

BITES OF THE DAY

INCOME TAX REVIVING.

A new terror rises up to deepen the dismay of the abject bondsmen. It is that if war comes there will be another tax agitation for income tax. One of their organs remarks with bated breath: "If the income tax is impossible under the constitution as it stands, there would certainly be a movement to amend the constitution in that particular." This is dreadful to think of. Such a peril is quite enough to put all thoughts of preserving the national honor and dignity out of mind. If the fool people are likely to get at the incomes of those who run the government as a business enterprise for their own profit, and make them pay for their privileges, what is the use of living?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Democratic Gains.

The spring elections continue to result favorably. The disreputable performances of the Republican Congressmen at Washington, the vacillation of President McKinley, and the prospect that Banker Gage, with Grosvenor, Dingley, and the rest, will hatch up some national bank finance schedule which will rob the people by means of taxes and bank issues to pay interest on large sums of borrowed money, have disheartened the Republican masses. Everywhere there is Democratic gain. Chicago has been swept as by a tornado, and the reform element there has encountered a defeat similar to that which it experienced here in New York. The group of Ohio cities has gone back on the Republicans. Cincinnati, which gave nearly 20,000 majority for McKinley, has been carried by the Democrats by 2,000 majority. The same change is to be found in the returns from Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo. Milwaukee is to have a silver Democratic Mayor. The general disappointment at the non-arrival of the promised McKinley era of prosperity has disgusted the people, and has started them upon the road of reversing the fraud of 1896.—*New York News*.

Let the People Buy Bonds.

A New York bank president is quoted as saying that the government could readily obtain from the great financial interests of the country all the funds needed if bonds were issued. This is true, no doubt. But the biggest financial interests of this continent are the interests of the masses of American citizens who create the wealth of the nation. They are the ones who should first be considered if bonds are put on the market. If these Government securities, backed by the superb credit of the United States, are excellent investments for the bankers, they are equally good investments for the wage earners and the farmers. It is the people who fight the battles and pay the taxes of the Government. They are entitled to the foremost chance when bonds are to be sold.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Taxation to Make Up Deficit.

Whether we have war or peace with Spain we shall have to pay the cost of getting ready for war, and suggestions for internal taxes are heard here and there. But it is misleading, in the present condition of the national income, to call these proposed taxes war taxes. Why should not the ruling political party in Congress face the fact that its revenue laws do not bring in enough income to meet the expenditures of the Government on a peace footing? There should be no humbug about increasing taxation because of making war or making ready for war. What the treasury demands is more revenue than Dingleyism produces whether for war or for peace.—*Boston Post*.

Republicans Growing Scarcer.

While Grosvenor valiantly protests against the injection of politics into the discussion of the Spanish question, at the same time he boasts that if there is a war "it will be a Republican war." Judging by the results of last Tuesday's municipal elections, there are not now enough Republicans in the country, outside of Rhode Island, to make a very formidable army.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Patriotism Bound by Self.

"Trust us to preserve the honor of the nation!" shouts the broker. "We will keep that honor secure—for a consideration." "War is hell!" shouts the excited dealer in options, and in an undertone he adds: "It deprecates the price of my securities." The patriotism that is confined to self seems to be in the saddle now. But it is riding for a fall.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

McKinley Can't Cut Loose.

If President McKinley could but muster up the courage to cut loose from Hanna and his stock-gambling friends it would perhaps be possible yet for him to regain in some measure the confidence of the people. But with Hanna he is like Sinbad with the old man of the sea astride his neck.—*Kansas City Star*.

Political Paragraphs.

After the army and navy have evicted Spain from Cuba, why not employ them to evict Hanna from the cabinet meetings?—*Chicago Dispatch*.

Just how an act of war, such as the blowing up of the Maine, can be arbitrated is hard to understand.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

A circus manager has offered the Government the services of twenty-five patriotic elephants. But with Hanna on its hands the Government hesitates.—*Exchange*.

In the memorable language of Ambassador John Hay, it looks as if Consul General Lee was determined to hold her nozzle again' the bank till the last galoot's ashore.—*Boston Herald*.

The thievery and robbery, the bad faith and chicanery which have brought the Republican State machine into bad odor are sufficient to bring a heritage of defeat.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

It would take old Grover and Olney about three minutes to decide whether we should have peace or war with Spain, and in view of the way they cut J. Bull's comb three years ago there is not much doubt about which they would choose.—*Memphis Scimitar*.

Favorite Son of Old Glory.

Fitzhugh Lee returns from his long and difficult experience at Havana to find that the whole nation honors and

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Alfalfa a Drought-Resisting Plant.

Irrigation Coming to Every Farmer—Clearing Up the Barnyard—Best Branches of Farming.

A Drought-Resisting Plant.

The chief reason why alfalfa hay will grow in the short grass country is that it has long roots. They have been known to strike twenty-feet deep for moisture. The plant will not thrive, therefore, in soil that is not open and deep. An ideal place for its growth is along the river bottoms in the western part of Kansas—land which great lakes of "sheet water," miles upon miles in extent, are found from ten to twenty-five feet below the surface. The roots of alfalfa readily push down to the water and drink when they need moisture, and the result is that the plant blossoms and prospers, and becomes a never-failing source of revenue to the man who cultivates it. On the rolling uplands, where there is scarcely an average rainfall of twenty-five inches a year, the plant will live and produce hay nearly always. It makes good pasture under ordinary conditions there, and is almost certain every year to produce a fine crop of seed. All the uplands are fertile enough, the only trouble about making use of that fertility being the lack of moisture. Irrigation has not yet succeeded in bringing water in abundance to the assistance of the tiller of the soil in this region, and therefore only such a plant can live as has deep roots, and a pertinacity that even the hot winds of Kansas can not shake.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Irrigation.

Irrigation in some form will come sooner or later, and the farmer will then be independent of droughts. In fact, irrigation can be practiced on a majority of farms if the owners will go to the expense of arranging for a water supply. The windmill, hydraulic ram and engine can be used to force water into a tank or reservoir, from which it can be obtained for crops by gravity. What farmers should consider is not the expense but the prospect of moisture. Irrigation has not yet succeeded in bringing water in abundance to the assistance of the tiller of the soil in this region, and therefore only such a plant can live as has deep roots, and a pertinacity that even the hot winds of Kansas can not shake.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Clearing Up the Barnyard.

After the great bulk of winter-made manure is drawn from the barnyard and spread upon the fields, there always remains a considerable amount of scattering manure, which, if not gathered up, is sure to be in large part wasted. It should at least be always piled in heaps, where it will be less liable to waste than if spread. In most barnyards there are accumulations of finely rotted manure that have been left in previous years. It does not pay to leave such rich manure to go to waste. Two or three loads of such scrapings are easily worth a dozen from the piles of unfermented manure. Much of this old manure is rich enough to be used as a hill dressing for corn, to be dropped in the hill with the seed grain. It will make the corn come up a dark green and be more vigorous all the season.

Best Branches of Farming.

Dairying and poultry keeping are about the only branches of farming that afford a nearly continuous income. The main and staple crops yield a harvest but once a year. The profits of farming, generally speaking, come slowly, and must be patiently waited for. To some young men, ambitious to get rich fast, this seems to be a reason for choosing to engage in some other business. But the returns of intelligent farmers, although slow, are pretty safe and sure. The young live stock which a farmer raises must be fed and cared for a long time before any profit comes back, but the profit comes in due time. Their growth and increase in weight goes on silently and steadily as money at interest, and, in the end, should amount to much more. One important return of profit for labor bestowed and the cost of fertilizers applied comes to the skilled farmer in the course of years through the increased fertility and value of his farm.

Peas on Poor Land.

Land that is too poor for any other kind of crop may be profitably sown with peas, putting in with the seed enough lime, phosphate and potash to make the grain. This on very poor land is a better first crop than clover, as the pea grain is large and will produce a strong enough stalk to live, while the young clover is so small that it may easily be killed out before it gets root hold in the soil. It is hard to get a clover catch on poor soil, while peas will grow, no matter how poor the soil may be.

Mutton for Farmers' Tables.

There is no meat quite so convenient for farm use as mutton, as the carcass of an average sheep can be easily kept in most families until it can be eaten. It is very easy to kill and dress a sheep.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Tipton Ditchers Came Near Lynching a Spaniard—Sad Romance of a Migrating Family—Anderson's Match-Eating Baby Is Dead

Irr of Patriots Aroused.

A riot occurred a few miles west of Tipton, in which one man came near being hanged. A ditch is being dug in Jefferson township, and about 100 men are employed on the job. A tramp came along and wanted work. When asked his nationality he said that he was a Spaniard and was proud of it. He said that in event of war between the United States and Spain he would fight for his native country. Some of the ditchers became so enraged at this remark that they jumped out of the ditch, procured a rope and beat for the intervention of Samuel Watson, the contractor, they would have hanged him.

Wheels His Wife's Corpse.

A man giving the name of William Jones, late of Paulding County, Ohio, passed through Gaston and Eaton, pushing a hand-cart containing the dead body of his wife, with a 20-months-old child sitting in the cart beside the corpse and a 3-year-old walking with its father. The story is to the effect that the man has been residing near the Illinois State line in the western part of the State and that the family started on foot for their former home in Ohio. The wife is said to have died of heart disease, and the husband being anxious to get the remains back home, wrapped them in a sheet and continued his overland journey without stopping for sleep.

Poisoned by Matches.

Three-year-old Willie McCammack, Andersen's "match-eating boy," is no more. He succumbed to his diet after loading up on twenty parlor matches. He achieved notoriety and reputation in his three brief years on earth because of his fond desire for match heads. Ice cream, candy and other delicacies were sidetracked when he got his eye on a match. He wet the head and sucked off the "red" stuff as though it was so much taffy on a stick.

Dying Boy Accuses Another.

Joseph Miller, a Terre Haute boy of 12 years, who is dying from a wound inflicted by a youth named Clifford Gage with a rifle several weeks ago, has admitted it was not an accident, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gage. Miller says Gage became enraged at him and shot him at short range, the bullet passing through one of his lungs.

Dr. Griffith Shot in the Back.

A serious fight occurred at Cory, in which several unknown men played an active part. Dr. Griffith of that place got mixed up in the quarrel, and some one in the crowd opened fire on him with a revolver. He started for home on the run, and some one in the crowd fired a shotgun at him, several shot hitting him in the back.

Fishermen Lost in the Lake.

Charles Lind, Henry Slatter and Chas. Harradon, Michigan City fishermen, went to lift their nets. Their boat capsized and, being heavily loaded, sank to the bottom. The three men clung to the net poles for several hours. Then Lind and Slatter, becoming exhausted, were drowned. Harradon was saved.

Within Our Borders.

Thaddeus S. Rollins is dead at Indianapolis, aged 59.

Sherman Bartlow of Holton drove off a bridge. He and his horse were drowned.

A general store and the postoffice at Wall were looted by burglars the other night.

At Evansville, Grand Army Hall and Kohinoor laundry were badly damaged by fire. Loss \$5,000, insured.

The Pope has approved the transfer of the see of Vincennes to Indianapolis, from which it will take its name.

James E. Watson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth district, to succeed Henry U. Johnson.

The Republicans of South Bend have nominated Schuyler Colfax for Mayor. He is a son of the late ex-Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, and is very popular.

Kelzer Brothers, engaged in the general merchandise business at Monterey, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Assets estimated at \$9,000; liabilities, \$3,500.

Rev. A. J. Bowlin, the Indiana divine, noted for his wonderful voice, considered by many the most remarkable in the country, died suddenly at Westfield, Ill. He was stricken with paralysis.

The Governor says that the gamblers must be driven out of Roby and any part of Indiana soil that they are polluting. He says that it is the fault of the officials if they allow it; that they have plenty of law on their side to drive the gamblers out, and if they do not do this they are liable to impeachment.

The Grote Chemical Company at Shirley has wholly repaired the damage caused by a recent fire and is again turning out the peculiar kind of high grade nitric acid. This is the only plant in this part of the country producing the kind of acid used in the high explosives that are now in great demand by the Government.

Fay Tucker, the little girl who narrowly escaped cremation at the hands of her insane mother at New London some weeks ago, still lingers between life and death, with little hope for recovery. An effort is being made to graft new skin on the burned portions of her body. The entire class of the high school to which she belonged volunteered contributions, and fifteen boys and girls bared their arms and submitted to the surgeon's knife for her benefit. Joseph Tucker, an uncle, also furnished twenty separate grafts.

Work on the western extension of the C. I. & E. Railroad has been commenced by Contractor John Slates of Matthews. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and H. E. Drew hopes to have it completed to Converse within the next forty days.

Indiana natural gas men have at last got together and are sinking a well a mile deep to try for a second layer or reservoir of gas which many insist will be found at the depth of about 4,000 feet, and will put a new lease on life all through the field. The experiment is being made just north of the Madison County line.