

# POLITICS OF THE DAY

## REMEDY FOR THE MONEY POWER

There is no wrong but hath a right, no ill without its good. India is crushed under the heavy hand of power. China is struggling in the throes of dissolution, ruined by the Power. Throughout Europe the people are cowed by armies of hired mercenaries, paid by the Power. In France there is a latent rebellion; anarchy is hiding, like rats in sewers, and breaking out in spots like the plague. Spain is crushed under a burden of debt she can never pay. She belongs to the Power. Egypt is owned by the Power. Turkey is existing, with all her unspeakable crimes and atrocities, protected by the Power. Greece, Italy and Switzerland—all dominated and absolutely ruled by the Power. Africa, excepting the Transvaal, is under the dominion of the Power. South America and Central America are weakened and impoverished by civil wars and strife, and drained of their wealth by the Power. England is the principal seat of the Power, and all her colonies are under the same control. Her navy is engaged in collecting money due the Power. No island is too small, no country is too weak, no government is too strong, to escape the tax of the collector. The Power is gathering in its half. There is, in all the earth, one land to which struggling humanity turns its eyes as a last despairing glance of fading hope. There is one land in which the spark of freedom is not yet wholly extinguished. In the people of this land there is a great deal of fight and vitality. The Power knows this; hence its desperate efforts to retain its hold on this land. It has created a horde of millionaires that it might have strong friends and allies to aid it in keeping a grip on the throats of the common people. It has encouraged trusts, and taught them the science of legal robbery. It has made laws and elected law-makers. With every device and cunning argument that skill can fashion, or knavery invent, it is seeking to get the people fighting against each other—to set labor against capital, and capital against labor; it is trying to make labor believe that active capital, friend and partner of labor, is its real enemy; and where it cannot succeed in this it is endeavoring to drive active capital into trusts to make it a servant of its will. The Power owns more than 15 billions—more than 15 thousand millions of our debts. It has raised these, by its cunning machinations, to the equivalent of 30 thousand millions of the money in which it first bought them. Does any man among us imagine it is going to give up 15 thousand millions without a struggle? If so, let them undecieve themselves. It is a fight to death. In discussing the question of a remedy, let us first decide what remedy is best to apply, then how to apply it. We have seen that the means by which the Power accomplished this end was the demonetization of silver; that by securing the demonetization of silver by the principal commercial nations of the world, it reduced the actual money of the world one-half which gave it the most trouble, and leaving only the half it could manipulate most easily—gold. Silver, the money of the people, the friendly money—which we can all see once in a while—was slain. To blind the people and make deception easy and excuses, it caused a vast quantity of silver tokens to be struck, and called each of these coins a dollar. The Power knew the laws it had caused to be made; it knew that these round pieces of silver were not dollars and would give it no trouble. It knew that on every one was not only stamped a lie, but that fittingly, as becomes a liar, it had there taken the name of the Most High God in vain. It had set up the golden calf, and now sent all the heralds to call the people to come and fall down in worship at the shrine of Mammon. We have seen by what means the Power worked out its ends. Shall we not learn wisdom by what we have seen, and retaliate in kind? Re-establish our financial system upon the bimetallic basis. Wipe off our statute books that most infamous of all laws—*one put there by fraud—the law of Feb. 12, 1873*; and in its stead re-enact, with such changes only as the present weights and fineness of our coin demand otherwise, word for word, and letter for letter—the wise law of 1792. Redempt the money of the Constitution, making the lying coin the Power has permitted to be struck, and falsely called a dollar, into an actual dollar; make it what it pretends to be. Take from the dollar the words, "In God we trust," and place there the words, "We yield to no Power but God." Take silver and its paper representation, the certificates, out of the debit side of our ledger, and put it where it belongs, on the credit side. Reduce our national debt at one stroke to the amount of silver coin, silver certificates, and notes in circulation, and make the coins and bullion these represent true dollars. Do I hear any objections to this as a true remedy? Our gold will leave us. Let it. We do not need it, and few will miss it. Will you, my reader? How much will you lose as an individual if our gold leave us? If you are like me, you will be no poorer. I lost all my gold a long time ago. The Power got half; my creditors the balance. And what does it matter? Under a bimetallic system of finance, it matters not whether our currency be all gold; three-fourths gold and one-fourth silver; half gold and half silver; one-fourth gold and

three-fourths silver; or all silver. The measure remains the same. The yardstick remains the same length. It is the gold and silver of the world that makes the measure; and whether the gold be here or in Tokyo matters not a whit, so long as it is in circulation as money. Our gold will not leave us. That is a bugbear. We will be flooded with silver. How much silver do you suppose there is in the world? The latest and best estimate places it about four thousand millions of dollars. If we get it all it will be less by eleven millions than the unjust debt we will cancel. It will all go into a building 66 feet cubic. It can be put into vaults of the United States Treasury building, and not crowd things any; but we won't get it. No danger of that. No liar of the Power can figure how we can get over a billion of dollars of it. If we are so lucky as to get that much, we can retire the national bank notes, issuing silver certificates instead, and making them legal tender for all debts, public or private. If we have any left, we can build the Nicaragua Canal. Labor will be very glad to get the dollars, and we need the canal. One thing will follow: We will have money to do business with, not debts. We can use our own weapon, and not a piece of tondil belonging to the Power. We will have money that a common laborer or a business man can see once in a while—not a fancy kind of money, kept as a curiosity in some safety deposit box. We will have more religion, more happiness, more of the milk of human kindness, more enterprise, more wages, less sin, less revelry, less gambling, less sheriff's fees, less misery, less suicides, less organized robbery. Do I hear further objection to the remedy proposed? There is no further objection. It is decided to re-enact the law of 1792, excepting only as to the weight of the coins, which shall be as now coined—371/4 grains of fine silver, or 23.22 grains of fine gold to the dollar. Not a soul on earth will lose through such a law. The Power alone will lose, and it has no soul. In deciding what remedy to apply, we have determined how to apply it. Let us attend closer to the politics. Take men from the people, send these men to Congress, and to State legislatures electing United States Senators. Take honest men. We don't need orators, or corporation lawyers, or agents, or trust magnates. If such stick up their heads, throw a brick at them by marking your ballot right. We don't need millionaires or sons of respected fathers or honorable men. What we need, and should see that we get on the ticket and then elect, is plain honest citizens, men of the people, men who have tasted of toil, and on whom the Power has laid its heavy hand; men who will not sell their trust, not accept bribes, and not desert the people who elected and trusted them. We want honest men to vote against the Power. Then, there are electors to vote for 1900. We should see to it that delegates to the nominating conventions are men in whom we can trust, and who will go with an honest purpose to execute our will. The author of this is a life-long Republican and voted for William McKinley in 1896. Now, for the first time, he raises voice or pen against the party he has loved, and for which he has given freely both time and talents. Let this be the emphasis to what I have written here. Let us unite our efforts to nominate and elect a man for President who will close the door on the agent of the Power, even if he come with millions in his hands. Let us elect a Congress (we already have a Senate) with such a majority in favor of the remedy we propose that despair shall seize upon the Power and all its legions. Let us organize. Let us work. Let us vote. Shall we apply the remedy? To you, my fellow citizens, I leave the answer.

SEVILLE JOHNSTON.

### Watch the Treasury Department.

Another peculiarity of the war revenue is that it makes no mention for what purpose the bonds are to be issued. It is not provided that they shall be used to obtain money to prosecute the war. It authorizes the issuance of the \$600,000,000 of bonds, or so much thereof that may be necessary, and the Secretary of the Treasury is made the sole judge of the necessity. Mr. Gage has often declared that it is necessary to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that with such views Mr. Gage would issue the bonds to provide a basis for bank circulation in order that greenbacks might be retired. Mr. Gage is a banker, and has repeatedly declared that national bank circulation is necessary to a sound financial system, and the bonds provided for in the bills would go a long way to meet that necessity.—East Oregonian.

### Corporations in the Saddle.

The administration is entirely indifferent to criticism of its friendliness to corporations. The war has made that much plain. It is led to be callous by two considerations. One of them is that the enemy is contemptible, and consequently no blunder or mismanagement can have a very serious result. The other is that when election day rolls around the corporations will remember those who saved them so royally. It is too much to expect that the people will be powerful enough to prevail in a matter of this kind.—Twentieth Century.

## AFRICANS HARD TO KILL

Only Slightly Hurt by Injuries that Would Be Fatal to Caucasians.

The constitutions of the peasantry in this part of Africa are marvelous, but not more marvelous than is the extraordinary immunity from serious accident that they appear to enjoy. They are the most careless, irresponsible, happy-go-lucky folk that the mind can imagine. They have absolutely no respect for the power of steam, and are wholly careless of gradations of impact. You could not persuade them in ten years that to be struck by any projecting portion of a train carrying 500 tons' weight and traveling at the rate of twenty miles an hour was in any way more formidable than being kicked by an angry cow. Both blows hurt—that is all. And nature appears to be in the conspiracy with them to maintain this condition of ignorance. Accidents befall them that with white men would entail an inquest and an appeal to the employers' liability act. And they do but rub themselves and grin. Nothing seems to hurt them seriously.

For instance, not long ago a train, heavily laden and running on the down grade at top speed—say, twenty-five to thirty miles an hour—approached a spot where a "straightener" was standing close beside the line. Behind one of the carriages was a solid platform of wooden beams, projecting a foot or two on either side. This was the "zser" platform, so built in order that the zeers—great porous water jars of the kind in which Morgiana hid the forty thieves—might catch the rush of air and the water be thus cooled. The train came on; the "straightener" remained—as though he had calculated it to a nicety—just in the right place to be struck with most force by the projecting timber. Of course, everyone shouted at him, and equally of course he paid no sort of attention, with the result that the blow took him full in the back of the head.

At the moment the train could not be stopped, but from the station about a mile farther on Lieutenant Blakeny sent back a bearer party with everything necessary for first aid, convinced in his mind, however (he had seen the occurrence), that the man must infallibly have been killed. When the bearer party returned the sergeant in charge reported that the poor victim was "zazan shwier," i. e., rather cross. There was nothing else the matter with him, and the next day, having got over his pardonable vexation, he went to work as usual.

Again on another occasion, and still on the down grade, at night a navy lost his cap overboard. It was the flimsiest apology for a cap, but it was apparently dear to him, so he jumped out after it. When the circumstance was reported at the next station an engine went back to collect him, and met him hurrying along quite comfortable and very pleased with himself; he had found it.—Wadi-Halfa letter in London News.

### Stern Discipline.

The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army, is that of obedience. For the first time, his individual authority is dethroned. He is as fractious as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinated to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he makes the best soldier on earth.

My first drill master had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when

within easy earshot of him, I shouted: "For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern."

He never looked at me, but roared: "Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil."

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drill-master and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned. Officers worthy of their position are placed in that much-talked-of position where friendship ceases.—Detroit, Free Press.

## COMPLEXITY OF BATTLE-SHIPS.

Almost Every Move Made Is Controlled by Machinery.

In the Iowa it may almost be said that nothing is done by hand except the opening and closing of throttles and pressing of electric buttons. Her guns are loaded, trained and fired, her ammunition hoisted, her turrets turned—her torpedoes—mechanisms of themselves—are tubed and ejected, the ship steered, her boats hoisted out and in, the interior lighted and ventilated, the great searchlights operated and even orders transmitted from bridge or conning tower to all parts by mechanical appliances. Surely no more striking view than this of the development of thirty-five years could be afforded.

This growth of complexity and elaboration and this almost infinite multiplication of parts and devices have entailed upon the naval architect and constructor demands and difficulties never dreamed of in the earlier days. The staff required to design and construct an Iowa is multiplied in number and the complexity of its organization is augmented as compared with that required for the design and construction of the New Ironsides almost indefinitely.

Similar conditions apply to command and management, so that while the building of a modern battle ship entails enormous work and responsibility on the naval architect, constructor and staff, the effective use of her as a tool in the trade of war presents an equal variety and intricacy of problems to students of the art of naval warfare.—Cassier's Magazine.

### Queer Case.

An application was made to the Governor to-day for the pardon or release from jail of George Miller, of Chase County, who was imprisoned for failure to pay a judgment of \$500 assessed against him for non-support of his wife and child. Miller represents that he cannot pay the fine while in jail, but that he would soon pay it if liberated and permitted to work. For this purpose the county officers urged his release. An examination of the law discloses the fact that there was no legal way to accomplish his release, the authorities and the Governor as well being barred from the exercise of the pardoning power, because the law says the defendant in such cases shall remain in jail until the costs and judgment are paid. The question was referred to the Attorney General, who was unable to discover any solution of the knotty problem, and he disposed of it by writing the County Attorney that the only thing he could suggest would be to permit the prisoner to escape, and then due diligence in compelling him to pay the judgment.—Topeka (Kan.) correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### The Baby.

"She is a little hindering thing,"  
The mother said;  
"I do not have an hour of peace,  
Till she's in bed.

"She clings unto my hand or gown,  
And follows me  
About the house from room to room,  
Talks constantly.

"She is a bundle full of nerves,  
And willful ways;  
She does not sleep full sound at nights,  
Scarcely any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind,  
The dark she fears;  
And piteously she calls for me  
To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"  
The mother said;  
"But still she is my wine of life,  
My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care  
Their coming brings;  
But, O! the grief when God doth stoop  
To give them wings.  
—Independent.

### Dog with False Teeth.

The greatest curiosity at the kennel show at the Crystal Palace, London, was an aged and very sleepy little Schipperke, which boasts of the proud and unique distinction of being the only dog in the world with a complete set of false teeth. His fame speedily spread among the visitors, and he was always the center of a curious crowd and the object of much admiration. At the outset he resented the attempts of strangers to open his mouth in order to inspect his artificial grinders, but eventually he yielded to the inevitable and accepted their attentions with considerable patience. The dog is owned by a dentist, who practices his profession in the city. The poor old doggy's teeth were fitted up by way of an advertisement, as his master intends to open a canine dental office.

### Sponge in Florida.

A sponge with the great circumference of five feet six inches has lately been taken from the water of Biscayne Bay, Florida.

After a man quits a job, he tells around that it was necessary to hire three men to do his work.

## TOPICS FOR FARMERS

### A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Cultivation of the Orchard Improves the Growth of the Trees—Farm Insurance—Cows Should Be Milked Regularly—General Farm Notes.

#### Cultivating in the Orchard.

When the character and lay of the land will permit, a better growth of the trees can be secured if thorough cultivation is given during the early part of the growing season for the first four or five years at least after setting out. One advantage of planting a hoed crop in the orchard is that it of necessity compels cultivation. The objection is that in many cases it uses up plant food in the soil that will be needed by the growing trees by the time they come into bearing. Of course if manure is applied this objection is overcome. But whether a crop is grown or not, so far as other conditions will admit, it will be found best to keep the soil in a good tilth and the weeds down during the early part of the growing season at least. During the early stages of growth, say the first two seasons at least, when it can be done it will be found best to cultivate well during the early stages of growth and then much well before hot, dry weather sets in. Newly set trees will suffer much less from the drouth if well mulched than if left unprotected, and until the trees get reasonably well established mulching in summer will be found quite an advantage.

One reason why so many trees die and others fail to prove satisfactory is because of neglect during the first two or three years after setting out. Get the trees well started to growing while young, and it will be a comparatively easy matter to maintain a thrifty growth, but a tree, like a plant, once stunted, will never recover from the effects. Outside of what furrows are necessary to provide good drainage it will be best in cultivating to keep the soil level. If from any cause cultivation can not be given to an advantage the next best plan is to seed to clover. Common red or mammoth clover is better than any kind of grass for the orchard.—Farmer's Voice.

#### Mutual Farm Insurance.

Recently two friends have been burned out of their homes; both were living in large farm houses. One of them was insured in a mutual insurance company organized by the farmers of the county in which he lived and he will get the insurance without trouble. The other had his house insured in an old-line insurance company, and an adjuster has been around and tried to get him to acknowledge that his furniture was old and worn out and that his loss was about half the amount his policy calls for. He found on looking over the conditions printed in very fine type on his policy that his books, piano and sewing machine were not insured and will be a total loss. The company will pay him about three-fourths of the amount his policy calls for, which will be about one-half the actual loss by the time he builds a new house and buys furniture to replace that burned.

Farmers are more liable to loss by fire than any other class of people, risks considered, and they should keep their buildings and contents insured, but they should insure in a mutual company, where they will receive fair treatment and get prompt and generous settlement. It has been proved by every one of the thousands of mutual insurance companies in this country that this form of insurance is vastly cheaper and altogether more satisfactory than insurance in a stock company located in some other State or at best in a distant city.—Farmer's Voice.

#### Milk Regularly.

Regularity in time of milking is necessary. The dairy cow is a good time-keeper, and knows very well when milking time comes. If she is neglected and allowed to go far beyond the regular time she begins to worry and loss follows. There are some cows that certain milkers can never get clean. They milk out all that flows readily, strip around once or twice, and call her finished. With some cows this will do, but with others the milker must reach well up on the udder, and work it with a sort of kneading process. A little manipulation of this sort will cause the whole quantity to flow into the teats, whereas, without it, there will be from a gill to a pint of the richest milk left in the udder every time, which means a prematurely dry cow.—Indiana Farmer.

#### Underdraining Pays.

In periods of drought the danger of insufficient moisture is materially lessened as the power of the soil to absorb rain and dew is increased through better capillary movements, thus spreading through the soil what moisture may be available. If water is flowing through the drains from a better watered section it may be drawn out by capillary attraction where needed. This process of capillary attraction is well illustrated in the passage of oil through the wick of a lamp. We can see, too, that in periods of drought water may thus be drawn toward the surface from a considerable depth. A soil that is usually water-soaked, when it does dry out, will bake and crack open, and dry out much more thoroughly; while a well-underdrained soil can never bake, and under similar circumstances will always be found moist, because being porous, there is a continuous supply of moisture coming up from underneath to replace that which is being evaporated by the heat of the sun. It is very interesting and often surprising to notice the increased crop yield derived from a field after it is well underdrained. In many cases the yield

will be doubled, and the expense of underdraining more than repaid by the increase of a crop in a single season.—Farming.

#### Poultry Wisdom.

Why do chicks die in the shells?  
Hens too fat.  
Eggs too old.  
Inbred stock.  
Eggs get chilled.  
Too much moisture.  
Impure air in room.  
Improper ventilation.  
Too low temperature.  
Too high temperature.  
Small air cells in eggs.  
Diseased breeding stock.  
Impure air in incubator.  
Too large air cells in eggs.  
Too much dampness in cellar.  
Egg chamber too dry when hatching.  
Why do chickens die after they are hatched?  
Lice.  
Sour food.  
Filthy runs.  
Inbred stock.  
Hens too fat.  
Want of grit.  
Damp houses.  
Too much meat.  
Brooders too hot.  
Brooders too cold.  
Lack of green food.  
Too dry air in brooder.  
Overcrowding in brooders.  
Neglect to sort out the sizes.  
Weakness from delayed hatch.  
Not enough bone forming food.  
Improper ventilation of brooder.  
Removed from incubator before thoroughly dried.—Farm Poultry.

#### Remedies for Smut.

Experiments made demonstrate that the stinking smut of wheat and barley can be prevented by soaking the seed twelve hours in a solution of one pound of sulphate of copper (bluestone) and twenty-four gallons of water, then immersing the seed for five minutes in limewater. A solution of one pound of corrosive sublimate and fifty gallons of water will also be effective. The stinking smut of wheat and oats can also be prevented by treating the seed with water heated to 130 degrees, immersing the seed ten minutes. For the loose smut of oats soak three bushels of seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of one and one-half pounds of sulphide of potassium and twenty-five gallons of water. The formalin treatment has been found very effective in preventing the stinking smuts of wheat and oats. It consists in soaking one pound of formalin to fifty gallons of water. The strong formalin is poisonous, though pronounced by some to be safe; yet care should be used in handling it and corrosive sublimate. The seeds may be dried after any of the treatments by spreading on a clean floor or on canvas sheets spread in the sun (preferably on raised lattice work) and turned or agitated several times. Dry plaster may also be found useful in drying the seed. Every seedman should treat seed before shipping; but the farmer should accept no risks, but treat the seed himself.—Philadelphia Record.

#### Green Bone for Hens.

It should not be forgotten that though hens are now on farms running at large, the worms and insects they get do not supply the material for egg and shell in sufficient quantities to keep up the daily supply of eggs. Some green cut bone should still be given. But more care must be taken to give only what will be greedily eaten, for if any meat adheres to the bone it will soon become offensive. The grain fed in early spring is a richer and better feed than fowls that run at large usually receive. So for a few days the hens lay every day after they are turned at liberty so that they may pick up their living as best they can. Then the eggs gradually begin to decrease in number, the fowls become broody, and are good for nothing as layers until late in the summer, and if they do not receive extra feed they may not lay anything before next spring. Some time for rest between egg production is needed. But good food and good care should make this time as short as possible.

#### The Oldest Hen.

It is the belief of all that the White Leghorns are the longest lived of any breed of poultry. There is one hen that was hatched in July, 1879, and has continued ever since until recently. This hen had never been broody until a few eggs were put under her which were near the end of incubation, having been taken out from a nest that was covered by a Cochon hen. She finished the incubation, and raised the chicks all right, taking the best of care of them. This hen has averaged about 150 eggs each year, and is now past, or near at least, 19 years of age. Taking it all in all, 3,240 eggs from one hen is a great record.—Reliable Poultry.

#### The Advantages of Good Roads.

The movement for good roads is like many other things in this world, obstinately opposed by the very ones to whom its accomplishment as a fact would do the most good. In a genuine reform, such as this, the crusade is long and arduous, and disheartening to any but the most determined of advocates. The wheelmen have done good missionary work, but apparently they have not convinced the rural mind that the advantages they are contending for would be general and far-reaching.—Baltimore American.

#### Gooseberry Mildew.

As a result of testing various remedies for gooseberry mildew the following recommendation is made by the New York station: Potassium sulphide is the most effective remedy for controlling gooseberry mildew. It should be applied very early in the season, just as the buds are swelling, at the rate of an ounce in two or three gallons of water, and the treatment repeated every ten days or two weeks.