

MONEY.

Twenty-five years ago money was loaned readily in all southeastern Nebraska on farms at 12 per cent per annum with semi-annual payments of that interest. The reduction to 6 per cent does not indicate that the so-called "Money Power" is running things in this particular propinquity.

HOGS.

There are between 400,000 and 500,000 acres of land in the county of Otoe in the State of Nebraska. The hog product for this county ought therefore to be under good management, at least one and one-half fat hogs to the acre turned out each year. If the farmers of Otoe county would attend to their swine herds properly, this would be the minimum annual output of swine, and it would furnish the packing house at Nebraska City 1,000 hogs a day, without bringing in any from other sections of the State.

PERMANENT HOMES.

Permanent homes are the units of the state. The love of home is primary patriotism. The composite of American homes is the American Republic. When the integral parts are enlightened, refined and contented, the concrete is solid, substantial and beneficent. A government with no permanent homes is inconceivable. The nomadic tribes of Indians whom we on the west bank of the Missouri river have succeeded, never established and embellished permanent homes. One of the most accentuated and emphasized distinctions between savagery and civilization is found in the fact that the former never has and the latter always has established domiciles. Every man and woman who cultivates a love of home in the household is doing kindergarten patriotic work. Love for a government ultimately depends for its strength upon the power of the government to protect the home, and no citizen or subject can cherish a love for a country which affords no protection to the homes of its citizens.

DEEDS.

Actions determine the character of men and of nations. Words sometimes are the torches that light up the path to good and useful achievements. But the achievements out-bless and out-live the words. The man who dies before he passes the mid-summer of life, and has never made a speech, nor sought, nor accepted public office, nor popular prominence; but has conceived, instituted and established industrial enterprises which give constant and remunerative employment to scores and hundreds of contented men and self-helpful women, fills out a better and more useful career and ex-

ample than he who goes at eighty leaving only a record of professions and words.

Making six hundred or a thousand speeches in a given year or decade and, in the same period, doing no visible good, by either deed or design, for the people among whom he lived, will not enshrine a man in the affections of those whom he left when he entered upon his final rest in the grave.

One useful deed, a single beneficent achievement, in behalf of communal comfort, or, even of individual betterment and elevation will outlive a thousand pages of oratory. Deeds, not words, make the records of the lives that have blessed their day and generation.

Edwin Arnold, in the "Light of Asia," says: "Who doeth right deeds is twice born, and who doeth ill deeds, vile." And many thoughtful men now believe that it is better to do gracious and kindly acts, in accordance with the benign teachings of love and charity for their fellow men, than to ostentatiously make mere profession of a faith which teaches and inspires such acts. And so, when we have finished our brief parts, when the curtain has been rung down, when the music of life is silent and darkness is dense about us, we wish the living to say: "He was a man of good deeds. He helped the worthy who needed help. He professed, only in acts, the religion of kindness and justice."

COMMUNAL HEREDITY.

The state of Kansas conclusively demonstrates that there is such a thing as communal heredity. The Kansas prairies were settled in an abnormal way. Blue lodges from the South and Beecher Bibles and rifle combinations from the North struggled with each other as to whether Kansas should be slave or free. Thus the territory began its existence in contention and tumult. The political paroxysms from the beginning of civil government in Kansas down to the present moment have completely verified the theory of communal heredity. No other state than Kansas could give a republican majority of 80,000 in a presidential election and within eighteen months thereafter send an ex-confederate soldier (the Hon. Wm. A. Harris) to the national capital as congressman-at-large. No other commonwealth in the American Union can revolve as rapidly in a political way, probably because no other commonwealth has so many heads containing wheels within its borders.

Kansas first attracted attention by starving, and sending James H. Lane and S. C. Pomeroy as emissaries and solicitors to every state and asking alms in the way of wheat, beans, corn, etc., for food and for seed. Many state legislatures made direct cash appropriations

for starving Kansas, and wicked people were vicious enough to subsequently declare that much of the money thus raised and some of the cereals and other seeds thus secured were used in a senatorial election. In fact, Pomeroy was reviled by the incredulously wicked people of his day and generation as "Old Beans Pomeroy" and "Starvation Seed Pomeroy."

Besides shrieking and starving, Kansas appeared as the "bleeding" member of the American Union, and everyone may remember or read of the internal broils, the fights, the rapine, the arson and the vendettas of early Kansas.

But in these modern days the state has been particularly distinguished for its idiosyncracies as expressed in all modern isms. It has indulged in prohibitionism, free-coinageism, spiritualism, populism and Mary Leaseism. In short, Kansas has been constantly in a sort of civic hysterics and political St. Vitus dance from the day of its birth into the union of states. Kansas as a territorial embryo seems to have been so marked mentally, morally and politically by its pre-natal conditions that the state of Kansas will never be able to outgrow its paroxysmal tendencies. Kansas presents a question in sociology worthy of the most serious attention and profound study of those who believe in evolution.

The great question is: Can Kansas ever emancipate herself from the power of her hereditary tendencies?

CROP FAILURE AND ITS CAUSES.

Mr. Chas. F. Lummis, of Los Angeles, editor of the "Land of Sunshine," has been east this summer; and observing as he passed through Kansas large muddy rivers on one hand and ruined cornfields on the other, he jumped to the conclusion that this corn was dying for want of irrigation, and that the "Eastern" farmers were not workers, but gamblers, and in intelligence far below the inhabitants of the Nile valley, not to mention those of southern California.

These were very rational deductions to draw from a car window, but they rest on an error. At no time during the summer of 1901 has there been a deficiency of moisture in the central agricultural region of the United States. There have been sufficient rains, and they have been well distributed, and the ground has at all times contained plenty of water; nature merely wished to remind us of the nice inter-adjustment of all the parts of her system, and so caused a baking wind to blow over the cornfields on the very days when the fertilizing pollen was falling, thus causing a fatal gap in the life-story of the corn kernel. It is doubtful if either Egypt or California, though they are both remarkably intelligent communities, could have devised and put in practice an adequate remedy in this emergency.