

PROPHECIES that have COME TRUE.

The forecasts of a Seer of the 15th Century bearing on English and American History.

Their relation to the Coronation of King George V...

By Prof. B. J. GIGRAND

THE coronation of King George V. of England brings to mind a series of peculiar prophecies contained in an old but little known poem—prophecies, some of which would appear on an investigation to have proved oddly correct in regard to certain events transpiring in American and English history, both prior to and after the Revolution. The name of Merlin is given as the author of the mystic rhymes, which date back to the fifteenth century and run in couplets fraught with double meaning, and seeming to be the work of some sooth-sayer or student of the stars who fore-saw, or fancied he foresaw, in the heavenly bodies strange portents of the days to come.

The lines can be found in the works of Dean Swift, edition of 1766, page 214, volume 1. They were also printed in the United States in September, 1785, three years after peace with England had been declared, and published in a few foreign journals; but the earliest appearance of the poem was in an ancient English work edited and produced in London in the year 1539. In complete form it runs as follows:

"When the savage is meek and mild
The frantic mother shall stab her child.
When the Cock shall woo the Dove
The Mother shall cease the child to love.
When men like moles work underground
The Lion a Virgin true shall wound.
When the Dove and the Cock the Lion
shall fight
The Lion shall crouch beneath their
might.
When the Cock shall guard the Eagle's
nest
The stars shall rise—all in the West.
When ships above the clouds shall sail
The Lion's strength shall surely fail.
When Neptune's back with stripes is red
The sickly Lion shall hide his head.
When seven and six shall make but one
The Lion's might shall be undone."

Many diverse opinions are held as to the ability of mere man to peer into the future, but without entering into an argument on the subject, it is at least interesting to note how curiously certain of the prophecies made by the dead and forgotten rhymester coincide with the march of actual events when submitted to the process of deduction.

We can take the first couplet as referring to the history of America, and more particularly to the colonial period. The white settlers had planted civilization, by means of De Soto's sword, Champlain's guns and the missionaries' prayers, deeply in the forest, and the Indians may be said to have become temporarily subdued through awe of these combined elements. The red man was subjected to meek and mild influences by the tact and religious examples of such men as Roger Williams and William Penn, whose kindness is a part of Indian tradition to this very day. Hence, "when the savage" (evidently the "North American Indian" is meek and mild; the frantic mother" (meaning England) "shall stab her child" (the American colonies).

When and how England enacted this needs scant comment other than that the courts of the colonies, just prior to the Revolution, used the sword of justice to destroy the rights of the American subjects of the crown. At this point England actually and not figuratively stabbed her children.

"When the Cock shall woo the Dove
The mother shall cease the child to love."
Now, the cock for ages has been emblematic of France, as the Lion has of England, and the cartoonists of early days invariably depicted the French "as proud the cock." In France, victory at arms or civic triumphs were always, as at the present time, proclaimed by the display of the rooster. The dove referred to was undoubtedly intended for Columbia, or the United States or colonies. The word Columbia means "Dove-like" or "Columbo," the original meaning of Columbus, the noun base of the proper adjective Columbia, but accepted by Americans as a proper noun.

Our colonial history abounds with illustrations as to how eagerly France courted the good will of the American colonies, and an equally emphatic tale in the drama is the jealousy of England at the display of any colonial regard for the French government. This second couplet is especially well illustrated in the continental congress

appointing a commission, of which Benjamin Franklin was one, to visit the French at Quebec, and admit of French courtship in the aid of the American Revolution; and how the continentalists in 1776 dispatched him to France, to further admit of the courtly attentions to bring about a wedding of interests; how he procured from the French king 25,000,000 francs, the very money which made further rebellion possible. And at this point England realized, and for the first time, that the uprising in the colonies was indeed a very serious matter, and it provoked the Britishers to learn of our affection for France to a point where "The mother the child did cease to love."

The writer possesses an heraldic sketch designed by Franklin while in Europe, actually indicating England's cruel though motherly treatment of her children, the thirteen colonies, indicating the French concern in the welfare of these struggling dependencies—a remarkable similarity to the lines under consideration. In these heraldic pictures Franklin represents the colonies as of the calm and peaceful animal kingdom, the crane and also the dove. In fact a committee delegated to devise a signature for the United States, reported in 1782 "that the goddess of America (Columbia) have upon her dexter hand perched a dove argent (white)." While the elaborate design was not accepted by the continental congress it indicates that in these days the colonies were often symbolized by a dove. In fact, that peace-loving and minding your own business was finally accepted in the symbolism of the "olive branch," in the right talon of the adopted eagle—also indicated in the peace tincture of the American shield which according to law is an argent (white or silvery) peace emblem, upon it blazoned six red stripes.

"When men like moles work underground
The Lion a Virgin true shall wound."
During the last years of the Revolution the continentalists frequently attempted to make approaches to the camp and redoubts of the British by underground passages. This tunnel method was evidently a French suggestion, as it was a part of early French military tactics. The digging in the earth is also well illustrated in the winter headquarters at Valley Forge, where the cold cabins were slow work; and when the holes in the ground that served as lodgings for the freezing troops. The line, "The Lion a Virgin true shall wound," might be taken as a reference to the terrible massacres, expeditions of plunder and destruction in Virginia, named the Virgin colony in honor of Queen Elizabeth. This country of the virgin was indeed wounded, for no other section of the country suffered such bloody military attacks. It was estimated by Jefferson that the raids of Benedict Arnold through Virginia cost the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 in property, besides the thousands of lives sacrificed under conditions of the most frightful torture.

"When the Dove and the Cock the Lion shall fight
The stars shall rise—all in the West."
Here we find an allusion to the subsequent history of the three nations—American, French and English. When independence was recognized, the symbol of the United States appeared in the form of a bald eagle. "The bird of freedom and imperial power."

The second test of martial power between American and England came in 1812, and on both sea and land we suffered severe losses, the capitol at Washington being destroyed by the enemy and the city itself falling into possession of the British. But the shielding attitude of France toward the eagle's nest (the young republic represented by the American eagle) made it possible for the states to attain victory from what the world had almost pronounced defeat. The New England states were never in sympathy with the war, and, indeed, an interesting non-national page, bordering on secessionist attitude, falls into the history of the puritanic section of our country. The invasion of Canada was a decided failure. Hull's surrender has always been considered unsatisfactory and totally unnecessary; he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot; but his Revolutionary military record saved his life and he was pardoned. The brave Captain Lawrence

"When ships above the clouds shall sail
The Lion's strength shall surely fail."
Immediately after the war of 1812 the stars began to gather in our flag, and they all came from the west, for it should be remembered that in those days any country lying on the sun-down side of the Alleghany mountains was considered west. Hence the opening up of the great western territory with the immediate admission of the new states brought forth the "rise of the stars all in the west" until this day, when the flag has since 1812 seen 30 stars rise in the west.

"When Neptune's back with stripes is red
The sickly Lion shall hide his head."
It requires no great stretch of imagination to apply the above lines to the present era when aviators are the heroes of the hour, and long continued flights in airships have ceased to be a novelty. And one might take the "falling of the lion's strength" to refer to the lessening of the British navy's far famed power when confronted with the possibility of attack by enemies floating in the air. When a certain Frenchman not long ago crossed the channel in an airship and landed safely on British soil, great was the alarm manifested throughout the realm of King George. The event almost caused a panic among those to

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on that morning when all the garden was rustling and humming and whirring and twittering with life. The robin, who was the father of a hungry family living in the apple tree, was hunting worms on the lawn; the portulacas had been open for half an hour—ever since the sun had touched them; the fat toad who lived near the yellow lilies was awake and looking about with sly twinkling eyes; and the morning glories had been unfolded since daylight. The school bell rang. But I did not hear it. A school bell on such a morning? No, I did not hear it.—The Outlook.



WHEN SHIPS ABOVE THE CLOUDS SHALL SAIL THE LION'S STRENGTH SHALL SURELY FAIL.

whom the bugbear of probable invasion by Germany is ever a matter of anxiety.

The last four lines of the Seer's rhymed intimation of coming disaster deserves consideration together:

"When Neptune's back with stripes is red
The sickly Lion shall hide his head.
When seven and six shall make but one
The Lion's might shall be undone."

Possibly these four lines foretell terrible battles on the sea, Neptune being the mythological god of the ocean, and prophesy a naval war in which the waters will be literally ablaze with the red stripes shooting from the cannons' mouths. Or reference may be had to the planet Neptune, instead of the sea god—that heavenly body which of our planetary system is the furthest away from the sun, being 2,745,998,000 miles distant. Within the last few years astronomers have expressed the opinion that Neptune, like Saturn, has red or bright belts about it, and if the telescopes can be made more powerful these "red stripes" will be in view. It is then that we may expect "The sickly lion shall hide his head."

Or it may be that the last two lines refer to the United States, or else indicate the death and numerical designation of King Edward VII. In the first instance seven and six make 13, the generally accepted symbol of the United States represented in the stripes of the flag. "When seven and six shall make but one" might stand for the time when all the territories now under our flag shall all be admitted to statehood, and all these new governments be represented on our national standard.

Or the lines might have direct reference to King Edward's death. The seven and six may well indicate England's "Seventh Edward," or spelling out the two words we have: S 1, E 2, V 3, E 4, N 5, T 6, H 7; and E 1, D 2, W 3, A 4, R 5, D 6—showing clearly the seven and six numerals forming one king. Upon his death "The (English) Lion's might shall be undone."

in the Chesapeake gave as his dying words the order, "Don't give up the ship," but fate compelled his crew to strike their colors. The Essex, the first American frigate to sail around Cape Horn into the Pacific, found a British vessel waiting for her, and in the battle which ensued the enemy came off victorious. In the midst of these disasters the New Englanders were disregarding by a majority of votes what the national government at Washington decreed. They quietly and secretly published a most unsatisfactory report that was supposed by many to have had its origin in an attempt to break up the federal power. The south and middle west were loyal to the federal edicts. Jackson's marvelous victory at New Orleans, while possibly one of the most pronounced military successes in the history of civilized warfare, was achieved after peace had been declared, and hence cannot be said to have had any bearing on the ending of hostilities. The terms of peace were largely brought about through French influence, as because of the military conditions existing between England and France, the British found it impolitic to follow up the American campaign, although the war was in their favor. Here, then, is an apt illustration of how the French (the Cock) protected the Eagle's nest (America). So much for the first line; the next is especially prophetic:

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IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF REQUIREMENTS OF MEAT MARKET

With Understanding of Grades and Classes of Beef and Pork Breeders and Feeders May Judge Carcass Yield and Regulate His Feeding Accordingly—Several Factors Not Appreciated.

(By L. D. HALL.)
Breeders, feeders, or investigators who consider only the cost of production and the market value of the live animal, ignoring the demands of the meat trade, overlook one of the most important factors that affect the live-stock market and may thus fail to follow the most rational lines of improvement in breeding and feeding. With an understanding of meat-trade requirements it is possible for a stockman to judge the carcass yield and quality of his animals intelligently as buyers at the stock yards, because his knowledge of the feeds used, length of feeding period, and gains made are as essential in making such estimates as the apparent form, condition, and quality of the fat animal, upon which points the buyer must chiefly rely.

The descriptions presented are based on data secured in an investigation at wholesale meat markets at the Union stock yards, Chicago, and also at prominent wholesale and retail markets in Chicago and other cities which are supplied from the large houses at the Union stock yards, and may be considered standard for all the great packing centers of this country; and since most American wholesale markets are supplied from these centers, the classification may be regarded as standard for the country. It should be borne in mind that the classifications are those of the wholesale meat trade and not of the live stock market, and that the weights given refer to dressed carcasses and cuts, and in no case to live animals.

Carcass Beef.—This includes both full sides and quarters. The classes are steers, heifers, cows and bulls and stags. The classes differ not only in sex, but also in the uses to which they are adapted.

The grades within the classes are prime, choice, good, medium, common

and labeled in accordance with Jewish rites, and include medium to choice steers, cows and heifers. "Distillers" are steers, bulls and stags that have soft, "washy," flesh and "high color," characteristic of cattle fattened on distillery slops.

Beef Cuts.—The "straight cuts" are loins, ribs, rounds, "chucks," plates, flanks and shanks.

The grade of a cut of beef depends upon its thickness, covering, quality and weight.

Cured Beef Products.—These are barreled, smoked and canned beef. Barreled beef is packed in brine. The standard grades are extra India mess, extra plate, regular "plate," packet, common plate, rolled boneless, prime mess, extra mess, rump, butt and mess chuck beef, beef hams, and Scotch buttocks.

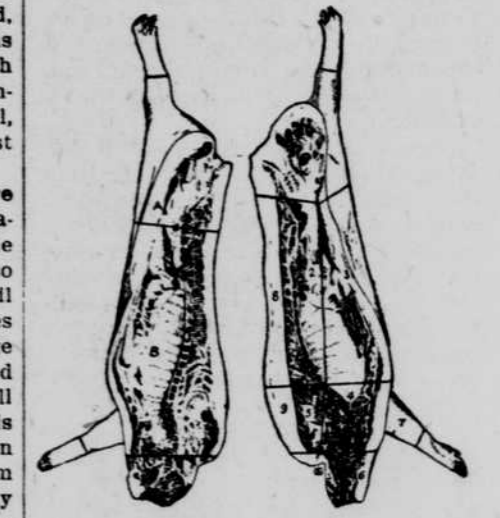
Smoked beef is cured in sweet pickle, dried, and smoked. It consists of dried beef hams, dried beef cloids, and smoked brisket beef.

Canned beef is sealed in tins or glass jars, usually after partial curing and cooking. It consists principally of chopped beef, beef loaf, corned beef, and roast beef.

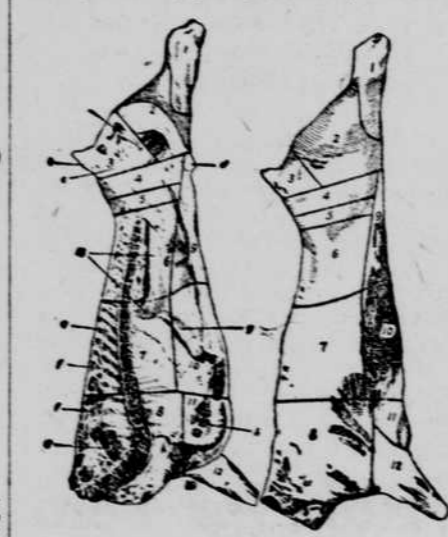
Distinct grades of hogs are recognized only in the packing and bacon classes, the former being based on weight and the latter chiefly on quality and finish.

Pork Cuts.—The classes are hams, sides, bellies, backs, loins, shoulders, butts and plates, and miscellaneous, these being determined by the parts of the carcass from which they are made.

The grades and methods of grading vary widely in the different classes of cuts, and involve not only their quality, shape, finish and weight, but also the styles of cutting and methods of packing used.



Hog Carcass.
Cuts of pork: English cuts—A, long-cut ham; B, long side or middle. Domestic cuts—1, short-cut ham; 2, loin; 3, belly; 4, picnic butt; 5, Boston butt; 6, jowl; 7, hock; 8, fat back; 9, clear plate; 2, 8, back; 2, 3, 8, side; 4, 7, picnic shoulder; 5, 9, shoulder butt; 8, 9, long fat back; 4, 5, 7, 9, rough shoulder; R, ribs.



Beef Carcass.
Cuts of beef: 1, 2, 3, round; 4, 5, 6, loin; 7, rib; 8, chuck; 9, flank; 10, 11, plate; 12, shank; 13, suet; 1, hind shank; 2, round (rump and hind shank off); 3, rump; 4, a, loin end; 6, pinbone loin; 5, 6, flatbone loin; 10, navel; 11, brisket; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, hind quarter; 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, fore quarter; 7, 8, back; 7, 10, piece; 8, 11, 12, Kasher chuck; 8, 10, 11, 12, triangle; a, hitch-bone; b, rump-bone; c, trotter; d, cod; e, chine-bone; f, "buttons"; g, skirt; h, breast-bone; r, ribs.

ENVIABLE RECORD OF HOLSTEIN



The Holstein cow has made such an enviable record and is such a useful animal, and is filling her place so well, that it will behoove all other dairy breeds to change the old order that

now rules in breeding, else they will be outdistanced by the Holstein in the big dairy race now being run in this country. As things stand now, the Holstein in this race is in the lead.

Forests and Birds.
This is a busy world, but the majority of our people do not consider the importance of forests and bird production. Our forests have been cut down as though they were a positive menace rather than a necessity to the welfare of the race, and our birds have been in like manner sacrificed. There have arisen a few men and women who have urged the preservation of forests and birds, but their wants are scarcely heeded in the new race for present wealth, rather than with the wise regard for the future. Some will say: "What matters it 100 years hence after we are dead and gone?" but if those who have lived in the past had reasoned in the same way, consider what we of the present day would have lost.

The Horse's Collar.
See that each horse's collar is clean each morning before putting it on. Prevention is worth the proverbial amount of cure and consists in carefully fitted collars.

The use of pads is largely a matter of choice; pads should be used only when used in heavy work. Galled shoulders frequently result from the use of a sweat-soaked pad or one wet in a heavy rain.

Variety of Vegetables.
Every home gardener should attempt to have a liberal production of a variety of vegetables throughout the season. This cannot be accomplished without planting in succession. Peas, beans, sweet corn and many other vegetables should be planted at intervals of ten days to two weeks.

To Save Moisture.
Keep the surface of the soil as loose and fine as possible, and the soil will not lose moisture by evaporation. A good hoeing is often as beneficial as good rain in dry weather.

Big Apple Crops.
In Ottawa county, a Missouri man last fall sold \$1,840 of Jonathan apples from one acre, while a neighbor sold \$611 worth of Bartlett pears from three acres.

Could't Hear the School Bell

Fascinations of the Bright June Morning Made Boy Deaf to Call of Duty.
A big bumblebee lay helpless upon a plantain leaf under the morning glory vine—a sad example of the effects of too much intoxicating drink. He had imbibed honey freely all the day before and now, past eight o'clock of a bright June morning, when his fellows had been at work for hours, he sprawled, half paralyzed, a shocking sight to busy people.
I took a blade of grass and tickled him gently in his yellow plush region. He raised one leg—he was lying on his side—and waved it toward me in feeble protestation. The gesture spoke plainly. It said: "Lemme 'lone, can't yer. Jus' wants have 'n' nap."
A little nap! A little nap, indeed,

on that morning when all the garden was rustling and humming and whirring and twittering with life. The robin, who was the father of a hungry family living in the apple tree, was hunting worms on the lawn; the portulacas had been open for half an hour—ever since the sun had touched them; the fat toad who lived near the yellow lilies was awake and looking about with sly twinkling eyes; and the morning glories had been unfolded since daylight. The school bell rang. But I did not hear it. A school bell on such a morning? No, I did not hear it.—The Outlook.

Get the Last Laugh at Least.
The frequent and unsuccessful candidacy of certain men in this town for public office reminded George (Scotty) Dore of a story of his old friend Hogan.
"Hogan was raffling a clock," said Mr. Dore. "He was fairly successful in disposing of tickets in the shop where he worked, but he ran up

against trouble when he canvassed his neighbors.
"Dropping in at a neighbor's house to try to sell a ticket on the clock."
"It's a fine timepiece and it'll luk foine on yer what not er mental," says Hogan cajolingly.
"Gwan, the old clock doesn't run," replied the neighbor.
"Well," drawled Hogan, changing front completely, "well, perhaps yer won't win it, and then ye'll have the laugh on the fellow who does."—Milwaukee Press.