

they get well harnessed and hitched up, and well understood by the farmers, will prove of exceeding value to this industry. It is with scientific farming, as in other industrial sciences, that the more we learn the more we can see of what is yet to be learned. And so also with experiment stations; the farther farmers advance in the application of science, the more questions experiment stations will be called upon to answer. They already have proven of exceeding benefit to agriculture and the general farming industry.

NOTE 4.—The Farmers' Education in Social and Political Economy.—This is a most vital part of our educational system, and stands at the door to success or defeat. And so much has it been neglected and imposed upon, at a time when the decaying remnants of monarchism were constantly imported, and perhaps unawares braided into our social and political fabric, that aristocratic European wastefulness and domineering royalism has become fashionable as a privilege amongst what is called the "upper ten," gradually drifting away from the sublime and noble simplicity, from the cherished memory of our old illustrious prototypes of ideal democracy, and republican patterns of dignified golden rule force and invincibility. We are coming more and more down to European social and political deterioration and decay.

Whenever a people takes upon itself the responsibility of a republican form of government, it sets out to solve the problem of an ideal commonwealth founded on liberty, equality and brotherhood. The educational department of such a commonwealth must extend over the whole people. It cannot give special privileges of education to only a part of the people. If it does it imitates monarchy, adulterates and corrupts republican true principles, and undermines its own existence. Republican commonwealths must exercise continued watchcare on this vital point. The very great danger to the republic does not alone consist in ignorance, but anti-republicanism is also lurking in education unequally divided, forming class distinction. The amphibious half-studied old-fashioned doctrinal preceptor, may, for an apron, hammer ever so much upon the fact of the many graded intelligence humans possess; republics nevertheless must hold out equal opportunities of education to all members, else one of the main pillars of the republic will be weakened.

Our prosperous pioneer republic has been much retarded in its advancement by being burdened and encumbered with monarchical influences, but which, with few exceptions, it has withstood very successfully.

According to the necessary ruling equity of our republic, the consumption per capita must agree with amount of production per capita. For instance: if the chief magistrate of our republic needs \$50,000 for his yearly consumption, it must be proven that such expenditure for consumption is legitimate, on the general platform of equity and economy, at present. And then as we advance in the value of production per capita (that is, in national welfare) then, and not before, can also, legitimately, the value of consumption per capita be advanced in proportion.

The stern consistency of this republ-

can equity may be an ugly feature to the only partly trained and yet traditionated aristocratic inclined citizens of our young republic; but they will have to come round or withdraw from the battlefield of our glorious destiny.

Our educational system must be executed in this republican spirit of economy. It must harmonize with the condition, financially, of all true wage-earners. The student's life, financially and socially, must not estrange him from the farming life he is expected to return to after graduating. That humble, social, sublime simplicity that marks all true merit and ability should eminently prevail in all institutions of learning. A teacher and professor in agriculture must as much as possible live the life of a farmer. And economically he should keep himself on the same level. University and college life must in no degree unfit the farmer-student for his practical position in life's struggle, or put him above his common life condition. This is a point that should be closely guarded. If not, our educational system will miss its mark.

The financial decline of farming, through attempted æsariam, within the last twenty years, must again be retrieved; and the farmer's better education is looked for as a powerful lever, sufficient for both political and economic advancement to gain lost ground. The Agricultural College should have teachers advanced above par in farming life, and the economic application of agricultural science, for both male and female. It should faithfully preserve the character of refined farming life on the farm, enabling them to move above class distinctions of any kind. But it should untie the traditional farming knot of dullness from its moorings of ignorance. The child of old rural education should through college life be extricated from a dormant intellect, and be actuated through a system of true and thorough college-training to a new life, worthy a citizen of our grand republic.

NOTE 5.—Conclusion on Farmers Education.—Traditional mankind, as yet, to some extent place the social position of the agriculturist as that of an inferior caste, or as belonging to a kind of feudal dependency, where muscle and produce were the main considerations. This is simply a reflection on farmers' prevailing ignorance and degradation under feudal slavery, and which as yet throws its shadows, as the lingering remnants of a condition that modern embryo feudalism would like to renew.

Until of late agriculture in Congress was represented with only two or three per cent of farmers, and who were not strictly producers; they did not work with their own hands, but made their profits on the work of their tenants and hired labor. Under the rule of adulterated republican principle, they earned both their money and honor by the toil of their dependents. Think of it! Was it any wonder that the farming interest of our republic was on the down grade? And is it any wonder now that picked men amongst the farmers today have come to the front, to correct the blunders of past neglects, that they, with unprecedented intensity of minority effort, may be able to open the breach through which to pour in the legions of present necessities, in the in-

terest of and for the production of the farming industry?

At present, it seems to be the main financial lever in the interest of the farming industry to establish a national banking system, through which the people's money is handled and governed in the interest of the people, and which will set at rest the now prevailing financial uneasiness and uncertainty, and prevent in the future such financial calamity as we now are suffering under, through giving a power in the hands of a few which they have proven themselves unworthy of.

In the past our national welfare has been left too much in the hands of the Shylocks who have been and are figuring on how to entangle the world into a general dependency under the money-power. It is this yoke that now will be thrown off. A Mosaic year of release (Deut. x5) would make a short process of settling that matter.

But to close with we will present a short illustration. The present financial ability has been diminished about fifty per cent compared with twenty years ago. But for the purpose of keeping within smaller figures, let us suppose that the farmers have been financially disabled only to the amount of buying one pair of shoes less per capita; and the farmer's disability would also diminish the custom to the shoe industry about \$35,000,000 financially, disabling all concerned in the same proportion. Where does this disability commence, and where does it end?

From where, in the main, did the farmers to all appearance derive their present financial decline? How did it come to pass that the farmer's consuming or purchasing ability is lowered about fifty per cent? How came the present panic and depression? How is it that merchants lost more than half their trade? How is it that millions of hands are idle, and the producers and wage-earners, the feeders of the nations, are without work; starving and suffering women and children are crying for bread? How is it that there is want, when there is plenty in the country to supply all?

And how is that the purchasing power of money is about doubled, while the value of labor, produce and real estate has, declined that much.

As a long way about answer to these many questions, we may be permitted to ask: Is it an accepted axiom that producers or wealth-earners only are, or can be, legitimate citizens of our republic?

If the producer be dethroned, and the greedy consumer and manipulator of conquered toil be exalted to honor and power, it is only a repetition of what has passed on through millenniums but which is now speedily hastening on to its doom. CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

BIGLER'S BIOGRAPHY.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, April 13, 1894.—When spring opened in 1844 I made my way to Jackson county, Virginia, where my labors mostly were until the death of the Prophet and Patriarch. I was in Ripley, the county seat, when Lawyer Smith, of that place, told me there was a paper in mourning for me in the postoffice. It was the *Times and Seasons* that gave me the sad news. I could have fought. Soon feel-