

SEVEN EVIL SPIRITS

Which Appear in Politics, According to Rev. Mr. Ingram.

Text of a Sermon Preached in the Christian Church.

Rev. J. W. Ingram on Sunday evening spoke to a fine audience in the Christian church upon the subject of the recent attempt upon the life of the president. The title of the discourse was "The Seven Evil Spirits in American Politics." The text was "Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Reverence God. Honor the King." From I. Pet., 2: 17.

Mr. Ingram said: On Saturday morning, July 2, 1881, at a public depot, in the city of Washington, in open day and in the presence of many witnesses, James A. Garfield, the 20th president of the United States of America, received a dangerous, and it was feared a fatal wound from a pistol shot fired by Charles F. Guiteau, with intent to kill. This bold attempt at regicide is without a parallel in the history of kings and countries. It is unique in the following particulars. It was attempted at a time when peace

extended from ocean to ocean, and when material prosperity marked every portion of the great republic. The flash of lightning that hurled the noble Lincoln into eternity sprang forth from a retreating cloud of civil commotion and internal war, but the thunderbolt that so threatened the life of President Garfield leaped forth from the bosom of a cloudless sky. Every citizen in all the land was living in the free exercise of all constitutional rights. The wound was not inflicted upon a usurper. There was not a man in all the wide world to contest his right to the position he held. A majority of the greatest people of the greatest nation on earth, had called him to the highest position within their gift. For long years he had

served his country faithfully, in war and in peace, on the battlefield and in the halls of congress. He was a man of tender spirit, of kindly speech, and of a most gracious manner. In all the heat of public debate, it is said he never gave utterance to a single angry word for bitterness.

For ten years I lived and labored on the western reserve, in the congressional district represented by him and often heard him speak during great political campaigns, and was ever impressed with the wonderful manliness of the man. It was always understood that if there was any "dirty work" to be done, and vulgar stories to be told, some one else must be selected, for General Garfield would not descend to such ignominious work.

In all his published speeches there is not one word that would shock the modesty of the most sensitive, grate harshly upon the ear of the most cultivated, or send a pang to the purest heart.

Now I repeat, the attempt to assassinate such a man at such a time, is without a parallel in all history. The American people may well pause to inquire after the cause or causes of all this.

In my judgment there are seven evil spirits in the politics of our country that have contributed to the bringing about of that state of things in this country that makes the crime of regicide possible.

We shall not try to associate any of these evils with the attempt upon the president's life, but think it can be clearly proven that all had a more or less remote bearing upon the nefarious deed.

We shall mention as the first of these evil spirits THE SPIRIT OF SECTIONALISM. To-day, as the people from all sections of the land, east, west, north and south, stand grouped around our suffering president, mingling together their prayers and tears, this sermon of sectionalism seems completely exercised. So it should be every day and every hour of our national life; this is a Union, and nothing short of unity of spirit can ensure peace. Sixteen years ago, on the 9th day of last April, the noble, lion-hearted general Robert E. Lee, placed the sword of the southern confederacy in the hand of Gen. U. S. Grant, and notwithstanding this long lapse of time, no campaign since the war was characterized by more sectional bitterness than that which resulted in the selection of James A. Garfield as the nation's chief. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

THE SPIRIT OF PARTY STRIFE is the second evil spirit we wish to denounce, this spirit often sinks out of sight, the good of the country and the welfare of the people in seeking to promote its own party interests.

In a government like ours, parties are a necessity, but the legitimate aim of every party is the good of the whole country. When turned aside from this worthy purpose they become a terror to the peace and prosperity of the nations. As long as party is preferred to principle and men to measures, so long there will be bitter strivings in the land.

THE SPIRIT OF MONOPOLY we also class among the evil spirits. Yet monopolies are not necessarily wrong, nor sinful per se. Monopolies build railroads, and dig canals, establish foundries and manufactories. And as long as they are kept within the legitimate bounds they are blessings. It is only when they are turned aside to illegitimate uses that they become elements of danger. But when they seek, by bribery or oppression, to control the votes of a free people, and direct the great power and influence of wealth into political channels, then they become exceedingly dangerous.

THE SPIRIT OF COMMUNISM is the fourth evil spirit and represents the opposite extreme to the one we have just been considering. The danger of this consists not so much in its desire to fix the wages of labor and the price of produce, as in its bitter hatred of national rulers, and its defiance of law and order. It is also evident in the measures it

adopts, and puts a low estimate upon human life.

THE SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS is closely akin to the spirit of nihilism. It fosters rebellion, encourages disloyalty and is exceedingly demoralizing in its tendency. It scorns all laws that does not enhance its own interest. It has established itself in every city in the land. In our own city it bids defiance to the Sunday law, the license law and various other laws. Such miserable adventurers as Guiteau may well reason that if one law may be broken with impunity and without punishment, others may.

"In the August number of 'The North American Review,' we find the following from the pen of Howard Crosby: "The non-enforcement of law teaches a people to think lightly of law. A loose execution of the laws will as surely increase the amount of law-breaking as water will seek its level. The restraint of law is in the certain knowledge of its execution. Remove that knowledge, or, rather, replace it with the knowledge that the law will not be extended—and law is worse than no law, for it not only permits crime, but it teaches contempt for all restraining statutes."

In the sixth place we call attention to THE WICKED SPIRIT OF BRIBERY. This is a custom now in American politics that is most pernicious in its results. For years it kept in ambush but now it comes out boldly on the open field of conflict and unblinking carries on its nefarious work. It was upon the muddy waters of this foul stream that Guiteau was borne with the capital of the nation and into the very heart of the home of him whose life he sought to take.

He wanted office, he sought often the spoils. He had aided in the election of Garfield, and like thousands of others less insane, he demands a reward, a division of the spoils. When this was denied him he conceives the crazy idea of aiding another to the office of president hoping to receive from him, what had been in his estimation so justly withheld. May the Lord speed the day when every man who goes to Washington in search of an office may be sent away empty. This would soon dispose of the swarms of hungry vultures who hang around our nation's capital and endanger the lives of our rulers.

THE SPIRIT OF DISRESPECT FOR OUR RULER is the seventh and last spirit we shall here mention. We regard this as the most dangerous of all the evils that infest the politics of the country. We hear it speaking through our president of the grandest country on earth, "Old Jim Garfield," "Uncle James," etc., etc. We hear our newsmen on the streets disdaining to say "Mr. Garfield," crying "Morning papers, all about Garfield, while many of the partisan papers of the country have not hesitated to denounce the president as "a liar," "a perjurer," "a thief," "a traitor to his friends," etc., etc.

Now, why should not such a vicious character as this would-be assassin reason and with some show of sanity too, that "if Garfield is such a vile wretch as these papers claim, will I not be doing God service by conferring a favor upon the country by putting him out of the way, and placing in the presidential chair a man worthy to occupy it?" Surely had the utterances of the people, press of the country, since the fourth of March last, been as wise, sober and respectful as they have in the last weeks, the thought of assassinating President Garfield never could have found its way to

THE CRAZY BRAIN of Charles F. Guiteau. My countrymen, is it not high time the words of the great Jehovah that demands of us "Honor to whom honor is due," should be heeded. Honest criticism is to be commended and encouraged. The public acts of public men are public property, but there is a wide difference between low, vulgar abuse and manly, dignified criticism. When a majority of the intelligent people of this free and enlightened land ask one of their number to preside over the affairs of the nation, let all the people of every section and every party respond, Amen, and hold up his hands, and render to him the honor that is mete.

The remedy for all this evil is found in the few brief, pointed words which we have named as our text: "Honor all men," that is esteem, respect all men, every man, because he is man. "Love the brotherhood." The race of man constitutes a grand brotherhood and the spirit of brotherly love should characterize our relations with one another, whether socially, commercially or civilly. "Reverence God" respect his word, which says: "Render tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor." "Be subject to the higher powers." He also says, "Honor the King." When these four divine injunctions are heeded the evils we have mentioned will disappear as mist before the morning sun.

Blight of the Apple Tree. About thirty-five years ago northern Illinois was visited with a period of apple tree blight, which lasted about three years. This blight utterly destroyed one variety—the Esopus Spitzenburg (which, before that time, had done remarkably well)—seriously injured several other varieties, and appeared to injure nearly all kinds somewhat. Then for about twenty-five years this apple blight almost entirely disappeared. Twelve or fourteen years ago we began to hear of great destruction of apple, and especially Siberian crab, trees in Minnesota. This blight spread southward, and showed its greatest virulence in northern Illinois three years ago this summer. Now it appears to be working the greatest destruction in the latitude of southern Indiana and Ohio. In northern Illinois, now, it is not near so bad this year as last—in fact has well nigh disappeared—and was not so bad last year as the year before. It was much more injurious to some varieties of apples than to others. It almost annihilated the Domine and similar varieties. Its attack is almost similar to the well known "fire blight" of the pear. On some varieties of apples it only killed the twigs of the current year's growth, or others it killed large branches, while on others it appeared to pervade the whole tree.

Its action on the Siberian crabs was exactly like the blight on the pear. A few of the crabs escaped entirely, notably the Hyslop and Orange. Some persons have a theory that this blight was the result of the extreme cold winter of 1873-4, but we can not accept this theory, though it has one point in its favor, to-wit: Some of the varieties that were the most severely injured by that winter suffered greatly from the blight. But there was no cold winter preceding the period of blight years ago.

We look upon this blight as one of the periodical epidemics, caused by parasitic life, or disease, if you wish so to term it, that all life appears to be more or less subject to, the same as mankind is to Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, mumps, scarlet fever, etc., and to the same uncontrolable class; so far as our present knowledge of medication goes. But we write this to call attention to the seeming periodicity of the diseases. In the west we have just passed through or the indications of that way, eight to ten years of very prevalent pear blight. We may now have quite a period of very little pear blight, as we did from 1869 to 1870. We have periods of cherry leaf blight; then it disappears. We have of the "curly" of the peach leaf, fungus on the young plum black knot on the plum, "red rust" of the blackberry, etc. They all appear to come and go periodically. We can suggest no cure or remedy for the blight of the apple tree, any more than we can for the blight of the pear tree. It is undoubtedly caused by "Bacteria," and Prof. Burrill says they are caused by exactly the same bacterium. This may be so, but there are some points that tend strongly to show that they are not the same. In our present state of knowledge we are forced to place apple blight along side of pear blight, and uncurable. Nothing but excision of all the diseased parts will check it. But we should continually expect more. We may find some simple remedy easily applied that may ward off its attacks, but we must not be too sanguine of success, for it is a fact that the more we find out about these blights the more difficult prevention appears to be. The only pointer toward prevention that we can now see, is to keep the bark continually covered with something through which the disease (bacteria) can not, or will not, penetrate, for it appears to spread by contact or inoculation only.—[Prairie Farmer.

Prepare for Turnips. The intense heat of June has dried up and burnt out many patches of potatoes, early corn, cucumbers and squashes. They are already done for. They are cucumbers of the ground, and should give way to another attempt for a crop this season.

There is ample time now to plow and manure, and harrow it in for a turnip crop. If the ground can now be prepared, and the weeds start within a month, a scratching with the smoothing harrow will destroy them, and put the ground in fine condition for the turnip seed.

The old English rule for sowing turnip seed on the 25th of July, wet or dry, might have been the best for the damper climate of England. It is too early for this latitude. The soil is too loose and the season too hot and dry, and the fly too abundant in our soil. Better success has attended us in sowing late, even as late as September 10. Turnips do not make much growth until cooler weather sets in. August is a better month than July for sowing turnips. The chief thing is to have the land in good condition. It should be plowed and top-dressed some days before sowing.

All the ground now in early potatoes can be put into turnips. Farmers generally do not appreciate the importance of keeping land employed. The damage to land from taking out a crop of turnips is not equal to the benefit done to it by clearing it of weeds and plowing and top-dressing it, preparatory to the turnip crop. The turnips are worth twenty cents a bushel for feeding to sheep and cows. The turnips can be kept in pits or root cellars. We prefer to put ours in pits, and when the pits are opened remove the turnips to the bank-barn where they are not out without loss. "It is too early to dig potatoes," says one. We have not found it so. After potatoes have matured they are safer and better out of the ground than in it. They will not take the second growth nor be subject to such heat. There is no trouble about keeping potatoes if they are kept dry and cool. If, instead of piling potatoes in the broiling sun for a day or two, they are placed in the shade as soon as dug and kept cool, on dry barn floor, or out-house, there will be no complaint about potatoes not keeping. Occasionally a cellar can be found dry enough to keep potatoes well in the fall. Such a cellar is exceptionally in a clay subsoil.

If the potatoes are put at once into a wagon with a cover over it, they will be protected from the sun and take no harm if left there some days in the shade. If the potatoes are to go into a bin or cellar in warm weather, they will keep better if allowed to stand in a cool place in the wagon during night and put into the bin in the cool of the morning. With rational care in handling potatoes, we shall hear few complaints of their not keeping.

With these hints it is safe to invest a pound of turnip seed, and put all the unoccupied spots in turnips. Good care is important in raising turnips. Never Pasture Dairy Meadows. National Live Stock Journal, Chicago. If all dairymen were close observers, this article would be quite unnecessary, advice quite as useless as to gravely advise a man not to cut his own head off. But dairymen will yet keep 15 cows that only give a moderate yield for 10, because they do not observe the difference in the yield of their individual cows, and have no distinct standard in their minds of what the yield of a profitable cow should be, and thus they go on year after year keeping one-third of their cows that run them in debt.

When some dairymen observe a little after growth upon their meadows in the fall, they are prone to think of the nice bit it would give their cows, then on show pasture, and immediately induce them to eat, when the cows eagerly consume the tall stock that is safely provided as a protection to

the grass roots for the coming winter. The short-sighted dairymen prefers the small present gain, regardless of the heavy loss on the future crop—in fact, he probably does not think of the effect upon the future crops at all.

How to Feed Pigs. The nice point in growing pigs is to keep them growing. This is easily accomplished for the first three or four weeks by feeding the sow bountifully upon nourishing slops. As the pigs grow older I feed corn meal cooked in a mush, and mixed with whey, skimmed milk or other house slops, and, finally, soaked corn; by which time they are old enough to take kindly to grass and clover, and this, with the soaked corn, will keep them growing rapidly.

Do not depend too largely upon corn, but provide grass in abundance. A most excellent food for the purpose of increasing the flow of milk may be prepared by grinding corn and oats together, in about equal quantities by measurement, and making a slop of the mixture. To this may be added a little oat-meal with profit, ground rye, barley or wheat may be substituted for the corn or oats, and a mixture of all these grains will make an excellent diet; but don't forget the grass. If you are so situated that you can't give your sows access to a good pasture, cut some grass—clover is the best—and give it to them every day. Don't depend upon any one thing, but use a variety.—[National Live-Stock Journal.

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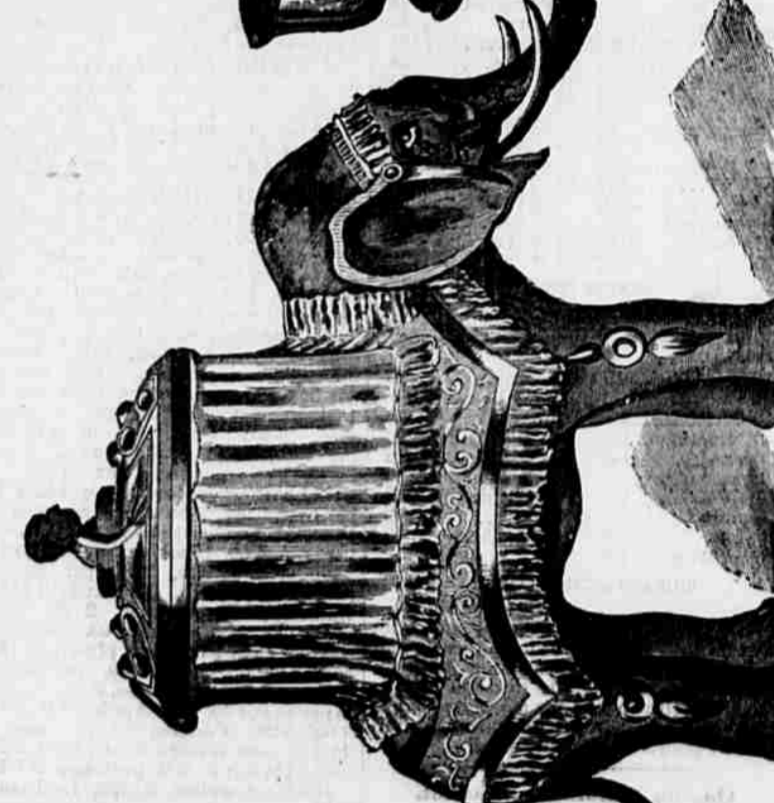
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