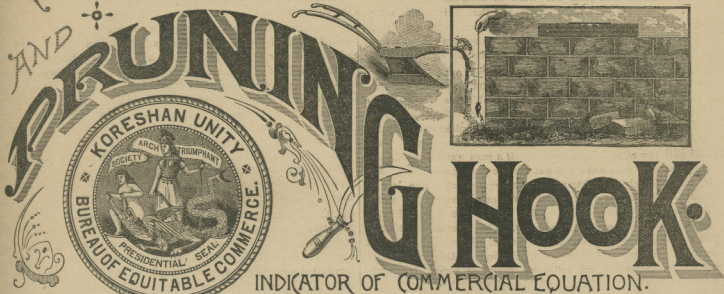


# THE PLOWSHARE



Vol. 1. No. 13.

San Francisco, Cal., August 29, 1891.

Five Cents a Copy

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE.  
212 & 214 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.  
Telephone No. 200.

KORESH, - - - - - Founder and Director.  
C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, - - - - - Editor.  
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"Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just;  
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

If you do not receive your paper regularly let us know. Make your letters to the Editor short and to the point. Contributions invited touching on live issues. Subscription price can be remitted by registered letter, and post-office or express money order. One month's trial subscription may be paid in postage stamps. Send us the names of any of your friends whom you think would be interested in the views herein expressed. We will send to all such two issues of this paper free. No financial obligation is incurred by those receiving the same. When you have read your paper hand it to some one whom you think its contents would interest. Labor to secure us subscribers. Thus do your part towards consummating the much needed revolution in commerce.

We mean to revolutionize the world by obliterating existing monopoly by a monopoly of the people. We will do this because we understand and can apply the principle of organic unity which other reformatory systems are ignorant of, and without which no human organization is old, can be perpetuated, or if new, can be rendered potential. Nationalists and Socialists may talk and dream but it remains for Koreshan to establish, by ethnic potency, universal order. This it will do although fought upon every side, and without the aid of other so-called reformers, who fail—despite their apparent growth—to blend the three elemental principles actuating human nature: the rational, the spiritual and the moral.

There is no system of economy extant that contains the elements essential to a proper solution of the financial problem as does the Koreshan system of Commercial Equation, conceived by its Founder for the sole benefit of an oppressed and starving humanity. It is simple, comprehensive and adequate to meet all the requirements for feeding the people and establishing an equitable method of commercial exchange. Its adoption by the people for these reasons, is inevitable, and the destruction of money and of monopoly must speedily ensue as the result of its triumph.

## PROPAGANDA.

### Bureau of Equitable Commerce.

#### Purposes, Aims and Methods.

(Continued from No. 14.)

The Bureau of Equitable Commerce is a creation of the Koreshan Unity. It has its inauguration upon the principle that in every domain of activity and life, the commercial impulse is the central one of creation and perpetuation, and that a correction of commercial abuses will insure a succession of reformations till the entire catalogue of immoralities and deviations from social rectitude will have been relegated to oblivion. The Bureau has for a universal end, the amelioration of society from the degradation in which, through ignorance of the laws of organic life, it finds itself overwhelmed. It aims to accomplish this purpose through the inauguration of a universal industrial system by which employment will be provided upon the most economical basis of use in its equitable performance. Men, women and children will not only be employed through the development and progress of our system, but while they will be rewarded with remunerative present returns for service, they will also share in the surplus earnings, becoming equitable owners in the wealth of the general industrial and economic unity. An incipient feature of the work is the present operation of a provision department through which the Bureau designs to retail goods to consumers of the same at wholesale prices. We know that, through the application of our economical methods, we can afford to reach the people at these rates and provide them with the best of goods at the cheapest prices.

PATRONS OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE. The Bureau is organizing the Patrons of Equitable Commerce. Its ultimate purpose, is to thoroughly organize the Patrons of the Bureau system, into a national unity creating active clubs in what are now Assembly districts of the various states and territories in the Union. The specific work of the clubs will be to institute a representation by delegation to more aggregate bodies of the Order of Patrons, to institute the school of active conventional work, to culture the mind of the young and old in parliamentary usage while, at the same time, the members of the body are growing into an organic national unity. One of the central and fundamental principles of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce is the destruction of fictitious money. It is maintained that the inauguration of a system of equitable distribution of the products of nature and industry can more easily be effected without, than with, what is now called, money—a very poor medium of exchange. We hold that the various channels for the distribution of the essentials of life belong to the people and shall be owned by them. Railroads, telegraph and telephone systems belong to the people. The postal system also belongs, not to what is now denominated government (for government, so called, is a usurpation) but to a government of the people. To the people

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INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.

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**THE PLUMBLINE OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.** In the construction of an edifice we suspend the plumbline and adjust the level. The line indicates the perpendicular. The commercial plumbline is the law of equitable exchange. Applied justice in the processes of exchange must be *use for use* equitably related. Such is the only law of balance or justice. If a man gains two dollars for one, another man has lost what the one has gained over and above that for which he has rendered an equivalent. The law of balance demands that a man shall render an equivalent for every thing that he shall possess. This principle is a simple and fundamental one in equitable economy. The commercial plumbline is commercial uprightness, commercial integrity. Commercial equation will surely follow the application of this commercial plumbline. Integrity, not religious, moral, or social, but business integrity, means the equitable adjustment of wealth—the creation of nature and art—so as to maintain a balance between production and consumption. When wealth is usurped, seized and held by so called legal right, through a systematic robbery as it is done by men who accumulate riches at the expense of the laborer who creates it, the one hoarding, is by it enabled to prostitute the wealth producer to his purposes in every department of human activity. Those thus prostituted and degraded become the subsidized tools to be manipulated to any use whatsoever, either as instruments of political intrigue or for their own further subjugation. The rich are heaping up riches against the day of wrath (die-ira). This is not merely a biblical statement and prediction. "The laborer is not only worthy of his hire", but he will ultimately possess it. If not by the orderly plan of unrestricted justice, then by violence, for justice will ultimately be meted. The common humanity is being rapidly educated up to a knowledge of its rights, both as to the claim upon what it creates as accumulated wealth, and to its political or national prerogatives in the exercise of its authority to distribute and equalize that wealth, according to the dictates of a universal wisdom, and for the universal good of the race.

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## Fruit is Thrown Away.

## TONS OF IT DRIFTING ON THE WATERS OF THE BAY.

Everyone Denies the Waste.

EIGHTY BOXES OF PEARS 'DUMPED' ON SUNDAY THE BART-  
LETT'S ALL RIPPED SIMULTANEOUSLY SUPPLY  
NOT SO HEAVY NOW.

The waters of the bay have been speckled during the past week or two with fruit that was carried here by the Sacramento river boats and then thrown away for want of a market.

Commission merchants deny that any such wholesale dumping has taken place, but watermelons and cantaloupes bob merrily over the waves all the same, and here and there the surface of the waters is dotted with pink clusters of tomatoes. Bartlett pears are cast into the sea by the box, and yet the leaders deny the dumping.

As a matter of fact eighty boxes of pears were thrown out of the firm of McDonough & Johnson on Sunday night, and McDonough & Johnson form about the biggest fruit commission concern on Davis street. It is claimed by the firm that these pears were bad.

"They were the upper boxes on the pile," explained Mr. Johnson, "and the scorching sun of Saturday and Sunday forenoon rotted them. If pears were selling at \$4 to \$6 a box instead of two to four bits they would have been dumped all the same; they were rotten and only fit for garbage."—*San Francisco Examiner*.

When such facts can crop out through the medium of the daily press, which, unfortunately, has not acquired a reputation for a love of justice, it is a sure indication that something is decidedly rotten in the State of Denmark. There is more fruit and vegetables dumped into the San Francisco Bay by middle-men than has ever been suspected and why shouldn't there be under the existing order of things? If these men cannot get a sufficient price for the produce consigned them to make a profit by the handling of it they are not disposed to turn themselves into public benefactors and give it away, for that would seriously compromise them with their customers upon whom they depend for their revenue. So what is there left for them to do, as business men? Nothing, but to throw produce away when the market is glutted. The city authorities might take the matter in hand and pay them a nominal price for the overstocked market and then sell such merchandise to the poor for a farthing, but that also would cause some tall kicking from retailers. See in what a dilemma the competitive system places mankind. We are not of the opinion that these middle-men are so depraved and indifferent to their fellow-men that they would actually prefer to throw away their surplus produce rather than give it to the poor, providing such action, on their part, did not injure them with their customers. Such, however, would necessarily be the case, and, so, overboard goes the fruit.

The Bureau of Equitable Commerce has been established to break up this deplorable condition of things. Think of it, under the competitive system there are millions of bushels of grain and acres of orchards of fruit and thousands of warehouses of clothing and yet the masses are starving, and, in winter, shivering to death. All these things are the product of God's soil and of the muscle of mankind, yet who would know it from the disposition made of the same. Human society was primarily organized for the promotion of the common weal, and when it has been so vitiated that it ceases to answer such an end then it must be reorganized by means of radical and unflinching reform measures. The producer and consumer must be made ONE by an equitable system of exchange through the institution of commercial equation, which means that money and competition must be destroyed and co-operation instituted as the safeguard of civilization and human perpetuity. This panacea to the race will come and although the middle-men may kick and make wry faces, like a boy to whom his mother is administering chastisement, yet the exigencies of the case demand the remedy. THE MIDDLE-MEN MUST GO.

W. S. McAllister, an ex-Alliance lecturer struck Dr. C. W. Macune of the *National Economist* at Durant Miss. McAllister, it is alleged, was bought up by Wall street and was exerting his influence to destroy the Alliance while McAllister claims that Macune sold out to one Pat Calhoun last year in the Georgia Senatorial contest for \$2000, and that Macune robbed the Texas Alliance of \$30,000 or more while manager of the Texas Alliance Exchange. There may be no foundation for either story, particularly the latter; we simply quote them to show how harmony is progressing in the Alliance. Oh, but they will have a sweet time of it soon!

## PEOPLE'S PARTY DEMANDS.

Boston, August 24.—The People's Party State Central Committee met here today, elected officers, voted to place a State ticket in the field this fall and adopted a platform. The platform indorses the Cincinnati platform; demands the issue of United States Treasury notes in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; demands the enactment of laws which will prevent tax-dodging; favors a graduated tax upon inheritance; favors Government ownership of all means of transportation and communication; recommends that the people shall assume control of any branch of commerce through national, State or municipal administration, when it becomes evident that such branch is used for the profit of a few men at the expense of the public; especially advocates municipal control of parks; demands that the incorporation, manufacture and sale of all spirituous liquors be conducted by the Government or State; declares in favor of the eight-hour day; demands industrial training in public schools; that employment of private armed bodies be made a penal offense; favors restrictive immigration; declares against convict labor and favors women suffrage and insurance by States.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

"The People's Party State Central Committee" incorporates some very good with some very bad recommendations. Its first mistake is in not defining the Government and discriminating between the Government proper, and that usurpation of the rights of the people called the Government. The people cannot rest their hopes in Congresses and legislatures composed of men made rich by systematically robbing the people of their commercial and political interests and rights. The rich will never under any circumstances, legislate for the poor, but in the direction of their serfdom.

There is but one course for the people. Let them organize a power upon the basis of ultimate political use incorporating in the movement the equal rights of male and female. Let them organize their clubs in every assembly district of the United States. Make it a Government of the people to all intents and purposes, establishing its industrial schools, forming its own Congress and legislatures, and, when large enough, to comprise the power and merely act upon it.

This is the general plan of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce and The Patrons of Equitable Commerce. It involves no bloody revolution. It is a wheel in the middle of a wheel and the mighty plan by which the people shall be victorious in the effort to regain their rights.

In the Socialists Convention being held in Brussels, Sanial of New York, one of the Presidents of the day, in the course of an address said that in the United States the sum of seventy thousand million dollars was annually actually stolen from the hands of those who produced them. "Amid all that wealth," he continued, "misery increases so fast that the land of the free and the home of the brave" is in reality a hell. All of which is about right, but the Socialists do not appear to be able to apply a remedy. This international convention of socialists is marked by the greatest discord and disharmony. Nevertheless all such gatherings are fomenting a public sentiment that must finally crystallize into one great organic effort, under the impulse of a great principle capable of blending diversified human characteristics, that will revolutionize the world and make all men brethren. This is what is before us.

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## Fruit is Thrown Away.

TONS OF IT DRIFTING ON THE WATERS OF THE BAY.

Everyone Denies the Waste.

EIGHTY BOXES OF PEARS 'DUMPED' ON SUNDAY—THE BART-  
LETT'S ALL RIPPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY—SUPPLY  
NOT SO HEAVY NOW.

The waters of the bay have been speckled during the past week or two with fruit that was carried here by the Sacramento river boats and then thrown away for want of a market.

Commission merchants deny that any such wholesale dumping has taken place, but watermelons and cantaloupes bob merrily over the waves all the same, and here and there the surface of the waters is dotted with pink clusters of tomatoes. Bartlett pears are cast into the sea by the box, and yet the leaders deny the dumping.

As a matter of fact eighty boxes of pears were thrown out of the firm of McDonough & Johnson on Sunday night, and McDonough & Johnson form about the biggest fruit commission concern on Davis street. It is claimed by the firm that these pears were bad.

"They were the upper boxes on the pile," explained Mr. Johnson, "and the scorching sun of Saturday and Sunday forenoon rotted them. If pears were selling at \$4 to \$6 a box instead of two to four bits they would have been dumped all the same; they were rotten and only fit for garbage."—*San Francisco Examiner*.

When such facts can crop out through the medium of the daily press, which, unfortunately, has not acquired a reputation for a love of justice, it is a sure indication that something is decidedly rotten in the State of Denmark. There is more fruit and vegetables dumped into the San Francisco Bay by middle-men than has ever been suspected and why shouldn't there be under the existing order of things? If these men cannot get a sufficient price for the produce consigned them to make a profit by the handling of it they are not disposed to turn themselves into public benefactors and give it away, for that would seriously compromise them with their customers upon whom they depend for their revenue. So what is there left for them to do, as business men? Nothing, but to throw produce away when the market is glutted. The city authorities might take the matter in hand and pay them a nominal price for the overstocked market and then sell such merchandise to the poor for a farthing, but that also would cause some tall kicking from retailers. See in what a dilemma the competitive system places mankind. We are not of the opinion that these middle-men are so depraved and indifferent to their fellow-men that they would actually prefer to throw away their surplus produce rather than give it to the poor, providing such action, on their part, did not injure them with their customers. Such, however, would necessarily be the case, and, so, overboard goes the fruit.

The Bureau of Equitable Commerce has been established to break up this deplorable condition of things. Think of it, under the competitive system there are millions of bushels of grain and acres of orchards of fruit and thousands of warehouses of clothing and yet the masses are starving, and, in winter, shivering to death. All these things are the product of God's soil and of the muscle of mankind, yet who would know it from the disposition made of the same. Human society was primarily organized for the promotion of the common weal, and when it has been so vitiated that it ceases to answer such an end then it must be reorganized by means of radical and unflinching reform measures. The producer and consumer must be made one by an equitable system of exchange through the institution of commercial equation, which means that money and competition must be destroyed and co-operation instituted as the safeguard of civilization and human perpetuity. This panacea to the race will come and although the middle-men may kick and make very faces, like a boy to whom his mother is administering chastisement, yet the exigencies of the case demand the remedy. THE MIDDLE-MEN MUST GO.

W. S. McAllister, an ex-Alliance lecturer struck Dr. C. W. Macune of the *National Economist* at Durant Miss. McAllister, it is alleged, was bought up by Wall street and was exerting his influence to destroy the Alliance while McAllister claims that Macune sold out to one Pat Calhoun last year in the Georgia Senatorial contest for \$2000, and that Macune robbed the Texas Alliance of \$30,000 or more while manager of the Texas Alliance Exchange. There may be no foundation for either story, particularly the latter; we simply quote them to show how harmony is progressing in the Alliance. Oh, but they will have a sweet time of it soon!

## PEOPLE'S PARTY DEMANDS.

Boston, August 24.—The People's Party State Central Committee met here today, elected officers, voted to place a State ticket in the field this fall and adopted a platform. The platform indorses the Cieslinski platform; demands the issue of United States Treasury notes in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; demands the enactment of laws which will prevent tax-dodging; favors a graduated tax upon inheritance; favors Government ownership of all means of transportation and communication; recommends that the people shall assume control of any branch of commerce through national, State or municipal administration, when it becomes evident that such branch is used for the profit of a few men at the expense of the public; especially advocates municipal coal yards; demands that the incorporation, manufacture and sale of all spirituous liquors be conducted by the Government or State; declares in favor of the eight-hour day; demands industrial training in public schools; that employment of private armed bodies be made a penal offense; favors restrictive immigration; declares against convict labor and favors women suffrage and insurance by States.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

"The People's Party State Central Committee" incorporates some very good with some very bad recommendations. Its first mistake is in not defining the Government and discriminating between the Government proper, and that usurpation of the rights of the people called the Government. The people cannot rest their hopes in Congresses and legislatures composed of men made rich by systematically robbing the people of their commercial and political interests and rights. The rich will never under any circumstances, legislate for the poor, but in the direction of their serfdom.

There is but one course for the people. Let them organize a power upon the basis of ultimate political use incorporating in the movement the equal rights of male and female. Let them organize their clubs in every assembly district of the United States. Make it a Government of the people to all intents and purposes, establishing its industrial schools, forming its own Congress and legislatures, and, when large enough, to comprise the power and merely act upon it.

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## GOG AND MAGOG.

[We shall endeavor to give our readers, from week to week, as full reports, as possible, of the movements of capital and labor in their eliminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Plowshare and Pruning Hook has no special association being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the peoples as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor), all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as infamous as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the incontrovertible declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrific upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

At Pittsburg, Pa., the bricklayers are still out and the contractors have imported men to take their places. Trouble is anticipated.—The places of the strikers at Steelton, Pa., numbering 2,000, will be filled by imported labor.—The West Hamburg Rolling Mill, under control of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Co., has shut out all union men and is importing labor.—All of the labor organizations of Tennessee are joining in an appeal for an extra session of the legislature for the repeal of the convict contract lease system.—The Catscasqua, Pa., Rolling Mills Company has locked out the union workmen, numbering 800, and employed non-union men.—The International Carpenters and Joiners Union has spread all over the country and effected in forty-two cities the eight-hour day, in three hundred and thirty-one cities, the nine-hour day and many cities under the influence of this union have adopted in that line of trade the Saturday half-holiday thereby employing about 9,500 more men who, otherwise, would remain idle.—In the cornice makers strike at St. Louis the shops which acceded to the demands of the strikers, eight-hour labor at the old schedule of wages, are preparing to lock them out. This action was prompted by the larger shop owners. August 1st the ultimatum of either a reduction of wages or ten hours labor was issued. Things look critical.—At Norfolk, Va., the employes of the street railways work nearly 16 hours a day for \$1.50. An organization has been formed which will petition the companies to increase the wages to \$2 per day, with extra pay for over time.—The lasters employed in the extensive shoe manufactory of J. H. Winchell at Haverhill, Mass., having given notice that they would demand more pay on and after September 1st, the factory is to be shut down as its owner will not accede to the demand.—London has 200,000 factory girls who receive \$1.50 a week. How do they live?—Since 1874 the number of children employed in the factories of Saxony has increased from 7,815 to 13,920.—Workmen have left Denver, Col., in such large numbers as to cause rents to decrease in that city about 25 per cent.—Jan Callewaert of Gobyssart is the leader of the striking Knights of Labor mine-workers of Belgium. About twenty thousand men are ready to obey his command, which fact makes him a power in the land. The Order of the Knights of Labor was established in Belgium in 1886, when several of the members of the order were sent to Belgium to prevent the importation of "scab" glass-blowers.—A movement is on foot in New York to organize a labor federation composed entirely of women workers. It is reported that several thousand women workers have already expressed their willingness to enter into the movement in the hope of bettering the condition of working women, for bad as are the men, the working women are much worse situated, especially in cities like New-York. Mrs. Van Etten who has promised to lead the movement, is sanguine of success. Among those who will join are the shirtmakers, the German Working Women's Society, the book binders, the pants makers, the coat makers, the underwear makers, the waitresses, the necktie makers, the skirt makers, the stenographers, the type-writers and the book-keepers. Statistics show that many of the working women do not average \$5 a week the year 'round and yet they are expected to dress well and keep respectable.—Tom Smith, President of the Iowa Miners' Union, denies the press report that the strike in the coal regions of Southern Iowa is settled.—The cigarmakers of Chicago have spent about \$30,000 to win their strike for higher wages.—The Boston printers by a vote of 331 to 91, have ratified the resolution adopted at the convention of the International Typographical Union that nine hours a day with eight hours on Saturday, should constitute a day's work in the book and job offices on and after Oct. 1st.—The

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## Our Babylon.

O! the bowers of Babylon are rare,  
And the tinkling fountains play  
Over gardens hung in the drowsy air  
Where the careless youth and maiden fair  
Are dreaming the years away,  
And the Kings of Babylon are bold;  
For the realms before them fall,  
And they rule the world from thrones of gold  
While the people's lives are bought and sold  
Like the herds in the butcher's stall.

O! the towers of Babylon are strong,  
And their dungeons damp and deep;  
And the rich rejoice in the reign of wrong,  
And the Princes join in the reveler's song  
While the toilers work and weep.  
But stern and still, like a troop of Fates,  
'Round the city's roar and din,  
The invading host of the conqueror waits  
In the midnight hush outside the gates  
As the feast goes on within.

O! the walls of Babylon are high  
And their arches grim and low,  
And the birds of commerce scream and fly  
While the proud Euphrates wanders by  
In its dark relentless flow;  
But the river that rolls in Mammon's pride  
Shall the people's servant be,  
By the tidler's will shall be turned aside,  
And the channel surge with a grander tide  
Than the pulse of the Persian sea.

JAMES G. CLARK.

Note—King Cyrus conquered Babylon by turning the waters of the Euphrates aside into artificial channels and then marching his vast army under the walls and into the city over the empty bed of the river, thus using for his own ends and his enemy's overthrow the very means which the latter had relied upon for protection and safety.—*New Nation*.

## The Bureau of Equitable Commerce.

This Bureau has for its object the co-operative plan of collection and distribution of groceries and other household necessities. The idea of the bureau is to do away with the middle-man in commerce. The goods are sold to the members of the organization at a nominal per cent. above cost and the customer is given the option of a cash discount or a share in the annual profits of the bureau. The latter is effected by the "patrons of industry" buying certificates with which are issued checks upon which are stamped, in amounts of five cents and upward, the value of the certificate. As goods are purchased, these amounts are punched out until the certificate is exhausted. These checks, for the nonce, become substitutes for money and, it is claimed, will ultimately do away with the use of fiat money, and by sticking to the purpose of dealing directly between the producer and the consumer, in a great measure will revolutionize commerce. It is now well established in San Francisco, Cal., and will undoubtedly spread rapidly into other cities. It may succeed if its affairs are managed with honesty and economy.—*Washington Magazine*.

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## The Brayng of an Ass.

The majority of the advocates of modern Spiritualism are women, nine out of ten mediums are women. The same is true concerning Christian Science. In all the false religions of the world women are in the ascendancy. The biggest political mistake ever made in this world was the endorsement of a third or Prohibition party by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Mormons were the first to grant woman suffrage, for they knew that women would stand up for polygamy. There's a great similarity between women and music. Both will help a circus, a cathedral or an army. Women are always in sympathy with the prevailing spirit. Women mobbed John Wemy in Ireland, while the others were willing to die for him.—*From Chattanooga address of Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., (and L. L. D., we think)*

## Death of E. E. Bonnell.

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Mr. Bonnell will be remembered as the organist of the South Street Presbyterian Church previous to his removal west. He was a talented musician and a bright and able man in other directions. Since his residence in Chicago Mr. Bonnell has been associated with the Koreshan Society—a body or sect that, as we understand it, aims to live the "higher life," or a life held to be purer and more austere than that of Christianity. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Bonnell sought to do right in all things, and aimed at the amelioration and salvation of his fellow man, whatever we, his friends may think of his good judgment in that connection. He was conscientious and faithful—a young man taken in the prime of strength and ability. Death resulted from fever.

Mr. Bonnell was a son of the late John P. Bonnell, of Green Village, and afterwards a resident of Washington, D. C., a gentleman of much force of character and inventive ability.—*Morris-brown, (N. J.), True Democratic Banner*.

## Two Moral Standards.

Obedience to God's moral law is just as binding upon men as upon women. Yet fathers and mothers train their boys and girls as if they were not so. When a girl does anything immodest, it is counted a dreadful thing; but if a boy does just the same thing, it is put aside with the remark, "That is just like a boy." Perhaps the mother wants to keep the boys closer to her, but the father says, "Oh, let them go. I used to see life when I was a boy. Let them go to the circus, and take in the coarse jokes of the crowd, and the women with half nude apparel. Such things are suitable enough for boys, but of course it is no place for a girl." Our boys have been trained in this way for centuries, and we see the effects of this training in the fact that most of the drunkards are men, and most of the criminals are men; yet we say it is because God has infused a little more immorality into the men than into the women, speaking after the imagination of the human heart, and not according to the plain word of God. We think we are far from heathenism, but there is certainly a great deal of heathen teaching at the present time.—*Kate C. Bushnell, M. D.*

## Diversions.

It takes a tramp a long, long time to break up a cord of wood; but it doesn't take long for a cord of wood to break up a tramp.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Psalmist—Why do the heathen rage? Cynic—Probably because so little of the money subscribed for their conversion ever reaches them.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Boarder—Didn't you state in your announcement that there were no mosquitoes here? Farmer—Yes, but I wrote that in the winter time.—*Midsummer Judge*.

"He's a great catch, I assure you," said one young woman to another. "He must have inherited his money; he's hardly old enough to have made it." Money! Oh, I referred to his attainments in the way of base ball.—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald*.

Burglar—Where do you keep your money? Bigsby—Er—It's in the pocket of my wife's dress. Burglar (to pal)—Come on Pete; we ain't no Stanley explorin' expedition.—*New York Herald*.

Here is a proof that the American pun is even more frightful than the horrible German "*Kalauer*." Not long since a stray infant was found in a Philadelphia street car, whereupon the *Times* of that city proposed that the child should be christened—Oscar.—*New York Staats-Zeitung*

The Parenthesis said to the Comma:

"Your luck as a short stop ne'er swerves;

I'm afraid I'm not in it much longer,

For the Dash has got on to my curves."

—*Baltimore American*.

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Mr. Bonnell was a son of the late John P. Bonnell, of Green Village, and afterwards a resident of Washington, D. C., a gentleman of much force of character and inventive ability.—*Morris Brown, (N. J.), True Democratic Banner*.

## Two Moral Standards.

Obedience to God's moral law is just as binding upon men as upon women. Yet fathers and mothers train their boys and girls as if they were not so. When a girl does anything immodest, it is counted a dreadful thing; but if a boy does just the same thing, it is put aside with the remark, "That is just like a boy." Perhaps the mother wants to keep the boys closer to her, but the father says, "Oh, let them go. I used to see life when I was a boy. Let them go to the circus, and take in the coarse jokes of the crowd, and the women with half nude apparel. Such things are suitable enough for boys, but of course it is no place for a girl." Our boys have been trained in this way for centuries, and we see the effects of this training in the fact that most of the drunkards are men, and most of the criminals are men; yet we say it is because God has infused a little more immorality into the men than into the women, speaking after the imagination of the human heart, and not according to the plain word of God. We think we are far from heathenism, but there is certainly a great deal of heathen teaching at the present time.—*Kate C. Bushnell, M. D.*

## Diversions.

It takes a tramp a long, long time to break up a cord of wood; but it doesn't take long for a cord of wood to break up a tramp.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Psalmist—Why do the heathen rage? Cynic—Probably because so little of the money subscribed for their conversion ever reaches them.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Boarder—Didn't you state in your announcement that there were no mosquitoes here? Farmer—Yes, but I wrote that in the winter time.—*Midsummer Judge*.

"He's a great catch, I assure you," said one young woman to another. "He must have inherited his money; he's hardly old enough to have made it." Money! Oh, I referred to his attainments in the way of base ball.—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald*.

Burglar—Where do you keep your money? Bigsby—Er—It's in the pocket of my wife's dress. Burglar (to pal)—Come on Pete; we ain't no Stanley explorin' expedition.—*New York Herald*.

Here is a proof that the American pun is even more frightful than the horrible German "Kakauer." Not long since a stray infant was found in a Philadelphia street car, whereupon the *Times* of that city proposed that the child should be christened—Oscar.—*New York Staats-Zeitung*

The Parenthesis said to the Comma:

"Your luck as a short stop ne'er swerves;

I'm afraid I'm not in it much longer.

For the Dash has got on to my curves."

—*Baltimore American*.



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