

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



Vol. 1. No. 17.

San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1891.

Price, Five Cents.

NOTICE—THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is published every Saturday at Nos. 212 & 214 Front Street by the BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE. Contributions invited touching on live issues. Send us the names of friends who would be interested in the views herein expressed and we will mail each of them a sample copy which will be an invitation to subscribe. No financial obligation is incurred by those receiving this paper who have not ordered the same. Resist subscriptions by money order, bank draft or express order made payable to THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK.

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ENTERED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

FOUNDED BY KORESH.

"Thrice is he arm'd, that bath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, - - - - - EDITOR.

The Question of Two per Cent Interest.

If the Farmers' Alliance could be made to see that the Interest system is totally bad, that the money borrower is always at the mercy of the money lender even at one per cent, and could thus be induced to organize a crusade against the accursed system of money loaning and money borrowing, there might be some hope for the world through the Alliance. There are many serious phases to the policy advanced and advocated by the Alliance men. In the first place, if (the Alliance) will persist in calling the present political usurpation, "The Government." Seventy-five per cent of the American population are in a condition to appreciate the statement that no man who has amassed a fortune, of millions accumulation, has one grain of consideration for the poor creator of his wealth except to degrade him for the purpose of compelling him to grind in the millionaire's mill. The laboring man is an outcast from the society of the oppressors of his own appointment and toleration. Yet notwithstanding, the men who have robbed the masses, are in authority, and make the laws under which the poor people groan.

The State Board of Equalization under the influence of the Railroad magnates (and otherwise financially inflated and influential) has just completed a wholesale perpetration in which the people of San Francisco in moderate circumstances will be made to pay the taxes of the rich to the amount of

nearly one hundred millions of dollars. The so called government is undeniably in the hands of the money power, an unrelentless shlylock, without a spark of philanthropy; one jot of justice, as merciless as a blood-hound and without an iota of tolerance, sympathy or social regard for the poor toiler, but to see him prostrate at the foot of the money oligarchy. There is not one ray of hope for any power on God's footstool to correct the abuse and oppression of this power but to annihilate it. You might as well talk of depositing a sound apple in a barrel of rotten ones for the sake of preservation, as to send men of supposed integrity to our Congress or State Legislatures, to correct the corruptions of the plutocrats in usurpation of the people's rights. The first important lesson for the Farmers' Alliance to learn is that the people comprise the government, and that the so called government is a usurpation by the money oligarchy. The second, is that the wealth of the country belongs to the people and they have a right to dispose of it in the interests of all the people, and that such a disposition of the wealth produced solely by the wage worker, as will conduce to universal happiness, is not an injustice. The third, is, that the Congress of the United States is a mass of corruption and cannot be improved. It is struck with commercial leprosy which is a hopeless disease that must be eradicated by the fires of expurgation. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between capital—so called—and labor. The millionaire has an iron heel of oppression, and his wage slave has but one redress. The laborer vainly imagines that his remedy lies in the direction of a reduction of the hours of labor and an increase of wages. This is a mistaken idea and can never bring about the desired relief. The wage system is one of tyranny under all circumstances. The wealth creator, so long as he is a wage worker is in bondage to his tyrant master, the money power he creates and subserviently fosters. The wealth created, belongs to the creator of that wealth, and the law of eternal justice demands that it be equitably distributed, not by paying wages, but by an equitable apportionment of rightful possession. Do we advocate a violent revolution that the ends of justice shall be meted? By no means. The tendency of the terribly strained relations of "capital and labor"—a conflict waging with augmenting bitterness which must end in violent and revolutionary animosity—is not the remedy. Organization under the auspices of fixed principles, of commercial justice and righteousness must be substituted for the present conflict of the competitive system.

The central principle of commercial justice is Equitable Commerce; this is the plumbline of equation (commercial righteousness) which will be succeeded by commercial equation:

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The central principle of commercial justice is Equitable Commerce; this is the plumbline of equation (commercial righteousness) which will be succeeded by commercial equation:

this is the level of commercial justice, the balance of human affairs. These comprise the square of human relations. By the commercial plumbline, we mean commercial integrity, *value for value*. This is the perpendicular of business transactions. Value for value can but result in the process of leveling, this adjusts the balance of human relations. The perpendicular and the level together comprise the square of human life and must terminate in universal happiness. We have been taught to pray, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." This system will fulfil the prayer; none other can. The time has come for the great societal adjustment, but not on the basis of a compromise with the congressional devilfish.—K.

"The Pendulum is About to Swing Back."

Those people who rely solely upon money to keep them up in the world are going to drop with a dull thud some day. Every age or period of corruption is followed by an age of religion and good morals. It is that movement from one extreme to another in society which Malsbary describes as the swinging back of the pendulum. Nobody can explain just why it comes, but it comes sooner or later. The signs of the times—the restlessness of the people, the demand for reform—the recent severity of the law in punishing evil-doers—the interest of the churches in our every-day problems—all these things point to a coming change. The pendulum is about to swing backward. We are about to go from one extreme to the other. It will not take very long for people to realize the fact that Government cannot make them prosperous, moral and happy. When they get this firmly lodged in their minds, then look out for a great religious revival—a movement sweeping the entire country. Something of the old Puritan spirit modified to suit the conditions of the time will come back. Avarice, corruption, extravagance, intemperance and everything that is worldly will be under the ban. It has been so periodically in our history, and will be so again. When this era of genuine reform comes upon us, men will find that money and good clothes count for very little without character. A good man will be held in higher regard than a bad millionaire. Something better than a fat pocket-book will be needed to make a man stand well in society.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

A mighty change is coming and that quickly, and a great religious revival will also occur but it will not spring from the old Church, either Catholic or Protestant, for, notwithstanding, the very erroneous statement of the *Atlanta Constitution*, the Church gives no indications of being interested in "our every-day problems." The modern Church is beyond reformation. "The Roman Church is the 'mother of harlots', as declared, and her daughters are the various denominations that make up Protestantism. There isn't a vestige of real religion left in any of them and they will be swept away like chaff before the wind. The mother having reached her second childhood, fancies that she is getting young again and is therefore looking for a new lease of power. The Pope actually believes that temporal power will again be restored to Rome, which, of course, to those who are watching culminating events very closely and are alive to their significance, is the greatest joke of the season. It is the scheme of Jesuitism both in this country and in Europe to take advantage of the outbreak of the social storm that is fast approaching (of which the Jesuits are well aware) for the purpose of re-establishing the power of the Papacy, which, seemingly, is the only existing organic power in the universe. And what will hinder the accomplishment of their designs? Surely not the Protestant Churches, for they are all divided.

Mark it well, the Roman Catholic Church is, by all odds, the most potential of all the recognized ecclesiastical powers, because it more nearly comprehends and applies the principle of centralization. Great armies have overturned empires, and men in different ages of history have made themselves the masters of the millions because this principle was applied. Discard it and disintegration and ruin are inevitable. In the Protestant organizations there are almost as many heads as there are feet and the result is that the bodies become top-heavy and must topple over and break to pieces. This is the inevitable fate awaiting the Protestant Churches, as a consequence of their corruption and decay. The Catholic Church is aware of this incontrovertible fact and chuckles over it. Catholicism stands unwaveringly committed to the immaculate conception of Christ, to the celibacy of its priesthood and the chastity of its nuns (whether these requirements are always obeyed or not) knowing the power of the heaped up force of the continent and the chaste, as applied to religious propaganda. The Catholic Church has never compromised with fallacious

modern science, knowing full well the outcome of such a course. This the Protestant Churches, having done, now behold the effect in the rapid dissipation of their forces which are becoming allied with agnosticism—the stagnating pond of roaming intellects whose quagmires are dangerous to get caught in. Protestantism has virtually surrendered to modern science which is based wholly on assumption and not on demonstrated facts which must ever be the resting point of true science. Herbert Spencer, so far as the disintegration of Protestantism is concerned, is the best friend that Rome ever had, and the strength of his scattered combatants may well be reckoned by the weakness of his own weapons. There are probably not one thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States who honestly believe in the immaculate conception of Jesus Christ and his consequent divinity, as, certainly, there is not one (either Protestant or Catholic) who can prove this important tenet of Christianity although the same is easily reconcilable by rationalistic processes, if the law is known. The Catholic church rests upon faith without reason, while the Protestant rests upon neither, for while it questions the authority of the four gospels it launches upon the endless, mythical sea of modern science.

A termination will be reached from this distressing state of affairs, but it will be found when that point is attained—which will be soon—that the Protestant body as a Church "is not in it", as neither will be the Catholic Church, although it fancies the reverse. "There is nothing new under the sun" is an old saying and a true one. "The pendulum is about to swing back" and, contrary to the assertion of our daze! contemporary that "nobody can explain just why it comes", there is a somebody who can explain the law of the swinging back of the "pendulum," and a few years hence there will be a good many somebodies who can readily comprehend and impart that law. 24,000 years hence that same "pendulum" will be ready to "swing back" again and at that time it will find the world in precisely the same condition that it is in to-day, fictitious money in existence and in the hands of a few; fallacy reigning supreme and injustice running rampant. And then there will come again, as there is coming now, a frightful struggle in which the selfish and the unjust will be stricken as by their own hand, and from the debris of a crumbling social economy there will arise a new temple in humanity, "Built by that Architect who built the skies." The law of *involution* is as inseparably linked with evolution as is darkness with light. And the laws of grouping and centrality are as inalienably associated with human perpetuity as with the cattle upon the hilltop who mass and mind their shepherd; or with the cluster of stars whose central gleam beams from the ethereal dome.

There are two (and only two) ecclesiastical trees in existence to-day, so far as their *actual* religious influence is concerned—the one is waning and the other dawning, although, as yet, unrecognized; the one is an old oak whose branches spread everywhere but whose roots are dead in fallacy, the other is a tree still in its infancy but whose roots are vitalized by *Eternal Truth*. When the blasts of social revolution come, the old tree quickened by fallacy, in attempting to spread everywhere, and sap with its poisoned branches human life, will fall of its own weight despite the machinations of Jesuitism to perpetuate it, while the new tree will survive and rapidly spread until it covers the universe with its life-giving branches and foliage.

ANOTHER Labor Day has come and gone and the working-man, despite his trades-unions, finds himself further away from a solution of the labor problem; finds his wages constantly tending downward; work, harder to obtain and capitalistic tyranny more oppressive than ever. We also find that at least two hundred labor papers have died through the non-support of the workman. So it appears that he hardly supports his own opinions. Another Labor Day will come and go and the situation will still be more grave and uninviting. There is no solution to the labor problem in contention. Co-operation is the key to the solution of the question, not a fight for wages under the competitive system. How much longer will it take before the workingman learns this valuable, indispensable, economic lesson?

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Ruskin Tells a Mighty Truth.

Probably no one who reads the English language, and that means a good many people, would ever suspect John Ruskin of a tendency to radicalism. But he is a man who tells the truth as he sees it, no matter who gets hit in the deliverance of it. This is the way in which he tells one mighty truth, mighty in its significance:

If all the money of all the capitalists in the whole world were destroyed, the mines and hills bare, the gold irretrievably buried, and all the machines and apparatus of manufactures crushed, by a mistake in signals, in one catastrophe, and nothing remained but the land, with its animals and vegetables, and buildings for shelter, the poorer population would be very little worse off than they are at this instant; and their labor, instead of being "limited" by the destruction, would be greatly stimulated. They would feed themselves from the growing crops, hew here and there a few tons of iron and stone together, build rough walls around them to get a blast, and in a fortnight they would have iron tools again and be plowing and fighting, just as usual. It is only we who have the capital who would suffer; we should not be able to live idle as we do now; and many of us—I, for instance—would starve at once.

How true, and how pathetic, too, is his plain, honest statement that "the poorer population would be very little worse off than they are at this instant"! But if all the money of the capitalists were destroyed—and it is the capitalists, mind you, who have the money—there is good reason to believe that *the people* would never go back to the use of metals, as gold, silver, nickel and copper, for money, but would adopt an equitable system of commercial exchange instead, and thus dispose of the money lords and masters at once.

The Kaweah Affair.

We quote below a true statement of the circumstances connected with the gross governmental injustice which has been perpetrated upon the honest, hard-working Kaweah Colonists:

A company of the Fourth Cavalry is in possession of Atwell's Mill. Without authority of law, without the civil process of any court, without the written warrant of any magistrate, and on accusation of any crime, armed troops have invaded the patented land of a law-abiding citizen and with carbine, sabre and pistol, have compelled hard-working citizens of this State and County to stop producing goods for market, because these goods when so produced, come into competition with those of the Lumber Trust. The Troops have refused to make any arrests, because they know no crime has been committed; they have simply by armed force stopped us from labor.

We fly the American flag; we pay our taxes; we perform our jury duty; we have performed in the past five years \$200,000 worth of work in building roads, making ditches, planting orchards and settling up a hitherto uninhabited and undeveloped country; we have established schools and paid for them out of our own pocket, we stand ready to serve in the armies of our country to repel invasion or quell domestic tumult, we have had no crime in our community, and in our canyon there is neither jail, poorhouse nor saloon,—we are honest, hard-working, quiet, law-abiding citizens. We are doing nothing but working on land solemnly, formally and legally conveyed to a citizen by a Patent signed by the President and sealed with the Great Seal of the Republic, guaranteeing to us the right of property therein, "from the roof of hell to the floor of heaven," as the law hath it, "giving us the waters therein concealed, the mines therein hid, the forests and plants therein growing and the air therein floating," and pledging to us the whole force of the Republic to protect us in the full use and right of enjoyment thereof.

The courts, the sheriffs and the armies of any country are but for this; to enforce this law and to protect honest, hard-working, law-abiding citizens in their lives, their liberties and their property.

Yet here in this canyon this army has been used to deprive us of all of these rights and to force us either to starvation or to theft for the necessities of life.

We have no interest in the Kaweah affair any more than that we desire to see these people accord their rights as stipulated by the Government to land settlers. While we do not believe that these people comprehend the true communistic principle we nevertheless know, through indisputable evidence, that theirs is an honest, legitimate, straight-forward enterprise; the complaints and false statements that have appeared in certain papers—some of them reform sheets, we are sorry to say—to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is no underhanded game about this enterprise, which we say for the benefit of any who desire to join it. We wish all co-operative systems, conducted upon principles of integrity, success and will do what we can to place them in a proper light before the public, knowing that they are movements in the right direction. A wealthy lumber trust is back of all this shameful persecution of these people, simply because by industry and frugality they have been able to build a wagon-road to a lumber district, at a marvelous-

ly low figure and short space of time, (considering the difficulties that were encountered), which the aforesaid monopoly had its eyes on, but could not profitably utilize on account of the fact that the construction of a railroad to the desired point would have cost them a million dollars. It was this combine that actuated governmental interference with the Kaweahans. It wanted that lumber land itself and has, therefore, paid well for many of the infernal lies published with reference to these heroic citizens.

Our sympathies are strongly with the Kaweah folks but whether they win or lose in their contest they, as lovers of truth and justice, may know that the reign of monopoly and class rule is fast approaching its end. Kaweah deserves the good will of all honest, liberty-loving and humanity-loving people.

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Ruskin Tells a Mighty Truth.

Probably no one who reads the English language, and that means a good many people, would ever suspect John Ruskin of a tendency to radicalism. But he is a man who tells the truth as he sees it, no matter who gets hit in the deliverance of it. This is the way in which he tells one mighty truth, mighty in its significance:

If all the money of all the capitalists in the whole world were destroyed, the mines and hills burnt, the gold irretrievably buried, and all the machines and apparatus of manufactures crushed, by a mistake in signals, in one catastrophe, and nothing remained but the land, with its animals and vegetables, and buildings for shelter, the poorer population would be very little worse off than they are at this instant; and their labor, instead of being "limited" by the destruction, would be greatly stimulated. They would feed themselves from the animals and the growing crops, hew here and there a few tons of iron and stone together, build rough walls around them to get a blast, and in a fortnight they would have iron tools again and be plowing and fighting, just as usual. It is only we who have the capital who would suffer; we should not be able to live like us as we do now; and many of us—I, for instance—would starve at once.

How true, and how pathetic, too, is his plain, honest statement that "the poorer population would be very little worse off than they are at this instant"! But if all the money of the capitalists were destroyed—and it is the capitalists, mind you, who have the money—there is good reason to believe that the people would never go back to the use of metals, as gold, silver, nickel and copper, for money, but would adopt an equitable system of commercial exchange instead, and thus dispose of the money lords and masters at once.

The Kaweah Affair.

We quote below a true statement of the circumstances connected with the gross governmental injustice which has been perpetrated upon the honest, hard-working Kaweah Colonists:

A company of the Fourth Cavalry is in possession of Atwell's Mill. Without authority of law, without the civil process of any court, without the written warrant of any magistrate, under no accusation of any crime, armed troops have invaded the patented land of a law-abiding citizen and with carbine, sabre and pistol, have compelled hard-working citizens of this State and County to stop producing goods for market, because these goods when so produced, come into competition with those of the Lumber Trust.

The Troops have refused to make any arrests, because they know no crime has been committed; they have simply by armed force stopped us from labor.

We fly the American flag; we pay our taxes; we perform our jury duty; we have performed in the past five years \$200,000 worth of work in building roads, making ditches, planting orchards and setting up a library to undeveloped and undeveloped country; we have established schools and paid for them out of our own pocket, we stand ready to serve in the armies of our country to repel invasion or quell domestic tumult, we have had no crime in our community, and in our canyon there is neither jail, poorhouse nor saloon,—we are honest, hard-working, quiet, law-abiding citizens. We are doing nothing but working on land solemnly, formally and legally conveyed to a citizen by a Patent signed by the President and sealed with the Great Seal of the Republic, guaranteeing to us the right of property therein, "from the roof of hell to the floor of heaven," as the law hath it, "giving us the waters therein concealed, the mines therein hid, the forests and plants therein growing and the air therein floating," and pledging to us the whole force of the Republic to protect us in the full use and right of enjoyment thereof.

The courts, the sheriffs and the armies of any country are but for this; to enforce this law and to protect honest, hard-working, law-abiding citizens in their lives, their liberties and their property.

Yet here in this canyon this army has been used to deprive us of all of these rights and to force us either to starvation or to theft for the necessities of life.

We have no interest in the Kaweah affair any more than that we desire to see these people awarded their rights as stipulated by the Government to land settlers. While we do not believe that these people comprehend the true communistic principle we nevertheless know, through indisputable evidence, that theirs is an honest, legitimate, straight-forward enterprise; the complaints and false statements that have appeared in certain papers—some of them reform sheets, we are sorry to say—to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is no underhanded game about this enterprise, which we say for the benefit of any who desire to join it. We wish all co-operative systems, conducted upon principles of integrity, success and will do what we can to place them in a proper light before the public, knowing that they are movements in the right direction. A wealthy lumber trust is back of all this shameful persecution of these people, simply because by industry and frugality they have been able to build a wagon-road to a lumber district, at a marvelous-

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IS THE EARTH'S SURFACE CONVEX?

Recently, a member of the engineers' staff of the B. C. R. & N. Railroad, and an ex-county surveyor of Du Page County, Illinois, took a leveling instrument onto the top of the Auditorium tower, two hundred and sixty feet above the water level, and having adjusted their instruments, they found that their horizon point, as indicated by the theodolite, touched the water of Lake Michigan, and when they turned their instrument in the direction of the tower of the crib of the old water works, which was three miles away, and not less, but probably considerably more, than fifty feet, above the water, they found the waters of old Michigan, in the distance, rising far above the top of the tower.

While their instrument was in this position they asked a young man, a visitor from one of the Dakotas, to put his eye to it.

He said, in astonishment, "That sets a man to thinking. I must investigate this matter."—*Flaming Sword, Chicago.*

"I do not know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most skeptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Theory may ask us to believe it, but the view of the earth from an elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the earth beneath us recedes or sinks away—while the horizon gradually and gracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretching away farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. Thus, upon a clear day, the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about an equal distance between the vast blue oceanic concave above and the equally expended terrestrial basin below."—*Mr. Elliott of Baltimore, Md.*

"The chief peculiarity of a view from a balloon at a considerable elevation, was the altitude of the horizon, which remained practically on a level with the eye, at an elevation of two miles, causing the surface of the earth to appear concave instead of convex, and to recede during the rapid ascent, whilst the horizon and the balloon seemed to be stationary."—*London Journal, July 18th, 1857.*

"Another curious effect of the aerial ascent was that the earth, when we were at our greatest altitude, positively appeared concave, looking like a huge dark bowl rather than the convex sphere such as we naturally expect to see it. The horizon always appears to be on a level with our eye, and seems to rise as we rise, until at length the elevation of the circular boundary line of the sight becomes so marked that the earth assumes the anomalous appearance, as we have said, of a concave rather than a convex body."—*Mayhew's Great World of London.*

"The horizon always appeared on a level with the car of the balloon. The plane of the earth appears as a concave surface, and the traveller of the air surveys the line of the horizon as an unbroken circle, rising up, in relation to the hollow of the concave hemisphere, like the rim of a shallow inverted watch glass to the height of the eye of the observer, how high soever he may be, the blue atmosphere above closing over it like the corresponding hemisphere reversed."—*Glaisher's report in Leisure Hours, for May 21, 1864.*

Here is an experiment that is absolutely fatal to the convex theory:

"On the end of one bridge was a large notice, the bottom of which was just six-and-a-half feet above the water. I got into a skiff and rowed away from said bridge and sign. I placed the telescope just 18 inches above the surface of the water and at the distance of six miles I could see the entire sign. I then lowered the telescope to within 8 inches of the water, and yet I could see the whole sign plainly. This would have been impossible if the water is convex."

"I stood on a pier 30 feet above the water and viewed the top of another pier just 30 feet high and 10 miles away. Then, I directed several small yachts and other sailing vessels to sail in a straight line from the pier on which I stood, with the theodolite, to the other pier 10 miles away. The tops of none of the masts were over 25 feet high, and, through the entire 10 miles, not one mast came up to the line of vision. If the water is convex, the pier 10 miles away would have been hidden from view by the intervening vessels."

"I made a test over a distance of 30 miles, which distance has been measured repeatedly. There was a light-house at one end of this distance, which was sixty-eight feet above the water. I was on deck of a ship, which placed me twenty-four feet above the water. I could see the red light plainly over thirty miles away. If the water curves eight inches to the mile it would be only seven miles to the horizon from the ship. On the side towards the light-house

it would be only ten miles to the horizon. This makes seventeen miles accounted for, but what about the thirteen miles between the ship's horizon and the horizon of the light-house? If I make the calculation I find that if the water curves eight inches to the mile there are twenty-three miles beyond my horizon on the ship to the light-house. 23 by 23 equals 529 ft. Less one-thirteenth for supposed refraction, leaves 489 feet. Two-thirds of this makes 326 ft., the distance the light-house would be over the hill behind the water, yet I could see its red light plainly."

"I placed a large quadrant 34 feet above the water; to it I attached a plumb line to make the upper surface absolutely flat or level. I then turned this quadrant, which was perfectly level, to all points of the compass, and in every instance I could see the water at the horizon."

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We want to ask our exchanges to express themselves on the propriety of a law requiring banks to publish a list of all monies remaining unclaimed a certain length of time. We believe it would be just and wise to have a list of all deposits published for taxation as well as unclaimed. It would be no hardship on the banker to be obliged to publish unclaimed money which he has the use of. The law requires the man who finds money to advertise it. Unclaimed money is lost money to the heirs and should be advertised. Some of us undoubtedly would be surprised to learn the amount. We have heard of \$40,000 of one man who deposited it while drunk and forgot it for years, became poor and accidentally discovered his deposit.—*National Free Press, Marion (Ia.).*

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The endowment above referred to is a monument of impudence, and was only exceeded by the Devil at the time he took Jesus up into the high mountain and offered him all the kingdoms of the world to fall down and worship him. When it comes to be considered how the money for this endowment was sweat out of the people of this State, and that its benefits will all go to raise one class of citizens above another, at the expense of the other, the munificence of the gift will perhaps be duly appreciated by those whose sweat has built this monument to greed.—*Porterville View.*

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To give expression to a noble thought,
Because the world may sneer and cry, "Tis naught,"
And may upbraid.

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To do the thing that conscience tells is right;
The way is hard, but 'tis not always night;
Thou'lt be repaid.

Be not afraid
To battle sometimes on the losing side;
The victory of truth o'er wrong and pride
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IS THE EARTH'S SURFACE CONVEX?

Recently, a member of the engineers' staff of the B. C. R. & N. Railroad, and an ex-county surveyor of Du Page County, Illinois, took a leveling instrument onto the top of the Auditorium tower, two hundred and sixty feet above the water level, and having adjusted their instruments, they found that their horizon point, as indicated by the theodolite, touched the water of Lake Michigan, and when they turned their instrument in the direction of the tower of the crib of the old water works, which was three miles away, and not less, but probably considerably more, than fifty feet, above the water, they found the waters of old Michigan, in the distance, rising far above the top of the tower.

While their instrument was in this position they asked a young man, a visitor from one of the Dakotas, to put his eye to it.

He said, in astonishment, "That sets a man to thinking. I must investigate this matter."—*Flaming Sword, Chicago.*

"I do not know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most skeptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Theory may ask us to believe it, but the view of the earth from an elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the earth beneath us recedes or sinks away—while the horizon gradually and gracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretching away farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. Thus, upon a clear day, the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about an equal distance between the vast blue oceanic concave above and the equally expended terrestrial basin below."—*Mr. Elliott of Baltimore, Md.*

"The chief peculiarity of a view from a balloon at a considerable elevation, was the altitude of the horizon, which remained practically on a level with the eye, at an elevation of two miles, causing the surface of the earth to appear concave instead of convex, and to recede during the rapid ascent, whilst the horizon and the balloon seemed to be stationary."—*London Journal, July 18th, 1857.*

"Another curious effect of the aerial ascent was that the earth, when we were at our greatest altitude, positively appeared concave, looking like a huge dark bowl rather than the convex sphere such as we naturally expect to see it. The horizon always appears to be on a level with our eye, and seems to rise as we rise, until at length the elevation of the circular boundary line of the sight becomes so marked that the earth assumes the anomalous appearance, as we have said, of a concave rather than a convex body."—*Mayhew's Great World of London.*

"The horizon always appeared on a level with the car of the balloon. The plane of the earth appears as a concave surface, and the traveller of the air surveys the line of the horizon as an unbroken circle, rising up, in relation to the hollow of the concave hemisphere, like the rim of a shallow inverted watch glass to the height of the eye of the observer, how high soever he may be, the blue atmosphere above closing over it like the corresponding hemisphere reversed."—*Glaisher's report in Leisure Hours, for May 21, 1864.*

Here is an experiment that is absolutely fatal to the convex theory:

"On the end of one bridge was a large notice, the bottom of which was just six-and-a-half feet above the water. I got into a skiff and rowed away from said bridge and sign. I placed the telescope just 18 inches above the surface of the water and at the distance of six miles I could see the entire sign. I then lowered the telescope to within 8 inches of the water, and yet I could see the whole sign plainly. This would have been impossible if the water is convex."

"I stood on a pier 30 feet above the water and viewed the top of another pier just 30 feet high and 10 miles away. Then, I directed several small yachts and other sailing vessels to sail in a straight line from the pier on which I stood, with the theodolite, to the other pier 10 miles away. The tops of none of the masts were over 25 feet high, and through the entire 10 miles, not one mast came up to the line of vision. If the water is convex, the pier 10 miles away would have been hidden from view by the intervening vessels."

"I made a test over a distance of 30 miles, which distance has been measured repeatedly. There was a light-house at one end of this distance, which was sixty-eight feet above the water. I was on deck of a ship, which placed me twenty-four feet above the water. I could see the red light plainly over thirty miles away. If the water curves eight inches to the mile it would be only seven miles to the horizon from the ship. On the side towards the light-house

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TRUTH.

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Hath been, and still forevermore must be,
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Must gild the soul to be erect and free.

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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 culminating conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Association being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the people 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 intolerant 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 terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

A labor bureau has been established in France.

Chicago is said to have 6,000 union brick layers.

The hat and cap makers of Boston are co-operative.

New York typothese will fight the nine hour demand.

Toledo, O., stores that do not close early are boycotted.

Chicago cigar-makers employ very few non-union men.

There is a strike of 150 workmen in the rolling mill at Norris-town, Pa.

Chicago architectural iron-workers have won in the eight-hour contest.

There is a strike of 10,000 coal miners in the Abardon district of South Wales.

Furniture workers of Chicago demand a minimum wage rate and eight hours on Sept. 1.

It is said a Chicago mass-meeting raised over \$800 for the striking architectural iron workers.

Twenty bosses of Rochester, who locked out their tailors, have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Five tailor bosses in New York reduced wages of employees 50 cents, dismissing those who objected.

The Girard, Ill., miners are on strike to compel the company to pay wages weekly, according to law.

Massachusetts watch-makers are organizing trades unions under the leadership of the Elgin, Ill., men.

A strike against a 5 cent reduction in wages by several thousand iron workers is in progress on the Clyde.

New York farmers have won a strike after six weeks contest, their bosses having unconditionally come to terms.

A State Typographical Union will be formed in New York, unions being already organized in Illinois and Texas.

500 stone masons of Pittsburg were on a strike, but have returned to work without increase of salary or less hours.

The Hod Carriers' Union at Denver has a membership of 700. A physician is in the employment of the union to attend their families.

The workmen in several mills in St. John, N. B., struck, and the mills are closed, the mill owners tried to enforce the 10 hour system.

2,000 railroad miners, located in Belmont, Jefferson, Guernsey, and Harrison counties in Ohio, struck for nine hours and the Columbia scale.

The Delaware rolling-mill Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., refuses to sign the Amalgamated Association's scale, and its employees have quit work.

80 motor-men and conductors of the National Passenger Railway Co., Newark, N. J., have struck for reduced hours and an increase in salary from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per day.

The firemen of Chicago, of three of the large lines, threaten to strike unless their wages are increased from \$50 to \$60 per month. They complain of over work and short pay.

Union street-car stable-men of Indianapolis threaten to unite with the other union men and tie up the street railroads, if they do not receive more wages with fewer hours of labor.

A National Union has been organized by the Italian workmen in Australia, which is pledged "To assist the native laborers in their struggle for emancipation from capitalist oppression and greed."

Preparation is being made to consolidate the Pittsburg National Tube works Company, The Monongahela Furnace Co., The Republican Iron Works, and The Boston Steel and Iron Company. The capital stock of the new Company will be \$11,500,000.

The weekly payment law went into force a few months ago in Illinois while in defiance of the existence of such a law the capitalist Pullman Company at Pullman, Ill., threatens to discharge any of its employees who demand a weekly payment of wages.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.

Thursday evening September 3rd, the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce met at College Hall, 105 McAllister Street, as usual. The proceedings were very interesting and instructive on account of the music and speeches rendered.

Mrs. Amy Jackson and Miss Lillie Schuster played a piano duet. Mr. Weaver, the vice-president of the Club delivered an interesting address, followed by Dr. Cyrus K. Teed, who gave another earnest and strong exposition of Commercial Equation.

Mrs. Currie repeated a beautiful poem by Ellen Wheeler Wilcox touching upon reform. Samuel H. Daniels, Manager of the Provision Department of the Bureau, gave a spirited talk of five minutes length, followed by Mr. Tatum, an eloquent speaker, who occupied the same length of time. Victor E. Schlieferstein rendered several fine selections on the cornet and at the conclusion of the meeting several present signed the roll of membership. The hall was comfortably filled with people whose interest gave promise of a rapid increase in the membership of the Club.

The economic question is ably discussed at the Club's meetings, interspersed by superior musical ability. Violin, flute, cornet and piano will be executed at the different meetings by talented members of the Club. The cause of Commercial Equation is pushing ahead and the pioneer Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce will rapidly attain to a potential position.

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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 continuing conflict, both in this country and in Europe. We shall depend largely upon labor papers for these reports, as the Associated Press and United Press Association being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the people 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 violence, 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 intolerant 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 system both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanely-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

A labor bureau has been established in France.

Chicago is said to have 6,000 union brick layers.

The hat and cap makers of Boston are co-operative.

New York typothese will fight the nine hour demand.

Toledo, O., stores that do not close early are boycotted.

Chicago cigar-makers employ very few non-union men.

There is a strike of 150 workmen in the rolling mill at Norristown, Pa.

Chicago architectural iron-workers have won in the eight-hour contest.

There is a strike of 10,000 coal miners in the Abardon district of South Wales.

Furniture workers of Chicago demand a minimum wage rate and eight hours on Sept. 1.

It is said a Chicago mass-meeting raised over \$800 for the striking architectural iron workers.

Twenty bosses of Rochester, who locked out their tailors, have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Five tailor bosses in New York reduced wages of employees 50 cents, dismissing those who objected.

The Girard, Ill., miners are on strike to compel the company to pay wages weekly, according to law.

Massachusetts watch-makers are organizing trades unions under the leadership of the Elgin, Ill., men.

A strike against a 5 cent reduction in wages by several thousand iron workers is in progress on the Clyde.

New York farmers have won a strike after six weeks contest, their bosses having unconditionally come to terms.

A State Typographical Union will be formed in New York, unions being already organized in Illinois and Texas.

500 stone masons of Pittsburg were on a strike, but have returned to work without increase of salary or less hours.

The Hod Carriers' Union at Denver has a membership of 700. A physician is in the employment of the union to attend their families.

The workmen in several mills in St. John, N. B., struck, and the mills are closed, the mill owners tried to enforce the 10 hour system.

2,000 railroad miners, located in Belmont, Jefferson, Guernsey, and Harrison counties in Ohio, struck for nine hours and the Columbia scale.

The Delaware rolling-mill Company of Phillipsburg, N. J., refuses to sign the Amalgamated Association's scale, and its employees have quit work.

80 motor-men and conductors of the National Passenger Railway Co., Newark, N. J., have struck for reduced hours and an increase in salary from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per day.

The firemen of Chicago, of three of the large lines, threaten to strike unless their wages are increased from \$50 to \$60 per month. They complain of over work and short pay.

Union street-car stable-men of Indianapolis threaten to unite with the other union men and tie up the street railroads, if they do not receive more wages with fewer hours of labor.

A National Union has been organized by the Italian workmen in Australia, which is pledged "To assist the native laborers in their struggle for emancipation from capitalist oppression and greed."

Preparation is being made to consolidate the Pittsburgh National Tube works Company, The Monongahela Furnace Co, The Republican Iron Works, and The Boston Steel and Iron Company. The capital stock of the new Company will be \$11,500,000.

The weekly payment law went into force a few months ago in Illinois while in defiance of the existence of such a law the capitalist Pullman Company at Pullman, Ill., threatens to discharge any of its employees who demand a weekly payment of wages.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.

Thursday evening September 3rd, the Club of Patrons of Equitable Commerce met at College Hall, 105 McAllister Street, as usual. The proceedings were very interesting and instructive on account of the music and speeches rendered.

Mrs. Amy Jackson and Miss Lillie Schuster played a piano duet. Mr. Weaver, the vice-president of the Club delivered an interesting address, followed by Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, who gave another earnest and strong exposition of Commercial Equation.

Mrs. Currie repeated a beautiful poem by Ellen Wheeler Wilcox touching upon reform. Samuel H. Daniels, Manager of the Provision Department of the Bureau, gave a spirited talk of five minutes length, followed by Mr. Tatum, an eloquent speaker, who occupied the same length of time. Victor E. Schifferstein rendered several fine selections on the cornet and at the conclusion of the meeting several present signed the roll of membership. The hall was comfortably filled with people whose interest gave promise of a rapid increase in the membership of the Club.

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Woman's World

[In setting aside a portion of THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK for the special service of woman it is our aim to establish a nucleus for the focalization of all that should interest, benefit and tend to restore her to that station which is her rightful inheritance and inevitable destiny, to wit: equality with man in all the relations of life. We ask, therefore, that both the male and female readers of this paper shall aid us in the work of elevating the womanhood of the age by contributing either original or selected matter touching upon this vital theme. Those who have attained in the scale of thought and action to heights, as yet unascended by the tolling multitude, should give their fellows the benefit of such acquisition while the many who ceaselessly and hopelessly (it may seem) toil on, should tell us of their grievances, and thus we will form a bond of sympathy, support and unity which, expanding, shall give fresh impetus to the grand work of emancipating woman from her thralldom, thus make the whole world akin.]

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A woman—in so far as she beholdeth

Her one Beloved's face;

A mother—with a great heart that enfoldeth

The children of the Race;

A body, free and strong, with that high beauty

That comes of perfect use, is built thereof;

A mind where Reason reigneth over Duty,

And Justice creeps with Love;

A self-poised, royal soul, brave, wise and tender,

No longer blind and dumb;

A Human Being of unkenian splendor,

Is she who is to come!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

There is no doubt concerning the fact that woman has rights, but the question of what those rights are seems to be a difficult problem to solve.

When in the progress of human events it became self evident that the American colonies had the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and Americans awoke to the fact that all men (not women) were born free and equal, they ceased to appeal to the British Parliament, a body of men having no jurisdiction whatsoever, but that of usurpation, and appealed directly to arms, exercising the right which freedom of birth gave to them.

Another declaration of independence has been formulated and issued in which it is maintained that women are born as free as men, and have the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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The only power on the face of the earth authorized to give equality to woman, is the authority vested in her own personality, a power beyond and above the male man to prostitute if she but stand forth in the integrity of her womanhood and maintain her authority.—K

The Montreal General Hospital refused to admit female students to the privileges of the institution.

Most people call fretting, a minor fault—a foible and not a vice. But there is no vice, except it be drunkenness, which can so utterly destroy the peace and happiness of a home.—Helen Hunt.

If the loving, closed heart of a good woman should open before a man, how much controlled tenderness, how many veiled sacrifices and dumb virtues would he see reposing there!—Jean Paul Richter

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Is it sex or service that the board of education think is paid for in the schools? If service, why pay to one sex one-third more than to the other for the same class of work? If three assistant principals are appointed simultaneously to perform identical duties, why pay one of three only two-thirds as much as each of the other two? If not qualified for the duties implied, why appoint at all? If qualified, why discriminate in pay?—Chicago Herald.

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Wife.—The Bible says much in favor of women, John. I thought that the Israelites kept their women in the background, but if they did, the Bible which is their history, doesn't.

Husband.—Humph! The Israelites did well by keeping their women in the background, that's where women should be.

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Diversions.

It's a mistake to suppose that the social lion is the king of beasts.—*New York Herald.*

"These are jewels of my own setting," quoth the speckled hen as she gathered her chickens about her.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

The word "news" is derived from the initial letters of the four points of the compass—North, East, West and South.—*Newton Herald.*

"How did Wall Street get its name? There's no wall there." "Yes, there is; I went to it about a month after I began to speculate."—*Smith's Monthly.*

"I say, Cholly, how do you reckon a man acquiahs a flow of ideas?" "I don't know, weally, unless he gets watah on the wbrain."—*Washington Post.*

Shop-lifter (after dropping several bracelets into an umbrella) —"None of these suit me." Jeweler (producing hand-cuffs)—"Here's just the thing for a lady of your style."—*Jeweler's Weekly.*

Guest—How is this? My bill this time is \$4 a day, and last December I had the same room and it was only \$3 a day? Clerk—Yes, I know; but the days are much longer now.—*Boston Courier.*

"No, Bobby," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you." "It's funny," responded Bobby, with an injured air. "You say you are anxious for me to learn to eat properly and yet you won't even give me a chance to practice."—*Washington Hatchet.*

It's pretty damp for a person with rheumatism to be prowling about, Uncle Josh.—Mebby boss; but it's the doctor's advise.—Do you mean to tell the doctor advised you to be out nights?—Not 'actly dat way; but he said I must have chicken brof.—*Progressive Age.*

—What Our Artist (the Newly-Married One) Has to Put Up With.—Our Artist—"Just look, darling! I was short of canvases, so I've stretched a clean pocket-handkerchief! See how splendid it takes the paint!" His Prudent Little Wife—"Oh, John dear, how extravagant of you! It'll never come out!"—*Punch.*

Farmer Jayseed—Whar's the city boarders, M'riar? Mrs. Jayseed—"They've all gone down ter the pasture to practice bow-n-arrer shootin'." Farmer Jayseed—Wa-al, you send Jamey down to pick the arrers out o' the cawws when they come up to the bars.—*Boston News.*

To the Editor of the Examiner—SIR: To settle a dispute, please inform us, when walking with a man of higher standing than oneself, which side of him is it proper for me to walk, and oblige?

San Francisco,

SUBSCRIBER.

[If you feel that way about it you had better walk behind him. There is no choice of sides.]

Some men have tact in different degrees; while others are wanting in it altogether. It is the outcome of intellectual and of temperamental qualifications, and implies the possession of clear perceptions, quick imaginations and delicate sensibilities. It is these that give the tactful person ffs subtle intuition of another's mental processes and modes of feeling, and in the same moment show exactly the right method of action.—*New York Ledger.*

A lady who wished to weigh her baby, two months old, but who had no scales at hand suitable for the purpose, took the child to a neighboring butcher shop. The butcher put the baby in his spring scales, looked at the dial and remarked:

"With the bones and all, mum, it's fourteen pounds and a half.—Shall I—?"

"How dare you make such a suggestion!" screamed the woman as she snatched the baby and rushed out of the shop.—*Youth's Companion.*

"The following epitaph," says a correspondent, "copied from a tombstone in a graveyard in New England, is an interesting example of the coarse flippancy so often found in epitaphs in 'the good old days'":

Mary Ann lies here at rest,
With her head on Abraham's breast,
It is very nice for Mary Ann,
But rather tough on Abraham.

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A French scene painter who had been employed to touch up the paintings and decorations of an old church in Belgium, was refused payment until he had rendered a bill of particulars. Accordingly, after going over his work in a most conscientious manner, he sent the following bill:

Corrected the ten commandments, \$5.12.
Replumed and gilded the left wing of the guardian angel, \$4.18.
Renewed heaven, adjusted the stars and cleaned the moon, \$7.15.
Re-animated the flames of purgatory and destroyed souls, \$3.06.
Revived the flames of hell, put a tail on the devil, mended his left hoof and did several jobs for the damned, \$17.
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass and shod him, \$3.02.
Mended the shirt of the prodigal son and cleaned his ears, \$4.09.—*The Accountant.*

Robert Hunting, the veteran showman, while in Bradford, confided to a few of his personal friends a little matter pertaining to his own colossal aggregation. His ticket seller, he said, had a parrot which always sat beside him during his labors and thus learned his lingo which was to this effect:

"Stand back now—plenty of time. Take your turn. Don't crowd."

The parrot in some unaccountable way, turned up missing at DuBois, and great was the grief of the owner, but when they reached Punxsutawney the attention of one of the canvassmen was attracted by a large flock of crows on the side hill just back of town. Approaching the spot he discovered the parrot sitting on a log with his feathers up, trying to defend himself against a hundred crows, and screaming at the top of his voice. "Stand back now—plenty of time, take your turn. Don't crowd!"—*Bradford Era.*

The Survival of the Fittest.

In northern zones the raging bear
Protects himself with fat and hair;
Where the snow is deep and lies is stark,
And half the year is cold and dark,
He still survives a clime like that
By growing fat, by growing fat.
Those trusts, O Bear which thou transmittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest!

To polar regions waste and wan
Comes the encroaching mass of man.
A puny, feeble little lubber—
He had no fur, he had no blubber,
The scornful bear sat down at ease
To see the stranger starve and freeze:
But lo! the stranger slew the bear,
And ate his fat and wore his hair!
These deeds, O Man which thou transmittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest!

In modern times the millionaire
Protects himself as did the bear,
Where Poverty and Hunger are,
He counts his bullion by the ear,
Where thousands suffer still he thrives,
And after death his will survives.
The wealth, O Crosses, thou transmittest,
Proves the survival of the fittest!

But lo! some people, old and fat,
Some men without a cent of money,
The simple, common Human Race,
Chose to improve his dwelling place!
They had no use for millionaires:
They calmly said the world was theirs;
They were so wise—so strong—so many—
The millionaires? There wasn't any!
These deeds, O Man, which thou committest!
Prove the survival of the fittest!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Cleveland, O., pays 60 cents for gas; Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.50. Coal here is worth about one third and labor about one half as much as it is in Cleveland, yet we pay more than double.—*Pittsburg Kansan.*

Diversions.

It's a mistake to suppose that the social lion is the king of beasts.—*New York Herald.*

"These are jewels of my own setting," quoth the speckled hen as she gathered her chickens about her.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

The word "news" is derived from the initial letters of the four points of the compass—North, East, West and South.—*Newton Herald.*

"How did Wall Street get its name? There's no wall there." "Yes, there is; I went to it about a month after I began to speculate."—*Smith's Monthly.*

"I say, Cholly, how do you reckon a man acquiahs a flow of ideas?" "I don't know, weally, unless he gets watah on the bwa'in."—*Washington Post.*

Shop-lifter (after dropping several bracelets into an umbrella) —"None of these suit me." Jeweler (producing hand-cuffs)—"Here's just the thing for a lady of your style."—*Jeweler's Weekly.*

Guest—How is this? My bill this time is \$4 a day, and last December I had the same room and it was only \$3 a day? Clerk—Yes, I know; but the days are much longer now.—*Boston Courier.*

"No, Bobby," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you." "It's funny," responded Bobby, with an injured air. "You say you are anxious for me to learn to eat properly and yet you won't even give me a chance to practice."—*Washington Hatchet.*

It's pretty damp for a person with rheumatism to be prowling about, Uncle Josh.—Mebby boss; but it's the doctor's advise.—Do you mean to tell me the doctor advised you to be out nights?—Not 'actly dat way; but he said I must have chicken brof.—*Progressive Age.*

—What Our Artist (the Newly-Married One) Has to Put Up With.—Our Artist—"Just look, darling! I was short of canvases, so I've stretched a clean pocket-handkerchief! See how splendid it takes the paint!" His Prudent Little Wife—"Oh, John dear, how extravagant of you! It'll never come out!"—*Punch.*

Farmer Jayseed—Whar's the city boarders, M'riar? Mrs. Jayseed—"They've all gone down ter the pasture to practice bow'n-arrar shootin'." Farmer Jayseed—Wa-al, you send Jamey down to pick the arrers out o' the caows when they come up to the bars.—*Boston News.*

To the Editor of the Examiner—SIR: To settle a dispute, please inform us, when walking with a man of higher standing than oneself, which side of him is it proper for me to walk, and oblige?

San Francisco,

SUBSCRIBER.

[If you feel that way about it you had better walk behind him. There is no choice of sides.]

Some men have tact in different degrees; while others are wanting in it altogether. It is the outcome of intellectual and of temperamental qualifications, and implies the possession of clear perceptions, quick imaginations and delicate sensibilities. It is these that give the tactful person his subtle intuition of another's mental processes and modes of feeling, and in the same moment show exactly the right method of action.—*New York Ledger.*

A lady who wished to weigh her baby, two months old, but who had no scales at hand suitable for the purpose, took the child to a neighboring butcher shop. The butcher put the baby in his spring scales, looked at the dial and remarked:

"With the bones and all, mum, it's fourteen pounds and a half.—Shall I—?"

"How dare you make such a suggestion!" screamed the woman as she snatched the baby and rushed out of the shop.—*Youth's Companion.*

"The following epitaph," says a correspondent, "copied from a tombstone in a graveyard in New England, is an interesting example of the coarse flippancy so often found in epitaphs in 'the good old days'":

Mary Ann lies here at rest,
With her head on Abraham's breast,
It is very nice for Mary Ann,
But rather tough on Abraham.

—N. Y. Tribune.

A French scene painter who had been employed to touch up the paintings and decorations of an old church in Belgium, was refused payment until he had rendered a bill of particulars. Accordingly, after going over his work in a most conscientious manner, he sent the following bill:

Corrected the ten commandments, \$5.12.
Replumbed and gilded the left wing of the guardian angel, \$4.18.
Renewed heaven, adjusted the stars and cleaned the moon, \$7.15.
Re-animated the flames of purgatory and destroyed souls, \$3.06.
Revived the flames of hell, put a tail on the devil, mended his left hoof and did several jobs for the damned, \$17.
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass and shod him, \$3.02.
Mended the shirt of the prodigal son and cleaned his ears, \$4.09.—*The Accountant.*

Robert Hunting, the veteran showman, while in Bradford, confided to a few of his personal friends a little matter pertaining to his own colossal aggregation. His ticket seller, he said, had a parrot which always sat beside him during his labors and thus rendered his lingo which was to this effect:

"Stand back now—plenty of time. Take your turn. Don't crowd."

The parrot in some unaccountable way, turned up missing at DuBois, and great was the grief of the owner, but when they reached Punxsutawney the attention of one of the canvassmen was attracted by a large flock of crows on the side hill just back of town. Approaching the spot he discovered the parrot sitting on a log with his feathers up, trying to defend himself against a hundred crows, and screaming at the top of his voice. "Stand back now—plenty of time, take your turn. Don't crowd!"—*Bradford Era.*

The Survival of the Fittest.

In northern zones the raging bear
Protects himself with fat and hair,
Where the snow is deep and ice is stark,
And half the year is cold and dark,
He still survives a clime like that
By growing fat, by growing fat.
These traits, O Bear which thou transmittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest!

To polar regions waste and wan
Comes the encroaching race of man.
A puny, feeble little lubber—
He had no fur, he had no blubber.
The scornful bear sat down at ease
To see the stranger starve and freeze;
But lo! the stranger slew the bear,
And ate his fat and wore his hair!
These deeds, O Man which thou transmittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest!

In modern times the millionaire
Protects himself as did the bear,
Where Poverty and Hunger are,
He counts his billion by the ear.
Where thousands suffer still he thrives,
After death his will survives.
The wealth, O Cressus, thou transmittest,
Proves the survival of the fittest!

But lo! some people, old and funny,
Some men without a cent of money,
The simple, common Human Race,—
Chose to improve his dwelling place!
They had no use for millionaires:
They calmly said the world was theirs;
They were so wise—so strong—so many—
The millionaire? There wasn't any!
These deeds, O Man, which thou committest!
Prove the survival of the fittest!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Cleveland, O., pays 60 cents for gas; Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.50. Coal here is worth about one third and labor about one half as much as it is in Cleveland, yet we pay more than double.—*Pittsburg Kansan.*

PRICE LIST

Of the

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Of the

Bureau Of Equitable Commerce.

212 & 214 FRONT ST.

TELEPHONE 200.

TEAS

UNCOLORED BARKET FINEST JAPAN

	per lb.	5 lb. box.
Choicest No. 103	40	\$1.98
Choice No. 101	40	1.98
Fine No. 104	32	1.55
Superior No. 102	32	1.55
Good as Gold No. 25	18	

GUNPOWDER

	per lb.	5 lb. box.
Harvest Prince No. 48	\$ 65	\$3.30
Harvest Prince No. 23	2.75	
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.35

OLONO

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lb. box only	\$3.30
Very Fine Formosa No. 43 A, "	2.45
Choice Formosa " per lb.	40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

Prince of China No. 64 " per 5 lb. box	\$2.35
Prince of China No. 67 " "	1.65
Choice No. 29 " per lb.	45
Congee etc No. 33 " "	32
Fair No. 80 " "	20
Common No. 79 " "	17

	½ lb.	1 lb.
B. F. Japan Tea in pkgs. No. 103	\$ 30	\$ 39
" " " " " 104	15	38
P. F. " " " " " 101	19	38
" " " " " 102	15	30

COFFEES

Finest Maudslayi Java	" 30 ets.
Old Government Java	" 27 "
Arabian Mocha	" 37 "
Colima	" 28 "
Costa Rica	" 26 "

SUGARS

AT MARKET PRICES

	Half Barrels, add ¼ cent per lb.
Powdered	
Cube	
Granulated	
Golden C.	
Ex. Golden C.	
Maple	

MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal 55 ets.
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CHOCOLATE

Bakers' Eagle	per lb. 22 ets.
Vanilla	" 22 "
Ghirardelli's Eagle	" 22 "
Ghirardelli's Star	" 20 "

COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa ½ lb. tins	" 21 "
Broma	" 22 "
Cocoa Shells	" 6 "
Shred Coconut	" 16 "

RICE

Island 100 lb. bags	\$5.35
Choice 16 to 50 lb. " per lb.	6

CORN STARCH

Durycou's	per lb. 8
Niagara	" 12 lbs. 90

GLOSS STARCH

Niagara	6 lb. boxes 50
"	per lb. 52
Durycou's	6 lb. boxes 52

VINEGAR

Vinegar (Chlor)	per Gal. 15
"	¼ " 8

SAUCES—TABLE

English L & P.	Large 47
"	Small 34
Pepper Sauce	Small 8
Salad Dressing, Durke's	Large 44
Curry Powder, English	13
French Mustard	6
Horse Radish	Small 8
"	Medium 12
Tomato Catsup	Medium 18
"	Large 25

BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb. 4 ets.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" 3 "
No. 1 Lima	" 4 "

MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni Imp.	per lb. 11
Vermicelli	" 11
Spaghetti	" 11
Macaroni	per box 6
"	per lb. 7

MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs. 35
White Corn	per 10 lbs. 35
Rolls Oats	" 45
Oatmeal Best	per lb. 4

SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk. 44
Fine Table Salt	per 5 lb. sk. 5
"	per 3 lb. sk. 3

BACON

Ison	per lb. 0 to 15 ets.
Hams	" 13 to 14 "

LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail \$1.05
Armour's " "	" 5 " 1.55
Armour's " "	" 3 " 33
Other Brands equally low in price.	

CHEESE

Eastern	per lb. 10 to 15 ets.
California	" 11 to 13 "
Young American	" 13 to 14 "
Edam	" 95 "

PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle 60
Crosse & Blackwell's	" pt. 35
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. keg 85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott. 16 per ½ gal. 35
Gherkins	" 16 "
Chow Chow	" 16 "
Midget Sauce	" 16 "

EXTRACTS

Lemon	per oz. 8 or 26
Vanilla	8 "
Cinnamon	8 "
Cloves	8 "
Almond	8 "
Strawberry	8 "
Raspberry	8 "

CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14 ets.
Eagle Brand	15 "
Highland Brand	15 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	15 "

CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 30 ets.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 13 "
Lunch Tongue	27 "
Deviled Ham (Cordroy's)	20 "

SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans 19 ets.
Finest Columbia River	1 " " 11 "
Canned Lobster	20 "
French Sardines	12½ "

AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle 19 ets.
"	" Pt " 12½ "

SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars 95
Babbitts	" 95
White Borax	" 90
Queen Lily	" 1.50
Ivory	" 1.45
Alta Double Bars	" 88

Toilet Glycerine	per bar 4
Toilet Glycerine	3 bars 10
Kirks Nevada	per bar 4
Callisto Palm	" 13
" Mechanical	" 8

SCOTCHING

Sapallo, Morgan & Son	each 8
Callisto Brick	3 for 23
Metal Soap	each 8
Callisto Window and Mirror Polish	each 13

CRACKERS,

Albert	per pound 14
Alphabet	12
Animals	12
Arrowroot	14
Assorted	10
Bananas	14
Bonbon	9
Butter	8
Butter	14
Chocoso	10
Cocoanut Cakes	18
Cocoanut Wafer	14
Congress	14
Cracknell	20
Cracker Meal	6
Cream 3-lb. tins	45
Champagne and Orange Buns	30
Dessert Mixed	14
Egg Jumbles	14
Fruit	12
Ginger Cakes	11
Ginger Nuts	11
Graham	9
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb. tins	45
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	12
Ginger Wafer, Snowflake Solas	14
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	18
Toney Cakes, Frosted	14
Ice Cream, Mixed	30
Jenny Lind	10
La Grande	12
Lemon Cake	10
Macarons	35
Melloy	12
Milk	9
Monitor	9
Nimble	12
Numerals	12
Oatmeal	9
Oswego	14
Oysters	10
Palace Mixed	14
Popular Mixed	12
Picnic	7
Picnic, Extra	7
Pilot Bread	45
Pilot Bread, Extra	5
Pretzels	10
Saltine Pilot	6
Santa Clara	8
Sand Cakes	10
Ship Bread	4
Soda	015
Soda, Extra	715
Soda, 2-lb. cartons each	16
Soda, Extra, do	18
Snowflake 3-lb. tins each	45
Snowflake cartoons	16
Assorted Wafer	14
Tea	10
Vanilla Bars	14
Wafers	18
Walnut	15
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	10
Wines	10

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc., at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

SYRUP.

Maple, (Log Cabin)	½ gal. can 68
"	per qt. can 39
White Candy Drips	per gal. 65
Crystal Drips	½ gal. 35

HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles, per 2 lb. frame	30
Choice Strained, gallon tins	80

COAL

Cumberland (Only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Scott	9.75
West Harby	9.75
Brynabo	9.75
Grats	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Siar	9.25
Cook Bay	7.75

The above list includes simply the leading articles carried. Goods desired, not on this list, can be obtained by our patrons at proportionally low figures. The self-addressed postal cards of the Bureau for ordering goods will be sent to any address upon receipt of request by mail. Orders for postal service promptly filled by our Delivery Department, thus saving you a trip to the store.

PRICE LIST

PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Equitable Commerce,
212 & 214 FRONT ST.
TELEPHONE 300.

TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FINEST JAPAN

Cholest No. 103	per lb.	5 lb. box.	
Cholest No. 101	40	\$1.98	
Cholest No. 104	40	1.98	
Superior No. 102	32	1.55	
Good as Gold No. 25	32	1.55	

OUNPOWDER

Harvest Prince No. 48	per lb.	5 lb. box.	
Harvest Prince No. 48	\$ 65	\$5.30	
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.35	

OLONO

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lb. box only	\$3.30	
Very Fine Formosa No. 43 A, " "	2.45	
Cholest Formosa " "	per lb.	40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA

Prince of China No. 64	per 5 lb. box	\$2.55
Prince of China No. 67	" "	1.65
Cholest No. 29	per lb.	40
Congee ate No. 33	" "	32
Fair No. 30	" "	20
Common No. 79	" "	17

B. F. Japan Ten in pkgs.	No. 103	per 5 lb. box	\$ 39
" " " "	" 104	" "	15
" " " "	" 101	" "	19
" " " "	" 102	" "	15

COFFEES

Finest Mandehling Java	" 30	ets.
Old Government Java	" 27	"
Arabian Mocha	" 37	"
Colman	" 28	"
Costa Rica	" 26	"

SUGARS

AT MARKET PRICES

Powdered		
Cube		
Granulated		
Golden C.	Half Barrels, add 1/4	
Exp. Golden C.	cent per lb.	
Maple		

MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal	55	ets.
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CHOCOLATE

Bakers' Eagle	per lb.	22	ets.
Vanilla	" "	22	"
Brown	" "	22	"
Guindrellis Eagle	" "	22	"
Guindrellis Star	" "	20	"

COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tin	" 21	"
Brown	" 22	"
Cocoa Shells	" 6	"
Shred Coconut	" 16	"

RICE

Island 100 lb. bags	\$5.55	
Choice 10 to 50 lb.	per lb.	6

CORN STARCH

Durysa's	per lb.	8
Niagara	" "	8
" "	12 lbs.	90

GLASS STARCH

Niagara	6 lb. boxes	50
" "	per lb.	8
Durysa's	6 lb. boxes	52

VINEGAR

Vinegar (Claret)	per Gal.	15
" "	1/2 "	8

SAUCES—TABLE

English L. P.	Large	47
" "	Small	24
Pepper Sauce	Small	8
Schal Dressing, Durke's	Large	44
Curry Powder, English	" "	13
French Mustard	" "	6
Horse Radish	Small	8
" "	Medium	12
Tomato Catnap	Medium	18
" "	Large	25

BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb.	4	ets.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" 3	"	"
No. 1 Lima	" 4	"	"

MACARONI & VERMICELLI

Macaroni Imp.	per lb.	11
Vermicelli	" "	11
Spaghetti	" "	11
Macaroni	per box	60
" "	per lb.	7

MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs.	35
White Corn	per 10 lbs.	35
Roiled Oats	" "	45
Oatmeal Best	per lb.	4

SALT

Liverpool Dairy Salt	per 50 lb. sk.	44
Fine Table Salt	per 5 lb. sk.	5
" "	per 3 lb. sk.	3

BACON

Bacon	per lb.	0 to 15	ets.
Hams	" 13 to 14	" "	"

LARD

Armour's White Label	per 10 lb. pail	\$1.05
Armour's	" "	" 5 "	55
Armour's	" "	" 3 "	33
Other Brands equally low in price.			

CHEESE

Eastern	per lb.	10 to 15	ets.
Young	" 11 to 13	" "	"
Young American	" "	95	"
Edam	" "	95	"

PICKLES

Crosse & Blackwell's	per qt. bottle	60
Crosse & Blackwell's	pt.	35
Mixed Pickles	per 5 gal. gal.	85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott. 16 "	15
Gherkins	" 16 "	25
Chow Chow	" 16 "	25
Midget Small	" 16 "	25

EXTRACTS

Lemon	per 8 oz.	8
Vanilla	" "	26
Cinnamon	" "	26
Cloves	" "	26
Almond	" "	26
Strawberry	" "	26
Raspberry	" "	26

CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14	ets.
Eagle Brand	15	"
Highland Brand	15	"
Highland Evaporated Cream	15	"

CANNED MEATS

Corned Beef	2 lbs.	30	ets.
Corned Beef	1 lb.	13	"
Lunch Tongue	" "	27	"
Deviled Ham (Cordroys)	" "	20	"

SALMON

Finest Columbia River	2 lb. cans	19	ets.
Finest Columbia River	1 "	"	"
Canned Lobster	" "	30	"
French Sardines	12 1/2 "	"	"

AMMONIA

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle	19	ets.
" "	" Pt "	12 1/2	"

SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars	\$ 95
Balibits	" "	35
White Borax	" "	90
Queen Lily	" "	1.50
Ivory	" "	1.45
Alta Double Bars	" "	88

Toilet Glycerine	per bar	4
Toilet Glycerine	3 bars	10
Kirks Nevada	per bar	4
Callisto Palm	" "	13
" " " "	" "	8
SCOTCHING.		
Sapallo, Morgan & Son	each	8
Callisto Brick	3 for	23
Metal Soap	each	13
Callisto Window and Mirror Polish	each	13

CRACKERS,

Albert	per pound	14
Alphabet	" "	12
Animals	" "	12
Arrowroot	" "	14
Assorted	" "	10
Bananas	" "	14
Boulen	" "	9
Boston	" "	6
Butter	" "	14
Butter Scotch	" "	14
Chesse	" "	10
Cosmanut Cake	" "	14
Cosmanut Wafer	" "	18
Congress	" "	14
Cracker Meal	" "	6
Cream 3-lb. tin	" "	45
Champagne and Orange Biscuits	" "	20
Desert Mixed	" "	12
Egg Jumbles	" "	14
Fruit	" "	12
Ginger Cakes	" "	11
Ginger Nuts	" "	11
Graham	" "	9
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb. tins	" "	45
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	" "	12
Ginger Wafer, Snowflake Soda	" "	14
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	" "	18
Honey Cakes, Frosted	" "	14
Ice Cream, Mixed	" "	14
Jenny Lind	" "	10
La Grande	" "	12
Lemon Cake	" "	35
Macarons	" "	12
Melody	" "	9
Milk	" "	9
Monitor	" "	12
Nimrod	" "	12
Numerals	" "	12
Oatmeal	" "	14
Oswego	" "	14
Oysters	" "	8
Palace Mixed	" "	14
Popular Mixed	" "	12
Pieble	" "	7
Pilot Extra	" "	45
Pilot Bread	" "	5
Pilot Bread, Extra	" "	5
Protzels	" "	10
Sailor Pilot	" "	6
Santa Clara	" "	8
Sand Cake	" "	10
Ship Bread	" "	10
Soda	" "	6 1/2
Soda, Extra	" "	16
Soda, 2-lb. cartons each	" "	16
Soda, Extra, do	" "	18
Snowflake, 3-lb. tins each	" "	45
Snowflake cartons	" "	16
Assorted Wafer	" "	14
Tea	" "	10
Vanilla Biscuits	" "	14
Wafers	" "	8
Walnut	" "	15
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	" "	10
Wines	" "	10

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Eggs, etc., at the lowest cash prices, according to the market.

SYRUP.

Maple, (Log Cabin)	1/2 gal. can	68
White Candy Drip	per art. can	39
" "	per art. can	71
Crystal Drips	" "	35

HONEY.

Finest Los Angeles, per 2 lb. frame	30
Choice Strained, gallon tins	80

COAL

Cumberland (only used by black-smiths)	\$11.75
Wellington	9.75
New Wellington	9.75
Scott	9.75
West Harbly	9.75
Brynabo	9.75
Grate (Genuine)	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Star	9.25
Cook Bay	7.75

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THE SOCIETY ARCH-TRIUMPHANT of the Koreshan System meets every Tuesday at 7.30 P.M. in the parlors of the Koreshan Unity, 218 and 220 Noe Street. You are cordially invited to attend these meetings where every phase of theological, scientific and sociological thought is discussed in an original, striking and convincing manner, through the application of law by logical methods.

If you are a thinker, unshackled by prejudice and not committed to the well beaten lines of investigation, you will find the discussions undertaken in the meetings of this Society "a feast of reason and a flow of soul".

THE CLUB OF PATRONS OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE meets every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock in McALLISTER HALL, 106 McAllister Street. This club was formed for the purpose of promulgating the principle of commercial equation, educating the people as to their rights, and establishing a School of National Economy, the basis of the NEW COMMON-WEALTH. You are urged to unite with the same and give it the hearty support which it deserves. The meetings of the club are rendered very entertaining and instructive by reason of their musical, recitative and oratorical features. Apply for membership, to

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BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE. Fine Job Printing.

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ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT LOWEST PRICES.

212 & 214 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.

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