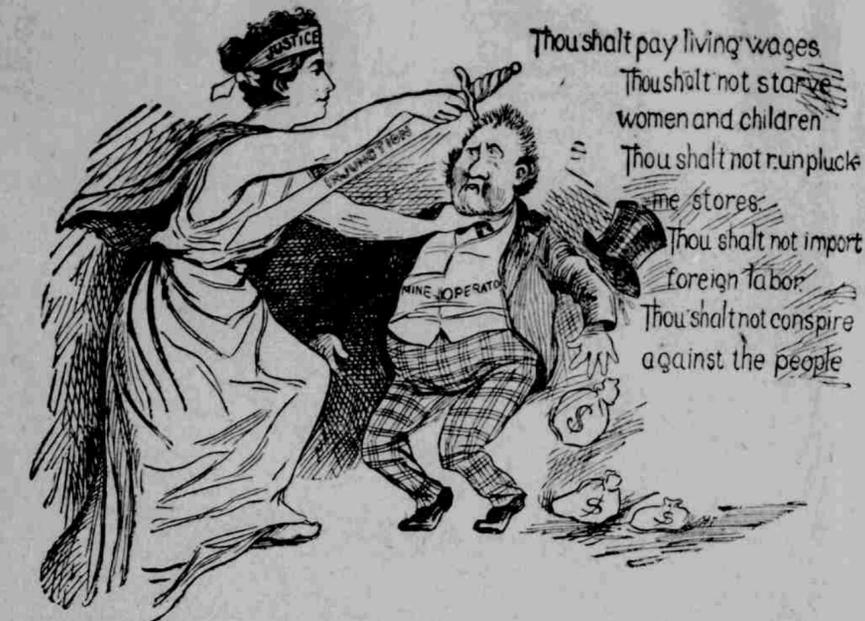


WHY NOT TURN THE TABLES?



THE ANGLE OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars Upon their paths were sent, The loftiest-browed of the angels was made The Angel of Discontent.

And he dwelt with man in the caves of the hills, Where the crested serpents sting, And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls, And he told of better things.

And he led man forth to the towered town, And forth to the fields of corn; And told of the ampler work ahead For which his race was born.

And he whispers to men of those hills he sees In the blush of the misty west; And they look to the heights of his lifted eye— And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye does the slave behold A hope that is high and brave; And the madness of war comes into his blood— For he knows himself a slave.

The serfs of wrong by the light of that eye March with victorious songs; For the strength of the right comes into their hearts When they behold their wrongs.

'Tis by the light of that lifted eye That Error's mists are rent; A guide to the table-lands of Truth Is the Angel of Discontent.

And still he looks with his lifted eye, And his glance is far away, On a light that shines on the glimmering hills Of a diviner day. —Sam W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

Government by Injunction. Ex-Gov. Altgeld made a speech in Philadelphia on Labor Day which has surprised the politicians of the continent. With scarcely a word of reference to the silver question, he discussed at length the various problems of labor and government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and the need of postal savings banks, but the most interesting feature of his address and the question receiving the largest share of attention was "Government by Injunction." It was a vigorous and able denunciation of present methods from which we make a few quotations:

Glancing at this proceeding, we find that it entirely supersedes government by law and the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government according to the old whims, caprice, or prejudice of an individual, and is therefore a clear usurpation of power and a crime.

When the law forbids or commands something no injunction is necessary; when, therefore, an injunction forbids or commands something that is not forbidden or commanded by law, it is legislation pure and simple, and, therefore, a usurpation of power and a violation of the constitution and a high crime within the meaning of that instrument.

It is the function of the legislature to define crime and to declare what acts shall be punishable, and also to fix the punishment, and when, therefore, a judge undertakes to do these things, he usurps the functions of the legislature.

The law has created special tribunals and special machinery to enforce the criminal law, and courts of chicanery have no power to arrogate this to themselves and substitute contempt proceedings for the forms prescribed by law. In those cases in which an injunction is made to cover what is already forbidden by law it is simply a device to rob a man of a trial by jury, for when he is charged with violating the law he must be tried by a jury, according to the forms of law, but when charged with violating an injunction he can be railroaded to prison without any ceremony.

All of these proceedings in the federal courts are an attempt to do things that belong exclusively to the police powers of each locality, in the administration of which these courts cannot interfere without being guilty of usurpations.

stumbling spirit of liberty may yet be revived, and when it is again revived government by injunction is one of the evils that will be wiped out.

Why Increase the Army? General O. O. Howard wants the United States army increased to 49,000 officers and men. He has gone so far as to write an article to the Forum about it.

Just why General Howard sets the figure at 49,000 is not especially clear. Why not make it 50,000, or 39,000, or 999,000? The figure of 49,000 is ridiculously small, if the general wants an army that shall be able to whip all creation, and it is altogether too large if he wants the troops for ornamental purposes. The general urges that war comes suddenly nowadays and ends shortly, and as proof cites the facts that Prussia whipped Austria in six weeks, that Germany overran France in seven months, and that the late war between Turkey and Greece was a matter of a few weeks. Admitting all this, what good would 49,000 officers and men do the United States in case of war?

An English writer, discussing the possibility of war with the United States, says: "It is difficult to conceive that we could not have 200,000 men on the Canadian frontier long before the United States could train and equip 50,000. England is ready, and the United States is in no way ready." Wouldn't those 200,000 British troops take General Howard's 49,000 officers and men and carry them off in their trousers' pockets?

It is all nonsense to talk about a standing army of 49,000 officers and men. If this country is going to depend on the regular army for protection, put a million men in arms at once and be done with it. The army is large enough now for all practical purposes. The United States must depend on her citizens to defend her in case of war. A large standing army would be un-American and a crime.

A Fathing Arrangement. "In no country and in no age have the higher courts been on the side of the people or of liberty. They are everywhere the exponents and defenders of that force which for the time being dominates the land."

"Since the war the higher courts have, as a rule, occupied the same position toward the corporations and money power that they formerly did toward slavery, and for thirty years they have been regarded as cities of refuge by corporations. In some respects they have done more to bring about the present unhappy conditions than has Congress, for Congress did occasionally pass a measure intended for the protection and relief of the people. But almost every one of these acts has been killed by judicial construction. At the same time the law has been strained to deprive the humble man of his liberty, to defeat trial by jury, and to destroy the safeguards which the Constitution has thrown around the citizen. The darkest forebodings of Jefferson have been realized."

"But these things should not discourage our people, for the courts have never yet permanently stopped human progress. The colonies were freed in spite of the Chief Justice of England. Jefferson saved the liberties of the American people in spite of the Federal Judiciary. Jackson triumphed in spite of the Supreme Court, and slavery went down in spite of the decision of Chief Justice Taney." —Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, in an address in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Public Sentiment Growing Rapidly. Public ownership of national monopolies is the coming issue. Conditions are daily creating a stronger public sentiment in every quarter of the country for this solution of the gravest problem before the American people.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, one of the staunchest friends of the people and good government, has ever used his efforts against the growing oppression and domination of monopolies. But he has always contended that it was better for the government to control than to own these monopolies. He now sees that his remedy is inadequate. He now sees the monopolies defying and controlling the government, instead of the government controlling them. In a recent statement, he said: "I am loth to surrender my belief in municipal control and accept the doctrines of municipal ownership; but I am free to confess that I am being

gradually forced into the position of an advocate of public ownership. The methods of franchise holders compel it, as also the ignorance and venality of many of the people's representatives."

After some seven years of struggle against extortionate rates and the exploitation of watered stock, I must confess that my hold on municipal control is feeble. The methods of franchise holders are forcing the expedient of municipal ownership, and yet they expend large sums of money to defend themselves against municipal ownership." —New Time.

Unprovoked Murder. The more the shooting of the coal miners near Hazleton, Pa., is considered the worse does it appear. Testimony has been piled up against the sheriff and deputies until it is overwhelming. Principal Guscott of the Lattimer schools stood upon the steps of the schoolhouse as the deputies marched up before them, and soon afterward the strikers appeared upon the scene. In front of the latter walked two little boys, hand in hand. The sheriff stepped over to the miners and began talking to them in an excitable manner. In the confusion that followed he was hustled into a ditch, but he was not knocked down.

A volley from the whole force of deputies followed, and the miners started to run away. As they ran they were shot, shot down like noxious animals, in mere wantonness and blood-frenzy. One wounded man who was making for the schoolhouse as fast as he could was shot in the back at a distance of 300 feet, and killed. Another victim, who was hurt badly in both legs, was shot in the back also, with fatal results, as he was crawling away. When the principal walked over the ground he found the two little boys who were at the head of the procession lying dead, side by side. In examining some forty of the dead and wounded he discovered only one small pistol. Yet the firing upon these defenseless men, who were led by children, was continued for ten to fifteen minutes. Most of the wounds were in the back.

A German Catholic priest named Forre had long talks with the wounded in his sacred character, and is positive that the strikers were peaceably disposed. The aggression was all on the side of the sheriff, who assaulted one of their leaders. Martin seems to have been completely carried away by anger or terror.

Indignation over this shocking affair will not die out in a few days. It will go on increasing. The country has hardly begun to realize its significance. Sheriff Martin has stamped truth upon the lies of anarchists. —Chicago Journal.

Of Course. There is always employment enough for everybody. All wages are higher than in justice they ought to be. All trusts exist for the benevolent purpose of making necessary articles cheaper for the poor. All men, rich or poor, enjoy equal rights in this free republic, and if one remains poor it is because he is idle and shiftless, while if any attain wealth it is by virtue of the superior qualities of thrift and industry. If you suggest that perhaps the starving McCarthys did not have quite as good a chance as George Gould, Waldorf Astor or Cornelius Vanderbilt, you are a dangerous revolutionist. If you think you are out of a job, if you happen to work in a sweat shop and regard the pay as starveling, if you believe that the oil, sugar and beef trusts increase the cost of your daily subsistence—why, just read the Sun and discover that all your evils are the creation of your imagination alone. —New York Journal.

A Real Democracy. In a Democracy, where the majority is assumed to rule, to be in reality the governing power, there should be no power, no law, no privilege, no precedent, no constitutional or other legislative enactment that for a moment should stand between that majority and the exercise of that power—assuming, of course, it is a just power to be justly exercised. No man, no set of men, no President, no House, no Senate, no lobby, no judge, no court of one or five or ten, or of more or less judges should stand between the majority and its just wish and desire. If, then, the majority should rule the people should have an opportunity to express themselves on any and all legislation proposed under such form of

government. In other words, every proposed law should first be submitted to the people for their scrutiny, consideration, approval or rejection. —Blade, Ocean-side, Cal.

Costly Experiment of Gold. The most expensive experiment in United States ever suffered from has been the attempt of the plutocrats to drive the country to a gold standard.

Former President Cleveland found it necessary to issue \$262,000,000 worth of bonds to secure gold to carry out the self-imposed task of keeping up a gold reserve in the treasury. This borrowed money the plain people will have to pay when it becomes due, and in the meantime they must pay themselves those things which go to make life enjoyable in order to pay the interest.

But the \$262,000,000 is as but a drop in the ocean when compared with the widespread disaster which the gold standard has brought upon this country. The destruction of securities, which followed the demonetization of silver, has amounted to a confiscation of practically one-half of the wealth of the people.

The organs of plutocracy never cease from abuse of those who demand that former normal values shall be restored. They insist with stolid and exasperating repetition that the advocates of silver desire to pay their debts in cheap money and thus perpetrate a fraud on the philanthropic money lenders who have by legislation doubled the obligations of their debtors. The honesty of lending a man a dollar and then by the enactment of laws, forcing that man, the borrower, to give the creditor two dollars for every one received, is proclaimed aloud by these honorable gentlemen.

If a man should borrow corn and subsequently should be forced to pay in wheat, the injustice would be apparent, but when a man borrowed silver and is required to pay in gold, the blind guides of the plutocrats see no wrong, and howl themselves hoarse over honor and honesty. They don't know what the words mean, or, if they do, they are the hired advocates of plunder.

The Only Hope. One of the great schemes of the fraud politicians is to speak with great vehemence one way, but quietly lend his influence, and if necessary his vote or absence from the legislative halls in direct opposition to his speeches. At other times they boisterously condemn a great wrong when considering some non-essential proposition, but when a chance to kill the wrong comes up they make light of the remedy, and if their vote is needed, vote against the remedy. How to put the people on to such characters is a puzzle for they are so eloquent in their championing the cause of the masses it is almost out of the question to undecieve their constituents. The initiative and referendum seems to be the only hope.

What Eckels Wants. Ex-Comptroller Eckels, a Cleveland Republican, says:

"If now the people could be free of agitators and the individual citizen given a chance to attend to his individual business without the burden of superintending everybody else's, the country would again be the one great profitable field of investment for the surplus capital of the world."

Mr. Eckels made no mistake if the "agitators" he refers to are the monetary reformers who insist on an American financial policy, for if they could be sent to Siberia—or hades—European capitalists would again find the United States a rich field for plunder. —Independent, Topeka, Kan.

Duty of Populists. A straight, manly, and persistent fight with the view of success of our principles, and regardless of immediate defeat of ourselves for lucrative offices, will inspire confidence of Populists in each other, impel all reformers to buckle on their armor, create respect in the minds of the fair men of the old parties, and bring to our ranks new recruits. If every true Populist would work for the People's party and against the old parties, it would not be long until our great principles were enacted into law and the nation was enjoying greater prosperity than any people ever enjoyed, in all the history of the world. —Missouri World.

"If I had my way," said a McKinley man of this neighborhood, "I would load a lot of cannon with vitriol and blow it into these Bryan meetings that are stirring up discontent." And the laws of the country permit such fools as this one to go at large, prating of anarchism! —Common Cause, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A great noise is being made over President Andrews' discharge from Brown University, because he advocated free silver, but we notice there is very little being said about the suppression of free speech and peaceable assemblage in West Virginia. —Journal of Labor, Nashville, Tenn.

We have been ruled by a king, we have been governed by an aristocratic parliament, we are now apparently entering upon a period of government by judges—the worst form of autocracy, next to that of a hierarchy, of which the mind of man can conceive. —Recorder, Cleveland, Ohio.

It is hard to convince a man who is profiting at the expense of his fellows that anything is wrong with the system which favors him. —Common Cause, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Some people think the credit for the Klondike gold discoveries belongs to the Republican administration. —Argonaut, Sparta, Ill.

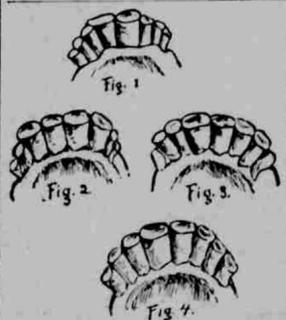
Secretary Gage is a McKinley Republican, yet a staunch Cleveland Democrat. No difference. See? —Forum, Bucyrus, Ohio.



Timber.

A country cannot continue to be populous nor highly civilized when its forests, or their equivalent in coal, are lost to it. But this loss has been experienced by many nations. The whole Eastern world was once well wooded. Roman and Greek writers assure us of this. Vast regions of Europe and Asia, by wars and wantonness and imprudence, have been stripped of their forests. A belt of woodland stretching from the Pyrenees to the Himalayas has been swept away, and that whole region, once fertile and populous, now scarcely sustains a people scanty in numbers. It is a significant fact that great deserts now occupy the original seat of the human race, and extend on every route of their migrations. Humboldt is reported as saying "Men in all climates seem to bring up future generations two calamities at once—a want of fuel and a scarcity of water." The two come alike from the destruction of the forests.

How to Tell a Sheep's Age. The Breeders' Gazette, in reply to a correspondent, says that a sheep's age cannot be determined with precision from the appearance of the animal's teeth. Periods of dentition vary a few months. In general, the lamb has his eight small teeth for from 12 to 16

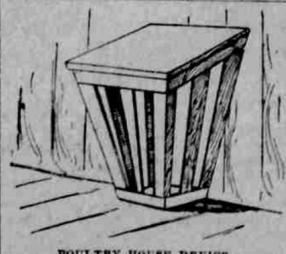


TEETH OF SHEEP AT DIFFERENT AGES.

months. At the end of this time he cuts two large teeth, as at Fig. 1, when he is said to have "a yearling mouth." At something less than 2 years (generally) there are four large permanent incisors, as at Fig. 2. At about 30 months there are six permanent incisors, as at Fig. 3, and the other two come at about 36 to 42 months, as at Fig. 4, when the sheep is said to "have a full mouth." From this date the age is guessed at by the amount of wear on the grinders.

Poor Milkers. Success in dairying must depend not only on having cows able to give a liberal mess and keep at it, but also on the kind of milkers employed. A careless, lazy milker will easily lose more than his wages during the time he is employed. Not only this, but he will quickly convert a really good cow into a poor one. The milk which the careless milker leaves in the udder is always that which has the largest amount of butter fats. If it is not drawn the fat is absorbed into the cow and helps to dry her off. The difficulty in getting help that can be depended on is the great drawback in running a large dairy farm. It is also no light job to milk ten, twelve or more cows twice every day. It will make any man's hands tired until he becomes used to it.

A Poultry House Device. Where fowls are kept in confinement whether the season be summer or winter they must be furnished green food in the form of cabbage, turnips, beets or cut clover. These should not be



POULTRY HOUSE DEVICE.

thrown loosely into the pen to become quickly soiled, but put into a rack with sloping sides, like that shown in the sketch. The hens reach through the slats and eat what they desire. The top slopes so that they cannot roost upon it. If filled with cabbages, etc., they will come down to the hens as fast as eaten.

Cider and Cider Vinegar. Where summer apples are plentiful it is more profitable to make them into cider, and then into vinegar. A hand mill can be had for \$10 that will make from two to three barrels per day. After the juice is pressed out mix the pomace with mill-feed, and feed it to the cows when fresh. Fill the barrels full of cider and set them in the sun to ferment. Keep the barrels full. After fermentation ceases add two gallons of strong old vinegar to each barrel, and

put in three strips of brown paper saturated with common molasses. Cover the bung-hole with gauze wire. By the following spring excellent vinegar may be had. Never add water to the cider, as it injures the strength and flavor of the vinegar.

Hoed Crops on Sod.

So far as possible the farmer ought to have sod land on which to grow all hoed crops. He cannot usually make nearly enough manure to fertilize all that he wants to plant to corn or potatoes. If there is a sod to be rotting during the summer a moderate dressing of commercial fertilizers will insure as great success as he could usually depend upon with a dressing of manure on land that has been naked through the winter. Possibly the sod may not equal in value the plant nutrition furnished by a dressing of stable manure, but the sod will be more sure to rot if the season be dry, and thus make up in availability what it lacks in fertilizing power. If the sod be mainly of clover, the fertility it will add to the soil will be as great as is given with the manure dressings, especially if applied just after the land is plowed.

Sheep Among Growing Corn.

It is the practice of good farmers now to cultivate both corn and potatoes much longer than used to be thought advisable. The reason is that the modern cultivation is shallow and does not disturb the roots. But when a piece of either corn or potatoes is weedy a few sheep may be put into the field after midsummer with no danger whatever that they will injure the crop. Almost any other stock will attack both corn and either the potato tops or roots. Sheep will not eat either. Usually only the ram was put in some time in July, and was not taken out until the corn was ready to harvest. After corn is cut sheep will attack the corn ears. While it stands they seldom do this.

Dwarf Peas and Apples.

Thin the fruit, allowing not more than forty to sixty specimens to remain on each tree. The fruit will grow to a fine size, and the strength of the tree will not be taxed. Pinch the forward branches in, keeping the tree compact and symmetrical in form. Fruit for exhibition should be carefully grown, allowing not more than one peck to the tree. Fork the earth up all around the tree, and then cover the ground as far out as the branches extend with one inch in depth of rotted horse manure. If the weather should prove dry, water freely every evening.

For Hog Plague.

The following is the prescription recommended for hog plague by Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry: One part wood charcoal; one part sulphur; two parts sodium chloride, or common salt; two parts sodium bicarbonate; two parts sodium hyposulphite; one part sodium sulphite; one part ammonium sulphite. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Dose—One tablespoonful for each two hundred pounds weight of hog once a day.

Wash Feed Grain.

If one will wash a feed of oats or corn, there will be seen an amount of filth and trash that would astonish the man who thinks he feeds clean grain to his horses. Try washing, and let the grain dry or nearly so before feeding. There are evidences that soaked corn and oats are more profitable, more easily and thoroughly digestible than the same amount fed dry. —Western Agriculturist.

The Horse Does This.

A good horse can travel 400 yards in four and a half minutes at a walk, 400 yards in two minutes in a trot, and 400 yards in one minute in a gallop. The usual work of a horse is taken at 22,500 pounds raised one foot per minute for eight hours per day. A horse will carry 250 pounds twenty-five miles per day of eight hours.

Among the Poultry.

Have troughs in which to feed all soft feed.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs they need more lime.

The sitting hen now has the floor. Take care of her.

Is there not room for a flock of geese on your farm? Study the situation.

A warm feed for breakfast goes a long way in inducing hens to lay now.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color it indicates a condition of health.

When the manure is hard and a portion is white, it indicates a healthy condition of the digestive organs.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing and the cocks growing, these are signs of good health.

When you can enter the hen house after dark and hear no wheezing it proves there are not any rumpy fowls in the flock.

A generous application of lime on the chicken yard and in the sheds and runs is now in order. It may prove a cheap prevention of disease.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from lice, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

Refuse Brewer's Money.

Drury College needed money, and a well-known brewer subscribed \$1,000, which caused a rival brewer, who heard of the offer, to say: "Put me down for a thousand, too." The students objected, however, and it is believed that on account of the protest both brewers will withdraw their money.

This is Different.

"Love makes the world go round." The world seems to go round, but love makes your head swim; that's the explanation. —Boston Transcript.