

sity of the passage of the pending bill.

In relation to our view of such contemptible double-dealing and dishonesty, it is only needful to point to an opinion formerly expressed, and quoted in the course of this article.

The brief but pointed comment of Delegate Caine upon the conduct of Mr. Thomas was *multum in parvo*. It conveyed a volume—"The committee have both statements before them and can judge what kind of a man Governor Thomas is."

ENSILAGE.

THE economical feeding of milch cows is a matter of increasing importance in this Territory, especially in towns, and the following article is reproduced here for this reason. It first appeared in *Hoard's Dairyman*, published at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, under the head, "How to Make Good Ensilage:"

"The most important point to observe in making ensilage, is to have the corn at the proper state of maturity. After repeated tests, I am satisfied that the best stage is just as the corn comes in good condition to boil for table use. We formerly cut much younger than this and recently have cut it older, but the nearer it can be cut to this stage the better, as all the parts, stalk, blade, and ear, are then at their best development. Another point to observe, is to avoid the practice of tramping, especially next the walls. Fill the silo slowly, not because fast filling will not give good ensilage, but because slow filling gives the ensilage a chance to heat thoroughly and settle uniformly without tramping. In cutting, do not allow the ensilage to pile up in the middle of the silo and throw all the cut ears off to the sides, but keep spread out level as fast as cut. When the crop is in, put about two feet of straw all over the top, and do not bother about any other cover. The steam from the mass of ensilage will soon dampen the straw, and the mycelium of mould will soon run all through it and seal it together into an air tight cover.

"Don't pay any attention to the various schemes of those who talk about storing corn ensilage uncut. Even if it would keep as well, we can readily imagine the job of getting out of the silo those long stalks and the waste in feeding. The loss on such a practice will pay for an ensilage cutter, even in a moderate sized silo. Don't dig a pit in the ground to make a silo. You can build one on top of the ground for what it would cost to dig the hole, and it would make better ensilage than the underground pit. A silo, made by setting good oak posts in the ground, and sheathing inside with one and a half inch stuff, nailed horizontally, and an inch plank nailed vertically inside of this and coated with boiled tar will last as long as one regularly framed on a sill, and I believe longer, and will not cost as much. No floor whatever is needed, but the ground outside should be graded to prevent any water getting under the silo. The roof should project two or three feet all around, so as to throw the drip

well off, and to prevent the rain beating in at the gables, which had as well be left unclosed. Ensilage would have been much more widely used before this, but for the general impression that deep and costly cemented pits were necessary, and an immense amount of labor needed to stow the crop, cover, and have tons of rock for weighting. The cheapening of the process, which has been accomplished of late years, is leading to a general adoption of the cheapest and best winter food for stock ever discovered. W. F. MARNEY."

Ensilage properly made and fed is a wholesome and nutritious food for cows, and the condition in which it is fed to them is well adapted to increase and maintain the flow of milk. Farmers who sell either butter or milk would do well to try this system of feeding.

EUROPEAN LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

It now seems probable that the first of May will witness the greatest demonstration of its kind that ever took place in the history of the world. Simultaneously, on that day, there will be, should the plans for it not miscarry, a grand marshaling and display of working men in all the countries in Europe. The design is to make that a fete day of the laboring world of that continent. To this end a correspondence has long been in progress between and among the labor organizations of the different countries which are to take part, locally and internationally, the result being, as reported, an almost universal agreement among wage workers, who belong to any organization, to suspend work on that day and engage in celebrating it with processions, meetings, speeches, etc.

Thus in the cities of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, unless the authorities prevent it, working men by the tens of thousands will march in procession and listen to addresses, the design of which will be to solidify them, and to inspire in them a stronger determination to struggle for the attainment of those objects they seek to accomplish.

There is reason for regarding this movement as one of the most important that have taken place in Europe in modern times. The dimensions it will actually display when fairly under way can only be approximately estimated at the present time, but there is cause to suppose that an aggregate of several millions will manifest their active sympathy with it. If the understanding among the

laboring classes of Europe is as complete and universal as it appears from all accounts to be, this organization will prove the greatest in extent of territory and in the number of individuals directly included or involved in it, of which history gives any account. No combination of nations or armies ever effected heretofore will compare with it in magnitude.

It is the purpose to make May 1st an annual fete day of the laboring classes in all the world. On the first observance of it the principal objects seem to be to ascertain the strength of the movement in the different countries, the spread of sympathy and enthusiasm for it, and the consequent augmentation of its numbers and power. Each country is left to determine the kind of demonstration best suited to its requirements, but the paramount object is to unite as compactly as possible, into one vast aggregation, the bone and sinew of the whole world, that is engaged in earning wages.

In the United States the first of May will be observed in much the same manner as in European countries; but the most prominent object sought to be attained by the campaign which is to open on that day, in this country, is the establishment of a rule that will make eight hours a day's work. In short a universal republic of labor seems to be in process of establishment. Race, creed and nationality are to be ignored, and the complexion and contour of a man's brow are to be disregarded, provided that it yields the sweat by which his daily bread is earned. A brotherhood to include all men who labor for a livelihood, is sought to be formed, and present prospects presage a considerable degree of success to follow the effort.

Let the object aimed at be achieved, and mankind will be divided into two great classes, those who labor and those who represent capital. The latter can generally count on the friendship of the thrones, but what is to become of both kings and capitalists when the wage-earners combine in one universal brotherhood against them? Undeniably the conditions are rapidly forming upon which may confidently be based a logical expectation of the fulfilment of ancient and modern prophecy concerning events foretold to transpire in the last days. Thrones rest upon the people, and when the people rise in a united and resolute effort to throw them off, the seats of kings and emperors will totter and fall.