Halls of Congress.

Original Campaigning Methods of Senator Cockrell-How the Gentle Art of Getting Votes Is Pursued In Missouri-A Crescent Shaped Finger Is Sometimes a Good Thing-Surgery In the Civil War-Remarkable Memory of a Statesman.

[Copyright, 1991, by Champ Clark.] Longfellow says:

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of tirse, which is beautiful, no doubt, but much

more poetical than practicable. However that may be, as these stories are read by many embryo statesmen, an occasional glimpse at the acts. by which the successful ones have climbed high may aid those who are contemplating the ascent of the diffi-

cult ladder of fame. usually accompanied by Boswells to ly are. At St. Helena Napoleon regory, and surely nobody could have blamed him for such a caper if he ever

read any of the biographies of himself. General Francis Marion Cockrell is one of the most successful of all our hundreds of thousands of letters which public men. Anecdotes about him are have done so much to prolong his tenscarce as hens' teeth. In my judgment ure in the senate. A crescent shaped his success is due nearly entirely to finger is a good thing to have in the one thing-that is, he has religiously family-sometimes. obeyed the Scriptural injunction, Cockrell's Memory. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might."

He was a careful and painstaking country lawyer. He was a careful, valorous fighting volunteer soldier. He is a patient and indefatigable worker in the senate. Senator Chandler, an intense Republican, not long since advised the Democrats to nominate Cockrell for president on any old platform, a tribute from a political opponent well worth treasuring up.

Cockrell's Campaigns.

One reason of Cockrell's wondrous hold on the affections of Missourians is his method of campaigning. There are now only about half a dozen counties in Missouri without railroads, but when he first came to the senate nearly half the counties in the state were destitute of those necessary adjuncts of modern civilization.

Naturally, the average campaign orator prefers speaking in the cities and large towns, where railroads render traveling easy and good hotels abound. Not so with General Cockrell. He remembered that most of the cities and big towns in Missouri were Republican and most of the outlying, sparsely settled counties Democratic. Every county has at least one member of the legislature, and Cockrell prefers votes in the legislature to glory and fireworks in the cities. So he, and frequently he alone, would stump those counties off the railroads. He traveled in buggles when he could and in spring wagons or even jolt wagons when he had to. It reminded him of army life, don't you know. The consequence was the other aspirants for a senatorial toga got their names and speeches and pictures in the metropolitan papers and Cockreil got the votes in the legislature.

An Arithmetical Speaker.

Cockrell is "an arithmetical orator," If I may be permitted to coin a phrase, and I don't see why I can't. Other speakers may soar at will in the blue empyrean and feed the audience on gimeracks of eloquence, but he sticks close to figures. He revels in the multiplication table. Others may pour verbal vitriol on Republicans, but Cockrell, though a stanch partisan, confounds them by pages of figures. For example, he will say: "Fellow citizens, in such and such a year the total expenses of the government were three hundred million, five hundred and forty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirteen cents. Two years later they amounted to five hundred and sixteen million, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-seven cents, showing an increase of two bundred and fifteen milflons, six hundred and twenty-two thousand, one hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents." And so on for two or three hours, giving column after column of figures without a note or scrap of paper before bim. Nobody ever caught him tripping on the exact amount, and nobody ever heard him leave off the odd cents. As nobody can dispute his figures and as the most ingenious campaign orator or most sensitive political opponent cannot construe addition and subtraction into abuse, Cockrell's arithmetical oratory offends nobody and instructs many. Vest is the best man in Missouri to send into strong Democratic countles to arouse enthusiasm among the faithful, but he makes Republicans so mad that they nearly have the apoplexy. Cockrell is the boss hand to speak in Republican counties, where

nis feats of arithmetical oratory charm all who hear him and operate as soothing sirup on the disgruntled. Each strong in his own way, they supplement each other to an extraordinary degree, and together, side by side, have Gathered In and About the grown gray in the senate and held their seats a long, long time.

Senator "pokreil Directs a Surgeon. One day I went over to the senste

cloakroom and found Senator Cockrell quietly lunching off a big red apple. I asked him how many times he was

wounded during the civil war. "That's hard to tell," he replied, "because no definition of the word wound is universally accepted. At Corinth my whiskers were cut off by a bullet and my throat grazed, but no blood was drawn. Also a spent shell raked my thigh just above the knee, and, while it did not break the skin, a large black spot came there and was very sore for a time. At Franklin I received two bullet wounds in my right arm, and the small bone of my left leg was broken by a minie ball. The first time I lost any blood was at Kenesaw Mountain. I was holding a dispatch in both hands, reading it, when a shell exploded near A piece of it hit me in both hands, accidents, achievements and qualities barking two or three fingers on the left and knocking off two or three nails and breaking the next to the little finger on the right at the second joint." With that he held up his right hand and showed me the broken finger in If the top notchers in politics could the shape of a crescent. "When I went be induced to give the minutize of their to the field hospital to have my hands careers, the ambitious youngsters dressed, I asked Surgeon Dysart if the would be much benefited and greatly broken finger would be stiff. He resurprised, but this is precisely what plied that it undoubtedly would. I most of them will not do. Nor are they said, 'Doctor, if I live through the war, I will have a great deal of writing to set them before the world as they real to set that finger just in the shape it would naturally be in when I hold a fused to permit history to be read to pen in my right hand.' He laughed him on the ground that it was mostly heartily and made fun of my proposilies. As biography is only a branch of tion, but I persisted, and he set it in history, I guess the wonderful warrior the crescent shape you see it in. It would have placed it in the same cate- doesn't bother me in writing, but would have been a nuisance if he had set it straight." I couldn't help thinking will yield a crop representing perhaps how different his career might have been had Dr. Dysart set it straight, for then he might not have written those

His marvelous memory for names and faces has helped to keep him in his curule chair.

When he made his losing race for governor in 1874, being defeated by only one-sixth of one vote in the state convention-the closest shave on record-his present brilliant and eloquent colleague, George Graham Vest, was one of his competitors, and thereby hangs a tale.

When the war closed, so the story runs. Cockrell took home with him the roster of his brigade, with the postoffice address of every man carefully noted on that important and valuable document. When in their stumping tour they approached any particular town, Cockrell would use that roster to refresh his memory as to the names of all his soldiers who had their habitat there or thereabout. So when he met them, though ten years had intervened, he would slap them familiarly on the back and address them cordially as Bill or Joe or Tom, as the case might be, never missing the mark. Of course the men were delighted that the general remembered them and were vociferous supporters of their old commander. So there is method in memory as well as in madness.

Cockrell's memory performances disgusted Vest exceedingly. One day somebody asked him how he was getting on running for governor, and he replied: "Not any too well. It seems to me that Cockrell's brigade must have composed at least one-half the entire Confederate army and most of

Of course there are tricks in all trades, even in the exalted one of electioneering for the governorship of a great state or for a seat in the senate of the United States; but, after allowing much for exaggeration by both friends and enemies as to Cockrell's prodigious memory, there is enough residuum of truth to show that he is a remarkable man in that respect.

W. B. Steele, nicknamed "Buck," for many years county clerk of Lafayette county, Mo., told me that from 1864, when, a beardless boy, he was in the same hospital with General Cockrell, till 1880 they never met. In the meantime Steele had grown a full beard. Cockrell visited Lafayette county in his campaigning that year, saw Steele a half block away on the streets of Lexington and not only recognized him instantly, but addressed him by his so-briquet of "Buck." It goes without saying that "Buck" was till his dying day a thick and thin, "whole hog" friend to the general-yea, "Buck" and all his kith and kin. .

Strict Construction of a Statute. The late Hon. Marriott Broslus of

Pennsylvania once said: "When old Judge Ben Wade was a circuit judge in Ohio, there was a law on the statute books of that state pro hibiting the testimony of a negro to be heard in court. Wade was an intense abolitionist. One day in the trial of a rase a man black as Erobus was offered as a witness. The inwvers got into A wrangle about it. When they were through, Judge Wade delivered him self thus: 'The statute which provides that a negro shall not testify in court is a disgrace to the state, and I will construe it strictly. Counsel have pro-

duced so evidence to show that this

man is a negro; therefore, Mr. Clerk,

swear the witness." Perhaps," added

Mr. Brosius, with a chuckle, "Judge Wade was color blind." CHAMP CLARK.



CONCERNING SILAGE.

It Has an Important Field of Usefulness on the General Farm.

Corn, from the case with which it can be converted into sllage, is perhaps entitled to stand at the head of all forage plants for this purpose. The solid stems, flat leaf and proper ratio between its liquid and solid constituents seem to favor it for this work. The plant, however, is comparatively poor in protein.

Of the legumes clover is probably the most valuable plant both for hay and



A SILAGE FED COW

Its heavy yield, richness in protein and soil renovating qualities will command the attention of all progressive agriculturists. Clover, with the possible exception of alfalfa, can probably be grown and placed in the silo at a lower cost than any other for-

Vetch is another valuable legume. It will thrive in a greater variety of soils than clover and can be sown as a catch crop either in the spring or fall. It is very palatable to stock and about equal with clover in nutritive principles and adaptability for silage.

Alfalfa is also a good silage crop. will yield a crop representing perhaps a greater value per acre than any other forage crop grown. With the silo this crop can be made of inestimable value to the dairying and stock growing industry in semiarid sections.

Field peas make a good silage crop.

They are rich in protein, but stock do Cockrell's Memory.

But his endiess letter writing is not the only aid to his senatorial longevity.

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But his endiess letter writing is not them quite so well as clover and state of the plant. It is a perennial or blennial from western Asia and has given such them quite so well as clover and state of the plant. It is a perennial or blennial from western Asia and has given such them quite so well as clover and state of the plant. It is a perennial or blennial from western Asia and has given such them quite so well as clover and state of the plant. It is a perennial or blennial from western Asia and has given such the plant. grain. While the grain will materially aid in holding the vetch and pea up, thus facilitating the harvesting of the crop, too large a proportion of grain is undesirable when the crop is to be ensiloed. The hollow stems of the grain carry more or less air into the silo, which is thought to accelerate fermentation and consequent deterioration of the silage.

The best forage plants for silage are generally those with solid stems and which carry over 20 per cent of solid matter in their physical structure. Very succulent plants, such as cab-bage, rape and immature corn, clover, alfalfa or vetch, when carrying much less than 20 per cent of solid matter, are unsuited for sllage.

Recorded results of a large number of experiments with silage warrants the conclusion that plants are in the best condition for silage when they are fairly well matured. Corn is seemingly in the best condition for the silo when the kernels are nicely glazed, just after the roasting ear stage.

The problem of sweet and sour silage continually comes up, and much theorizing has been indulged in. That some silage is exceedingly sour is a well known fact, but the cause of this condition is not well known. Results obtained from experiments seem to indicate that there are at least two conditions which favor the development of organic acids in silage-i. e., imma turity of the plants and extreme compactness of the silage. A good example of the former is shown in immature corn silage.

Corn silage which though extremely acid was exceptionally well preserved, possessed an agreeable odor, and cows ate it with avidity. There were no appreciable harmful results from feeding this exceedingly sour silage. The period of feeding, however, was brief, only extending over two weeks.

The first cut represents a dry Shorthorn cow which from Jan. 1 to May 1



SHEEP FED ON SILAGE.

was fed daily, without grain, 40 pounds of clover silage and what mixed clover hay she would eat up clean. This cow not only retained her excellent condition on the above ration, but made a satisfactory gain in live weight.

To second cut represents Cotswold ewes which were taken off from rape and clover posture Dec. 1, 1900, and put on clover silage, mixed hay and a light critical of grain. This was fed until March 15, 1001, when they were photographed. The Illustrations are introduced simply to show that silage has an important field of usefulness on the general farm .- J. Withycombe, Oregon

A woman throw a reper out on the roadside, and the consequences were a buggy ruined, a young horse spoiled, a child crippled for life.

A man lit a match in a barn, and the consequences were the barn was burned, the stock roasted, the grain a total loss .- Farm Journal.

Apples are likely to be fine property

ANGORA GOATS.

Mohair Profitable Even at Low

It is true that there is but little demand for mohair just now. My mohair was sold at 26 cents per pound, much lower than ever before, but the Angora goat industry is still a good business, even if we should not get over 20 cents per pound for mohair and 6 cents per pound for Angora mutton, and where we want weeds and brush killed the Angora goat is a great help. A few years ago the Colorado river

washed away a great deal of my field fence and covered the bottom land with cockleburs all along the river. It looked like a forest of cockleburs. To save the crop I had to build a new fence, joining the river on the upper side of the field, so the goats could not keep down the weeds along the river inside of the field, but they kept all the cockleburs eaten up clean as far as they could go. Last winter I hired help to beat down the ripe cockleburs from the dead bushes inside the field and built a new fence of eight wires parallel with the river and opened the whole bottom to the goats this spring after shearing. At that time the coc-fleburs and elder bushes had entirely covered the cutire bottom for the distance of nearly a mile, and it looked like the goats would get lost in there, but after about two months I had the great pleasure to see that the bottom was as clean from cockleburs and elder as pecan gatherers may wish for. But there is one weed that my goats do not like. It is the wild sage, and of the wild castor beans along the river they do not eat much. I think that sheep will eat wild sage, but do not know if they eat the wild castor bean. I hired help to keep down the castor bean, which the goats will do if there are not too many of them. I think it would be a good plan to keep a few sheep among the goats to keep down wild sage also, concludes H. T. Fuchs in Texas Farm and Ranch.

HAIRY VETCH.

Forage Plant Now In the Foreground For Fall Sewing.

Hairy vetch is so much in the agricultural foreground fust now that the accompanying sketch may not come



HAIRY VETCH.

fine promise in various parts of the United Straes as to elicit much approval. The seed is generally sown in drills, with some kind of grain to hold it upright.

It is recommended to sow in fall-August to middle of September-for winter and spring forage. If sown with rye and successfully grown, it will give excellent feed at a time when there is usualshortage. Wheat and vetch also furnish good green fodder in spring.

Morning Glories For Sheep Forage. Morning glories, the annual purple flowered kind, will yield 40 tons of green feed per acre, are drought proof and highly nutritious, equal to the best clover, and can be cut, cured and thrashed. I sow them all over my farm. Sheep annihilate them. They never go to water when they can get them. They can be sown in young cultivated corn and the whole cut up and shocked. They will cut five to seven tons of dry feed per acre.-J. C. Nor-

Varied Crops and Irrigation. Growing a variety of crops lengthens out the irrigating season and enables the farmer to make better use of his continuous flow, but even this does not even up the difference between maximum supply and maximum use., The greatest necessity is storage until the N. E. EDGERTON, water is needed.

Brief Mention.

Have you a bulletin board with whatever you have for sale posted up? That's a good way to find buyers.

A big cotton crop means a scarcity of feed crops, poor cattle and horses. heavy outlay for bacon and other TWICE A MONTH. things that ought to be made at home. short rations of butter and milk and many additional things and, worst of all, a low price for cotton, says Farm and Ranch.

Georgia is said to have planted 2,000,-000 fruit trees the past spring. There can be no mistake in planting

plenty of fall potatoes.

Turnips, beets, beans, butter beans. Irish potatoes and cabbage are some of the best paying crops for the fall gar-

The weeds, briers and bushes cut from fence corners and out of the way places had better be burned.

It is not an uncommon sight in the country round St. Louis to see melon patches, etc., in sink holes and places that are usually wasted by the average

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\$4 50 per pair.	Women's Sunday Shoes
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