manufacturers might feel in a tariff system it was of no benefit to the farmer. So the free trade doctrines were industriously disseminated through the West, especially through the prairie States where the population has largely been engaged in agricultural pursuits. We call the attention of the farmers to the practical benefit which the tariff is to them. They have the indirect benefit of increased markets for their produce as the result of manufacturing industries, but the present tariff on different articles of farm products directly benefits them in giving them a better price for what they raise than they could get without it. The Sao City Sun has compiled some statistics on this subject in very convenient and practical shape. It shows first that the Mills bill proposes to take off the tariff of twenty cents per bushel on flax seed, reducing the price which farmers can get for it, just twenty cents per bushel, according to the argument of Mr. Cleveland's message. The present tariff on farm products imposed by a Republican administration is as follows:

Corn, rye, oats, barley, 10c per bu. Wheat and flax seed, 10c per bu. Hay, 10c per ton. Potatoes, 10c per bu. Beans, peas and lentils, 10c per bu. Hops, 10c per lb. Live animals (except for breeding), 10c per ct. Live stock, 10c per ton. Free traders might urge that the farmers of this country are not affected at all by the tariff on these articles. That the home producers are able to furnish all of the provisions and other products of the farm that are consumed in this country. So we ask the farmers to keep in mind that tariff which we have just printed, and notice further the amount of farm products that were imported during last year. Here is the list on the more common articles of the farm:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Provisions, meat, dairy products, Breadstuffs, Hay, Potatoes, Beans, peas and lentils, Hops, Live animals, Live stock. Values range from \$2,038,445 to \$1,173,651.

FACTS ABOUT THURMAN.

The Old Roman's Work in the Democratic Convention of 1864. It has been ascertained that Hon. Allen G. Thurman, was the author of that famous infamous plank in the Chicago Democratic platform of 1864 which declared the war a failure. It will be remembered that it was so offensive to Mr. McClellan that he repudiated it in his letter of acceptance. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by experiment of war, during which the independence of a military necessity of a war power higher than the constitution, the constitution has itself been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trampled down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of the war, and the restoration of the Federal Union of all the States. The Cleveland Leader also publishes its interview with Thurman at Put-in-Bay August 15, 1875, when the "Old Roman" expressed himself as emphatically against "the d-d meddling priests." The Leader's correspondent overheard the conversation between Judge Thurman, Hon. Theodore Cook and others in front of the hotel, since burned, and reported as follows:

"Yes, we shall lose the State; the d-d meddling priests have overdone the thing by sticking their noses into our politics, and they deserve to be beaten to teach their lesson. The Democracy only have themselves to blame in submitting to the demands of the priests in the way they did. It was unfortunate, indeed, that the Catholic question was lodged into the campaign. The Democracy was the only party that ever did any thing for the Catholics, and it would seem that the more that is done for them the more they demand. Their arrogance is insufferable, and we shall be defeated any way I hope it will hereafter teach these meddling priests a lesson that they will understand—that is, to let politics alone. I for one don't propose to stand any further nonsense from these fellows."

Mr. Cook attempted a denial, but it was so evasive and feeble that it fixed the conviction in the public mind that the truth was told by the Leader's interviewer, who came back in his own defense and made the thing so binding that Thurman was compelled to stop the controversy.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

STARVATION WAGES.

A Belgian Manufacturer's Comments on the American Tariff Question. When W. H. Perkins, who has recently returned from a European trip, was asked what he had noticed about free trade in Europe, he said:

"While in Brussels, Belgium, last summer I saw some skilled laborers making spiral steel car springs, such as we use on our freight cars. They received 60 cents per day, while our blacksmiths receive \$2 for the same work. I asked the Belgian proprietor why he didn't pay more. He said: 'I am handicapped. When I get \$100 worth of car springs into the New York harbor (for I sell my car springs in America) I have to salute your Yankee flag and give up \$50.' " "Where does that come from?" I asked. "It comes off my men's wages," he said. "But suppose America had free trade?" "Free trade" he exclaimed, "Why, I would flood the Yankees with car springs. I would treble my works tomorrow." "But wouldn't that break our steel car-spring makers up?" I asked. "Yes, for awhile." "How long?" "Why, till your men worked for 60 cents per day, as our men do." "But there are politicians in America," I said, "who advise the laboring men to vote for this same free trade." "And the men listen?" "Some ignorant ones do." "Well," said the Belgian manufacturer, "instead of listening to a demagogue who would decrease their high wages down to the wages of our poor people, your American laborers ought to drive such a demagogue out of the country."—San Francisco Chronicle.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

How the Protective Policy Benefits the Farmers of the West. It used to be the common argument of the free traders that whatever interest manufacturers might feel in a tariff system it was of no benefit to the farmer. So the free trade doctrines were industriously disseminated through the West, especially through the prairie States where the population has largely been engaged in agricultural pursuits. We call the attention of the farmers to the practical benefit which the tariff is to them. They have the indirect benefit of increased markets for their produce as the result of manufacturing industries, but the present tariff on different articles of farm products directly benefits them in giving them a better price for what they raise than they could get without it. The Sao City Sun has compiled some statistics on this subject in very convenient and practical shape. It shows first that the Mills bill proposes to take off the tariff of twenty cents per bushel on flax seed, reducing the price which farmers can get for it, just twenty cents per bushel, according to the argument of Mr. Cleveland's message. The present tariff on farm products imposed by a Republican administration is as follows:

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COLOSSAL VILLAINY.

The Boodie Campaign About to Be inaugurated by the Democracy. The Democratic millionaires are on deck. Millionaire Barnum ("seven mule"), is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Millionaire Scott (coal ring) is chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee. Millionaire Brice (railroad speculator and monopolist) is chairman of the campaign sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee. The following are said to be cash contributions already made for the purposes of the Democratic campaign:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Names include W. L. Scott, Calvin S. Brice, Hermann Oelrich, Edward Cooper, Rich Tammany, Rich O'Connell. Amounts range from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Total to date \$1,300,000. Other Democratic millionaires will contribute with equal liberality, and it would not be surprising if the Democratic campaign fund should reach \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. So vast a "roll" of boodie was never before used in one, and probably not in ten, American elections. This enormous boodie indicates where the lines of the Democratic campaign will be paid. The slums of New York City and the other cities of New York State are to be crammed with money. Fraudulent majorities, procured by unlimited rascality, are to be created in the criminal wards of the cities sufficient to swamp the honest voters of the farming country and the manufacturing and business centers. By these means, characteristic of Democratic methods in the past, but unparalleled in extent, the Democratic millionaire conspirators intend to carry for Cleveland the 36 electoral votes of New York. Added to the electoral vote of the solid south (53), they will then have 189. They will still require 13 more votes, which they will attempt to procure in Indiana, which has 15, or by carrying New Jersey with 9 and Connecticut with 6 votes. This is the Democratic plan of the campaign. A gang of millionaire monopolists, principally from the railroad and coal rings, will contribute enough money to make a gigantic boodie campaign in a few doubtful States. It remains to be seen if the Presidency can be retained by the Democratic party through methods of such colossal villainy.—Chicago Journal.

POETRY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Soldier's Reason Why. Well, Jim, what years have passed away since last we wore the blue; And elbows touched together in the famous grand review! That we are growing old and gray 'tis easy to believe; You've got a crutch to tell the tale and I've an empty sleeve. I sat alone the other night beneath the spreading tree; Our battles, camps and marches all came rushing back to me. And as I thought them over, Jim, a small voice seemed to say: "You proved that you were loyal once; prove it again to-day!"

Tho' from the same canteen we've drunk in shadow and in shine; Tho' we have fought together, Jim, your party was not mine; But now I've left my party camp, to enter it no more. And I am marching with you, Jim, as I have marched before. I can not vote for Cleveland, Jim; he did not wish us well. Wee side by side, day after day, amid the battle's hell. We bared our breasts between him and the loyal Nation's foe. And now when he may ballot asks I firmly answer: "No!" Too many pension votes, J. m. with insults treaty them; He'd even cast dishonor on the empty sleeve I own. Six months at hunger's gate I lay in rebel prison pen; No sympathy came down to me from Grover Cleveland then. And when I read the vetoes o'er and all their insults note, I wonder how a soldier can for Grover Cleveland vote. How can he hesitate to choose before the day is done Between this soldier-hater and our own Ben Harrison?

Amid Resaca's battle smoke I saw, and so did you. A little man who led the way clad in the army blue; We followed him with shouting, Jim, right in among the fray. And now that same brave little man leads us again to-day. He will not veto pension bills. Thank God, he loves the boys. With whom he shared the hot campaigns, their dangers and their joys; His hands are ever raised against the British free-trade foe. And when we strew old comrades' graves he'll not be fishing gow. So this is why your comrades old, who wore an army coat, Into the box for Cleveland, Jim, will never put a vote; I've made my choice, and I am proud to tell you that the one Who leads me to the fight again is brave Ben Harrison. Then, let us stand together, Jim, old soldiers tread and true, I feel as eager for the fray as when I wore the blue. Let Harrison, ring out the charge in stirring bugle notes, And Cleveland, Jim, be buried in a million soldier votes! —Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Portrait of His Corpulency.

Who was it, when a little boy, Enjoyed his top, and ball and toy, And childish sport—without alloy? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, in the days of youth, Drank in pure lessons full of truth, By Christian parents—taught forsooth? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the draft called out, His Christian name he was not about, But sent a substitute—on rout? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the draft called out, His Christian name he was not about, But sent a substitute—on rout? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover.

Who was it, when a furor did create— Enthused the host, and spite of fate, Was made the Governor of the State? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the draft called out, His Christian name he was not about, But sent a substitute—on rout? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the draft called out, His Christian name he was not about, But sent a substitute—on rout? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the draft called out, His Christian name he was not about, But sent a substitute—on rout? 'Twas Grover. Who was it, when the war was rife, The sky o'ercast with bloody strife, Seemed cold about his country's life? 'Twas Grover.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

It pays to plow the second crop of clover under. It may seem like a loss of hay, but the benefit to the land will more than balance the apparent loss. —Those who keep a few pigs in limited space will find that the weeds from the garden and grass from the lawn will prove a great part of their keeping if properly used. —Raspberry Pudding: Bake in loaf, one cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder, flour for cake batter with one pint of raspberries stirred in lightly.—Good Housekeeping.

—For biliousness squeeze the juice of a lime or small lemon into half a glass of cold water, and stir in a little baking soda; drink while it foams. To be taken when rising in the morning. This will also relieve the sick headache, if taken in the beginning. —Sheep, remarks the New England Farmer, should never be allowed to pasture on land which has been top-dressed with manure, or to graze on land which is liable to be overflooded or which contains stagnant pools, on account of the danger of the sheep becoming infested with parasitical life. —Farmer's Soup: Mince three onions and fry in butter; add a tablespoonful of flour and a quart of water, with three chopped carrots, two turnips, a bunch of celery and a little parsley. Stir until it boils, and season with salt and pepper. Cut some crusts of bread, dry in the oven, and throw them in the soup.

—It has been suggested that by proper management the seeds in the apple might be entirely eliminated. That is not half so important, however, as getting rid of seeds in the strawberry, blackcap, etc. These are not only a source of annoyance, but—especially the strawberry seeds—often cause serious irritation of the intestines.—N. Y. Examiner. —The best egg-producing food for summer is wheat and oats with milk and bran mash. For winter, wheat, boiled potatoes, mixed warm milk and bran for morning feed; at night, corn and oats mixed. Fresh meat and table refuse are also essential, as are pulverized bones, lime and oyster shells. Vegetables and fruits are also fed with profit, and great care must be taken that they have plenty of pure fresh water.—Prairie Farmer. —Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum in hot water and let it boil till it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot with a brush to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and other places, where any insects are found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches and creeping things are killed by it; while it has no danger of poisoning the family or injuring the property.—Farm and Fireside.

BALED AND LOOSE HAY.

The Advantages of the Former Recognized by All Authorities. The inventor who produces a cheap, simple and effective machine for rolling hay after it has been cured and is lying on the ground will merit the thanks of farmers and will be in the way to fame and fortune. Bales of hay that are cylindrical in form will not pack as closely together as those that are rectangular in shape, and are, therefore, not quite so desirable. But it is likely that a machine could be more easily constructed to make the former out of dried grass as it lies on the ground ready to be gathered by the rake. If such a machine could be produced it would do the work now performed by the horse or hand-rake, the pitchfork and the hay-press. It would put the hay in a condition where it could be easily handled, without the use of the fork or the loader. If the bales did not weigh more than a hundred pounds each a strong man could pick them up and put them on a cart or wagon. Only one man would be required to load hay or to move it from the cart into the barn or under the roof that was to protect it.

Baled hay is so compact that it occupies but little space. If hay could be baled in the field nearly all farmers would have buildings to store the entire amount they raised. Round bales could be piled up like cord-wood and covered with a roof of thatch. As only the ends of the bales would be exposed they would receive little injury. Few farmers in the West can afford to build barns that will hold all the hay they raise, and as lumber is constantly advancing in price there is little prospect that they will ever be able to store in buildings all the loose hay they produce. The waste of hay placed in stacks or ricks is large. Much of it is injured or ruined by the rain and snow, and a still larger amount is blown away. In feeding it out to stock much is blown away. Bales of hay can be moved to the places where animals are to be fed without loss. They are convenient when hay is to be sold in a village, and baled hay will always bring a larger price in towns, as most people who buy it have small stables. It is also preferred, for the reason that it does not litter up the premises. Hay is the best preserved in bales, and animals of all kinds will eat it cleaner than they will loose hay. It keeps its color better, and preserves most of its aroma. In these respects it is like hops and medicinal herbs. The free circulation of air through hay, hops and herbs used in cookery and medicines carries off the volatile matter that is of the highest value. Clover hay can be kept in bales so as to preserve the color and fragrance of the blossoms. If clover hay is kept in a stack it becomes very dark colored, loses its fragrance, and is very likely to mold. When these changes take place no kind of animals will eat it readily, and it will be of little value as such so eat it. The feeding value of baled hay as determined at various experimental stations is from ten to twenty per cent greater than that of loose hay. The longer it is kept the greater is the difference in its feeding value. The loss in keeping hay made from common prairie grass is smaller than in the hay made from clover and timothy, chiefly for the reason that it packs closer in the stack, rick or mow. —Chicago Times.