

DR. R. J. GUNN
DENTIST
PHONE 112
Office: Rooms 3 and 5, Walsh Bldg., McCook

A. G. BUMP

Real Estate
and Insurance

First door south of Fearn's gallery
McCook, Nebraska

C. H. BOYLE C. E. ELDRIDGE

BOYLE & ELDRIDGE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Long Distance 1-1000 44

Rooms 1 and 7, second floor.
Postoffice Building
McCook, Neb.

J. H. WODDELL
MCCOOK, NEB.
LIVE STOCK and REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEER

Call at Citizens Bank For Dates.

JOHN E. KELLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and
BONDED ABSTRACTOR
MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Agent of Lincoln Land Co. and of McCook
Water Works. Office in Postoffice building.

DR. A. D. FINCH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
AND OPTICIAN

Office days: Tuesdays, Wednes-
days, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Office in Post Office Bldg. - Phone 13.

GATEWOOD & VAHUE
DENTISTS

Office over McAdams' Store Phone 190

Middleton & Ruby
PLUMBING and
STEAM FITTING
All work guaranteed
Phone 182 McCook, Nebraska

Mike Walsh
DEALER IN
POULTRY
and EGGS
Old Rubber, Copper and Brass
Highest Market Price Paid in Cash
New location just across street in P. Walsh
building.
McCook, Nebraska



Go Somewhere

Winter Tourist Rates:

Winter Tourist excursion rates to
Florida, to the Gulf country, and
to Southwestern and Cuban re-
sorts.

Homeseekers' Excursions:

Cheap rate excursions the first
and third Tuesdays of December
to Kansas, Oklahoma, the Gulf
country, Colorado, Utah, Wyo-
ning, Big Horn Basin, Montana
and the Northwest. Ask your
nearest agent or write the under-
signed.

**Big Horn Basin and Yellow-
stone Valley District:**

We help you buy land. Person-
ally conducted landseekers' ex-
cursions in charge of Mr. D. Clem
Deaver, are run on the first and
third Tuesdays in December to
the Kinkaid free land district in
northwest Nebraska, to the Big
Horn basin, and to Yellowstone
Valley near Billings, Montana.
Put your money in land, and let
us help you find locations at the
early and ground-floor prices; you
can homestead under the govern-
ment ditch, or take up land under
the Carey act at 50¢ per acre, plus
the cost of water. There is no
section of the west with a more
active and certain irrigation devel-
opment than the Big Horn basin.
Write D. Clem Deaver, General
Agent Landseekers' Information
Bureau, Omaha. No charge for
his services.

R. E. FOE,
Ticket Agent, McCook, Neb.

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE)

sum total of changes represents the
public good. This means that the sub-
ject cannot with wisdom be dealt with
in the year preceding a presidential
election, because, as a matter of fact,
experience has conclusively shown
that at such a time it is impossible to
get men to treat it from the standpoint
of the public good. In my judgment,
the wise time to deal with the matter
is immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the
question of an income tax and an in-
heritance tax should receive the care-
ful attention of our legislators. In my
judgment, both of these taxes should
be part of our system of federal tax-
ation. I speak diffidently about the in-
come tax because one scheme for an in-
come tax was declared unconstitutional
by the supreme court, while in addi-
tion it is a difficult tax to administer
in its practical working, and great
care would have to be exercised to see
that it was not evaded by the very
men whom it was most desirable to
have taxed, for if so evaded it would
of course be worse than no tax at all,
as the least desirable of all taxes is
the tax which bears heavily upon the
honest as compared with the dishonest
man. Nevertheless a graduated in-
come tax of the proper type would be
a desirable feature of federal taxation,
and it is to be hoped that one may be
devised which the supreme court will
declare constitutional. The inheritance
tax, however, is both a far better
method of taxation and far more im-
portant for the purpose of having the
fortunes of the country bear in propo-
rtion to their increase in size a cor-
responding increase and burden of tax-
ation. The government has the abso-
lute right to decide as to the terms
upon which a man shall receive a be-
quest or devise from another, and this
point in the devolution of property is
especially appropriate for the imposi-
tion of a tax. Laws imposing such
taxes have repeatedly been placed
upon the national statute books and as
repeatedly declared constitutional by
the courts, and these laws contained the
progressive principle—that is, after
a certain amount is reached the be-
quest or gift, in life or death, is in-
creasingly burdened and the rate of
taxation is increased in proportion to
the remoteness of blood of the man re-
ceiving the bequest. These principles
are recognized already in the leading
civilized nations of the world. In Great
Britain all the estates worth \$5,000 or
less are practically exempt from death
duties, while the increase is such that
when an estate exceeds \$5,000,000 in
value and passes to a distant kinsman
or stranger in blood the government
receives all told an amount equivalent
to nearly a fifth of the whole estate.
In France so much of an inheritance
as exceeds \$10,000,000 pays over a
fifth to the state if it passes to a dis-
tant relative. The German law is es-
pecially interesting to us because it
makes the inheritance tax an imperi-
al measure, while allotting to the
individual states of the empire a por-
tion of the proceeds and permitting
them to impose taxes in addition to
those imposed by the imperial govern-
ment. Small inheritances are exempt,
but the tax is so sharply progressive
that when the inheritance is still not
very large, provided it is not an agri-
cultural or a forest land, it is taxed at
the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to dis-
tant relatives.

There is no reason why in the United
States the national government
should not impose inheritance taxes in
addition to those imposed by the
states, and when we last had an in-
heritance tax about one-half of the states
levied such taxes concurrently with
the national government, making a
combined maximum rate in some cases
as high as 25 per cent. The French
law has one feature which is to be
heartily commended. The progressive
principle is so applied that each higher
rate is imposed only on the excess
above the amount subject to the next
lower rate, so that each increase of
rate will apply only to a certain
amount above a certain maximum.
The tax should if possible be made to
bear more heavily upon those residing
without the country than within it. A
heavy progressive tax upon a very
large fortune is in no way such a tax
upon thrift or industry as a like tax
would be on a small fortune. No ad-
vantage comes either to the country as
a whole or to the individuals inheriting
the money by permitting the transmis-
sion in their entirety of the enormous
fortunes which would be affected by
such a tax, and as an incident to its
function of revenue raising such a tax
would help to preserve a measurable
equality of opportunity for the people
of the generations growing to man-
hood. We have not the slightest sym-
pathy with that socialistic idea which
would try to put laziness, thriftless-
ness and inefficiency on a par with in-
dustry, thrift and efficiency, which
would strive to break up not merely
private property, but, what is far more
important, the home, the chief prop
upon which our whole civilization
stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted,
would mean the ruin of the entire
country—a ruin which would bear
heaviest upon the weakest, upon those
least able to shift for themselves. But
proposals for legislation such as this
herein advocated are directly opposed
to this class of socialistic theories. Our
aim is to recognize what Lincoln point-
ed out—the fact that there are some
respects in which men are obviously
not equal, but also to insist that there
should be an equality of self respect
and of mutual respect, an equality of
rights before the law and at least an
approximate equality in the conditions
under which each man obtains the
chance to show the stuff that is in him
when compared to his fellows.

A few years ago there was loud com-
plaint that the law could not be in-
voked against wealthy offenders. There
is no such complaint now. The course

of the department of justice during the
past few years has been such as to
make it evident that no man stands
above the law; that no corporation is
so wealthy that it cannot be held to
account. The department of justice
has been as prompt to proceed against
the wealthiest malefactor whose crime
was one of greed and cunning as to
proceed against the agitator who in-
flicts to brutal violence. Everything
that can be done under the existing
law and with the existing state of pub-
lic opinion, which so profoundly influ-
ences both the courts and juries, has
been done, but the laws themselves
need strengthening in more than one
important point. They should be made
more definite, so that no honest man
can be led unwittingly to break them
and so that the real wrongdoer can be
readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public
opinion back of the laws or the laws
themselves will be of no avail. At
present, while the average jurymen un-
doubtedly wishes to see trusts broken
up and is quite ready to fine the cor-
poration itself, he is very reluctant to
find the facts proven beyond a reason-
able doubt when it comes to sending to
jail a member of the business com-
munity for indulging in practices
which are profoundly unhealthy, but
which unfortunately the business com-
munity has grown to recognize as
well nigh normal. Both the present
condition of the law and the present
temper of juries render it a task of ex-
treme difficulty to get at the real
wrongdoer in any such case, especially
by imprisonment, yet it is from every
standpoint far preferable to punish the
prime offender by imprisonment rather
than to fine the corporation, with the
attendant damage to stockholders.

The two great evils in the execution
of our criminal laws today are senti-
mentality and technicality. For the
latter the remedy must come from the
hands of the legislatures, the courts
and the lawyers. The other must de-
pend for its cure upon the gradual
growth of a sound public opinion
which shall insist that regard for the
law and the demands of reason shall
control all other influences and emo-
tions in the jury box. Both of these
evils must be removed or public dis-
content with the criminal law will con-
tinue.

INJUNCTIONS.

**Abuses of This Judicial Institution
Should Be Stopped.**

Instances of abuse in the granting of
injunctions in labor disputes continue
to occur, and the resentment in the
minds of those who feel that their
rights are being invaded and their lib-
erty of action and of speech unwar-
rantedly restrained continues likewise
to grow. Much of the attack on the
use of the process of injunction is wholly
without warrant, but I am constrained
to express the belief that for some of
it there is warrant. This question is
becoming more and more one of prime
importance, and unless the courts will
themselves deal with it in effective
manner it is certain ultimately to de-
mand some form of legislative action.
It would be most unfortunate for our
social welfare if we should permit
many honest and law abiding citizens
to feel that they had just cause for
regarding our courts with hostility. I
earnestly commend to the attention of
the congress this matter, so that some
way may be devised which will limit
the abuse of injunctions and protect
those rights which from time to time
it unwarrantably invades. Moreover,
discontent is often expressed with the
use of the process of injunction by the
courts, not only in labor disputes, but
where state laws are concerned. I re-
frain from discussion of this question,
as I am informed that it will soon re-
ceive the consideration of the supreme
court.

The federal courts must of course
decide ultimately what are the respec-
tive spheres of state and nation in
connection with any law, state or national,
and they must decide definitely and
finally in matters affecting individual
citizens, not only as to the rights and
wrongs of labor, but as to the rights
and wrongs of capital, and the na-
tional government must always see
that the decision of the court is put
into effect. The process of injunction
is an essential adjunct of the court's
along its work well, and as preventive
measures are always better than re-
medial the wise use of this process is
from every standpoint commendable.
But where it is recklessly or unne-
cessarily used the abuse should be cen-
sured, above all by the very men who
are properly anxious to prevent any ef-
fort to shear the courts of this neces-
sary power. The court's decision must
be final. The protest is only against the
conduct of individual judges in need-
lessly anticipating such final decision
or in the tyrannical use of what is
nominal a temporary injunction to
accomplish what is in fact a permanent
decision.

Accidents.

The loss of life and limb from rail-
road accidents in this country has be-
come appalling. It is a subject of
which the national government should
take supervision. It might be well to
begin by providing for a federal in-
spection of interstate railroads some-
what along the lines of federal in-
spection of steamboats, although not
going so far. Perhaps at first all that
it would be necessary to have would be
some officer whose duty would be to
investigate all accidents on interstate
railroads and report in detail the
causes thereof. Such an officer should
make it his business to get into close
touch with railroad operating men, so
as to become thoroughly familiar with
every side of the question, the idea
being to work along the lines of the
present steamboat inspection law.
The national government should be

a model employer. It should demand
the highest quality of service from
each of its employees, and it should
care for all of them properly in re-
turn. Congress should adopt legisla-
tion providing limited but definite
compensation for accidents to all
workmen within the scope of the fed-
eral power, including employees of
navy yards and arsenals. In other
words, a model employers' liability act,
far reaching and thoroughgoing, should
be enacted which should apply to all
positions, public and private, over
which the national government has
jurisdiction. The number of accidents
to wage workers, including those that
are preventable and those that are
not, has become appalling in the me-
chanical, manufacturing and transpor-
tation operations of the day. It works
grim hardship to the ordinary wage-
worker and his family to have the ef-
fect of such an accident fall solely up-
on him, and, on the other hand, there
are whole classes of attorneys who ex-
ist only by inciting men who may or
may not have been wronged to under-
take suits for negligence. As a matter
of fact, a suit for negligence is gener-
ally an inadequate remedy for the per-
son injured, while it often causes
altogether disproportionate annoyance
to the employer. The law should be
made such that the payment for acci-
dents by the employer would be auto-
matic instead of being a matter for
lawsuits. Workmen should receive
certain and definite compensation for
all accidents in industry irrespective
of negligence. The employer is the
agent of the public, and on his own
responsibility and for his own profit he
serves the public. When he starts in
motion agencies which create risks for
others he should take all the ordinary
and extraordinary risks involved, and
the risk he thus at the moment as-
sumes will ultimately be assumed, as
it ought to be, by the general public.
Only in this way can the shock of the
accident be diffused, instead of falling
upon the man or woman least able to
bear it, as is now the case. The com-
munity at large should share the bur-
dens as well as the benefits of indus-
try. By the proposed law employers
would gain a desirable certainty of
obligation and get rid of litigation to
determine it, while the workman and
his family would be relieved from a
crushing load. With such a policy
would come increased care, and acci-
dents would be reduced in number.
The national laws providing for employ-
ers' liability on railroads engaged in in-
terstate commerce and for safety ap-
pliances, as well as for diminishing the
hours any employee of a railroad
should be permitted to work, should
all be strengthened wherever in actual
practice they have shown weakness.
They should be kept on the statute
books in thoroughgoing form.

The constitutionality of the employ-
ers' liability act passed by the preced-
ing congress has been carried before
the courts. In two jurisdictions the
law has been declared unconstitutional,
and in three jurisdictions its consti-
tutionality has been affirmed. The
question has been carried to the su-
preme court, the case has been heard
by that tribunal, and a decision is ex-
pected at an early date. In the event
that the court should affirm the consti-
tutionality of the act I urge further
legislation along the lines advocated
in my message to the preceding con-
gress. The practice of putting the en-
tire burden of loss to life or limb upon
the victim or the victim's family is a
form of social injustice in which the
United States stands in unenviable
prominence. In both our federal and
our state legislation we have, with few
exceptions, scarcely gone further than
the repeal of the fellow servant prin-
ciple of the old law of liability, and in
some of our states even this slight
modification of a completely outgrown
principle has not yet been secured.
The legislation of the rest of the indus-
trial world stands out in striking con-
trast to our backwardness in this re-
spect. Since 1895 practically every
country of Europe, together with Great
Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Brit-
ish Columbia and the Cape of Good
Hope, has enacted legislation embody-
ing in one form or another the com-
plete recognition of the principle which
places upon the employer the entire
trade risk in the various lines of in-
dustry. I urge upon the congress the
enactment of a law which will at the
same time bring federal legislation up
to the standard already established by
all the European countries and which
will serve as a stimulus to the various
states to perfect their legislation in
this regard.

Eight Hour Law.

The congress should consider the ex-
tension of the eight hour law. The con-
stitutionality of the present law has
recently been called into question, and
the supreme court has decided that the
existing legislation is unquestionably
within the powers of the congress.
The principle of the eight hour day
should be extended to the entire work
carried on by the government, and the
present law should be amended to em-
brace contracts on those public works
which the present wording of the act
has been construed to exclude. The
general introduction of the eight hour
day should be the goal toward which
we should steadily tend, and the gov-
ernment should set the example in this
respect.

Strikes and lockouts, with their at-
tendant loss and suffering, continue to
increase. For the five years ending
Dec. 31, 1905, the number of strikes
was greater than those in any previous
ten years and was double the number
in the preceding five years. These fig-
ures indicate the increasing need of
providing some machinery to deal with
this class of disturbances in the inter-
est alike of the employer, the em-
ployee and the general public. I renew
my previous recommendation that the
congress favorably consider the mat-

ter of creating the machinery for com-
pulsory investigation of such industrial
controversies as are of sufficient mag-
nitude and of sufficient concern to the
people of the country as a whole to
warrant the federal government in
taking action.

The need for some provision for such
investigation was forcibly illustrated
during the past summer. A strike of
telegraph operators seriously interfered
with telegraphic communication, caus-
ing great damage to business interests
and serious inconvenience to the gen-
eral public. Appeals were made to me
from many parts of the country, from
city councils, from boards of trade,
from chambers of commerce and from
labor organizations, urging that steps
be taken to terminate the strike. Ev-
erything that could with any propriety
be done by a representative of the gov-
ernment was done without avail, and
for weeks the public stood by and suf-
fered without recourse of any kind.
Had the machinery existed and had
there been authority for compulsory
investigation of the dispute the public
would have been placed in possession
of the merits of the controversy, and
public opinion would probably have
brought about a prompt adjustment.

Each successive step creating machin-
ery for the adjustment of labor
difficulties must be taken with caution,
but we should endeavor to make prog-
ress in this direction.

The provisions of the act of 1898
creating the chairman of the interstate
commerce commission and the commis-
sioner of labor a board of mediation in
controversies between interstate rail-
roads and their employees has for the
first time been subjected to serious
tests within the past year, and the
wisdom of the experiment has been fully
demonstrated. The creation of a board
for compulsory investigation in cases
where mediation fails and arbitration
is rejected is the next logical step in a
progressive program.

Capital and Labor.

It is certain that for some time to
come there will be a constant increase
absolutely and perhaps relatively of
those among our citizens who dwell in
cities or towns of some size and who
work for wages. This means that
there will be an ever increasing need
to consider the problems inseparable
from a great industrial civilization.
Where an immense and complex busi-
ness, especially in those branches re-
lating to manufacture and transporta-
tion, is transacted by a large number
of capitalists who employ a very
much larger number of wage earners
the former tend more and more to
combine into corporations and the lat-
ter into unions. The relations of the
capitalist and wage worker to one an-
other and of each to the general public
are not always easy to adjust, and to
put them and keep them on a satisfac-
tory basis is one of the most important
and one of the most delicate tasks be-
fore our whole civilization. Much of
the work for the accomplishment of
this end must be done by the individ-
uals concerned themselves, whether
singly or in combination, and the one
fundamental fact that must never be
lost track of is that the character of
the average man, whether he be a man
of means or a man who works with
his hands, is the most important fac-
tor in solving the problem aright. But
it is almost equally important to re-
member that without good laws it is
also impossible to reach the proper so-
lution. It is idle to hold that without
good laws evils such as child labor, as
the overworking of women, as the fail-
ure to protect employees from loss of
life or limb can be effectively reached
any more than the evils of rebates and
stock watering can be reached without
good laws. To fail to stop these prac-
tices by legislation means to force
honest men into them, because otherwise
the dishonest who surely will take
advantage of them will have everything
their own way. If the states will cor-
rect these evils, well and good, but
the nation must stand ready to aid them.

CHILD AND WOMAN LABOR.

**No Industrial Question of More Impor-
tance Than This.**

No question growing out of our rapid
and complex industrial development is
more important than that of the em-
ployment of women and children. The
presence of women in industry reacts
with extreme directness upon the char-
acter of the home and upon family
life, and the conditions surrounding the
employment of children bear a vital re-
lationship to our future citizenship. Our
legislation in those areas under the
control of the congress is very much
behind the legislation of our more pro-
gressive states. A thorough and com-
prehensive measure should be adopted
at this session of the congress relating
to the employment of women and chil-
dren in the District of Columbia and
the territories. The investigation into
the condition of women and children
wage earners recently authorized and
directed by the congress is now being
carried on in the various states, and
I recommended that the appropriation
made last year for beginning this work
be renewed in order that we may have
the thorough and comprehensive in-
vestigation which the subject demands.
The national government has as an ul-
timate resort for control of child labor
the use of the interstate commerce
clause to prevent the products of child
labor from entering into interstate com-
merce, but before using this it ought
certainly to enact model laws on the
subject for the territories under its
own immediate control.

There is one fundamental proposition
which can be laid down as regards all
these matters—namely, while honesty
by itself will not solve the problem, yet
the insistence upon honesty—not mere-
ly technical honesty, but honesty in
purpose and spirit—is an essential ele-
ment in arriving at a right conclusion.

Vice in its cruder and more archaic
forms shocks everybody, but there is
very urgent need that public opinion
should be just as severe in condemna-
tion of the vice which hides itself be-
hind class or professional loyalty or
which denies that it is vice if it can
escape conviction in the courts. The pub-
lic and the representatives of the pub-
lic, the high officials, whether on the
bench or in executive or legislative po-
sitions, need to remember that often
the most dangerous criminals, so far as
the life of the nation is concerned, are
not those who commit the crimes
known to and condemned by the popu-
lar conscience for centuries, but those
who commit crimes only rendered pos-
sible by the complex conditions of our
modern industrial life. It makes not
a particle of difference whether these
crimes are committed by a capitalist or
by a laborer, by a leading banker or
manufacturer or railroad man or by a
leading representative of a labor union,
Swindling in stocks, corrupting legis-
latures, making fortunes by the infla-
tion of securities, by wrecking railroads,
by destroying competitors through re-
bates—these forms of wrongdoing in
the capitalist are far more infamous
than any other form of embezzlement or
forgery, yet it is a matter of extreme
difficulty to secure the punishment of
the men most guilty of them, most re-
sponsible for them. The business man
who condones such conduct stands on
a level with the labor man who delib-
erately supports a corrupt dema-
gogue and agitator, whether head of a
union or head of some municipality,
because he is said to have "stood by
the union." The members of the busi-
ness community, the educators or
clergymen who condone and encourage
the first kind of wrongdoing are no
more dangerous to the community, but
are morally even worse, than the labor
men who are guilty of the second type
of wrongdoing, because less is to be
pardoned those who have no such ex-
cuse as is furnished either by igno-
rance or by dire need.

Farmers and Wage workers.

When the department of agricul-
ture was founded there was much
sneering as to its usefulness. No de-
partment of the government, however,
has more emphatically vindicated its
usefulness, and none save the post-
office department comes so continually
and intimately into touch with the
people. The two citizens whose welfare
is in the aggregate most vital to the
welfare of the nation and therefore
to the welfare of all other citizens are
the wage worker who does manual la-
bor and the tiller of the soil, the farm-
er. There are of course kinds of labor
where the work must be purely men-
tal, and there are other kinds of labor
where under existing conditions very
little demand indeed is made upon the
mind, though I am glad to say that
the proportion of men engaged in this
kind of work is diminishing. But in
any community with the solid, healthy
qualities which make up a really great
nation the bulk of the people should do
work which calls for the exercise of
both body and mind. Progress cannot
permanently exist in the abandonment
of physical labor, but in the develop-
ment of physical labor, so that it shall
represent more and more the work of
the trained mind in the trained body.
Our school system is gravely defective
in so far as it puts a premium upon
mere literary training and tests, there-
fore, to train the boy away from the
farm and the workshop. Nothing is
more needed than the best type of in-
dustrial school, the school for mechani-
cal industries in the city, the school
for practically teaching agriculture in
the country. The calling of the skilled
tiller of the soil, the calling of the
skilled mechanic, should alike be rec-
ognized as professions just as emphatic-
ally as the calling of lawyer, doctor,
merchant or clerk. The schools should
recognize this fact, and it should
equally be recognized in popular opin-
ion. The young man who has the far-
sightedness and courage to recognize
it and to get over the idea that it
makes a difference whether what he
earns is called salary or wages and
who refuses to enter the crowded field
of the so called professions and takes
to constructive industries instead is
reasonably sure of an ample reward in
earnings, in health, in opportunity to
marry early and to establish a home
with a fair amount of freedom from
worry. It should be one of our prime
objects to put both the farmer and the
mechanic on a higher plane of effi-
ciency and reward, so as to increase
their effectiveness in the economic
world and therefore the dignity, the
remuneration and the power of their
positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of
wealth, can make up for any loss in
either the number or the character of
the farming population. We of the
United States should realize this above
almost all other peoples. We began
our existence as a nation of farmers,
and in every great crisis of the past a
peculiar dependence has had to be
placed upon the farming population,
and this dependence has hitherto
been justified. But it cannot be just-
ified in the future if agriculture is per-
mitted to sink in the scale as com-
pared with other employments. We
cannot afford to lose that pre-eminent-
ly typical American, the farmer who
owns his own medium sized farm. To
have his place taken by either a class
of small peasant proprietors or by a
class of great landlords with tenant
farms would be a veritable calamity.
The growth of our cities is a
good thing, but only in so far as it
does not mean a growth at the ex-
pense of the country farmer. We must
welcome the rise of physical sciences
in their application to agricultural
practices, and we must do all we can
to render country conditions more easy
and pleasant. There are forces which
now tend to bring about both these re-
sults, but they are as yet in their in-
fancy. The national government