

FIVE MINUTE CHATS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS

By JAMES MORGAN

ONLY DISPUTED ELECTION

1822—Oct. 2, birth of Rutherford B. Hayes at Delaware, O. 1852—Married Lucy Ware Webb. 1861—Major in Ohio Volunteers. 1864—Brigadier General. 1865—Member of Congress. 1867—Governor of Ohio. 1876—June 15, nominated for President by Republican National Convention at Cincinnati. 1877—Jan. 30, electoral commission appointed March 2. Hayes declared elected March 4. Inaugurated 19th President, aged 54.

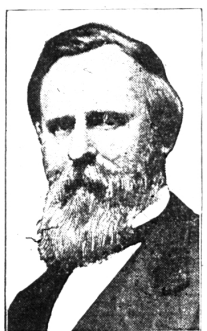
A NEW EPOCH

1877—April, President Hayes withdrew Federal troops from Southern State capitals. Banned alcoholic liquors from the White House. June 4 and 5, ordered out Federal troops in the great railway strike. 1878—Voted Silver bill, which was raised over his veto. 1879—Specie payments resumed. 1893—Jan. 17, death of Hayes at Fremont, O., aged 70.

The field was which swept down the Republicans in the congressional elections of 1874 was running so strongly in the opinion of 1876 that Rutherford B. Hayes himself never was confident of his success. Nor was the country expected to read the headlines the morning after the election that Tilden, the Democratic candidate, had won the race.

The Republican national headquarters in New York city shot an early election night and the Republican campaign managers went to bed resigned to defeat.

Tilden was elected on the face of the returns, with 23 electoral votes to 104 for Hayes, and had also a



Rutherford B. Hayes.

plurality of 270,000 in the popular vote. His election indeed rested on the same basis as Cleveland's in 1884 and Wilson's in 1912. But in 1876 the Republicans had not yet acquired the suppression of the negro vote in the South. And if the negroes had not been "persuaded" by various means from going to the polls, Tilden could not have been elected.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats claimed to have carried Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. From these states two sets of returns were sent to Washington. Who should decide between them? The Constitution provides a method for the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house, open the certificates, "and the votes shall then be counted."

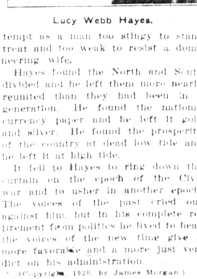
But when there are two sets of votes, who shall say which shall be counted? "The president of the senate," answered the Republicans, because the president of the senate was a Republican. "The two houses," said the Democrats, because one of the houses was Democratic.

Compromise was necessary to save the government from chaos and the country from at once civil war. The bitter struggle was left to 15 men, one third of whom were senators and another third were representatives, equally divided between the parties. To guarantee a calm, judicial election, the remaining third were justices of the Supreme court.

Nevertheless, the commission proceeded to decide every essential question in favor of Hayes by a strict party vote of 8 to 7. Alas, the partisan zeal that forbids him burned just as fiercely beneath the gowns of the justices as under the frock coats of the legislators.

The judgment of the commission was without force in law until adopted by the two opposing houses, and some disappointed Democrats in the house balked at ratifying the decision against Tilden. But representatives of Hayes implored to certain senators to concur in a secret conference at Warren's hotel that if they would let the Republicans have the presidency, the Republican president would let them have their own state governments. The bargain having been struck, it was kept. After a turbulent night session of the house the result of the election was declared at four o'clock in the morning of March 2, 1877. Just 50 hours before the inauguration.

For three months Hayes himself had been alternating from day to day between expectation of success and defeat. When he started for Washington on March 4 he was still so uncertain that he frankly told the people of Columbus in his parting speech that he might be back with his resignation in the government's hand again in less than a week.



Lucy Webb Hayes.

tempt as a man too staid to stand trait and too weak to lead a demagogic wife. Hayes found the North and South divided and he left them more nearly reunited than they had been in a generation. He found the national government in a state of chaos and he left it at high tide. It fell to Hayes to ring down the curtain on the epoch of the Civil war and to usher in another epoch. The voices of the past cried out against him, but in his complete retirement from politics he tried to hear the voices of the new time give a more favorable and a more just verdict on his administration.

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BETTER CARE OF FARM ANIMALS MEANS GOOD CARE OF DWELLINGS



The Only Profitable Animal Is the One That is Cared for Well.

As a rule, better stock means better homes and better homes better stock. There are exceptions, of course, but when you think of the one it is very likely that you think of the other also. Even if you are making an effort to grow high-grade stock or purebred stock, you are apt, after taking more pride in your home and your buildings, to take better care of the ordinary stock on your farm. An expert can get better results with less feed from an old and well-cared-for animal than a slightly person will get from a high-grade outfit. The most money is not always made with the highest grade or purebred animal. There are many men who make really good returns by handling good grade animals in an intelligent, practical way.

The thoughtful farmer knows that the only profitable animal is the well-cared-for animal. Many a man who is not at least very kind has learned the lesson as far as cattle are concerned that the exercise of consideration and gentleness means the saving of dollars. Very few men are mean enough to be mean when they know it hurts their pocketbook. And some who goes the notion that it pays to give the best possible attention to the animals he has, even if poor, will not be much surprised to find that bettered stock will yield him still better returns.

Gradual conditions have been practiced for many years by the most successful live-stock farmers everywhere. Improving live stock, grading up, eliminating the rough, etc., are usually conducted in the practice of these successful men who for years have been keeping the best and "breeding the best to the best." It is well known that a good cow, fed on good feed to a good purpose, will usually produce a good calf. It is also well known that a better bull bred to a better cow will produce a better calf and this applies to other kinds of live stock.

It was to emphasize this important practice that the United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the different state agricultural colleges, inaugurated the "Better Stock-Better Stock" crusade to raise the national quality and intelligence of our animals. Not only the scrub stock is to be eliminated, but the undesirable signs as well, even though he is a purebred.

In the more progressive communities organization-country breeders' associations, extension workers of universities and county agents have worked wonders and produced splendid results.

SELLING LIVE STOCK IN RURAL DISTRICTS AGENTS SUCCESSFUL WITH CURB MARKETS

Simplest Plan Is Where Buyer Visits Producer. Practical Demonstration of Value at Sharon, Pa.

Farmer's Not Disadvantaged Because of Lack of Access to Market Conditions of Quality and Quantity of Animals.

The simplest method of disposing of live stock prepared for market is in which the buyer visits the producer. The farmer examines the stock and gives the producer an opportunity to make a sale. In the more densely populated farming sections local buyers and stock buyers travel through the country looking for stock. These buyers, as a rule, purchase stock at prices which are below current market quotations. In order to allow for shrinkage and expense connected with delivery, they must endeavor to drive hard bargains with producers who are at a disadvantage in any respect, as for instance, in knowledge of market conditions or in the quantity of quantity of the stock they may have to sell. Underfed or low-grade stock is almost sure to find a purchaser who will raise objections to its quality and fitness for market or slaughter, say live stock experts of the United States department of agriculture, and will demand a margin of accommodation in the handling and delivery of the stock.

The buyer may or may not require delivery to the local slaughter house or stock yards, much depending on the quality of the stock for the class of stock sold. Some feeders sell rather regularly to the same buyer, a plan which has certain advantages. The buyer has the opportunity to examine certain of the animals which he can use to advantage, he will be likely to purchase more liberally in regard to the disposition of the stock after sale and the stockman finds it more convenient, as well as agreeable, to sell in this manner. In cases where the stockman has no customer, whose methods he understands, and on whom he can rely whenever he is ready to sell.

Increased Potato Yield. Harry G. Jones, of Michigan, has secured a fine yield of potatoes in Maine produced 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Hard work plus experience plus little or no fertilizer in Michigan. Massachusetts and Wisconsin produced 100 bushels to the acre.

The Dairy Barn. The dairy barn is more than ever one of the principal factors in dairy farm operation. In many instances dairies have failed or succeeded largely because of the condition of the barn.

"LAND OF PLENTY"

Western Canada a Country of Marvellous Fertility.

Literally Hundreds of Miles of Wonderful Grain Fields Delight the Eye.—Yields Will Run Well Over a Billion Dollars.

A trip through the wheat fields of Western Canada may lead the impression that the country is so fertile that the soil is so rich that it is almost impossible to get a crop of anything but wheat. The grain fields are so vast and so fertile that the eye is almost dazzled by the sight of them. The wheat is so tall and so green that it is almost impossible to see the ground between the rows. The grain is so close together that it is almost impossible to see the ground between the rows. The grain is so close together that it is almost impossible to see the ground between the rows.

Following Good Practices. About the first thing that may be done toward getting better crops and better homes is to look up on conditions as they are and see the many ways in which they may be improved. The first step is to get the best of what they have. A man who lets his buildings and fences fall down, pays no attention to rotation of crops, lets his manure leak away from the stacks, forgets or neglects to feed and care for his stock regularly, and lets his wife go out to pump water and split wood, is apt to neglect his stock and his children and his own health. It is not a farmer who is smart enough to be anything else, on the other hand, one who maps out his course and sticks to it, even though he is not making some improvements in his way of doing things will surely find himself getting better animals and getting in his crop and increasing his profits to himself but to the community as well.

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