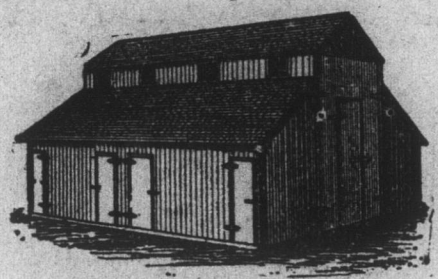


AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.—The Care of Tulips—Convenient Hoisting Apparatus—Caring for the Corn Crop—A Furrower and Marker, Etc.

Substantial House for Swine.
As many farmers have requested a description of my hog-house, I will answer the request through the American Agriculturist, writes A. H. Sheldon. The house is built for eight brood sows in the spring, or fifty pigs

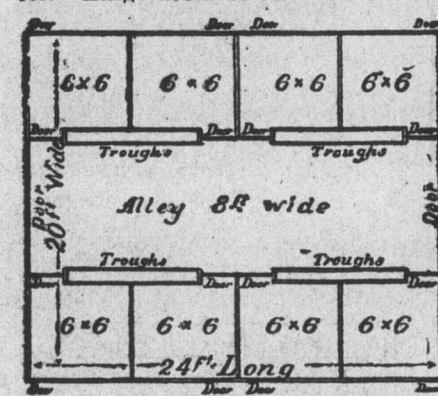


PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF PIGGERY.

In the fall, and furnishes plenty of room for this number. The size is twenty feet wide by twenty-four feet long. The pens are each six feet square, making the alley through the center eight feet wide, giving plenty of room to drive a load of corn under cover of the roof, to unload in the fall. Four of these pens are on each side, and one small trough, eight feet long, answers for two pens. Over each trough is placed a swinging door three by eight feet so that any litter which may be rooted into the upper roof is easily cleaned out, and the pigs can also be shut back until the swill is poured into the troughs, a great advantage as any feeder knows.

There are little doors from each pen into the alley, also into the yards on the sides of the house. These yards should have a board floor, unless the ground is very sandy and well drained. A small pen near a hog-house becomes a mortar bed, and every rain, and the object of the small yards outside is to give early pigs sunshine and more chance for exercise than a six by six pen affords. Over each pen under the upper roof is a small window to admit air and light. This slides on the scantling which supports the lower roof.

The outside posts are only four feet high, and the center posts eight feet. The roof is boarded and shingled. The house is inclosed with No. 4 boards, then paper and drop-siding are put on to keep out frost in winter. Large doors at each end can be



GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY.

opened when occasion requires, but for every day use a small door, thirty by seventy-eight inches, is placed at either end. A well and pump should be placed where most convenient so that no delay will occur when feeding time comes. There is but little trouble to provide places for grain and meal, but a bountiful supply of water is quite as important and often neglected. The cost of the house with lumber at twenty dollars per thousand, and shingles at about one hundred dollars. Several loads of sand or gravel may be profitably dumped into the playground each year.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Regard must be had to the proper growing and handling of sweet potatoes in order to insure success in their keeping. They should be grown on soil suited to them, and early enough to fully mature in season, and when harvested handled without bruising. They should be planted early enough to mature before frost for tubers of frost bitten vines are doubtful keepers. Dig them when the ground is dry, if possible, that they may be dry and clean. Then lay them in a dark, cool room, or at once store them away in a frost-proof cellar or storehouse. The best manner to store them here is to put them in broad, shallow boxes (shelves will do). These may be placed one above another with a small space between them to give better ventilation. A light covering of dry sand or earth, will do something to their preservation, as it will serve to keep the potatoes at a more uniform temperature, and absorb the moisture arising from them. The place of storage should be dry and have a uniform temperature, and that at about 35 or 40 degrees. Potatoes which have fully matured are thus stored in shallow layers, and kept fairly above frost and moisture will seldom fail to keep well.

Feeding Corn for the Best Profit.

I am convinced that it pays, especially when steamed, to grind corn and cob for cattle, writes an experienced live stock and dairy man. I am not quite clear whether corn or oats is best for sheep; I know corn is good. For store sheep, two fair feeds of it daily with plenty of good straw are sufficient; for fatters, hay with three feeds of the mixed meals, and dry bran with plenty of water. For cows—not using ensilage—I prefer cut and steamed cornstalks with corn meal and bran, half of each by weight, liberally sprinkled on. In the absence of the steamer, I put on the cut stalks, slightly moistened, a regular ration of corn meal; some prefer it put on dry. For fattening steers I prefer the steamed fodder plentifully basted with corn and oat meal. The meal will do well enough with hay and no doubt with ensilage. Corn thus fed, with close care, I have found to work wonders. Cows—except fillies—will keep well on coarse fodder with a little corn twice a day.

Securing the Corn Crop.

Corn should be cut for fodder as soon as the kernels begin to glaze on most of the larger ears. At this time if no frosts have occurred the leaves are mostly green, and if put in stocks

of from thirty-six to forty hills each and well tied at the top, the fodder will cure in good condition. The juices in the stalks will be sufficient to ripen the unmaturing ears, so that asking may commence in earnest in about fifteen days. In dry sunny weather it will pay to leave the corn-fodder spread on the ground for a day or so to dry out and harden, more especially if to put away in large bulk. It will also be found a good plan to sort the corn when husking, removing all silk and husks from the best, while the small ears, and that intended for immediate feeding, may be hauled without this precaution. If the best corn is cribbed without removing the litter it will make a fine nesting place for rats and mice. When husking corn-fodder many persons jerk the husks so spitefully as to remove them entirely, and being loose and short they are not bound in the bundle but left in the field to become weather beaten, dirty and useless as fodder; hence, caution should be exercised on this point. The best ears should be selected for seed. As the stalks contain a vast amount of moisture they should not be placed in large stacks or in close barns until late in the season as they will be quite certain to heat and mildew, unless a layer of dry hay, or straw, be placed between each layer of bundles.

Planting and Care of Tulips.

The bulbs of tulips are solid, fleshy, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and rather irregular in shape, as indicated in the accompanying sketch. They should be set about three inches deep and six inches apart, in rich, well-pulverized and well-drained soil. The best time to prepare the bed is in September or October. At this season the bulbs are entirely dormant and may be obtained from any florist. After planting, a few mixed flower seeds of hardy annuals may be sown over the bed. These will come into bloom after the tulip flowers fade, and will prove interesting and attractive. Those who are fond of bedding plants can plant the bed with Geraniums or Petunias after the bulbous flowers fade, if such a display is preferred. They are of such a character that they will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and bloom satisfactorily if they have but half a chance.—Farm and Fireside.

A Remarkable Apple Tree.

According to a report of the Committee on Fruits at the State Fair meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, Mr. Pierce of Miami County, presented an apple grown upon the sole surviving tree of one of the earliest orchards planted in that county, the tree being now about two feet in diameter, and still vigorous and very productive. It is supposed to be upward of eighty years. The specimens were large, of very bright crimson color with numerous small white spots; very smooth and attractive in appearance. It was stated that the first specimens began to ripen in July, at which time there would be many apples not larger than hickory nuts on the tree, which would ripen in succession until picking time, in the fall, when there would be quite a proportion which would keep till January. Some of the specimens shown were fully ripe, while others were quite green. The quality was so poor that the majority of the committee would not recommend it for propagation, but its size and beauty were such that it would doubtless meet a ready sale.

One Man Can Do It.

The cut explains a practical method for one man to hoist grain such as corn, etc., into the corn-house in a bushel basket, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Two ropes are necessary; one on the bottom of the basket, as well as the hoisting rope.

Hoisting Apparatus.

The bottom rope will invert the basket every time, inside of the granary, and between the two ropes the basket returns out of the window automatically. This enables one man to stand on the ground and put a large number of baskets of grain out of sight in a very few minutes.

About Setting Hens.

There will surely be trouble with a setting hen if other fowls are permitted to lay in her nest. There will be objections for which she is not to be blamed. And in the struggle it is certain that some eggs will be broken when it is probable that one of the hens will eat the broken eggs. The setting hen will be apt to leave the nest when it is occupied by the intruder, and she may not return, when the eggs may cool and the chicks either die in the shell or soon after they emerge, from weakness. The only satisfactory way is to have a separate place for the brooding hens and to keep each one in a separate pen, from which she cannot get out, and to feed and water her in the pen should be three or two feet, giving the hen room to stretch her legs when she comes out to feed. The next box should be low and be well soaked with kerosene when it is prepared for use. This will insure freedom from lice to the hen and save a world of trouble and disappointment and consequent vexation.

Choice of Breeds.

The man who goes out hunting for the best breeds of live stock without any references whatsoever to his environments is hardly up to snuff. The best breed is largely such simply because it is best suited to some particular purpose, and whether or not that purpose is well filled depends upon local surroundings. Let the

stockman study well his conditions as to grasses, grain, soil, climate, markets, etc., and he is not apt to make a mistake in the choice of breeds.—Nebraska Farmer.

Treatment of the Garden.

If possible all the weeds, grass and other stuff should be burned off the garden, and it should also be plowed late in the fall if possible. If this is done there is very little danger from cut worms and similar pests the following year, and a great many things can be sown in the spring that will have to wait until very late in the spring ground has been plowed in the spring. Above all things the garden spot must be rich. The best manure and a great deal of it will be needed if there is to be a good garden, and pay for the work and care needed. A half acre of a good garden is worth ten acres of corn, and requires about the same amount of work.

Sheep Shearings.

A LAMB need not be despised because it is small.

SHEEP may be made the gleaners of the farm; the savers of waste. GIVE sheep plenty of water and salt and they will soon clean a field.

TO RAISE early lambs for market the ewes must be of good healthy stock.

If raising early lambs is to be undertaken select out the breeding ewes in good season.

SOME breeders claim that early lambs grow faster, are healthier, and make larger sheep than late ones.

ONE advantage with sheep is that if properly managed they eat their food cleaner than horses or cattle.

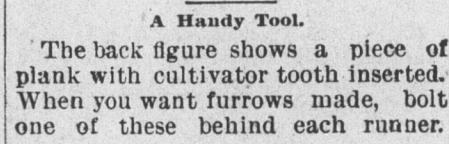
GENERALLY with wool shipped to market it requires a larger time to get returns than with almost any other farm product.

Water-Troughs.

The best water-troughs for poultry are of wood, the usual shape, and made to hold a bucketful of water. The trough should be placed under a tree, or in some shady place. The objection to fountains is the tedious work of filling them. Troughs, being easily filled, but may easily be washed with soap-suds and an old broom. It costs but a small sum to make a trough, hence a new one should be made every year. The trough should be filled every morning, but should be rinsed well before filling.

A Handy Tool.

The back figure shows a piece of plank with a sharp tooth inserted. When you want furrows made, bolt one of these behind each runner.



FURROW AND MARKER.

Run a board across the rear ends of each runner and bolt it to each attachment to keep them down and in a line. When using it, lay a board from the main plank to the rear board and stand on it. The further back you stand the deeper the marker goes. I have used this for a number of years and pronounced a regular short cut marker and furrower.—M. Murphy, in Practical Farmer.

Turnips for Poultry.

A mess of turnips makes an excellent meal for poultry in the winter season, and especially for ducks and geese. They may also be used during the fall. Add a small quantity of bran and ground oats to the turnips and give the hens all they will eat, as such food is bulky, and not so liable to fatten them quickly as is the case when grain is fed exclusively.

Hints to Housekeepers.

TO PREVENT oil from oozing over the top of the burner, turn the wick down after the light is out.

At night, after a day's traveling, rub the face thoroughly with vaseline or cold cream. The grease will prove a more effective cleanser than soap and water.

The thumb nail was first called the "thumb bell," because it was used on the thumb instead of the finger, as at present. The word soon evolved into thumb nail. The word thumb nail is comparatively modern.

An ingenious female has hit upon the idea of a "dress-album," in which tiny cuttings of every gown belonging to its owner are to be chronologically arranged under the dates on which they were purchased.

STRAWBERRIES are so called from the fact that they were anciently brought to market strung upon straws. Raspberries are also called from the peculiar rasping roughness of their leaves. Rasp-berry originally.

THERE is nothing more useful about the kitchen than sal soda. It will dissolve in a little water, remove grease from anything, and there is nothing like it for cleaning hair brushes, which, by the way, should be cleaned more frequently than they are.

It is comparatively easy to exterminate black ants. The little red ants are, however, very hard to get rid of. A little powdered hellebore sprinkled around at night will as a rule quickly exterminate them. Care must be taken in using the hellebore, and in brushing it away in the morning, as it is poisonous. Powdered sulfur will frequently answer the purpose.

Who Should Bow First.

New York society, so it is written, has decided that when a gentleman and lady meet on the street, the one who first sees the other should bow. The old rule, that the gentleman should wait for the recognition of the lady, is declared obsolete. The lady still retains the privilege of not noticing the gentleman if she feels so inclined, that is, after he has taken off his hat, she may out him if she wants to. Well, perhaps it is the best plan. Under the old usage the gentleman could never be satisfied when a lady passed him without recognizing whether she intended a curtsey or merely did not see him. By the improved method he will be left in no sort of doubt.—The Housekeeper.

ALL FOR CLEVELAND.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUBS HEAR HIM.

The Ex-President Tells a Vast Throng in the Academy of Music the Principles Which Underlie His Campaign—Other Proceedings.

Grover Spoke Nobly.

It was a mammoth Cleveland meeting, the quadrennial convention of Democratic clubs that met in the Academy of Music, in New York. The great gathering cheered the mention of the ex-President's name in a manner which showed that the ebullition of enthusiasm came from the heart. A street parade of colossal proportions preceded the convention, and the throngs surged toward the great objective point—the Academy of Music. The delegates were in possession of 4,000 badges, and the wearers represented every State in the Union. This insignia of Democracy was not worn by people who wear a badge for the badge's sake, but by men who possessed votes all wool and a yard wide, and knew exactly what they were going to do with them.

In the Academy stage and galleries gloved with the national colors, from which seemed to radiate a gentle benison to the enthusiastic thousands that crowded the building as no player folk have ever been able to induce them to do. From each side of the stage entrance portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson looked down on the multitude, while the Ninth Regiment Band added its mite to the enthusiasm which seemed to bubble from audience and speakers.

HOW LONG CAN THEY HOLD THE FORT?



—Chicago Times.

President Chauncey Black called the attention of the clubs to the fact that the ex-President Cleveland had been elected to the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

Mr. President and gentlemen, it affords me especial pleasure to extend to you on this occasion a hearty welcome. As a citizen of this great municipality I am glad to assure you that our hospitality is always open and generous. In behalf of a community distinguished for its Americanism and devotion to its principles, I am glad to assure you that our political thoughtfulness and sincerity are an unyielding and consistent belief in Democratic principles. I trust I need not hesitate to pledge to the representatives of organized Democracy the good-will and fraternal sympathy of the Democratic party.

Your meeting is the council of war which precedes a decisive battle, and your deliberations should be the preparations for stern conflict. All your weapons and all your equipments are soon to be tested. You have organized and labored and you have watched and planned to insure your readiness for the final engagement. This is the hour of your effort, and the hour of your triumph. You are to be tested, and you are to be tested in the most trying of circumstances. You are to be tested in the most trying of circumstances. You are to be tested in the most trying of circumstances.

These professions embody the purest patriotism and the loftiest aspirations of American citizenship. They are the principles which should guide you in the most trying of circumstances. They are the principles which should guide you in the most trying of circumstances. They are the principles which should guide you in the most trying of circumstances.

Those who subscribe to the creed of this association and make any claim to sincerity must have at heart the welfare of the people at a time when the necessities of the Government economically administered have but little relation to the welfare of the people and when extravagance in the public service has become a habit.

To those who hope for better things this convention of Democratic clubs is a bright promise of a better future. It is a promise of a better future. It is a promise of a better future. It is a promise of a better future.

In this view your assembling together is most important in so far as it promotes the harmony and unity by conference and a consoling of the people. It is a consoling of the people. It is a consoling of the people. It is a consoling of the people.

The general business of the convention was then entered upon. Chauncey Black and Lawrence Gardner were re-elected President and Secretary for the ensuing year, and Governor Roswell P. Flower was appointed Treasurer.

Sentiment of the Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted warn the American people of the danger which threatens their common liberties in the manifest purpose of the managers of the monopoly party to debauch the suffrage and to purchase another lease of the Presidency and another majority in Congress, and ultimately, to take permanent possession of the federal government, through the provisions of an unconstitutional and partisan force bill, designed by corrupt and unscrupulous conspirators and imposed upon the people by a Republican convention of officeholders and monopolists. They also denounce as un-American and unconstitutional the pillage of the people for the benefit of a few individuals. They also denounce the squandering of the people's money in prodigal expenditures, in subsidies and in jobs, and demand a return to lower

and more equal taxation, more frugal expenditures and purer government, which can be accomplished only by the election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

Weaver's Tale of Woe.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, says, in reply to the published address of Gen. Weaver and various special telegrams which have been sent out from Georgia by Mrs. Lease, that they do great injustice, not only to the Democrats but to the people of the State.

He says: "According to his own admission, Gen. Weaver received a respectful hearing at Waycross and Columbus. At Albany his speech was listened to by several hundred people, and no effort whatever was made to prevent him from speaking. A prominent negro of that place, at the conclusion of Weaver's speech, took the stand to refute what he had said, and bitterly attacked Weaver and the third party. Weaver was so indignant that a negro should attempt to answer him that he immediately left the platform. The only possible foundation for the greatly exaggerated egg story spread broadcast by Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease is that a small boy in the open-air audience at Macon threw an egg, and he was promptly arrested and punished for it."

McKinley's Unfortunate Foot.

Major McKinley answers to the description of the man who "never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it." In his Philadelphia speech the Governor said: "If Congress should happen to be Democratic, then I want Benjamin Harrison President. He believes in sound

money, and will veto any Democratic bill to corrupt and debase the currency of the United States."

This is the same Major McKinley who was a year or two ago denouncing Grover Cleveland for his opposition to the free coinage of silver and intimating to the silver men how much better the Republican party had treated them.

The President Harrison, when he desires to be re-elected in order that he may veto any Democratic bill for debasing the currency is the same who signed the Sherman bill for increasing the output of paper representatives of debased silver dollars.

Major McKinley followed the utterance already quoted with this brilliant generalization: "Free trade and debased money go hand in hand."

Of course, then England, which figures in all the Major's speeches as the frightful example of a free-trade nation, is also the victim of debased money.

But it happens, unfortunately for the verity of this dictum, that England is of all nations the most inflexible in hostility to any currency scheme which endangers the highest value of its money.

The Major's speeches would be more influential if his contempt of facts were not so obvious. But an advocate of high protection has to ignore facts.

Michigan Democrats Nominate.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Chief Justice Morse, an elector-at-large for the western district of Michigan and a member of the State Board of Education, convened in Lansing. Chairman Campaign, of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order and made a brief speech, protesting against the election of the Democratic State and Legislative tickets and seven Democratic electors from the State. Upon assuming the chairmanship Governor Winans also spoke feelingly of the debt of gratitude owed the party which had chosen him, and expressed a fear that he would never be able to repay the interest.

Judge William Newton, of Flint, was nominated by C. R. Whitman, of Ann Arbor, and supported by Mark W. Stevens, of Flint, and others. J. H. Kinnane, of Kalamazoo, named William G. Howard of that city for the office. A call of the counties resulted in Newton's nomination on the first ballot. The nomination was then made unanimous.

John Power, of Escanaba, was nominated by acclamation for elector-at-large for the Western District, and David E. Hoskins, of Jackson, was in like manner nominated for member of the State Board of Education.

They Are Thinking.

Our Republican friends are worrying because there is a significant lack of interest in the campaign. It puzzles them and creates unpleasant forebodings. They miss the brass bands, the long processions of horse and foot, the ringing cheers, the shouts of defiance, the showy uniforms, the waving lines of light, the flags, the banners and the transparencies with their gems of political wit or wisdom. Why is this? Is a conundrum to them.

The question is not a difficult one. The people are not hurrying this campaign. They are thinking. The day of election is not far off, yet there is a marked absence in that turbulence and excitement that have grown traditional and the quietest within the memory of man. Business has not been disturbed and confidence is unimpaired. Mr. Harrison professes to see nothing in this to alarm, but his shrewd friends, who have nothing to look after but the course of political events, realize what a situation is not educated in political matters under the band wagon method of campaigning. They cannot shout and acquire knowl-

edge at the same time. Noise is not conducive to successful mental investigation. Otherwise school children would be favored with constant orchestral music and philosophers could evolve their ripest theories in a boiler yard. The less the people shout the more they think, and the more they think the more emphatic will be the vote by which they declare against the existing order of things. They declared their opinion upon national questions two years ago and the feeling then manifested against the multiplied evils of McKinleyism has been greatly intensified through lessons of bitter experience and a broader knowledge of the great economic problem.

Gresham for Cleveland.

JUDGE GRESHAM is one of the few men wearing the Republican label during recent years who have succeeded in retaining the respect and confidence of all the people. The fact that he can no longer consent to remain identified with the party of plutocracy will determine many who have been hesitating.—St. Louis Republic.

JUDGE GRESHAM has authorized the announcement that he will vote for Cleveland, and it is probable that before the campaign is over he will make some speeches in his behalf. If Harrison had any chances of carrying Indiana this would end their hopes, which would be a great help to the Democrats of Illinois.—Quincy Herald.

JUDGE GRESHAM comes to the Democratic party because he believes in tariff reform, a cause once supported by the Republican party, until it passed under the control of men who demand a government that can be used to advance

BOMBHELL FOR THE G. O. P.

Ex-Archbishop General Wayne MacVeagh Comes Out Boldly for Grover Cleveland.

Ex-Archbishop General Wayne MacVeagh, who held office under Garfield, has written a letter to John W. Carter, secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club, in which he announces that he will vote for Grover Cleveland. The letter says in part:

"As both parties have presented unexceptionable candidates there is no reason why the differences which exist upon questions of public policy should be discussed otherwise than in good humor and with entire respect for each other's opinions."

"In the present campaign what may fairly be called the false alarm of the canvass will prove of little value because of the general confidence in the safe and conservative character of both candidates."

The writer finds himself in full accord with the Democratic party and finds it more easy to act with them, because the Republican party, securing its return to power four years ago by promising to preserve matters as they were, once embarked upon what he regards as a reckless and revolutionary policy, even overturning all the safeguards of legislation in the House of Representatives in their haste to pass the force bill and the McKinley bill, both, in his mind, unnecessary and unwise measures.

Truth About the Tariff.

Passing over the force bill with a reference to the earnest and widespread opposition thereto, and to the advocacy two years ago of the measure by President Harrison, General MacVeagh takes up the tariff, which he makes the economic evil, however great, of the McKinley bill and the unreasonable system of protection it represents are of far less importance, to my mind, than the moral evils which follow in their wake. In deciding for or against the masses of the people may properly be taxed, it must not be forgotten that the taxes have a wonderful capacity for filtering through intervening obstacles till they reach the bowed back of toll and resting there, and therefore, the giving of bounties, under any form of taxation, is mainly the giving away of the wages of labor. The sad truth that the curse of the poor is their poverty, is illustrated in no more clearly than in the undue share they suffer of the burdens of taxation.

"But even such inequality and injustice are the least of its evils, for while such a system endures political corruption is absolute, and the increase of a system not only invites but it requires the corrupt use of money both at the polls and in Congress."

In Regard to Silver.

"The Republican party ought to be an honest-money party, and it would be if it could, but while it is an increasing and a debased currency is making it could not refuse increased bounties to the silver producers, as the votes they control were probably necessary to the passage of the McKinley bill. The poison of a debased currency is making itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and it is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver."

"If Congress was to levy taxes upon the people to confer bounties upon certain classes of manufacturers, it was very natural that the pension agents should also join hands to increase their fees by an indiscriminate grant of pensions. The result is that nearly a generation after the close of the war there is a steady increase of the vast sums passing through the pension agents' hands, until the total amount stands at over \$100,000,000, or itself a very serious burden upon the treasury. Surely there is neither reason nor justice in legislation which destroys all distinction between the discharge of duty and the shaming of itself daily more and more felt in every channel of business and finance, and it is inevitably driving gold out of the country and leading us to all the evils of a fluctuating and therefore dishonest currency based upon silver."

There is still another great and increasing evil, in his opinion, to the maintenance of the tariff since the war and the constant meddling with it to make it higher, and that is the bringing to our shores of the vast swarms of undesirable immigrants. Just as the duties upon imported merchandise have increased, so has the grade of imported labor been lowered.

As the Republican party is now definitely committed to the policy of taxing the people for the purpose of giving bounties to such persons or interests as can secure the necessary votes in Congress, so the Democratic party is now as definitely committed to the policy of restricting taxation to the needs of the Government for public purposes alone.

Gen. MacVeagh is convinced that the good cause in which he is interested cannot hope for success until the avowed policy of the Republican party on this subject is overthrown. Until then the rights of each State to control elections within its borders will be insecure; there is no prospect of our enjoying the single and staple standard of value which other civilized and commercial nations possess; there is no hope of placing either our pension system or the regulation of immigration upon just and proper basis; the purification of our politics will continue the "ridiculous dream" which high Republican authority has declared it must always remain, and any extended reform of the civil service must prove a delusion and a snare.

Even ballot reform must share the same fate of betrayal in the house of its pretended friends. All these good causes are in the very nature of things, the relentless foes of a system of government by bounties to favored interests, and such a system is their relentless foe.

How Famous Rulers Died.

KING DAVID died of old age.

LOUIS XVI. died on the scaffold.

RICHARD III. was killed in battle.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was assassinated.

JAMES A. GARFIELD was assassinated.

CHARLES I. of England was beheaded.

LOUIS V. was poisoned by his queen.

MUSTAPHA II. was strangled in prison.

MILLARD FILLMORE died of paralysis at 74.

ANDREW JOHNSON died of paralysis at 67.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR died of apoplexy at 56.

ATTILA the Hun died in a drunken spree.

LOUIS I. died of fever during a campaign.

DARIUS ODOMANUS was killed in battle.

JAMES II. died in exile of gluttonous habits.

ACHMET III. was strangled by his guards.

NEVA was supposed to have been poisoned.

HENRY VI. of England was murdered in prison.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany died of old age.

GEN. GRANT died of cancer of the throat at 63.

JOHN W. CARTER died from a complication of disorders.