Clippings.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Lieut. T. O. Murpty of the United army recruiting station at Pittsburg, has reurned from Meadville, Pa., disgusted with the Meadville antiexpansionists, who caused him to close the sub-recruiting station there and to come away without a single recruit. The station was opened on August 29, in charge of Private Baldwin, and in two days seventeen applicants had been examined and five accepted. Mr. Murphy went up to swear the men in. None appeared, and Baldwin went out and brought them to the office. They refused to take the oath. One them said:

"My friends have been talking to me and telling me that Americans ought not to have anything to do with the war over there in the Philippines. They told me that those fellows ought to be given a chance to be their own bosses, and that this country is not giving them a square deal in fighting them. All the folks here feel that way and it will go hard with fellows if we go into the army to go over to the Philippines. A lot of my friends tell me if I go the people here won't have anything more to do with me, and I guess I won't go."

The other recruits bore him out in this statement. Meadville is the seat of Allegheny University, a Methodist institution, where the president received his college education, and of a Unitarian college endowed by New Englanders, with a faculty comprised chiefly of New Englanders.-National Watchman.

OVERBURDENED.

The producers of this country are becoming more and more overburdened each year and if someago the populists began to point it will do them no good to deny: to the increase in the insane, the that partisanship was laid aside and an honest effort made to find out saying: the cause. If the cause is not what the populists have said it was, then of soldiers. They are far better find out and tell us what it is.

According to the ninth annual report of the New York state com- They are good mechanics. Imitamission in lunacy, there are held in tive, they manufacture everything. the various asylums for the insane Taking everything into considerain taht state 21,683 persons, says tion, the few facilities they have, Henry McMillan in Leslie's Weekly. the many drawbacks, they are a very Let us see if we can get some com- ingenius and artistic race, and takprehension of what these figures re- ing into account the disadvantages present—of the mere material loss they have to fight against, in arms, field and then turn the stock on to eat that they stand for. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Bangor, Me.; Cedar Rapils, Ia.; New Albany, Ind., for instance, are among the most prosperand dumb, blind, idiotic, epileptic, ed. asylum and hospital inmates, and of "Among them are many cultured other public and semi-public philanthropic and correctional institutions, the burden which misfortune have studied and traveled, men who and crime put upon the self-sup- have good education and a fine porting would assume appalling proportions. The most at we can that the census of gave, in a America. What we want is to stop partial enumeration ese classes this accursed war. It is time for larger than the population then re- standings. These men are indomturned for the flourishing cities of itable. At Baccor Bridge they Worcester, Mass., or Richmond, Va. apparently the number of insane yards of their trenches. Such men has since increased 50 per cent. If have the right to be heard. All

LIPS NOW SILENT.

mal classes.

In a recent speech Senator John M. Thurson is reported to have said, in referring to the Philippines, "We must hold these islands if it takes every man in the United States and if it means the destruction of the entire population of the Philippines." A little over a year ago, railroad coach today Thomas B. by commandof lips now silent." Senator Thurston delivered a speech two Portland men and plainly exin the cause of the freedom that pressed his sentiments in regard to electrified the nation. Would that the war in the Philippines. One those lips might again be unsealed of the friends with him, who is a long enough to influence Senator radical expansionist, remarked that Thurston to stand by those grand to withdraw our troops from the sentiments expressed by him in his Philippines now would humiliate speech for Cuban independence. our nation before the world. Mr. Then his heart was softened by grief Reed said: over the death of his wife who died

on Cuban soil, and whose dying respeak for Cuban independence. Now | you? but a little over a year removed from the tender influence of that noble. at the commencement of this article, upon Mr. Reed said: Can you imagine Senator Thurston and "by command of lips now si- is exactly in proportion as they deands if it takes every man in the United States and if it means the of the Philippines?"-Keith County us. They have done that already. News.

SHE'S POPOCRAT.

the greatest statesmen in the world; world; the smallest percentage of not this a contesseration?-to use just as long." an obsolete word.—Shelton Advertiser

WORSE THAN EVER.

The usual practice of the republican editors of this state is to fill their papers with half truths or at least flavor their lies with a dash of Denver paper: truth, as the book says, but of late they are abandoning that and pubat all. Here is one from the Stanton Picket: "Silas A. Holcomb was governor of Nebraska four years. During the last two years of that time he was supported by a full corps of his kind of officials. During those years the expense of running the state government steadily increased. It is still increasing."

-0-LAWTON'S TESTIMONY.

It is the fashion of the whole imperialistic press to deny every paricle of testimony in favor of the thing is not done to relieve them, Filipinos that comes to this councivilization must collapse. Years try, but here is some testimony that In the current number of the

eriminals and the incompetents. Congregationalist, of Boston, the That increase goes steadily on Ev- Rev. Peter MacQueen, who has been ery census, either state or national, in the Philippines for the past year tells a horrifying tale. It is time in service with the army, quotes Major General Henry W. Lawton as

"The Filipinos are a very fine set than the Indians. The Tagals are what I would call a civilized race. equipment, and military discipline, they are the bravest men I have ever

"The Filipinos are not military by ous cities in their respective states. nature. They are rather domestic In daily activities, in churches and in tastes and habits, peace-loving schools, in factories and stores, they and industrious. Nine-tenths of are about equivalent to the efforts the people of the islands will strongof the same number of persons as ly favor peace, even at the expense are confined in asylums for the in- of some of their theories, wishes and sane that the state of New York is hopes. I believe that with a libcompelled to support. In other eral government, such as the United words, the populations of these asy- States can and will establish, they lums is nearly equal to that of one will be peaceable, thrifty, happy of the country's important cities. If people. I believe that it was a great the camparison could be carried misfortune that we were not able to further, and we could ascertain the give them a chance to sample our number of ordinary paupers, deaf government before hostilities open-

people who would ornament society anywhere in the world-ladies who brain. Take them as a class, there can as many of them read and write now do in that direct is to state as the inhabitants in many places in their number at 90,520. This was diplomacy, time for mutual under-Syracuse, N. Y., Columbus, 0., waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirty-five there has been a like increase all they want is a little justice. I esalong the line of the dependent and tablished a civil government at Belirestrained classes, as it is not im- naf, with the government entirely in probable, their growth has been the hands of the natives. It workmuch larger than that of the nor- ed to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted and then they, I have no doubt, wil advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly. I am very well impressed with the Filipinos.

TOM REED ON FILIPINOS. Portland, Mc., Sept. 12 .- In a Reed took part in a discussion with

"You don't think those Filipinos

would chase our soldiers 7,000 miles quest was that her husband would if they should start for home, do

The Portland man replied that it was not fear of the Filipines but hearted woman, and he gives utter- humiliation in the sight of the other ance to the brutal sentiment quoted nations that was referred to, where-

· have always observed that with rising in the nited States senate individuals the fear of humiliation lent," giving utterance to the ex- serve it, and I believe the same prinpression "We must hold these isl- ciple holds good with a nation and with a party . Some people seem to be afraid that those Filipinos will destruction of the entire population put their tongues in their cheeks at They have watched our failure as others have. I don't know how long it will be before the American Nebraska has within her borders people get tired of spending \$50,-000,000 a year to conquer these peo the greatest fighting men in the ple, but it doesn't seem to me it will be very long. I can conceive that illiteracy of any country on the freedom is just as dear to them as globe, and she is popoeratic. Is it is to us, and they will fight for it

CHARGES AGAINST OTIS.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14 .- The signed statement, of which the following is an extract, was given by Napoleon E. Guyot of the First Colorado to the representative of a

"During October, Nevember and December of 1898, all the vouchers lish their lies without any flavoring covering disbursements in every department in Manila passed through my hands, and now that I am once more a free citizen of the United States, I can say that the administration of Gen. Otis is one of the most tyrannical and rascally military governments that have disgraced the orient since that of Warren Hastings. An examination of the receipted vouchers now in Washington by any honest accountant or auditor in the United States would result in their recommending that a number of generals, colonels and captains in Manila be at once arrested for malfeasance in office, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary."

> HOUSE RENT. No. Mos. Amt. Av. per drawn. month. Gov. Thayer....21 \$2,000.00 \$95.24 Act. Gov. Thayer. 6 500.00 1,250.00 Gov. Holcomb. . 45 2,303.30 Gov. Poynter....3

HANDLING CORN FODDER. How to De It Most Profitably-Valu able Feeding Stuff Wasted.

The problem of how to get the most out of corn fodder is yet unsolved by many farmers. In former years it was the fodder, but this practice was very wasteful. It destroyed much valuable feeding stuff, as in the fall and early winter the ground would be soft, and the tramping of the stock did more damage to the land than the stalks which remained to be plowed under in the spring did good. The longer our farms are farmed the more it costs to maintain them to a standard of paying

It is necessary, in order to get the most out of the fodder, to have it cut when it contains the most nutrients. and that is when the corn is glazing. In shocking the corn the shocks should be made large so that less surface will be exposed to the hot sun and rains. The ears should be husked before winter sets in and the fodder secured under shelter, or, if necessary, it can be left in long shocks well built so that it can be fed out from one end and not leave much surface open to the weather.

All stock will ent corn fodder, but it is especially good for cattle. A great many feeders put the fodder in the mangers for the cattle to eat what they want, and the stalks that are left are thrown in a pile to be returned to the land later. A better way is to have a feed cutter and cut all the fodder; then the refuse can be placed in the gutters to absorb the liquid manure, or it makes good bedding.

When this practice is followed, when the farmer saves his corn fodder as economically as his hay and grain, then more stock can be kept on our farms, more manure will be made to be returned to our land, and the fertility of our land will be increased as well as the size of our pocketbooks, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent in concluding the foregoing advice.

The Deceitfulness of Knowledge. In reply to a question about the safe-

ty of feeding second growth sorghum. Waldo F. Brown writes to the Ohio Farmer: If any one says that second growth sorghum is "sure death to cattle," he ought to read what Mark Twain said, "It's better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so." I have grown sorghum for seven years and cut each year the second growth and fed to my cattle. and last year that which we fed off in July grew to maturity and was cut and fed early enough so that the third growth was large enough to cut before the frost killed it. There have been some mysterious cases of poisoning from feeding sorghum to cattle, but I believe that it is as safe feed as clover, and with hundreds of farmers now growing and feeding it in my part of the state I have never personally known of an animal being injured from eating.

開発を表する AND GARDEN

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

A Number of Interesting Notes For

Enterprising Growers The winter wheats of the United States can well be put into three dis tinct classes. The white, soft wheats are most successfully grown in Oregon and Washington, and in the leading apple growing regions of the middle latitudes. The semihard wheats are to be found between Oklahoma and Nebraska in the west and Canada and North Carolina in the east. The very hard flinty grained winter wheats, known as durums, are being success fully grown in Texas.

There is an immediate and pressing demand in Oklahoma and northwestern Texas, as well as in southern Illinois, Indiana and southwestern Kentucky, for a semihard red wheat that is of a hardy, drought resistant character that will resist the orange leaf rust (Uredo rubigo vera). Wheat of this class is perfectly adapted to the roller mill process of flourmaking, which has now been so generally adopted by millers.

The Turkey Red, a semihard when now so exceedingly grown in Kansas, is an exceedingly valuable variety. The Budapest, now grown in Michigan, can

be very properly put in the same class. The varieties of the durums, or macaroni, wheats are less known. One varety now grown in Texas is the Nicaragua hard. This is classed as one of the very few rust proof wheats that have been successfully grown in the south, where the rust almost invariably ruins the crop. It is a heavily bearded wheat and can be sown in central Texas not only in October, but in the following February, thus giving the grower a double advantage in securing a crop. So far as known, the ranean is still one among the most reliable varieties for general cultivation in the southern states, but intermixture with other varieties now renders it almost impossible to obtain a supply for seeding purposes. It was by far the most valuable of the great number of varieties yet imported and a variety least subject to the attacks of the wheat weevil.

Among the varieties that may very properly be classed with the medium hard red wheats which can be profitably grown in all the deat corn grow ing regions, the Fultz, which was originated in Pennsylvania, takes the lead. Until the time the seed of this whriety had become too much deteriorated by intermixture with other varieties it was regarded by the wheat growers of the United States much in the same light as was the Wilson's Albany by the strawberry grower, the Concord by the grape grower and the Baldwin or New-

ton Pippin by the apple orchardist. Another variety of wheat, the Mealy, which the writer of these notes discovered in southern Virginia, when chief States department of agriculture, is anwhich, like the Fultz, is rapidly losing many of its desirable qualities by being mixed with other more common varieties. When the originator of it took it to the country mill, the miller refused to grind it on account of the extreme hardness of the grain. This variety has been well tested at the Ohio experiment station and is highly recommended. Where the winter wheat was killed

by the extreme cold weather last February, in the winter wheat growing countries in northern Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan, the Turkey Red wheat should be substituted for the less hardy varieties. More and better work in the line of

introducing improved pedigreed seed of the leading farm crops is a need of the hour, since it will surely lend to a greatly increased yield and thereby romote the general prosperity of the farming community. That enterprising wheat growers want better seed wheat is shown by the fact that they frequently pay from \$3 to \$5 a bushel for some presumably new variety which in too many cases proves to be no better than the ones heretofore grown. It has been well stated that "it is the recognized province of the experiment station in each state to determine what varieties of the different grain crops are best adapted to particular localities in the state; for if they are not informed on the subject others are not likely to be," concludes the author of these valuable notes in Farm and Fire-

Harvesting and Storing Horse Radish.

Since horse radish makes its best growth during the cool autumn months, since it steadily improves in quality after September, and since the roots, if still in the ground, are not injured by frost, the digging is usually deferred until late fall, or at least until the more tender crops are all attended to. For home use it is often left in the ground all winter and pried up with a pickax when needed. The digging may be done with a spade, or upon a larger scale with a plow.

The storing of the roots may be elther in root cellars or in pits. As a general thing the pits are to be preferred, since the roots so stored retain their good appearance, their crispness and their pungent flavor better than when stored in cellars. When the roots are trimmed for storage, the lateral branches are saved, trimmed and buried or stored in sand in root cellars, to be used the following season for the production of a new crop, says an authority on growing this root.

The silo seems to grow steadily in

FERTILIZER FACTS.

Manurial Requirements of Crops Needs of Grass, Clover, Rye, Etc. The Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts has reached some very practical conclusions, as a result of careful investigation into the indus-

them are the following: Grass is similar in its requirements to oats (nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda most beneficial); the clovers are to a considerable extent similar to corn in their dependence upon potash, but are more benefited by phosphoric

acid than the latter. For use where timothy is to be grown, a fertilizer supplying the elements in the following proportions is recommended: Nitrogen, 8; phosphoric acid, 3; potash, 3. For manuring where clover is desired: Nitrogen, 2; phosphoric acid, 5, and potash, 10.

Maximum crops of hay at minimum cost, whether of grasses or clovers, are not to be looked for from the application of phosphate.

Rye shows a more general dependence upon applied fertilizers than the other crops under experiment. The difference in the degree of effectiveness of the elements applied (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) is not great. The results of experiment do not encourage the belief that one sided phosphate manuring for rye will be most profitable.

Nitrogen should be most prominent n fertilizers for oats, while for rye the fertilizer must be richer in potash.

The experimental work of the past few years indicates that the continuous use of muriate of potash may so far deplete the soil of lime that an occasional application of this material may be required in case of such use. Some results indicate that the sulphate of potash is a safer material to use, where a growth of clover is desired, than the murlate. The high grade sulphate should be selected. It costs about 40 cents per hundred more than the muriate.

Interesting Celery Notes.

"It takes plenty of manure and water to make fine celery. We manured the ground for celery very beavily, and when the plants were about half grown we placed a thick mulch of manure between the rows and poured the water on the mulch with the hose. The result is a large growth, and I think I have doubled the value of the erop by mulching and irrigating it in this way. To grow well in hot, dry weather, celery roots need a moist, cool place, and this is most easily provided by mulching with manure. have 20,000 plants on one plot of onehalf an acre. On this plot I have spent about \$100 for manure and labor. The crop is now nearly all ready for market, and as it stands I estimate the value of the crop at wholesale price to be \$400. If we can retail it all, I can double this amount.

"There is always considerable loss in marketing a crop. Many times when growing a crop I have figured on its value at the market price, but always when it is marketed there is a shortage in the cash received for it. Celer is the most expensive crop I grow and, other wheat of a similar character, but if it is well handled, the most profitable one. I have realized well from it by packing about two dozen bunches in small baskets and expressing them to hotels and boarding houses. "They get it fresher so than when buying in larger quantities." So writes a New York truck gardener to the Ohio

> Conquering the Burdock. It takes a burdock two years to reach maturity, and if the warfare is begun with the first appearance of the plant it is likely to be abandoned before the victory is won-that is, if you undertake to spud out the young plants, enough will escape to lead one to believe that that method is not effectual. If the plants are cut off early in the second year of their growth, just as the blossom stalk is nicely formed, the plant will send out lateral seed stalks that will mature seed. And because of their low branching it is impossible to mow them, and they are left in their glory.

> If the plant is left entirely alone until there is danger of the burs being distributed and then cut off close to the ground and the stalk dried and burned, that plant will be conquered, because frost will overtake it before it can mature seed. If this plan is followed up, burdocks can be eradicated. as I know from experience, says a Country Gentleman correspondent.

News and Notes. Wheat sown one or two inches in

depth usually gives better results than when seeded deeper, except in a very dry season, when deeper sowing is advisable. As a rule, wheat sown with a of convincing members of congress press drill is better than when sown that the powers of judges should be with a hoe drill, says American Agriculturist.

The potato should be carefully handled in digging and storing so as neither to cut or bruise it. A bruise may not be so fatal as in the case of fruit, but it may lead to decay.

The probability of squashes and muskmelons growing near together becoming mixed or hybridized by cross pollination is infinitesimally small, as they belong to different genera, the squash being a cucurbita and the muskmelon a cucumis. Orange Judd Farmer contributes this opinion on a much talked of question.

Under the suggestive heading of 'Death In the Well" Ohio Farmer observes: The statistics of boards of health demonstrate that the maximum of sickness and the minimum of water are coincilent in September or October. Usually a low stage of water represents a concentrated state of contamination; hence typhold fever outbreaks that are traceable almost directly to the drinking water and its source of supply during these months.

LABORE AND POLITICS. LAST GREAT FIGHT OF ALL

THE COT RADICTORY COURSE PUR-SUELBLY LABOR UNION MEN.

e and Educate Opestion but Inuc diately Taboo Them and trial requirements of crops. Among Divide N en There Is a Chance of

> The foot ing is from The Locomotive Firencen's Magazine, official organ of the I 'iremen's Brotherhood:

Giving the em Force.

One would suppose unless he was better informed that labor organizations would be a power in the maintenance of good government. Such is not the fact. Labor organizations are as impotent in governmental affairs as an alien organization. Labor organizations as such may advocate legislative measures, may pass resolutions, may earnestly agreate a reform only when such measures or reforms do not attract public attention. When these measures or reforms become of sufficient importance in the public mind to

promise political action, labor organizations must cease to advocate or discuss them. Thus far they may go in the maintenance of good government, but no further.

Some years ago the money question was purely an economic problem. Po-litical parties gave it little or no atten-tion. Labor organizations advocated reforms and conducted an aggressive agitation, prominent features of which were the adoption of resolutions and the signing of petitious to congress by representative officers. This agitation resulted in political action, one party aligning itself on the one side, another party taking issue and espousing the opposite side. Although labor organizations had been largely instrumental in making the money question a political issue, they dared not participate in the final sclution of this problem of government as a concrete body, for their membership was intensely partisan. The moment the Issue became a partisan question the ranks of labor organizations divided on partisan lines,

and all that had been said in resolu

tion and petition was revoked. For more than a century that clause in the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed to the world that "we hold these truths to be self evi dent-that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, has been sacredly regarded by all citizens of the United States and profoundly revered by the lovers of political liberty throughout the world. To have asserted that American labor organizations were not pledged to the maintenance of these principles would have been resented by their constituent members; yet the time has come when even the advocacy of these principles by an American labor organization is unwise. Although the writer protests his belief to the contrary, it seems to be the general impression that one of the partisan issues of the next national campaign will be this very question. Therefore the time has come for the discussion of these principles to be excluded from this publication, which is the official organ of a labor organiza-Militarism is the antithesis of indus-

trialism. Labor organizations are the fruit of industrialism. Labor organizations are opposed by militarism. The Standard Dictionary defines industrialism as "a condition of society in which the highest aim is success in peaceful industries; opposed to militancy." The same authority says that militancy is "that social condition of mankind in which the efforts of men are directed chiefly to armed conflict with one another; opposed to industrialism." The same authority defines militrism as the giving of undue prominence to military training and to military glory; the maintenance of government by military force," etc. From this it is seen that the welfare of labor organizations depends upon the success of industrialism and the discouragement of militarism; yet, so it would appear, labor organizations will not dare to say one word in the settlement of this question, for, so it is said, it will soon be a partisan issue. Labor organizations have earnestly

fought against what is known as "government by injunction." Seldom a convention of a labor organization is held that government by injunction is not bitterly denounced. The railway brotherhoods have taken a leading part in this crusade, having expended thousands of dollars in maintaining committees at Washington for the purpose curtailed; that no judge should be delegated with the authority to annul that part of the American constitution which guarantees every citizen a trial by a jury before conviction or punishment for alleged crime. But labor organizations will perhaps be compelled to stultify themselves, to reseind their resolutions, in the near future, for "government by injunction" may become a partisan question of the next national campaign. There is a great clamor against the

"trusts" now heard throughout the land. The discontented masses demand their regulation or else extermination. The attorneys and newspapers of trusts are, with wonderful unanimity, asserting that if the commercial trusts must go, so must "labor trusts." We will presume that the day will come when the prohibition of labor organizations will be a partisan question. Shall labor organizations take no part in the discussion? Shall they not dare to oppose their own destruction simply because one of the political parties is opposed to labor organizations?

O my people! O my brothers!

the Lord of Hous!

Men of might and light and le
not the Dead Paut's ghosts!

Ye who in the painful present future's seed

Te who hold the plow of pro-ror's stubborn soil.

While Truth's furrow, growing a path for those who toil

Through life's rough and rocky the mountain of the dove.

Where, ensurined beneath Peace's enthroned the Man of Love. O my people! O my brothers! Though that evil win And Right's armies fice forever, besten

Still he sees the falling sparrow and will and day bear men's cry!

Tea! He long bath heard their walling, hath waited for the time When the cold hearts of their rulers at freeze men's tears to rime.

So today his fist mith that shall cease
When once more the martyr lifeble
red his flag of peace,
For in every clime and country they
serve and slave
Soon shall swear to find their freed
a partice's gravel

a patriot's grave!

Though the mass is more than mighty, their pressors, blind and weak.

Smiling, wait the fatal moment when they he their gues must speak.

Knowing not that fear or Mammon can work the speak of God.

Careless of the vengeance

O ye who have ruled to men's r worshiped not me, but the p Te have twisted my truth to a made of my blessing a curs Te have shorn my ewes in the r starved the lambs of my or Ye have made of my cross right's sepulcher door love's back! The kindly crosier that turied a unwitting they went gatray Ye have straightened and marpens wherewith those lambs to al

The power that I gave for the go have used for yourselves alone Ye have robbed as yo ruled, but

Ye have used for your even.
Ye have robbed as ye ruled, but
come, for your sins ye must.
For, lo! my wrathful sword of flar
time I unsheathe.
And when again I scabbard it
shall breathe!

O my people! O my brothers! Are
for the fray!
Watch and wait and pray and pond
there comes the day
hace God's fearless chosen warris
her conty was Lord call.
To the field "of Arrangeddon for t
fight of all."

When all hell born legio fatal stand

Ere the earth becomes the heaven
Father-Mother planned,
Where the workers reap the harvest
totiling hands have sown

Then, ob, then, Mars' mighty war no more the echoes sw

On the field of Armageddon, Hate shall die!

There his cringing conqui And the sword and scales of Justice, singel of God's throng. Shall forever molder useess tomb of Wrong!

-Clarence Ladd Davis in

It Is Coming.

The London Saturday Review proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices by herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most factious policy on the part of Great Britain could revive the annexationist party in Canada, and asks what possible reason Canada can have for involving the country in the greatest international questions. The article concludes as follows:

"With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos, whom they want to be free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with ultroglycerin bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire."

The bankers are striving, by an increased issue of bank notes and by befuddling the people through their newspapers, to avert the tremendous catastrophe that must follow the wiping out of one-half the metallic money of the world. But it must come. It is as inevitable as death. The day of judgment may be staved off for awhile, but it hangs over the world like a bursting cyclone; full of inexpressible horrors.-Ignatius Donnelly in Representative.

Standard Oll Beat Him. The Standard Oll company could not

bribe Attorney General Monnett of Ohlo, but it could and did kill him politically, and he received only the votes of the delegates from his own county in the state convention for renomination. The bribe of \$500,000 to dismiss the suits against the company was spurned, but the company can now spurn the private citizen Monnett. And thus does money corrupt the social and political life of the nation because representation does not represent. And then to think that the Ohio Republican platform has an anti-trust plank! What frank things de hatch out of the political nest hot summer days!-Appeal to batch out of the po