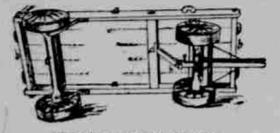
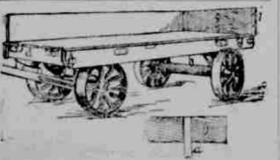




Homemade Low Wagon.
The accompanying illustrations, supplied by J. L. Newcomer to the Orange Judd Farmer, represents a farmer's wagon, which can be made at home. The wheels are from a binder truck. In the first picture, a are beams 12 feet long and 2 1/2 inches, b 4 feet long and 2 1/2 inches; the axles are 2 feet from each end. The middle crosspiece



is 2 feet back of the front bolster. The front axle is 4x4 inches and is 2 1/2 feet long measured inside the wheels. The height of the frame resting on the bolsters is 15 inches. The king bolt is 2 1/2 inches long and goes through the bolster and axle at e and is kept in place by means of a key. The short piece of iron h is bolted to the crosspiece d and attached to the iron g. The side boards can be taken off at will, which leaves the top perfectly flat. These are 10 feet 7 inches long on the side and 12 inches high. The end boards are 4 feet 4 inches long with 2 inch slats nailed on to keep them upright. In Fig. 2, e is the sideboard, f the end board, g the side beam, d the cross beam, h the back axle and c the tongue. This wagon cost me \$3, besides my own work, and I did all of it except the blacksmithing. Every man who has a fair set of tools can build



THIS is very useful in hauling corn fodder, manure, stone or almost anything on the farm. The front axle is made short so that there is less difficulty in turning.

A Farm Signboard.
As a means by which the farmer may make known his wants to his neighbors and those who pass his place the editor of the Michigan Farmer recommends a farm signboard of planned and matched lumber surrounded by a molding, with the name of the farm and its owner painted in large white letters on black background at the top, and with its lower part painted with black paint and liquid slating for using crayons in advertising what you want to buy, procure or dispose of. The accompanying



ing sample signboard illustrates the idea better than columns of verbal description.

Wintering Plants in Cellars.
Plants are placed in the cellar to rest, not to grow. Nothing is more harmful to them when thus stored away than water, and it should never be given unless to keep the soil from becoming dust dry. In early spring, if the buds on the plants are seen to be starting a little, do not give water, which would only favor their growth, but keep as dry and cool as possible, until time to take them out of the cellar.—Viek's Magazine.

Cure for a Horse's Cold.
When a horse has contracted a slight cold, simply producing a hacking cough, due to a tickling in the throat, a tablespoonful of the following powder will generally give relief: Powdered chloride of potash, one-half pound; powdered squills and licorice root, of each two ounces, and granulated sugar, one pound; mix well all together. Horses will generally lick this if thrown into the feed box. If they do not, put a little dry wheat bran or chopped feed upon it three times per

day. If this does not relieve, apply a stimulating liniment along the wind pipe and upon the glands of the throat. One composed of aqua ammonia, one ounce, olive oil, four ounces, is a good one.—Stockman and Farmer.

Mistakes in Strawberry Growing.
Not subsiding.
Planting too closely.
Growing small berries.
Planting too many varieties.
Using dirty, second-hand boxes.
Not cutting strawberry runners each week.
Placing too high an estimate on probable profits.
Not keeping close watch on the leaf roller insect.
Using newly turned sod for strawberry planting.
Allowing the small berries to go to market.
Not finely pulverizing the soil before planting.
Not studying and watching the needs of the market.
Not taking two or three good horticultural journals.
Not cultivating at least once per week during drought.
Employing pickers who do too much talking while at work.
Not being strictly honest in the measuring and grading of berries.
Allowing too many runners to grow when it is intended to grow the fruit.

For the Ice Harvest.
Farmers are more and more coming around to the plan of putting in a summer's supply of ice during the winter season. The cut shows a very convenient way of loading the ice from the water directly upon the sled. The lever picks up a cake and swings it around upon the sled platform. Such a rig can be fitted up in half an hour, and will



FOR HANDLING ICE.

be found a very easy and expeditious method of gathering ice.—New England Homestead.

Driving.
The first requisites of a good driver are a cool head, a watchful and a ready finger, with a quick understanding of the needs and requirements of his horse, says Our Animal Friends. He must also be ready to detect any object by the roadside that would be likely to annoy the horse, and to comprehend in a glance the character of the road that lies ahead of him. No quick-tempered, loud-voiced man can expect to have a quiet, obedient horse, and the undue haste of the impatient driver to correct what seems to him misbehavior is one of the reasons why so many horses are dangerous to drive. Much of the abuse, however, to which the horse is subjected arises more from ignorance and carelessness than from wanton cruelty. Few persons give proper attention to the details of driving, forgetting that it is attention to detail which makes the difference between the expert driver and the unskilled.

The Cost of an Egg.
The cost of an egg in the Eastern States is estimated at one cent, but this depends on the prices of grain. If meat, milk, cut bone, chopped clover and cooked potatoes are given, the cost will be less; not because the meat can be purchased at less than the grain, but because the feeding of a variety and a balanced ration will induce the hens to lay more eggs. The greater the number of eggs laid the lower the cost proportionately, and it is possible to produce eggs at a cost of only half a cent each.—P. H. Jacobs, in Farm and Fire-side.

Large Fruit Trees.
If the tree agent has a lot of large trees "that will bear fruit sooner," and he asks only a little more for them than for nice three-year trees six or eight feet high, don't buy them. Such trees are slower to begin growth and slower to grow, and rarely prove satisfactory.

Evolution of the Peach.
The peach was originally a poisoned almond. Its fruit parts were used to poison arrows and for that purpose were introduced into Persia. Transplantation and cultivation have not only removed its poisonous qualities, but turned it into the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

Farm Notes.
Purchase bran and oil meal to feed with the straw.
A good dairy cow is always a hearty eater and drinker.
It is a safe plan to apply all manure on a plowed surface.
Fences on the farm are like a tax—they must be kept up.
The old-time grasses hold their own against all newcomers.
The successful farmer now must be a wide-awake business man.
Plan to grow as far as possible all of the grain grown on the farm.
The advantage in grinding feed depends largely upon how it is fed.
Do the most of the farm work with good brood mares or growing colts.
When the hogs begin to bed close together is the time to look for lice.
During the winter comfort is an important item in securing a good gain.
Buying stock and then buying feed to feed them rarely proves profitable.
A calf will never get over the effects of being stunted during its first winter.

RECORD OF POPULISM.

SOME GRATIFYING RESULTS OF REFORM RULE.

Two Strong Populist States Deserve Congratulations on the Showing Made—Evidence in the Lattimer Massacre Shows Need of a Wholesale Hanging.

The Effects of Populism.
Kansas and Nebraska are the two States in which Populism has been tried to the greatest extent, and as a result they are the strongest Populist States in the Union. The record of the party in Kansas is well understood by readers of the Advocate and News, but the splendid record of the Nebraska Populist administration has not been frequently referred to. When State Treasurer Messers took charge, one year ago, he found a defalcation on the part of his predecessor of \$875,925, and the treasury empty and warrants passing at about 95 cents, a discount of 7 per cent. This was certainly an unfavorable condition to begin on. At the end of the first fiscal year he had registered \$1,021,063, compared with \$1,624,029 during the corresponding preceding year of his predecessor's term. Strict and absolute economy on his part and on that of his associates in State offices and in the Legislature brought about a reduction of \$902,967. This is just what any sane business man would do in his private affairs, and these Populist officers introduced sane methods into public affairs. State warrants were paid promptly and honestly as fast as money was received and they soon rose in price until they now bring a premium of three-fourths of 1 per cent, where they had previously been discounted at 7 per cent. Then, instead of allowing these warrants to be hawked about, the treasurer bought all that could be obtained with money from the school fund, thus securing to the State the interest on them. His predecessors had allowed this school money to lie in banks where a 3 1/2 per cent interest was paid to the State. This evidence of business sanity brought good fruit, as the interest derived from the school fund for distribution to the schools amounted to \$739,591, while the average for the previous years had been but \$59,295. He also managed things so that he paid \$748,015 of the public debt. A year or two of such management will put Nebraska on her feet financially. Instead of pulling that State down and ruining her credit, the Populist officers have given the State a good name and have shown their ability and disposition to give the public good, economical business like service. Nebraska should be congratulated for the selection of such efficient officers.—Topeka News.

A Case for Retribution.
If the newspaper accounts of the Lattimer killings continue to be corroborated by the evidence, Pennsylvania needs a wholesale hanging as badly as a community ever needed anything in this world. Murder never walked in more revolting form. We do not pre- judge this case. We know evidence has been introduced which trained legal cunning will obscure and juggle out of its meaning. But if certain things which the district attorney declares he is able to prove, can be proved, the law does not provide penalty too harsh for their punishment.

Here are some of them: The strikers sent unarmaged. The deputies fired for five minutes. One of the unarmed men was shot five times in the head to make murder more sure. The sheriff seized a man whose arm had previously been broken by a deputy, the sheriff a pistol went off and the man dropped dead. Before these crimes, one deputy said: "I hope I will drop six." Another said: "I don't see what the sheriff means by taking us around all day without a chance to shoot these men."

The deputies were not only thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work ahead of them. They were enthusiastic over it. If these assertions are true, the utmost vengeance of the law is needed to defend the lives of free men from hired, armed, and organized assassins. If these assertions are true, the government of Pennsylvania is a government at times carried on by means of murder.

The State of Pennsylvania has already acquired an evil fame. It is a State in which criminal corporations have so long perverted government and have so long wielded the powers of malignant tyranny that it more nearly resembles some despotic medieval duchy than a free American commonwealth. The nation will be curious to note whether Pennsylvania is going to hang its man-slayers, or guarantee protection to murder as long as it is committed in the interests of incorporated wealth.—Chicago Journal.

New Trusts.
Several new trusts were reported during December by the New York Journal of Commerce. The organization of the milk trust, known as the Farm and Dairy Product Company, with a capital of \$15,000,000, is being perfected, and it is said that they will deal in butter as well as milk and seek to control the Eastern market.

Ten of the largest paper mills are to combine and a capital of \$50,000,000 is under contemplation, details as to the valuations they will accept for their respective properties not having yet been settled.

The thirteen menhaden oil plants of the Atlantic coast are in process of uniting, and three of the seven directors of the new company will be Englishmen. A machine has been invented which extracts more oil at a less cost, and this invention is controlled by the new company, which will be known as the American Fisheries Company. The annual product of the menhaden

companies amounts to about \$8,000,000. It is said that the new company will be in a better position to prevent the passage of legislation and the enforcement of laws for the protection of the small fish which are used as an edible fish.

The sewer-pipe manufacturers have virtually reached an agreement, and a pool is to be formed with a central selling agency.

The American Cotton Growers' Protective Association has under consideration a plan for the reduction of cotton acreage. President Lane, who favors it, declared: "Cotton to-day is selling at less than 5 cents, and this means 10 cents a day for the labor of the man who is distastefully the cotton grower."

The various establishments in the raisin seedling industry, an industry which has existed but four years, are to combine. New York dealers in macaroni are attempting to form a trust. Meanwhile an attempted trust, the Herring Hall-Martin Company, formed by a combination of the three largest safe manufacturers, has failed, and a receiver has been appointed.

The American Biscuit Company, which now owns forty factories, expects to be able to secure the co-operation of the outside factories and a company with a capital of \$55,000,000 is projected.—New Time.

Where Do the People Come In?
The masquerading of gold-bug conferences and manipulating bankers, in all their learned chatter about sound currency, scientific banking, national honor, money good in every part of the world, and the like, leaves out of consideration the great mass of the American people. The maskers want the government to issue gold bonds, upon which gold interest must be paid semi-annually to buy up and retire Sherman notes, greenbacks, silver certificates and silver dollars, without even attempting to prove that the bank money they propose to issue in the place of the government money to be retired would be better money than the money which is now issued directly by the United States. The government pays no interest on the money which these manipulators propose to retire, but would be compelled to pay a very large interest on this bank money. The kind of bank money which they propose to substitute for government money they do not accurately describe. Most of them want the government to issue the money the same as it now does, and give it to the banks, and allow the banks to loan it to the public, and at the same time pay the banks interest on the gold bonds which are issued to buy up the government money. If there is anything in this hungry-muggery game but donations to the banks, not only of cash direct, but of a grant of power to expand and contract the currency in aid of Wall street speculations, the people ought to know it.

We have followed the statements of Gage, Fairchild, Edmunds, Taylor and others, before the committee on banking and currency of the House of Representatives, and we are sorry to say that in every statement of all these learned savants we find that they propose to give the turkey to the banks and the crow to the people, or, if the people prefer, to give the crow to the people and the turkey to the banks. If there is anything else in the driving hearings before the committee on banking and currency than a thin veneering of bankers' greed, we would like to know it.—Silver Knight Watchman.

McKinley's Bimetallism.
Senator Wolcott thinks the President is a bimetallist, and sometimes the President thinks so, too. But, evidently, both of these distinguished statesmen are mistaken.

In appointing George E. Roberts director of the mint to succeed R. E. Preston, McKinley proves that he is a gold monometallist of the most pronounced character. It was a difficult task to find a more bitter foe to silver than Preston, but Roberts was discovered, and he hates silver with a hatred which is as fire to water when compared to Preston's rancor.

In giving the reasons why Roberts was appointed, a gold advocating editor says: "His answer to coin and several of the smaller essays were called to the attention of the President, who read them with intense interest during the campaign. Recently when he decided to appoint a successor to Director Preston, he recalled the work done by Roberts and had copies of the book furnished him anew."

Roberts is "firmly committed to the gold standard," says the authority above quoted, "and his books and essays show him to be in thorough accord with the President on this question." As the newly-appointed director of the mint is a professional writer, the country may expect an enlarged literary output from the mint.

Senator Wolcott ought to go into executive session and reconsider his testimony as to the bimetallism of the President.—Chicago Dispatch.

The Right Will Triumph.
Gov. John R. Rogers says in the Arena: Wise and determined action will prevent all appeal to arms; while the cry of submission to English money lords, heard from our modern Tories, if acquiesced in, will surely bring a bloody struggle whenever the people fully comprehend the fact that in this way freedom and its opportunities have been bartered away.

The conflict between manhood and mammon, which, although as old as history, took on a more pronounced phase in 1873, has now in its present form been before the people of this country for near a quarter of a century. The time of decisive action approaches, and everybody knows it. Either the people are to regain the old freedom of opportunity enjoyed in the earlier years of the republic, or they

are to sink lower and lower in the social scale. The struggle is of moral right and moral worth against the power of money. It has been aptly described as the fight of the Almighty dollar against Almighty God. This is the truth. Cowards and time-servers will deny it, but they cannot prevent it. Nothing can prevent it. And the ultimate outcome is not doubtful. The right will triumph.

Why Not?
If the dealers in money are best fitted to control the laws with regard to our money system, why not carry the principle still further? For example, let the importers fix the duty on imports; let the brewers and distillers fix the internal revenue taxes; let the great railroad corporations dictate the laws providing for the condemnation of private land for the right of way; let the saloonkeepers make the regulations for selling liquor on Sunday in cities, and let the police system of the cities be turned over to the sole control of those classes whose misfortune it is to be in the conflict with the laws. We might go still further and let every offender of the law be judged, not by a magistrate, but by the shyster lawyer to whom he may be able to pay a trifling fee. All these innovations would be in strict accordance with the policy of allowing the bankers to dictate our laws relating to the money system of the country.

May Breed Good Results.
The results which the senatorial election in Ohio has thus far had, inspire the belief in certain minds that popular election of members of the upper house of Congress will be hastened thereby. Our own opinion is quite the contrary. The debauchery and corruption inseparable from the present system of choosing United States Senators merely recommend it to the exploiters of the people. The men who run our political machines know that as long as the present senatorial election system prevails they can hope to retain control of the Senate. Allow the people to elect the Senators and there is a possibility that men of the Hanna type may be defeated. Consequently, the financiers and the corporations will insist upon the maintenance of things as they are. The more corrupt and debasing an institution is, the more likely it is to survive among us.—Twentieth Century.

Will Be Heard Later.
Advocates of silver were refused a hearing by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is considering the Gage bill and the termination of the Indianapolis gold commission. The committee had already made up its mind to report a bill "submitting the country more thoroughly to the gold standard," and turning the government out of the governing business, and conferring upon the people the inestimable blessing of being ruled by the banks and money power. So be it. The people will be heard from later.

An Object Lesson.
In 1894 the Department of the Interior paid the Bell Telephone Company an average (including salary of woman operators) of \$75 to each phone. The department put in a system of its own, 140 lines connecting scattered buildings in Washington, and the cost to the department now (including extra electrician and help) is only \$10.25 per phone. Still the capitalists tell us there is no economy in public ownership.—Social Democrat.

Reform Press Comment.
It is beginning to dawn upon Mark Hanna that he is not the "whole thing;" that "there are others."—Grand Rapids Chronicle.

Tell us the difference between Cleveland's hard time and panic and McKinley's prosperity and reduction in wages.—Silver Knight Watchman.

Owing to the increase of child labor in New York State, the percentage of children attending the public schools has fallen from 76.5 of the school population in 1851 to 57.8 in 1891.

Money cannot buy honor in the administration of public affairs as long as the administration of public affairs is for the secure division of the dishonestly gotten spoils of labor.—The People.

The percentage of bank failures to all banks was 1.06 in 1896, before "confidence" was restored and in the absence of "General Prosperity," but after "confidence" and "General Prosperity" were fairly installed in 1897 the percentage increased to 1.25.—San Francisco Star.

Worthless.

An American woman in Spain tells this story in the Independent: "Burguete is near one of the mountain passes leading into France, and from its situation is liable to visits from various orders of tramps anxious to avoid the customs houses along the regular route. One of these gentry happening to pass through the village the day a certain theft had been reported was arrested on suspicion and whipped severely to force a confession. As nothing but a denial could be wrung from him, another vagrant was arrested and subjected to the same treatment, with the same result. It was eventually discovered that a small boy, hidden behind the church tower, had been the culprit. There was no redress for the men; they expected none, and would have been incredulous if told they were entitled to any. Amazed at the indifference with which this act of tyranny was received, I expressed my own indignation. 'What would you?' was the reply, with a gesture intended to throw the responsibility of the act upon the world at large. 'They are worthless fellows; doubtless they have done other evil deeds if not this one.'

Don't be visionary. It's foolish to plant sunflower seeds with the expectation of raising rainbows.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Money and Agriculture.

Just at the time when the world's population of bread eaters began to overtake the increase in the wheat area, which had taken place in the decade ending with 1890, Indian exports to Europe, stimulated by the depreciated gold value of the rupees, suddenly and rapidly increased.

They rose from about four million bushels in 1880 to over thirty-seven millions in 1882, and in 1884, in spite of a great fall in the gold value of wheat, they exceeded thirty-nine million bushels. This vast increase was rendered possible only by the bonus to the exporter afforded by the great difference between the gold price and the rupee price of wheat.

The latter remained steady, while the former fell greatly, so that Indian growers were satisfied, while shippers could just carry on the trade in consequence of the increased number of rupees which they could purchase for each gold sovereign.

The exports continued heavy up to 1887, when they reached nearly forty-two million bushels; but in that year the gold premium on the Argentine paper currency (made inconvertible in 1885) had begun to tell, the wheat area rapidly increased, and the exports grew to such an extent a few years later that the gold price of wheat fell too low to afford a satisfactory bonus on Indian wheat.

It is quite clear that the rupees will not grow wheat for export at a reduced price in rupees, and it was only in 1861, when the gold price rose for a time, in consequence of the short crop in France and the Russian famine before the immensity of the American crop was recognized, that Indian wheat exports became heavy once more.

But India, apart from famine years, is prepared to keep the price of wheat in Europe low; for, whenever there is a moderate advance in prices ruinous to European growers, the export bonus becomes sufficient to enable shippers to glut the markets of Europe with Indian wheat.

Argentina, however, with the enormous gold premium on her currency, was able, without material help from India, to export enough wheat to keep the markets of the world constantly glutted from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, and only a bad harvest in 1895 and devastation of her crops by locusts in 1896 prevented her from continuing the process.

In 1887 Argentina exported a little over a million bushels of wheat, and in 1895 the quantity exceeded sixty million bushels, her wheat area having been trebled in the meantime.

The evidence brought before the commission clearly demonstrates that this great expansion in wheat production for export was rendered possible only by the gold premium, which counteracted the fall in the gold price of wheat.

Substitutes for Money.
Be it remembered by all men everywhere, there is but one reason for using credit as a substitute for money—it is cheaper. Credit is a tool of commerce costs less than one-fiftieth part as much as gold and silver.

A circulating credit based on the wealth, integrity and authority of all the people is as sound and honest as the bonds of said people, for the basis is the same. Such a credit currency we now have to the amount of \$346,000,000.

This legal tender, national credit, that has done duty as money for the past thirty years to the entire satisfaction of nine-tenths of the people, is now being set upon and hawked at by the honest (?) money credit seller who wants to put his skin-gate substitute in its place.

There is money in it; yes, a dozen millions a year net profit in interest alone for the honest money patriots (?) who are suffering for the opportunity to take upon themselves the burden of maintaining this credit currency at a parity with gold. They would relieve the government of the danger of the "endless chain."

Who at any time has ever "worked" the endless chain except these same brassy, arrogant parasites now making their phylacteries so broadly like the horse-leech's daughter, these people are not satisfied. They would have an absolute, complete monopoly of all forms of currency and substitutes for money, to the sole end that their profits be increased at the expense of the people. There is not a grain of patriotism nor an atom of common honesty in the whole scheme as outlined by Secretary Gage and indorsed by the President.

Both Gold and Silver.

The supply of money from earliest times was co-extensive with and dependent upon the supply of gold and silver; when these were abundant commerce thrived; when they were wanting commerce was crippled and agriculture languished. With the discovery of the new world began a new epoch. Throughout the last half of the sixteenth century and the whole of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, money supply rapidly increased, prices more than quadrupled, commerce increased as never before and civilization took on a new life.

Together through all the ages of civilization the two metals, silver and gold, performed the work of money, and together constituted the world's standard of value. Thousands of pieces of both metals, but more of silver than of gold, were fabricated into money, and with the extension of commerce became distributed to every part of the habitable globe.