

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

To Prevent Land Being Washed by Spring Freshets—Cart Out Manure in Winter—Be Content with Moderate Profits—When to Sow Clover Seed.

The New "Idee."
The "Institoot" folks have been up here and turned things upside down. Preached up such new-fangled things, they've nearly crazed the town—Analysis and chemicals and lots of other trash. As how we'd get to learn by heart, and they'd fetch us in the cash; 'N' lots of other things they told, ez they styled the new "Idee." But I hain't no larnin', there's the stick, 'n' of course it ain't for me.

They told us to make siloes, en how the things were made; How to improve our cattle, both thoroughbred and grade; All other kinds were scrubs, they said, an' didn't pay their salt; 'N' would ruin us as sure as guns, if we didn't call a halt; 'N' many other queer notions in their new idee. But of course I haven't larnin', and so it aint for me.

They talked about leguminous plants, that partly fed on air. 'N' how if we'd raise 'em to plow in, we'd have manure to spare; They said as how there's potash growin' in the soil; 'N' ammonia in the manure pile, 'n' it's flyin' all away; The greatest lot of notions they had in their "Idee." But of course I didn't have larnin', and so it aint for me.

Nitrogen, carbonates, albuminoids, an' sich you'd got to buy, or beg, or steal, or you never could get rich; Fed carbohydrates to the critters—now what do you think of that? Put things into the milk to find the butter fat; I tell you what, it beat the world, these fellers' new "Idee." But not being a college chap myself, of course it aint for me.—Country Gentleman.

To Prevents Land Washing.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator tells how to prevent soil from being washed off the fields located on the sides of hills. In hilly farm countries spring freshets do an incalculable amount of damage, and even in places where the land is slightly rolling. Good rich soil cannot be retained on such land as the running water washes it away in gullies, and as the water cannot leach through, and collects in small ponds, it must find some outlet. It is quite essential that work to prevent severe damage from running water early in the spring should be adopted. We cannot prevent the water from running down the hills, but we can so direct it in its flowing that the damage will be reduced to a minimum. It is this question which must be considered by more than one farmer this spring. To stand by and see enormous gullies with the main angle at the lowest point on the hillside. Make the bottom firm by filling in with stones, and wherever the water has a tendency to flow over the top of the gully, form a breakwater of boards or stones. By making the furrows properly they will last a great many years, and with a little repairing each winter they can be made to answer for a life time. From the point of the lowest angle then run a deep gully, either filled in with stones at the bottom, or with bricks or sewer pipes, down to the point where the water can do no harm. The water will rush through this gully with tremendous force, as it is the outlet of the basin above, and naturally it must be built firmly, and carefully repaired every year. From the sides of the hills other drains can be run into this main drain so as to collect the waters from either side as they fall upon the ground. By completely draining the field with such gullies one can conduct the water from the hillside farms without any great loss to the soil. Each field, however, must be treated separately, as any general descriptive account of one farm drainage would not apply to another. Many of our hillside could be converted into valuable fruit and grain farms if such a system of drainage was arranged so that valuable soil would not be washed away every spring.

Carting Out the Manure.

Many successful farmers cart out the manure, as made in the winter, upon the fields where it is to be used. They claim the following advantages. The barn is kept free from foul odors, which assists much in keeping the stock in good health. The labor is done at a season when there is ample time, and consequently the carting is cheaper. The manure, being on the fields when wanted, enables one to plant the crop earlier than he otherwise could. The fields across which the manure is carted are not so badly cut up as in the spring. Though there may be a slight waste by some of the volatile elements escaping into the air, yet this waste is not very great because the manure heaps are frozen so as to prevent the greater part of this escape. At the most, allowing the waste to be as great as any one claims for it, the advantages greatly outweigh the disadvantages. The farmers of our acquaintance who do this are certainly very successful ones and "wisdom is justified of her children."

Canned Meats for Summer.

Keeping meat fresh for table use is commonly practised by farmers only in the winter when it is preserved by freezing. With steady cold weather, parts of the hog that are not suitable for putting into pickle are thus often kept. Usually there are head pieces and spare ribs, these being kept in as cool a place as possible, and in case of a thaw covered with ice or snow until freezing weather again returns. But fresh meat, suitably prepared, may be canned and put away until needed for use any time in the summer. Cook it thoroughly enough to clear it of air and seal tight by taking care in filling the can to pack as closely as possible. The top may be covered with lard made hot enough to run. Those who try this method

will find the cans of fresh meat as convenient to run to in cases of emergency in summer as are the cans of fruit in winter. It is better to take two-quart cans or larger.

Clover Seed On the Snow

As good a time as any to sow clover seed is a still day when the snow is on the ground, in either February or March. The tracks can be seen then, and there is less danger of lapping or making a bulk by missing a strip. The seed will not lie on the surface very long. It is dark enough colored so that it holds warmth from the winter sun, and this sinks it down through the snow, so that if snow shines all the seed sown on three inches of snow will be in contact with the soil the second day after seeding. It is then in the best possible position for germinating and taking root. As the snow melts it washes a little fine soil over the clover seed, enabling it to get hold so soon as it puts out a root.

Content With Moderate Profits.

While the profits of fruit growing are often very large, the fruit-grower ought not to grumble if he makes a moderate profit all the time. Farmers, generally, are not making extraordinary profits, and fruit-growers may expect to fare as other farmers do. To stop work because \$500 or \$800 an acre can't be had is foolish. It is like the Irishman newly arrived in New York, who said he would not pick up a single gold piece he found on the sidewalk, but wait till they were thicker.

Horse Flesh for Food.

In Europe, where the horse is every year more used as human food, the animals are not allowed to become a mass of skin and jagged bones, as old horses often do here. They are fattened, and even an old horse can be made quite fat if given succulent food mixed with ground grain. It is no more difficult to fatten an old horse than it is to fatten an old cow.

Fattening Cattle Not Drinking.

In the process of fattening the amount of water in animal tissues is reduced and it is replaced by fat. If given some moist food, as roots or silage, cattle that are being fattened will drink very little in cold weather.

Dairy Granules.

SWEET cream needs less care in the handling of it than is necessary with that that is to be ripened.

The well-kept cow that has given milk through the winter is wonderfully stimulated in her milk flow when she comes to grass, and her milking period is prolonged. The increased flow for the year is a valuable consideration.

AN exchange tells of a butter maker who filled his tubs with nice, sweet hay, poured boiling water on the hay, closed the tub tightly and let it remain so until the tub had absorbed the aroma of the hay which it imparted to the butter packed in it.

The trouble of close stables is that the cows consume the oxygen of the air faster than it is supplied, and this means re-using the vitiated air again and again, and each time it is more largely charged with gas, and then each breath means a gradual approach to some form of disease.

HOW MANY men are constantly asking which is the best breed or which is the best separator or churn or other thing to be used in the dairy? Nature does not seem to admit of any absolutely best in this world. There are so many points to cover that no one breed, animal, or machine can possibly compass them all.—American Dairyman.

STARCH, sugar, and fat, while essential as food, are worth nothing for manure. If we need additional fertility for our land (and who does not?) it is economy to buy it in the form of linseed or cottonseed meal. We thus kill two birds with one stone. We make our home-grown feed more valuable and more nutritious, and we greatly help the land.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

CRACKER PUDDING.—For a six-quart pan use two quarts of milk, eight crackers rolled fine, a cup of sugar, a little salt, and three eggs. Flavor with lemon.

SAUCE.—One egg beaten to a froth, three-quarters cup of sugar, two-thirds teaspoonful of vanilla. Just before serving add a two-thirds cup of cold sweet milk.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Two cups of flour, two-thirds cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, one cup sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar and one egg.

MOUNTAIN DEW PUDDING.—One pint of milk, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of coconut, a half cup rolled cracker crumbs, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful lemon extract. Bake and cover with a meringue.

PLUM PUDDING.—One-third cup suet or pork, one-third cup raisins chopped together, a half cup of molasses, a half cup of sweet milk, a half teaspoonful of soda, spices, one and a half cups flour.

QUICK BAKED PUDDING.—Five tablespoonfuls of flour, five well beaten eggs, five tablespoonfuls of milk, a little salt; mix together and into it turn one quart of boiling milk; bake fifteen or twenty minutes. Serve with sauce.

CELERY SAUCE.—Wash and scrape one head of celery; cut into small pieces and cook in boiling salted water until tender, about twenty-five minutes, then strain. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and pour on slowly one pint white stock; add one teaspoonful of salt, one salt-spoon of pepper, the yolks of two eggs and the juice of half a lemon. Add the celery and serve.

SMITH'S MAGAZINE.

Great Scheme with a Promising Outlook.

The drummer was talk'd to two or three reporters. "I met an old fellow the other day," he said, "that had a scheme of interest to you newspaper chappies."

Naturally, they asked him to put them on. "An old fellow," he continued, "got to talking to me about newspapers. He said his name was John Smith of Smithville, Smith County, Tennessee, and that he had originally come from Michigan and was then on a visit among his relatives in various parts of the State, and also to look up members of the Smith family and name."

"I have made money," he said, "half a million or more, and I'm going to spend a part of it in establishing a monthly periodical to be called Smith's Magazine, to which nobody shall become a subscriber unless he bears the name of Smith. Plain Smith, too; none of your Smyths, or Smythes, or Smithes, or Schmidts, or anything like them."

"Great Scott, man," said I, "give me the money. What do you want to throw it away for? The Smiths are not numerous enough to keep you going."

"Ain't they?" he said, with a little sneer. "Well, let me tell you there is hardly a State in the Union that hasn't a postoffice with the name Smith in it somewhere, and there are 1,500 postmasters and postoffice employees named Smith. Illinois has, for instance, a Smithfield, a Smithdale, a Smithboro, a Smithshire, a Smithton, and a Smithville. Then there are Smith's Creeks, Smith's Fords, Smith's Ferrys, Smith's mills, Smith groves, Smith's valleys, Smith's cross roads, Smith's lakes, Smith landings, Smith's corners, Smith's Rivers, Smith's flats, Smith's ranches, Smithburgs, Smith's basins, Smithtowns, Smith's branches, Smith's roads, Smith's forks, Smith points, and down in South Carolina Smith's Turnout, all postoffices, too, from Maine to California, and the Lord only knows how many Smith places there are that are not post-offices, mine, for instance. In Michigan, there is a Smith in St. Clair County, and one in Saginaw; a Smith's corner in Sanilac and in Oceana Counties; then there are Smith's Creek, two Smith's Crossings, Smith's Siding and Smithville, four of them postoffices. Two Smiths in Michigan are postmasters, and among business men there are about a hundred in Detroit in business; twenty-five in Grand Rapids; twenty-two in the two Saginaws; to only seven in the two Bay Cities; Lansing has four, Kalamazoo eight, Ypsilanti six, Adrian seven, and so on down to Adair, a small town of 60 or 70 people, where there is one. These are the figures of two years ago, and, of course, they have increased, because the Smiths are prolific and progressive. I believe I am safe in saying there are upwards of 15,000 Smiths in the State of Michigan alone. In other States they are proportionately as numerous, and you can readily see what a contingent I have to draw from, not counting the family pride. Why, sir, in the national capital, a city of 250,000 people, there are over 1,200 Smiths, a Smith ratio of one to every 200, not counting the children. And children, sir, are features of the Smith family."

The Drummer Paused a Moment.

"Well, boys," he resumed, "that wasn't one-quarter of it. He had Smith statistics till you couldn't think, and when he finally had to stop to rest his chin, I wanted to take several shares in his magazine, but I'll be blamed if he'd let me have it at any price. Now, what have you to say to that?"

"It's Smithical," piped a small reporter for an obscure sheet around the corner, and the drummer threw a cigar butt at him.—Free Press.

Why He Did Not Subscribe.

We stopped at a station to take up a couple of men, and as they came into the smoking carriage, all saw that they were handcuffed together. It was easy enough to identify the prisoner. He was a gaunt-faced, long-haired man of dejected demeanor, and he seemed embarrassed at the sight of so many of us.

"I reckon you can't run from me now," said the officer, as he removed the irons. "Sorry to hear to put 'em on ye at all, Jim, but I'm lame, and can't take chances."

"Is the man going to prison?" was the natural inquiry of one of the passengers.

"Yes, sir," answered the officer. "For what crime?"

"It wasn't much of a crime. I believe he stole bread to feed his stavin' family on."

"And what is his sentence?"

"Well, the judge fined him \$25, or fourteen days. He couldn't pay, of course, and so he'll serve out his time, if he don't die. Say, Jim, yo' sot yer eye by yo'self while I go into the fur kyar to see Tom Jackson a mint."

He had no sooner departed than our spokesman stood up and said:—

"Gentlemen, this is an outrageous shame. Here is a man being sent to prison because he stole a loaf of bread to keep life in the bodies of wife and children. I'll give a sovereign towards paying his fine and giving him a fresh start."

"So'll I!"

"So'll I!"

There were six of us in the carriage. Five of the crowd finally chipped in their sovereigns. The sixth man brusquely refused to give a shilling. The officer soon returned; the money was given him, and at the next station the pair got off. The prisoner thanked us over and over again, and all felt amply repaid. The attitude of the sixth man nettled us. He sat reading and paid no attention

to the sly digs given him; but after a while, when something pretty harsh was flung out, he closed the book, stood up to face us, and calmly said,—

"Gentlemen, I feel that I owe you an apology. Every one but me sympathized with that poor man; every one but me contributed to the purse. My apology and my excuse are that I've met the same pair five different times this week on five different trains going in five different directions, and I thought they were making a big divide without my money."

Determining the Purity of Metals.

The liquefying of oxygen proved so fruitful and interesting a topic at Prof. Dewar's wonderful lecture at the Royal Institution, London, which was recently mentioned in this column, that little time was left to discourse on the possibilities opened out by Prof. Dewar's investigations in the electrical conductivity of metals at extraordinary low temperatures. It would appear that the conductivity of perfectly pure metals increased toward absolute non-resistance as the temperature falls, in such wise that all the curves of temperature resistance would, if produced, pass through a zero of absolute temperature. In other words, if a wire of any pure metal could be imagined as stretched through interstellar space, electricity would pass through an infinitelength without loss, and without producing any of the thermal effects inseparable from resistance in ordinary conditions. But if there be the smallest impurity, even a slight alloy of some allied metal, this law of diminishing the resistance does not hold good. A method of unapproachable delicacy for determining the purity of metals is thus provided. For example, nickel, chemically pure so far as ordinary tests can discover, does not conform to the law, but nickel deposited by the new Mond process from its combination with carbon monoxide obeys the law perfectly, thus providing that all other nickel, however carefully prepared, retains some traces of impurity.

The Tragic Side of Alpine Life.

These heavy crosses, each covered with a narrow, pointed roof and decorated with a rude picture, standing beside the path, or on the bridge, or near the mill—what do they mean? They mark the place where a human life has been lost, or where some poor peasant has been delivered from a great peril and has set up a memorial of his gratitude. They tell of the danger that lurks on the steep slopes of grass where the mowers have to go down with ropes around their waists, and in the beds of the streams where the floods sweep through in the spring, and in the forests where the trees fall and crush men like flies, and on the icy bridges where a slip is fatal, and on the high passes where the winter snow storm blinds the eyes and benumbs the limbs of the traveler, and under the cliffs from which avalanches slide and rocks roll. They show you men and women falling from wagons and swept away by waters and overwhelmed in landslips. In the corner of the picture you may see a peasant with the black cross above his head—that means death. Or, perhaps, it is deliverance that the tablet commemorates—and then you see the miller kneeling beside a mill with a flood rushing down upon it, or a peasant kneeling in his harvest field under an inky-black cloud; or a landlord beside his inn in flames; or a mother praying beside her sick children; and above appears an angel or a saint, or the Virgin with her child.

Sailing Into a Tree.

As illustrating the safety with which vessels can pass in and out through the straits forming the entrance to Puget Sound and run right close to the shore without danger of stranding, Capt. George W. Bullene told the following story to a Seattle Intelligencer man the other day about Capt. Farnham, formerly master of the Dashing Wave: Several years ago the Dashing Wave was beating her way in through the strait in a thick fog. Suddenly the lookout sung out, "Woods! Woods!" and the next moment branches of trees could be seen from the poopdeck.

"Put your wheel hard aport!" was the command of the captain to the wheel.

But before the ship could be brought around the jibboom and the jib sheets were touching the branches of the trees on the bank.

"Pull in the jib sheets!" came the next command, but before they could be hauled in they stuck in the branches of a tree.

"Get out there quick and get them loose!" yelled the captain at the top of his voice, and no sooner was the command given than two active sailors were out on the boom and had the sheets freed. At the same time a sudden breeze sprang up, the ship swung out and the two sailors were left perched in the branches of the tree.

Wooden Leg Industry Declining.

As the veterans of the war die off there is a very perceptible falling off in the business of the wooden leg maker. At one time a great many persons were employed in whittling out "timber toes," but this is no longer true. Although the business is falling off, it has reached a state of great perfection. Wooden legs are so well made nowadays that the artificial member can hardly be detected. It is curious to note that farmers are the greatest sufferers by loss of legs. The table of percentages shows 17 per cent. of amputations are performed upon yeoman, while among railroad men it is only 7 per cent.—Philadelphia Record.

THE Lord loves every one, but it is His nature, not because the people deserve it.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Presented by the Kansas Stalwart Democrats.

David Overmyer, W. M. Mitchell and J. B. Crouch, representing the democrats of Kansas who oppose fusion, prepared and presented to President Cleveland an address which contains the following:

If there had been five or six democratic senators and fifteen or twenty democratic representatives, as there could have been; or if the democrats had had even two or three state officers, the lawless and revolutionary proceedings which occurred at the capital during the winter would not have occurred, and our state would have been spared the humiliation that had been heaped upon it. A very small number of democratic officials would have constituted a balance of power.

As it was, however, the populists, finding themselves defeated in the lower house of the legislature, as shown by the canvass of the returns by the state canvassing board, resolved to resort to revolution to gain control of that body, as they already had a pronounced majority in the senate.

Their first proposition was that, as the constitution provided that each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, therefore the certificate of election provided by statute and issued to those shown by the returns to be elected thereto was a thing of no consequence, and was a thing thrust between the people and the people's elect by a statute which is the special abhorrence of populist partisans. When asked who should constitute the house for the purpose of organization, they answered: "The members elected." When asked how that matter should be determined, they answered: "We know who were elected."

Because these demands were not acceded to, the populists attempted to organize a separate and distinct house of representatives, and in support of their revolutionary action the governor called out the militia of the state and threatened to overthrow the legally organized house by force of arms. He gave an order to that effect, and would have actually caused bloodshed had the commanding officer obeyed his orders and had he not himself been finally deterred from his purpose by fear. The populist governor, who undertook to do this revolutionary act, now draws his salary from an appropriation made by the very house he attempted to disperse at the point of the bayonet.

In addition to all this, the appropriation by the legislature for the adjutant general's department is \$20,000, just twice what it has been heretofore, the house being forced to agree by the threats of the populist senate to defeat all appropriations. The populist senate demanded \$57,000, thus showing a determination to organize and use the militia on a scale of activity never before known in the history of the state. We think this means something. Judge Martin and Governor Glick pretend to think that it means nothing. Furthermore, it is an open and notorious fact that the militia is being reorganized from top to bottom, that Percy Daniels, the present lieutenant governor, has been appointed by the chief executive of the state as major general of the militia. It is also true that military organizations of a secret and oath-bound character are being organized by the populists under the personal supervision of the populist adjutant general, who travels over the state dressed in full uniform and wearing the insignia of his office.

There can be but one object in all this, viz.: To hold the political power of the state, if need be, by force of arms. We protest against the federal patronage of the state being given to men who endorse or tolerate these designs, who favor a co-operation of the democratic party of our state with men who entertain these intentions, or to men who are not willing to publicly declare their purpose to work for the upbuilding of the democratic party in Kansas as a separate organization, not only because the democracy of Kansas cannot afford to disgrace itself by further affiliation with or countenance of this revolutionary element, but also because democratic principle is opposed to the ideas of the people's party as respects national issues, and is equally opposed to the populist upon the leading issues in the state, viz: prohibition, women suffrage, state guarantee of private loans, removal of the state capital, and many other issues raised by this new party that are calculated to greatly retard the material interests of our state and to discredit the democratic party of Kansas.

Political Insincerity.

From the Atchison Champion.

Political insincerity has seldom been more thoroughly demonstrated than by the populist state senate of Kansas. That party resolved in favor of electing railway commissioners by the people. The republicans placed that doctrine in their platform three years ago. When the railway bill went to the populist senate it refused to pass it for the avowed reason that it allowed the people to elect the commissioners, that body insisting that the power to appoint should be lodged in the executive council. This demonstration of the insincerity of the populist leaders in the Kansas senate ought to open the eyes of a great many people who have been looking for an era of "populist reform."

Superior to Law.

From the Inter-Ocean.

The remarkable point in the dissenting opinion of the populist judge of the supreme court of Kansas is that which makes the governor of the state as perfect an autocrat as the emperor of Russia. "The governor is supreme," argues the judge, who strangely enough calls him a "populist," and who was elected

by the strength of a movement that professedly was designed to break down the powers of persons in office and to add to that of the plain people. Some acts of the governor of Kansas have been perilously close to anarchy, but the dissenting opinion of the "populist judge" comes yet more perilously near to a judicial recognition of anarchy as a force superior to that of law.

Put the Blame Where It Belongs.

It is of importance to correct at this time the false impression which Democrats have persistently labored to create regarding the condition of the Federal treasury as it is handed over to the new Secretary. President Harrison's administration found on its advent to power a large and needless surplus piled up which was daily augmented by governmental receipts far in excess of necessary expenditures. This surplus was applied to the reduction of the national debt and the revenues reduced to a basis of economical expenditure.

So long as the Republican party was charged with the expenditure of the revenues there was no talk of insolvency. But the Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress could not foresee the river and harbor bills and the other reckless appropriations with which the Fifty-first Congress has charged the treasury. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was the last for which Republican appropriations provided. That year has been passed, and the current fiscal year, with the enormous obligations saddled upon it by the first session of the Congress just expired, will end with a safe surplus in the treasury. Not until the government is called upon to face the tremendous appropriations of the last session will there be danger of a deficit.

The Republican administration promptly met every dollar of obligations incurred by its party, and safely weathered the first year of Democratic extravagance. The attempt to shift responsibility upon the Republican party for whatever embarrassments may appear three or four years after Republican control of the public purse ended is cowardly and dishonest.

Secret Society Oaths.

Copied in the Wichita Beacon from the Wichita Eagle.

The leading populist of the city, the conservative man of the lot who is the mouthpiece of the crowd when a final decision is made, was watched very closely as he entered the crowd surrounding the Eagle bulletin board, which announced that the supreme court was unanimous in a decision in favor of the Douglass house. He read it slowly and then turned away from the crowd and said to a populist friend: "There is a mistake in that dispatch. Judge Allen would not go back on his solemn oath and decide against us in that matter."

MR. CLEVELAND, in his inaugural, gives the old soldiers warning of what they may expect. The only president elected since the civil war who has not borne arms in the nation's cause, this sender of a substitute, describes the system which provides a meager pittance for the support of disabled Union veterans and the widows and orphans of veterans as a "wild and reckless pension expenditure, which over-caps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense."

Southern Contempt for Workingmen.

The fact that substantially the whole vote cast in the House of Representatives against the car-coupler bill came from Southern Democrats confirms the charges often made to the effect that nowhere else in America was labor so little respected as in the old slave States, and that the real masters of the Democratic party, the men who control its caucuses at Washington and its national policy, hold the lives and safety and happiness of workingmen cheaper than they were rated by any other class in the entire country.

THAT was a very amusing remark made by Governor Lewelling that he would not consider the calling of an extra session until after corn-planting time. The Wichita Eagle says: "There were not two dozen actual corn-planters in both bodies outside of the republican members. They were and are a lot of peg-leg pedagogues, jock-leg pettifoggers and demagogic preachers without pulpits."—Kansas City, Kan., Gazette.

THE populists of the Kansas legislature will issue a manifesto to the people, explaining that they yielded simply as a matter of policy and not because they believe that the supreme court's decision was right. An apology for yielding is totally unnecessary. If they have any apologies to make they should crave the people's pardon for bringing reproach upon their good name and wasting their money.

THE populists made a great parade about their trust in the people, but when the legislature creates new offices they oppose electing them by the people, but insist they shall be appointed from the ranks of the populists. Their new platform is, "This is a government of Lewelling, by Lewelling, and for Lewelling."

SENATORS George, Colquitt and Maxey, all of whom served in the confederate army, are drawing pensions as Mexican war veterans. Not one of them was disabled while in Mexico, and neither expects to have his pension interfered with by the present administration.

THE populists in their platform resolved in favor of electing railroad commissioners by direct vote of the people, but their state senate voted down the Greenlee bill making that provision.