

unprepared for war. — Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

#### AN AID TO HONEST OFFICIALS.

I believe in direct legislation mainly for two reasons:

First—As I understand it, most of the amendments proposed provide that whenever a law is declared unconstitutional by a supreme court it shall be referred to a poll of the people, and if a majority of the people vote in favor of it it shall become a law, anything in the constitution or constitutional construction to the contrary notwithstanding. This would really make the people supreme. At present they are theoretically supreme, as they can alter their constitution, but that is so difficult a matter that it is almost impossible.

Second—As a public official, I want to be a public servant. I think I know in many things what the people want, but on some I am uncertain, and direct legislation will keep me constantly informed of just what the people want on each measure. It will be a good guide to progress, an index finger to the right path, an efficient aid to every honest public official.—Gov. Leedy, of Kansas.

#### THE INDIAN CRIME.

One humble individual, taking his pen in hand to write a few lines, has all unconsciously given to the world the inexcusably wicked position of this nation (practically the same policy has been followed by all administrations so far as we are aware) toward the Indian. Eli Wright, clerk of the district court of Cass county, Minn., writing to Secretary Bliss from the scene of the present disturbance, in enumerating the wrongs which the Indians now in revolt have suffered, says: "The cutting of 'dead and down timber' on their reservation is causing the greatest dissatisfaction among them. They see their pine being taken away from them, and not more than one Indian out of one hundred gets a dollar out of it. They see a large number of white men drawing large salaries in idleness, consuming their money. They say in another year the government will want their hides." Did our revolutionary fathers have greater cause for revolting against British oppression than this? And we know that the appeals of the Indians to the Washington authorities were treated with as great contempt as were those our revolutionary sires preferred to the court of St. James. Reading thus far we concluded that here was a man who knew the truth and was ready to

say a word for a downtrodden race; that Mr. Wright was courageous enough to face unpopularity for conscience and justice's sake. But here is Mr. Wright's conclusion of the whole matter: "It is folly to send small detachments of soldiers on the reservation, as they will be only a fine mark for the Indians to pick off at will. I do not see any other way now but to wait until it freezes up, and then with 5,000 or 1,000 soldiers surround the reservation and drive them in, killing or capturing every Indian that is in rebellion against the government."—Editorial in Farmers' Voice.

#### THE WAR DIDN'T STOP IT.

Extract from an article by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, published in The American Fabian.

The advance of social reform is a natural process, a quite inevitable process under given conditions; and, while it is no doubt helped and hastened by discussion and agitation, it is not caused by them. A large part of the agitation accompanying conscientious social progress is a result rather than a cause. It is an accompanying symptom, but not always a cure.

An unthinking mother demands crossly of her child who has hurt himself: "What are you crying for? Crying won't do you any good!" The child does not know enough to answer that; he is not crying "for"—he is crying "because." He does not imagine it to be a useful recreation—it is not a cause, but a result. If the child is crying from the pain of cutting teeth, you may stop his crying, and yet not check the dental process in the least.

This is rather a disrespectful comparison, but the idea is that to stop the discussion and agitation of social progress will not stop the progress itself. If our reforms were initiated by our reformers we might indeed be alarmed by anything which interfered with their efforts, but this is not the case.

Economic progress moves steadily on, under laws of its own, and will continue so to move.

Without denying the temporary check during the period of struggle, it remains true that this check is but temporary, and in no way affects the deep currents which are bearing us steadily on toward better social conditions.

A man can afford to stop his efforts toward personal improvement while he strikes a good blow in self-defense or to save a fellow creature, and he will be none the worse for the interruption. A nation can do the same.

If an action be right its consequences will be right; and for a people to subject themselves to great effort, great expense, and inevitable injury, in the cause of justice and liberty, will not permanently interfere with the fullest establishment of justice and liberty in their own land in peace as well as in war.

#### WOMEN AS STOCK-RAISERS.

As business managers female stock-owners are noted for economy, method and good sense, and this seems generally applicable even to young beginners. Experienced frequenters of stock sales agree that ladies are good buyers, and know exactly when to sell. They buy cheaply as a rule, and never lose their heads at an auction sale, or give fancy prices as the men do, because they have set their hearts on a particular animal. When bidding they are neither nervous nor excited, and know clearly what they wish to buy and the price they mean to pay. At the Jersey sales or pony sales they usually arrive early, and it is not the least surprise to those who are not "in the fancy" to see young ladies, coolly dressed, critical, and catalogue-consulting, inspecting the different animals with the most businesslike exactness, and then bidding for them in the sale. Ladies' stock is never extravagantly managed, and nearly always well managed. They do not waste straw and fodder, do not overfeed, take trouble to test all their milk, keep registers of their butter produce, and combine efficiency and economy very successfully. At the same time they are enterprising. We believe the first dairy in which the machinery for producing Pasteurized butter, milk, and cream was erected in this country was the property of a lady. The milk was poured in at one "end" of the machinery, and in due course came out as butter in grains from one spout, and separated Pasteurized milk at another. By slightly altering the set of the machinery, Pasteurized cream came out in place of the butter, all germs of typhoid fever or tuberculosis having been absolutely destroyed. One hundred and seventy-five gallons of milk could be treated in this way in an hour. The result of this business capacity is seen among women amateur stock-keepers much as it used to make itself felt among professional farmers. It was common experience that on stock farms a widow or a daughter often made the business pay where the father or husband had not succeeded, or had done indifferently. So, too, lady owners often take