

EASTERN COURIER.

Onward and Upward.

EDENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

NO. 22.

VOL. VI.

SONG OF THE SWORD.

I remember the day that she hung me
On the wall by the musket's side
And kissed my blade with a reverent
touch
For the honor of him who died;
I heard her say that I served him well,
And he trusted his life to me
As he grasped my hit with his daring
hand
And we swung to the victory.

She came to me in the dark alone,
As the long years fluttered by,
And I heard her song and I felt her kiss
And I thrilled to her tender sigh;
I knew that she saw us in visions sweet
When the bugles blew to the charge
And he swung me forth to the gleaming
sun
And I swept through the human targe.

She came one day when her locks were
gray,
And took me from the wall;
She wiped the rust of her tears away,
For again rang the bugle call;
She laid my hit in a stalwart hand—
My master's son, I knew,
And the drums awoke and the troops
marched by,
And the trumps of the battle blew!

I leaped to the life of the battle-roar,
The spirit of strife awoke;
I danced in the light of my blade that
shone
Through the flame of the battle-smoke,
My steel rang clear on the foeman's steel,
I felt, stiffened and cold and still,
I felt the clasp of the hand that had
drawn
My blade with a hero-will.

I am hanging again on the chimney wall;
The summers have bloomed and fled;
There are two north the hill that are
dusk
The dead that are greatly dead!
Sweetheart, mother, she softly glides
Through the shadows wherein I hang,
And lays her ear to my blade to hear
The echo of battle's clang.

Her lips are warm with the breath of love;
Oh! woman who gave her brave
To her country's call and the battle thrall
And the peace of the soldier's grave!
She breathes her prayer in her tender
dusk

And I think to her me tell
How fierce they rode to the lines of death,
How nobly they fought and fell.

Her gray head bends to the song, the
dusk
Steals silently through the room;
The birds are asleep in their little nests
Where the cannon were wont to boom.
Her cheek is soft on my polished face,
I feel the hand clasp to me.
Ah, woman, was lady, you're dreaming to
night.
And the dead have come back to thee!
—Folger McKinsey, in Baltimore News.

always show himself worthy of his father's choice.

Great was the astonishment of the other brothers, and all were amazed when each showed his own ring and told of his father's last words to him and made the same claim that the eldest had made.

Then arose an eager discussion; the rings were examined, and it was found impossible to distinguish the magic ring from the others, and the brothers determined to bring the matter before the judge. The judge questioned all the brothers closely, but each one affirmed exactly the same thing, that the father had privately promised to give the ring to him alone, and that upon his deathbed he had sent for him and had actually given him the ring.

Not one of them was willing to believe that the father had deceived him in the matter, but each was more inclined to suspect his brothers of bringing forward a false claim, supported by a ring which he pretended to be the true one. But even this they were very unwilling to believe, for the brothers had always lived in mutual love and trust.

The judge was at first much perplexed, and exclaimed, angrily: "Do sit here in the seat of judgment to unravel all the riddles that foolish people may bring me? I cannot pronounce which is the true ring and who is the true head of the family. But stay," he continued, "you tell me that the true ring possesses the magic power of making its owner beloved. This must decide it, then, for the false rings can never have such power. Now, say which of you is most beloved by the other two? Speak—you are silent. Do the rings, then, only work inwardly upon yourselves, so that each one loves himself best? Oh! then you are all deceived, and deceivers, too! Doubtless the true ring is lost, and your father has bestowed upon each of you a false ring.

"So if you wait here to hear my sentence you wait in vain, but if you seek my advice, I will gladly give it you. My counsel is this: Return to your home and cease your strife. Each one has received a ring from his father; let each one believe his ring to be the true ring; and in order to prove to others the truth of his claim let each one strive to make himself the most beloved; let him show a gentle, generous spirit, a noble forgetfulness of self, sympathy with others, truth, fidelity, modesty and, above all, piety toward God. So will he who excels most in these virtues be the most beloved, and so will all see plainly who is the owner of the true ring."

The brothers returned to their home and followed the wise counsel of the judge. They lived with each other in showing an amiable, unselfish temper, until, by the constant practice of the virtues which the judge had recommended to them they grew so unselfish that the dispute about the ring was forgotten. And they passed their lives together in harmony and happiness, and so the deceit of their weak and unprincipled father had a better result than it deserved.—New York News.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sheep Will Eat Thistles.

If a field contains Canada thistles cut them down and then turn a flock of sheep into the field. The sheep will eat the young shoots as fast as they appear, which will cause the thistles to die. If a little salt is sprinkled on the thistles the sheep will soon learn to prefer them to other foods.

Sweet Potatoes For Pigs.

It is noticed that pigs fatten very quickly on sweet potatoes, due to the large amount of sugar in the food, and sweet potato growers utilize the small potatoes for that purpose. The beet also contains a large proportion of sugar, and should be grown for swine, as they are relished at all seasons, both cooked and raw.

A Lesson From the Weeds.

The farmer who has been very near sent into bankruptcy by being unable to get the best of weeds on his place, has found out that he would have been better off with less ground to keep clean and it will be a long while before he will make the same mistake again. It costs some farmers a good deal of time and money to find out that intensive farming is the real thing.

Proper Selection of Foods.

Foods vary so greatly as to render it difficult for a farmer to select with a knowledge of the kinds which should be used. Only certain proportions of all foods are digestible, but the indigestible portions are valuable in the manure heap. Bran at \$12 per ton is worth the price, even if applied to the crops direct, but when used as food it assists to balance the ration by supplying the mineral matter, thus promoting growth of the animal while adding greatly to the value of the manure.

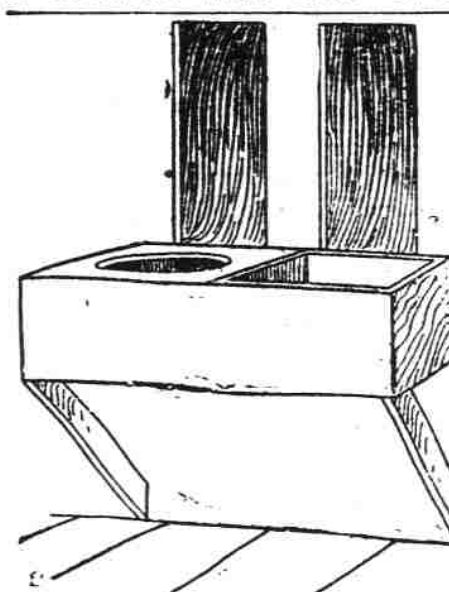
Weighing Hardly the Right Thing.

In reading of milk records we always see the amount put down in pounds; yet, while this is, no doubt, more certain than putting it down in quarts or gallons would be, it does not seem as if it is sufficiently accurate.

It is generally estimated that milk weighs about two pounds to the quart; but milk, rich in cream, weighs less than milk containing but little cream, for the reason that the cream is the lightest of all the elements in the milk. Thus we see that the cow giving rich milk does not get the credit, when weighing it by the pound, that a cow giving poor milk would get.—New York Weekly Witness.

Feeding and Watering Device.

Where calves are confined in pens the plan shown in the cut for feeding and watering will be found convenient. Two slots are cut in the side of the pen, each just wide enough to admit the calf's head. In front



FRED CHIB FOR CALVES.

of these is a box with a division, one end being fitted to receive a pail, while the other is open to receive grain or hay. For older calves that are hitched in stalls the same plan is useful. In this case the box in front could be continuous, having divisions as shown in front of each stall, with similar openings for the youngsters' heads. The calves could be tied to a stanchion behind the openings. Such a plan permits leaving a pail of water constantly before the calf, a desirable feature in the care of young stock, as they need to drink more frequently than older animals.—New York Tribune.

Smoke to Keep Away Frost.

A perfect smoke arrangement which will completely cover acres of ground if the conditions are such that the smoke will settle where it is wanted, is made by taking a cylinder made of sheet iron two feet in diameter and three and one-half feet high, with a grate bolted in sixteen inches from the bottom. A door six by eight inches is set in four inches from the bottom and another for convenience in putting in dry wood when needed eleven inches above the grate. A piece of old wagon tire is neatly riveted on top and bottom, which makes a substantial rim. As soop as the arrangement was ready I cut a wheelbarrow load of weeds in the woods and a little dry rubbish wood for the grate, and after covering the top of the smoker with a forkful of the green weeds, applied the match, and such a smoke for half an hour my recollections fall to record.

As soon as the fire appears, pile on more green stuff. There is so little fire below that the weeds on top do not waste away very rapidly. Keep the lower door open until you wish to have the fire go out, then close it and the fire is gone in a twinkling. The cost of one smoker is too much, but if a quantity were made, the expense might be brought within the reach of everyone having a garden. This one cost \$10, which, perhaps, is not excessive, considering the amount

of good it can accomplish. A local tinsmith and blacksmith did the work. In spring when the green stuff is not available, green pine chips, pine foliage and the like can be used for smoke material.—A. A. Southwick in New England Homestead.

Preserving the Grape Crop.

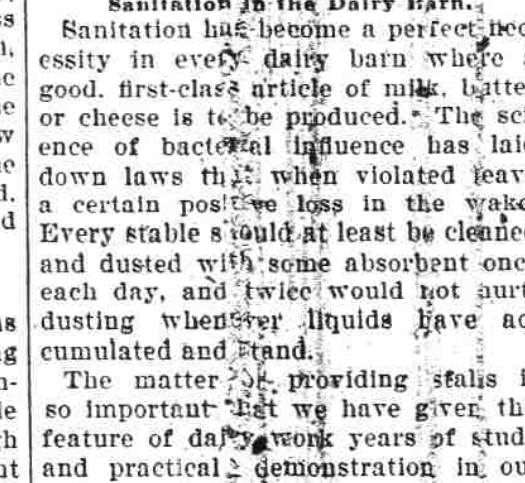
To those living near large cities the ease with which grapes may be procured and the small cost make it seem almost not worth the trouble to try to secure them from vines of their own. But every one is not so well fixed that a step into a market-house is practicable. Indeed, even where it is there is a good deal of pleasure in eating your own fruit, even though it has cost as much as or more than it could be procured for. There is no difficulty in securing a crop of fruit in these days. Between spraying and bagging a crop can be safely relied on. Unless where the foliage blights badly, bagging alone is sufficient. Just as soon as flowering is over and the embryo bunch can be discerned slip a common grocery paper bag over it. Fold the mouth close about the stem, plugging the ends together to make it secure, and nothing more is to be done until you are ready to eat the fruit in autumn.

What is puzzling to many is that the fruit in these bags is just as perfect in color as it would have been if fully exposed to the sun and light. Better than this, it is more perfect in this, that the fruit is possessed of a beautiful bloom, nothing disturbing it in the bags. In many States nothing more is required than this bagging, as the foliage does not suffer either from frost or insects to any extent. Varieties of grapes with foreign blood in them, such as Roser's seedlings, are much more apt to suffer in foliage than are those of pure native origin, and these kinds are greatly benefited by a spraying with Bordeaux mixture two or three times throughout the season. Those who grow grapes in their yards especially for marketing purposes rely on spraying altogether, beginning the work as soon as the flowering is over and continuing until the fruit is full grown and about to color. To many a one bagging will be much the easier and more satisfactory way.—Joseph Meekins, in Practical Farmer.

Sanitation in the Dairy Barn.

Sanitation has become a perfect necessity in every dairy barn where a good, first-class article of milk, butter or cheese is to be produced. The science of bacteriology has laid down laws that when violated leave a certain positive loss in the milk. Every stable should at least be cleaned and dusted with some absorbent once each day, and twice would not hurt, dusting whenever liquids have accumulated and stand.

The matter of providing stalls is so important that we have given this feature of dairy work years of study and practical demonstration in our own barn. After using many devices and reconstructing them to do away with imperfections, our plan for "the perfect cow stall" resolved itself into the plan illustrated. I have seen a large number of stalls, but none that has so many good points as this one. Thousands of them are in use all over the country, and wherever put in after the plan herein described, have proven to be more than satisfactory. The floor may be made of wood or cement. It is laid with oak with joints broken a half, allowing a drop of two inches in the six and one-half feet. On the platform two three by three centimeter are laid running the full length of the stable. Upon this a board or floor eighteen inches wide is put down with hinge boards facing cow seven inches wide. A two by four post five feet high is toe-nailed in one corner of the manger; to which both partition boards and the fence in front of the cows are nailed. The partition is four feet high and three and one-half wide from outer edge of the two posts, but it is only one foot high in the mangers past the five feet post, so that any large roughage can be distributed. The opening for both feed and roughage is eighteen inches. The grain, ensilage or any cut feed escapes readily into the eighteen-inch manger, but hay cannot, but rests



A PERFECT COW STALL.

against the fence and is eaten through it.

Many find the annex of a feed bin in front an easer means of distributing feed to cows. The ditch is made water-proof and sixteen inches wide, nine inches deep next to platform and seven inches by wall. The latter may be made any width or depth to suit the builder. The distance from the ditch to the fence facing cow depends upon the size of the cow to occupy. The six and one-half feet is the right length for a 1000-pound cow, with less or more accordingly. The fencing can be placed as far forward the cow as her size demands, so that she may be fenced back to get ditch, insuring perfect cleanliness, and at the same time have perfect and absolute freedom with her head, not having to move backward or forward to lie down or rise. Arrangements for watering with pans bolted on sides of partitions can be readily attached.—G. E. Scott, to Ohio Dairyman's Association.

IMPERIALISM'S MENACE.

WHY YOUNG MEN SHOULD FIGHT THE FORCES OF PLUTOCRACY.

Four More Years of McKinleyism Will Make It Difficult For Any One to Earn a Living Except by Grace of the Trusts.—Militarism a Danger Which Threatens.

There is no element which has more at stake in the political contest this year than the young men, for upon their shoulders will fall the brunt of the heavy burdens which Republican policy, if approved at the November election, will impose upon the American people.

If a majority of the voters declare at the polls next month that imperialism is a good thing for this country, that commercialism based upon wars of conquest, expansion and colonial enterprises is hereafter to be the policy of the American republic, our young men must not forget that it is they who will largely pay the price of maintaining it. They will constitute the bulk of our armies of occupation, our colonial garrisons. They will be called upon to do the hard work, whose reward is merely the soldier's pittance, with the pension for disability resulting from wounds or disease. And all their labors and privations, they should remember, will not be so much for "the honor of the flag" and for the extension of American principles and institutions as for the benefit of those who will share none of the dangers involved in imperialism, but will greedily seize all the profits.

The young man who is shouting for imperialism now probably does not realize what may happen to him if "McKinley expansion" is permanently fastened upon the American people. For who can say that the war in the Philippines, expensive as it has already proved in blood and treasure, will be the end of our troubles in our Asiatic possessions? The time may also come when war with European powers will result from our colonial enterprises in the East, when the resources of this imperial republic will be taxed to their utmost, and our army and navy will be supplied with soldiers and sailors by conscription. Is there any young man anxious to be drafted into our military or naval establishments, carried thousands of miles from home and compelled to fight the battles not of his country, but of certain interests which use the flag as a "commercial asset"? This is the fate which imperialism may bring upon the youth of America, and to the average young man it should not be a pleasant one to contemplate. When the honor of the flag and the true interests of the country are at stake, our young men will always be ready to volunteer and fight. Are they willing to place themselves in a position in which their services can be demanded whenever our commercial imperialists determine to use force to promote trade expansion? That may be the result of the triumph of the imperial policy in the election next month. The young man who votes then may pass sentence upon himself if he gives his support to Republican policies.

Military and political imperialism is not the only danger, however, which menaces the young men of this country. They have also to take into consideration the startling development of trusts, which may be regarded as a form of industrial imperialism. The average young American has intelligence, industry and enterprise, qualities which in the past usually assured success. Since the trusts became the mighty force which they now are, the young man has unquestionably fewer opportunities, not only as an employee of a trust, but also to engage in business for himself. The trusts do not allow competition if they can prevent it, but destroy the humble rival with as little compunction as the more formidable competitor. In time the great combinations of capital will be in absolute control of the industries and resources of this country. Does any young man think this will be a good thing for him? Does he think it will be to his advantage to have all competition destroyed, with no opportunity for him to establish a business of his own? If he is satisfied to go through life with the trust yoke about his neck, to be a dependent and subordinate all of his days, he should support Republican policies. If he seeks a fair field and no favors he will not vote with the trust party. The syndicates which control the Government do not supply campaign funds from pure and unselfish motives. They are settling up now for favors received in the past, and contracting for more favors in the future. They want a "business administration"—that is, an administration which will help along their schemes at the expense of the general public. Is there any young man who has to make his own living by the syndicates and operated for the benefit of syndicates is a good thing for him?

The man who has sons must realize the responsibility which rests upon him in this crisis. It would be an unnatural father, indeed, who would voluntarily bring upon his children the evils inseparable from imperialism, or condemn them to the servitude of the trusts. An equal responsibility rests upon young men in this struggle against trust domination and for the preservation of our free institutions. The young men realize that the contest this year is one in which their welfare is at stake. If the Republican party is given four years more of power, the trusts will become so strongly entrenched that it will require almost a revolution at the polls to dislodge them. Four years more of Republican rule will make imperialism the established policy of this country and may lead to disastrous wars with European powers. Four years more of Republican

administration will make the party of McKinley and Hanna believe that it has a divine right to rule, and that the plain people of this country have no rights which the syndicates need respect. Four years more of McKinleyism will make it difficult for any young man to earn a living except by the grace of the trusts. It is high time, therefore, for young men to enlist with their fathers in the fight against the forces which now dominate this Government—against the forces of plutocracy, corruption and imperialism. It is their fight and should be fought to the finish.

The Republican Ice Trust.

Governor Roosevelt has devoted much of his time and attention on the stump (but not in his official capacity) to the ice trust, which he has declared to be "the worst and meanest of trusts." He will be interested to know that, according to the published admissions of Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, all the officers and directors and ninety-three per cent. of the stockholders are Republicans! Vice-President W. H. Geishenen, of the ice trust directory, has been said to be a Democrat "even Mr. Geishenen." Mr. Morse says, "voted for McKinley in 1896." Mr. Morse probably resents the attacks by Roosevelt upon a trust which is as strictly Republican and orthodox McKinleyite as all the other trusts, which was organized and flourishes under Republican laws, under a solidly Republican State and National Administration, and which, no doubt, has done "the right thing" for the Hanna corruption fund.

Dangerous to the People.

All readers of history know how dangerous to the liberties of the people, how burdensome and what an invitation to national aggressiveness, a big regular army is. And the tendency is to constantly increase the force. The principle or policy once admitted the gradual increase is easy enough. And the army once authorized it must be recruited to its strength by every means possible. If voluntary enlistments fail to accomplish the end, conscription, or the general imposition of military duty upon all males between certain ages, must be resorted to. It is idle to say that there need be no fear of conscription. If we must have an army we must have it, and if young men won't volunteer they will be forced to serve.—That's inevitable.—Houston (Texas) Post.

An Ideal Role For Hanna.

If the time should ever come, which heaven forbid! when the interests of any portion of our people were believed to require a little more bending of the Constitution in order, say, to keep some man in the Presidency for life, so that these elections so disturbing to business might be avoided, Mr. Hanna would be an ideal man to manage the campaign. The manager who can protest with a straight face that there is no possible political issue involved in the Porto Rican law, or in the bloody conquest of the Philippines, would be just the one to tell the country that a law, or an edict, making some future indispensable personage President for life, was no possible occasion for a difference of opinion.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Constitution and the Flag.

If the Constitution does not follow the flag, what does the flag symbolize when the Constitution stops and the flag advances alone? Not the republic, for the Constitution is the bond and seal of the republic—tear off the Constitution and the republic, with its flag, sinks into fragments. Not certainly the Government, for the Government is but the Constitution executed. The flag is only the emblem of the Government as the Government is only the embodiment of the Constitution. The flag is the sign, the Constitution is the thing signified. Let us have done with the treasonable folly of trying to sever them. The flag without the Constitution—what would it be? The phantom flag of a phantom republic!—Philadelphia Record.

Cannot Hide the Facts.

It takes a good deal of nerve for the nominee of the Republican party to throw out of his message the suggestion of prohibitory or penal legislation against trusts.

The Republicans have had control of all branches of the Government and yet the President is not able to point to a single action by his party looking to the repressing or restricting of the trusts. There has been absolutely no move of the Republicans which, by the widest stretch of the imagination, could be construed into a desire to in any way hamper the trusts.

The trusts are for the Republican candidate and the Republican party, and the Republican candidate for the trusts. No amount of high sounding phrasing can hide these two facts.

Two Gigantic Evils.

Imperialism is a great issue, but side by side with it stands the issue of the trusts. As imperialism is the foe of the liberty traditions of the republic, the trust power is the foe to the home and to individual endeavor. The commercial travelers will vote against usurpation and capitalist greed, whatever they may say. They are thinking and the fruit of their thought will ripen at the ballot box.

A Bulldozing Bluff.

The declaration of manufacturing concerns—usually the beneficiaries of big tariff bounties—that they will "suspend if Bryan is elected," is the meanest kind of political intimidation. Most of these would-be bulldozers are selling goods cheaper to foreigners than to home consumers, and are simply trying to preserve their license to rob.

M'KINLEY AND TRUSTS.

NO ACTION TAKEN BY HIM TO SUPPRESS THEM.

Four Years as Governor and Four as President—Correspondence of Congressman Gaines, of Tennessee, With Attorney-General Frank Monnett, of Ohio.

During the four years McKinley was Governor of Ohio not a single law was passed against trusts and no prosecutions were instituted. Although Mr. McKinley has been President almost four years not a single law against trusts has been passed and the administration has failed to enforce the anti-trust law of 1890, having filed but three suits during the four years, although trusts have increased a hundred-fold during that time. Congressman John W. Gaines, of Tennessee, who attended the National Convention of the Association of Democratic Clubs in Chicago, before leaving for home discussed this important fact. He said:

"Mr. McKinley was four years Governor of the trust-ridden State of Ohio, yet during his entire administration not one law was passed against trusts. This is proven by the following correspondence, which I will show you:

"Washington, June 22, 1900.

"The Hon. Frank Monnett, Columbus, Ohio:

"Was any anti-trust law enacted while McKinley was Governor of Ohio?"

"JOHN W. GAINES."

"Here is the reply of the same date: "None and no prosecutions instituted."

"FRANK F. S. MONNETT."

"General Monnett, you remember, was four years Attorney-General of Ohio, and until the Republicans turned him out, and that, too, without indorsing his brilliant record in fighting trusts. The Democrats did indorse his record, however, in fighting trusts but went down in defeat. The Legislature adjourned in Ohio last spring after refusing, over the protests of the Democrats, to pass any anti-trust legislation. General Monnett saying that every anti-trust measure offered this winter was voted down at the dictation of the bosses at Washington and the trust magnates of New York.

"I cannot believe that we (the Republican party) will escape punishment, and I believe it will come this fall. Why should not the party be punished when the men who control its actions disregard the will of the people. Although the Russell bill was bill No. 10, it was side-tracked by the lobbyists and held back until near the adjournment and then, over the protest of some of the best men of the party and almost all of the Democratic members, it was defeated. This was a repudiation of the party platform and the sentiment of the party."

"In addition to this failure of the Republican party to keep its promises as to State anti-trust laws, over the protests of the Democrats in the United States Senate, the Republicans of that body, as a unite, refused to enact any anti-trust legislation, although the House had sent them a bill for which every Democrat voted, while eight Republicans voted against it. The Republicans smothered this bill and prevented its passage by referring it to the Republican Judiciary Committee, where it now sleeps and will continue to sleep until the Democrats get in power.

"Why, do you know that Mr. McKinley has been President nearly four years and no anti-trust laws have been passed, and in addition to that, he and his Attorney-General, Mr. Griggs, have failed to enforce the anti-trust act of 1890, having filed only three suits during this administration against trusts, although trusts have increased a hundred-fold during this administration.

"This clearly shows, to my mind, that the Republican party has refused, and failed as a party, and the Republican officials, too, to enforce the law, to kill the goose that lays the boodie egg, and that for the people to crush trusts, we must turn the Democrats into power. We refer with pride to the record of the Democrats in Texas, who crushed, with a State and anti-trust law, a foreign trust oil concern, and to the present fight of the Democrats in Nebraska against trusts, as well as to the great pipe case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that was begun in my own State by Democratic officials and prosecuted successfully. I believe that the people will place the Democrats in power, headed by Bryan, who is a deadly enemy of monopoly, trusts and combines and is the unimpeachable and courageous friend of the masses."

We Need Idealism.

The charge is brought against Mr. Bryan that he is an "idealist." It is meant to be a reproach. But if Mr. Bryan is an idealist he comes along just at the right time. What the country is suffering from at this moment is the reign of commercialism; what it needs is more idealism. Let us get back to the ideal of constitutional rights for all people under the stars and stripes; the ideal of liberation, not subjugation; the ideal of a world of republics, not satrapies or subject colonies. If Mr. Bryan is an idealist he is the man for the crisis.—Boston Post.

A Warning.

Some of the Republican spellbinders admit that there are trusts, but say their party is the one to destroy them. The voter who has a good memory will recall that in the Harrison campaign of 1888 the Republican party admitted that the tariff needed revising and that they would do it themselves. And they did. They made it higher.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.