

# PROPHECIES *that have* COME TRUE.

The forecasts of a Seer of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century bearing on ...English and American History. Their relation to the Coronation of King George V...

By PROF. B. J. CIGRAND.



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

The lines can be found in the works of Dean Swift, edition of 1756, page 214, volume 3. They were also printed in the United States in September, 1786, three years after peace with England had been declared, and published in a few foreign journals; but the earliest appearance of the poem was in an ancient English work edited and produced in London in the year 1530. In complete form it runs as follows:

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

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

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

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

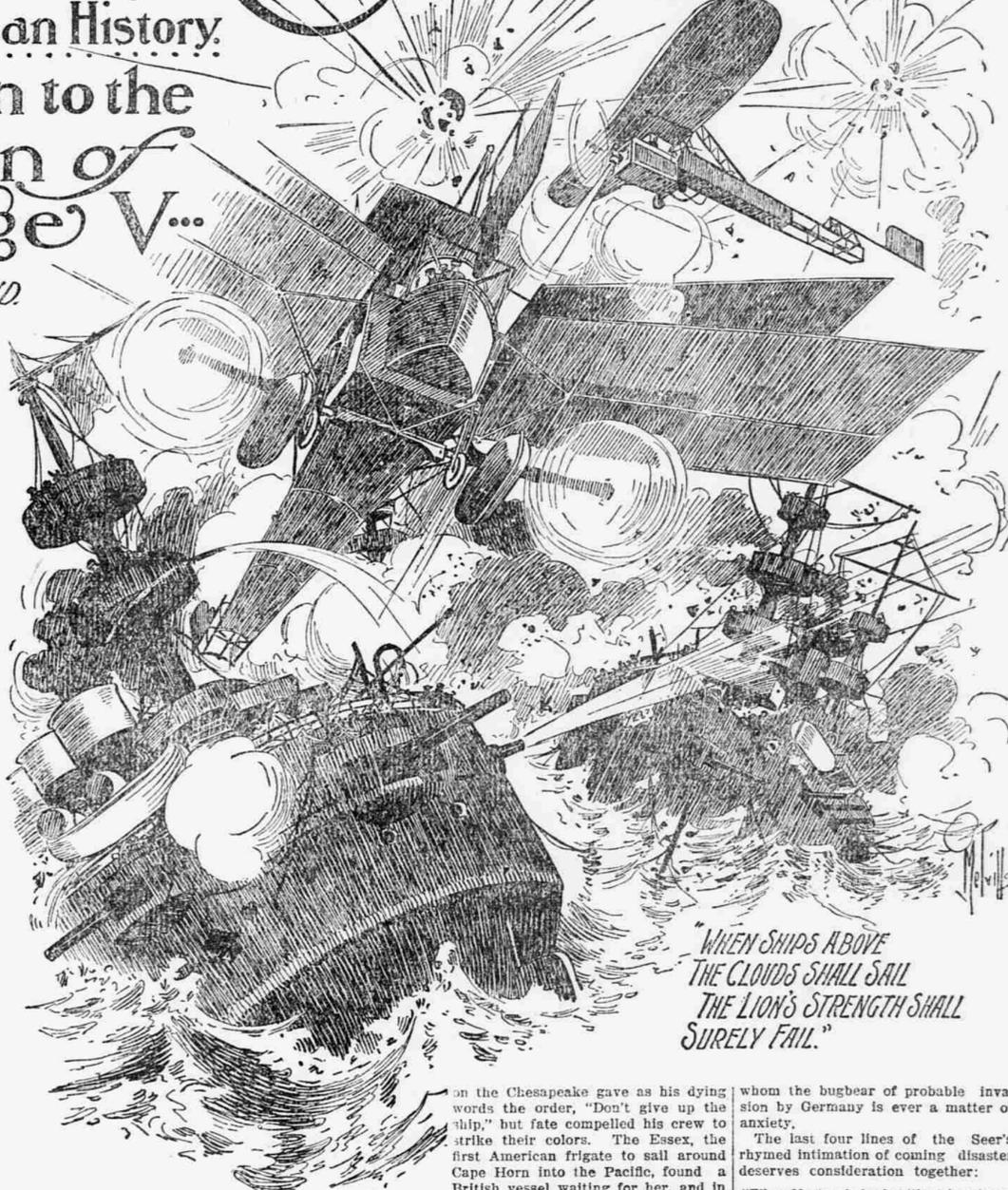
"When the Dove shall woo the Dove  
The mother shall cease the child to love."  
Now, the dove for ages has been emblematic of France, as the Lion has of England, and the cartoonists of early days invariably designated the French "as proud as the cock." In France, victory at arms or civic triumphs were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

appointing a commission, of which Benjamin Franklin was one, to visit the French at Quebec, and admit of French courtship in the aid of the American Revolution; and how the continentals in 1776 dispatched him to France, to further admit of the courtly attentions to bring about a wedding of interests; how he procured from the French king 26,000,000 francs, the very money which made further rebellion possible. And at this point England realized, and for the first time, that the uprising in the colonies was indeed a very serious matter, and it provoked the Britishers to learn of our affection for France to a point where "The mother the child did cease to love."

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In connection with the final prediction it is not too much to say that England has not for years been in such an unsettled state politically or called upon to face so many perplexing problems.

Edward, seventh of the name, the Peacemaker, sleeps with his fathers, and George V. mounts the throne of his ancestors, while from all parts of the great empire people gather to do him homage. What of the future? Has the might of England passed away with the life of her peacemaker, or is one prophecy to prove false where so many other predictions made by the mystic student of the stars in the long ago have been fulfilled to the uttermost?

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**A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.**  
How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's.  
For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**SOLVING NEGRO PROBLEM**  
Under Conditions, the Matter Seemed Comparatively Easy of Arrangement.

The central police station was overcrowded one day last week. Officers were wondering what they would do should another arrest be made, when the door opened and a sleepy-looking, blue-eyed foreigner drifted in with a most dejected "Goot efing, mens."

The officers nodded their greetings to the stranger, who then asked: "Can I did some sleepings here? I just come from Chicago and am start to work tomorrow."

"Well, the only space we have left is a bunk, which is already occupied by a colored man. You can share that if you want to," replied the officer.

The man thought for a few minutes, scratched his head and said: "Well, I guess I no can see him in dark, and besides I am tired and want sleep."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

**Showed Tact of King.**  
It was the order of the day at a late shoot at Sandringham that when pheasants should not be shot, and one of the guests brought down a hen which fell near King Edward's place in the line. Anxious not to hurt the offender's feelings by an over rebuke, the king pointed to the corpus delicti and said: "Ah, Gurney, what a man you are for the ladies!"—Life of Edward VII.

**Tea Time in Chile.**  
Either tea or yerba mate is served in Chile at 4:00 p. m., not only in the homes but at clubs, restaurants and hotels, and many business houses. A cut of tea and a roll or small cake in the club or hotel cost from eight to twelve cents United States gold, while the business houses serve it free rather than have the clerks leave their work or go out for it.

**Outdone.**  
Willis—I'm raising 500 chickens on a five-foot lot.  
Gillis—That's nothing. You ought to see the relatives my wife is taking care of in our flat.—Puck.

**Perhaps.**  
"Why did Humpty Dumpty sit on the wall?"  
"He probably thought he could hold it down."

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