

THE PLOWSHARE



Hook

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.

Vol. 1. No. 18.

San Francisco, Cal., September 19, 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. Remit subscriptions by money order, bank draft or express order made payable to THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK.

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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."*

C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, EDITOR.

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SENATOR STEWART AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Friday evening, September 11th, there was a mass meeting held in this city under the auspices of the Citizen's Alliance at which U. S. Senator Wm. H. Stewart of Nevada, the white-bearded champion of the remonetization of silver, spoke upon this, the theme, to which he has given much time and study. Senator Stewart stated the silver issue to a large and intelligent audience clearly and comprehensively, so that we have expressed in the opening of the campaign the unqualified position of the silver men and the Alliance touching on this matter. Now let us canvass its merits. To begin with, however, we wish to say that while THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK has been seemingly severe on the Farmers' Alliance for its advocacy of the free coinage of silver, the real animus of our criticism has been to endeavor to dissipate the prevailing idea that the remonetization of silver will solve the financial problem, which it will not and never can. The speech of the ablest advocate of silver coinage, upon the occasion mentioned, was decidedly weak as a panacea for our national woes, although we wish to congratulate Senator Stewart and the Alliance on the good work they are doing in exposing the villainy of the "gold bugs" as they are appropriately termed, (not to say that some silver men are not money kings, but they are not in the biggest ship, the one which carries the gold). Through the agitation of the silver question the masses are getting to know something about the depredations perpetrated upon them by the opulent few—whose power is centered in London—and who have effected, in most of the nations of the world, the establishment of gold coin as the basis of money values for the purpose of robbing the people and speculating upon their industry. And the very fact that a few nabobs were capable of accomplishing such a disastrous scheme sadly demonstrates how blind and ignorant are the millions in the guardianship of their rights and liberties. When John Sherman was engineering the demonetization of silver in Congress, we'll did a great banker remark in Washington, when asked if the people would stand it: "The people will stand anything." It remains to be seen how long the people will stand "anything." We say that the silver agitators are doing a good work in exposing these devils; but how any man can be deceived as to the truth of the fact, that the adoption of gold as a basis of money values is a ruinous policy, is hard to conceive. There is, by far, too little gold to answer the purposes of a circulating medium (supposing that fictitious money as an economic policy were desirable), and therefore if Congress discriminates in favor of gold as against silver and paper

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money the latter two must degenerate into mere promises to pay in gold coin. And this has caused much distress and bankruptcy.

If fictitious money we must have, then, by all means, put silver at par with gold; but will this solve the vexatious social problem which stares us in the face on every side and in every country? By no means. Senator Stewart's hair is now white but before establishing such an argument, he would have to talk until, through the attainment of second childhood, his hair had grown dark again, and even then he would not have accomplished his purpose. The remonetization of silver *would not* materially change the present financial aspect of the country, (although, for the sake of the discomfiture of the gold bugs, we would like to see the next Congress pass such an act), and why? For one reason, because Shylock has already done his work. The die is cast and the tragedy is just ahead of us. There is no use of shutting the barn door after the horse has escaped. But that horse (human happiness) did not escape when silver was demonetized, BUT WHEN CÉSAR'S STAMP WAS PLACED UPON A PIECE OF METAL, thereby giving it a value it did not intrinsically possess. John Sherman, although a rogue and the attorney of the greatest thieves of modern times, is right when he says that the silver men will be enriched by the remonetization of that metal. If such an act is passed by Congress, the silver mines, which to-day are not paying, will greatly enhance in value and their owners will make about ten per cent of more on every dollar receiving the government stamp. This, while less far-reaching, as a disastrous financial act, than the discrimination in favor of gold by requiring its payment on import duties and interest on government bonds, is distinctively class legislation that still accumulates money in the hands of a few and must therefore continue to work that sad havoc with the people which has already brought them to the verge of starvation.

THE SILVER ISSUE AS A SOLUTION OF THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM IS A DELUSIVE FALLACY. This we will prove out of Senator Stewart's own mouth. France has gold and silver at par, which nation, he tells us in consequence is, financially, the most prosperous of any of the nations of Europe. The Bank of England had to borrow fifteen millions of her in order to tide over the failure of the Baring Brothers. Let us look at the condition of the "most prosperous nation of Europe." Dr. Blackwell in speaking upon the social status of France says: "In Paris, woman can no longer live by the work of her own hands, the returns of her labor are so small that prostitution is the only resource against slow starvation. The population is bastardized to such an extent that thousands of poor souls know not of any relation they ever possessed; orphans and outcasts, their life is one terrible struggle from the cradle to the grave." This is the condition in prosperous France "where silver is at par with gold." Now the extent to which the prostitution of women is practiced in any country is a sure indication of the economic status of that country, for the reason that few women will sell their bodies except under dire necessity. Perhaps our silver and Alliance friends will call this a light matter, but the profound thinker, knowing that woman is the hope of the race apprehends that when she is debased through monied stringency, the bed rock of a nation's disaster through the pursuance of a fallacious economic system has been touched. This apostle of the silver policy also tells us that a nation is prosperous just in proportion as she has silver in circulation, and that when her silver mines are exhausted she is sure to decline. In proof of this assertion he mentions Spain whose present lethargic condition, he says, is owing to the fact that her silver mines have been exhausted. Poor Spain! Wonder if it is not her brains that have been exhausted and Catholicism the miner who has depleted her of them? But supposing that this superficial argument were true, then America would also be in the quagmire when her mines were exhausted, which event would be sure to occur some time in the future. So that will not do.

If silver can make us prosperous for a while only, there is no economy in employing silver as a medium of exchange. We do not want temporary prosperity even if that were obtainable through the agency of silver coinage. In the matter of attain-

ing to prosperity and happiness the thinking portion of the American people will adopt only that financial policy by which they will not only get there but STAY THERE. Now, how is this desideratum to be reached? Can it ever be attained through the recognition of fictitious valuations as mediums of exchange? Decidedly not. Europe and America are in a chaotic, miserable state. In England, the great credit nation of the world, women are bought and sold like cattle and the millions are starving. The streets of London, Liverpool and other cities are at night glutted with thousands of abandoned creatures plying their nefarious trade, seeking to secure by night what they cannot earn in the shops and factories by day. The same is true of Dublin, Glasgow, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome and Madrid, to say nothing of the smaller cities of Europe or of our own cesspools of vice and squalor, the large and over-crowded centres of trade. In protected as well as in free trade countries the same picture is painted, hence the root of the evil does not lay with the tariff. The world never has nor ever will attain to genuine happiness so long as the LOVE OF MONEY exists; and to eradicate that love there is but one remedy, which is, to DESTROY the necessity for its use. For it was declared ages ago: "The love of money is the root of all evil." Extirpate the love of money by the destruction of this necessity and human happiness will ensue.

When Senator Stewart asserts that what is termed "money" is the breeder of prosperity, he states a proposition that smacks of idiocy. So long as money has a fictitious value by placing the government's fiat upon it, thus giving it a value it does not intrinsically possess, just so long will men speculate upon it as they do with corporation bonds and stocks and entail, by their gambling and robbing tactics, untold misery upon the people. Silver coinage means robbery just as does gold coinage, and with the two eliminated and paper money substituted, under the competitive system, as the Greenbackers would have it, the social question would still be unsolved, for the reason that you have stamped a piece of paper, that is practically worthless, with a fictitious valuation of five, ten, twenty or a hundred dollars, which floats around the country in direct defiance of the inexorable law of true commercial integrity (finally to obtain) which exacts and recognizes only *intrinsic* values as based upon equitable use. However the whole discussion of the Greenback question like that of Henry George's land system, is futile and impractical, for the reason that both are based upon the competitive system, or human selfishness, and could therefore never prevail as economic policies because they recognize and protect the very enemy (competition) which has engendered the evils which they are vainly attempting to destroy. And so long as so-called reformers endorse competition—which is only another word for speculation—just so long will they defeat their aims to abolish the iniquitous commercial practices which feed upon this nefarious and destructive propensity of mankind. The whole system of money at present in vogue is specious and had its origin, not in the brains of honest men but in those of thieves who invented it to enslave the masses, which it always has and always will do whenever and wherever used. Destroy fictitious money and there can be no land question because you have reduced the matter of bargain and trade to one of VALUE FOR VALUE.

HOW CAN FICTITIOUS MONEY BE DESTROYED? Easily enough, when the people are ready to co-operate; which will be soon, for the present system must topple of its own weight in the coming revolution, necessitating co-operation among the people as a means of self preservation. Money, as defined by the Founder of the Koreshan system of economy is the "guard or criterion of commercial uses." Therefore true money should simply serve as a channel for the equitable interchange of products between the producer and consumer. Denonetize gold and silver and they will possess less value than brass, iron or copper because they are not as useful metals. Use, in an equitable economic system must ever be the criterion of the value of products whether of the bowels of the earth, the soil or the muscle, and when men foist gold and silver to an unnatural standard of valuation as against the more substantial metals

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they are as guilty of "inflation and theft," as when they "water" stocks and bonds. Fictitious money must go, and equitable exchange established by the use of a note or check which, unlike the proposed government greenbacks as a money basis, would pass only between the two contracting parties, the producer and consumer; and this system of effecting exchange would be but a temporary device for the reason that in the working out of the new economic system through the application of the plumb-line of commercial integrity, a man's word would be all sufficient in effecting an interchange of products without the use of checks or notes. This is how money, even as a check or note between two parties—producer and consumer—will eventually be abolished through co-operative, organic effort which, when powerful enough, will destroy all the inflated, fictitious stuff that passes to-day as money. Such a system, however, could never be accomplished by the enactments of Congress. That body is caught in the trap of usury, which is the joker employed in Shylock's game of "skin-euchre," and the silver men are in it as well as the "gold bugs," and, what is more, they do not want to get out of it. Their scheme is to beat the people, too, if on a less gigantic scale. Congress is rotten and the people will not obtain any true remedial legislation from it. If they want relief they must legislate for themselves. They must establish Bureaus of Equitable Commerce that will bring the producer and consumer together, substituting their own check system in effecting exchange of products for the present money system. This is, practically, co-operation, by the working of which the producer and consumer must, ultimately, become one. A commercial system is thereby operated in dependence of the existing one (as a wheel within a wheel) which must finally and rapidly ultimate into the NEW COMMONWEALTH where equity and righteousness will obtain and true prosperity will be a reality.

Single Tax Logic.

The middle-man is as truly a worker as the farmer. And the money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower. In this kind of addition the farmer is barking up the wrong tree; but he will soon discover that, and then he may bark up the right one. His real enemy is the monopolist—the man of special privileges. He has no other enemy. Special privileges aside, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, from minister to mountebank, is a useful man. He must be useful, for it is his usefulness alone that gets him custom.

When the farmer fairly learns to distinguish between men who are enriched by special privileges and those whose wealth comes from the voluntary dealings of the people, they will be well on their way to understand the evils that beset them. Then they will abandon their foolish talk and impotent resolutions about middle-men and money lenders, and get themselves down to the serious business of abolishing special privileges.—*The Standard, New York.*

We trust that the farmer has fully absorbed the above learned dissertation on workers and special privileges. We believe he will heartily agree with the single tax organ when it says that the middle man is "truly a worker." He is, indeed, but not the kind of a worker that denotes health and happiness to a community, because he breaks the legitimate course of exchange between the producer and consumer. The principle by which the middle-man operates is that of commercial piracy by unjustly exacting that which is not in accord with equitable exchange. He is not only a produce merchant but he works in as the go-between every where and in every avenue of industry. Fancy a man taking a journey and being waylaid by a highwayman who demands half of his belongings and you have about the gist of the game practised upon the goods consigned by producer to consumer. It is robbery and thievery and as long as it exists there can be no equilibrium attained in the world of commerce. We do not remember of ever having read greater nonsense in a paper which is presumably an economic reform sheet than the thought expressed in the above article, and whoever is guilty of its authorship had better try horse reporting or some other branch of journalism that is easier on the intellect. "Special privileges aside, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, from minister to mountebank, is a useful man. He must be useful, for it is his usefulness alone that gets him custom. This is about as grotesque a conception of the principle of use as applied to human relations that we ever heard of. Use, under

a true economic system of which the world has known little of for ages—is measurable only by honest valuation and normal demand. No wonder then that the modern minister and the mountebank are left out of a true commercial calculation.

"The money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower." The usurer created the borrower because usury is a part and parcel of the whole commercial scheme whereby the scales of commercial exchange are thrown out of balance, through the intention of one to gain an unfair advantage of another. One man being thus deprived through the depredations of another, renders him a borrower in consequence. The trouble with *The Standard* is, that like its founder, it starts out with a false premise which necessarily makes its conclusions untenable. We suppose it is by pursuing the same process of reasoning that has caused it to cast anchor with the Democratic party which does not represent a single vital principle, while the People's Party, which is, at least, doing some good in educating the masses as to the perjury of the gold ring, would have been better able to keep it moving and thus save it—from what seems its inevitable fate—through non-support, resulting from an unwise and short sighted economic policy.

DECATUR, Ill., August 31.—The Decatur Co-operative Housekeeping Club, or the Bellamy Boarding House, as it was commonly called, has collapsed. This project, which aimed to put in practice some of the theories of Bellamy, has been written up in all the housekeeping and women's papers in the country, and a number of people have come here from a distance to see how the scheme worked.

Ten or twelve families rented a dining room, hired a house-keeper to take charge of the servants, and paid the expenses of furnishing board to the members of the club. It was a success for a year and a half, but the novelty wore off, and this fall so many of the members concluded to set up establishments of their own that the few who are left did not care to keep up the club, so they disbanded.

Mr. Bellamy can ably promulgate Nationalism on paper, but if he wants to see the *practice* (and that is the important thing) of the co-operative principle he will have to resort to Koreshanity for a few lessons, and then he will not be able to apply them to his system because he doesn't comprehend the *principle* of organic unity, which is essential to the establishment of the co-operative plan. We have had our common interest households in operation for three years upon a moral plane and they are growing and augmenting in numbers. In another year's time we will, doubtless, have one, with an industry attached, in every large city in the United States. How is it done? If our Nationalistic friends know, why don't they *apply* their knowledge, for the same is worthless if not demonstrated. If they do not know, why don't they co-operate with an institution that does? Well, for the same reason that they do not succeed with their own system; they do not comprehend the first principle of organic unity and therefore cannot succeed. The Bellamy dream will ever remain a dream, while Koreshan *reality* will continue to live and will soon spread rapidly, forming THE NEW COMMONWEALTH, because it starts with a great fundamental truth upon which all can unite. With such a body there can be no disintegration.

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they are as guilty of "inflation and theft," as when they "water" stocks and bonds. Fictitious money must go, and equitable exchange established by the use of a note or check which, unlike the proposed government greenbacks as a money basis, would pass only between the two contracting parties, the producer and consumer; and this system of effecting exchange would be but a temporary device for the reason that in the working out of the new economic system through the application of the plumb-line of commercial integrity, a man's word would be all sufficient in effecting an interchange of products without the use of checks or notes. This is how money, even as a check or note between two parties—producer and consumer—will eventually be abolished through co-operative, organic effort which, when powerful enough, will destroy all the inflated, fictitious stuff that passes to-day as money. Such a system, however, could never be accomplished by the enactments of Congress. That body is caught in the trap of usury, which is the joker employed in Shylock's game of "skin-enchure," and the silver men are in it as well as the "gold bugs," and, what is more, they do not want to get out of it. Their scheme is to beat the people, too, if on a less gigantic scale. Congress is rotten and the people will not obtain any true remedial legislation from it. If they want relief they must legislate for themselves. They must establish Bureaus of Equitable Commerce that will bring the producer and consumer together, substituting their own check system in effecting exchange of products for the present money system. This is, practically, co-operation, by the working of which the producer and consumer must, ultimately, become one. A commercial system is thereby operated independently of the existing one (as a wheel within a wheel) which must finally and rapidly ultimate into the NEW COMMONWEALTH where equity and righteousness will obtain and true prosperity will be a reality.

Single Tax Logic.

The middle-man is as truly a worker as the farmer. And the money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower. In this kind of agitation the farmer is barking up the wrong tree; but he will soon discover that, and then he may bark up the right one. His real enemy is the monopolist—the man of special privileges. He has no other enemy. Special privileges aside, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, minister to mountebank, is a useful man. He must be useful, for it is his usefulness alone that gets him custom.

When the farmer fairly learns to distinguish between men who are enriched by special privileges and those whose wealth comes from the voluntary dealings of the people, they will be well on their way to understand the evils that beset them. Then they will abandon their foolish talk and impotent resolutions about middle-men and money lenders, and get themselves down to the serious business of abolishing special privileges.—*The Standard, New York.*

We trust that the farmer has fully absorbed the above learned dissertation on workers and special privileges. We believe he will heartily agree with the single tax organ when it says that the middle man is "truly a worker." He is, indeed, but not the kind of a worker that denotes health and happiness to a community, because he breaks the legitimate course of exchange between the producer and consumer. The principle by which the middle-man operates is that of commercial piracy by unjustly exacting that which is not in accord with equitable exchange. He is not only a produce merchant but he works in as the go-between every where and in every avenue of industry. Fancy a man taking a journey and being waylaid by a highwayman who demands half of his belongings and you have about the gist of the game practised upon the goods consigned by producer to consumer. It is robbery and thievery and as long as it exists there can be no equilibrium attained in the world of commerce. We do not remember of ever having read greater nonsense in a paper which is presumably an economic reform sheet than the thought expressed in the above article, and whoever is guilty of its authorship had better try horse reporting or some other branch of journalism that is easier on the intellect. "Special privileges aside, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, minister to mountebank, is a useful man. He must be useful, for it is his usefulness alone that gets him custom. This is about as grotesque a conception of the principle of use as applied to human relations that we ever heard of. Use, under

a true economic system of which the world has known little of for ages—is measurable only by honest valuation and normal demand. No wonder then that the modern minister and the mountebank are left out of a true commercial calculation.

"The money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower." The usurer created the borrower because usury is a part and parcel of the whole commercial scheme whereby the scales of commercial exchange are thrown out of balance, through the intention of one to gain an unfair advantage of another. One man being thus deprived through the depredations of another, renders him a borrower in consequence. The trouble with *The Standard* is, that like its founder, it starts out with a false premise which necessarily makes its conclusions untenable. We suppose it is by pursuing the same process of reasoning that has caused it to cast anchor with the Democratic party which does not represent a single vital principle, while the People's Party, which is, at least, doing some good in educating the masses as to the perils of the gold ring, would have been better able to keep it moving and thus save it—from what seems its inevitable fate—through non-support, resulting from an unwise and short sighted economic policy.

DECATUR, Ill., August 31.—The Decatur Co-operative Housekeeping Club, or the Bellamy Boarding House, as it was commonly called, has collapsed. This project, which aimed to put in practice some of the theories of Bellamy, has been written up in all the housekeeping and women's papers in the country, and a number of people have come here from a distance to see how the scheme worked.

Ten or twelve families rented a dining room, hired a house-keeper to take charge of the servants, and paid the expenses of furnishing board to the members of the club. It was a success for a year and a half, but the novelty wore off, and this fall so many of the members concluded to set up establishments of their own that the few who are left did not care to keep up the club, so they disbanded.

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people having compelled them to uncover they have slunk back into the old party camps. Our Fort Dodge friend is juggling with words and by his own confession has placed himself—as we supposed he belonged—in those fence-straddling ranks that are ever ready to fire away on the subject of the tariff, because they know, as a national issue, it is merely a phantom. We are not surprised, therefore, that he has “more to say on the money question every week than it (THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK) says in a month.” A Republican-Democratic-People’s party paper, we fancy would necessarily be compelled to say considerably on that subject in order to satisfy all hands. Our friend has been playing with a child’s rattle, the sound of which has got into his head. We will leave his anti-monopolistic “republican-democratic” friends to ease him of his trouble, and herewith end the controversy.

JAY GOULD is reported to be tired; so are the people, of his financial methods.

De Barth Shorb in an interview in the London *Times* charges that the management of the World’s Fair is “rotten to the core.” Well, how could it be otherwise? Everything in commercial and political life is rotten nowadays.

We print in another column an article touching upon the good work being done by Rev. Louis A. Banks of Boston in exposing the evils surrounding working women and the baseness of many of their employers. We are glad to find one clergyman who is really doing God’s service.

It is a disgrace to the journalism of the Pacific Coast that its leading papers will take one and two columns of their sheets for the publication of the lucky numbers drawn in lotteries—those detestable, thieving, gambling institutions. Daily journalism, however, is utterly shameful and will do anything for money.

DR. TAYLOR of the Congregational church in New York receives a salary of sixteen thousand dollars beside the cost of a heavy life insurance. Wonder how this so-called teacher of the humble Nazarene’s doctrines (He, who had not where to lay his head) manages to live on such a stipend hobnobbing with the big-wigs and the big-pigs of the metropolis?

The *Daily Report* notes with glee the prospects of a European war, since American products will be benefited thereby. We suppose that modern civilization would delight in seeing thousands slaughtered and homes made desolate for the sake of raising the price of merchandise. But such a state of “advanced culture” ought to make most people stop and reflect as to just how far the existing race of men have ascended in the scale of humane and brotherly sentiment and feeling.

The *Farmers Alliance Journal* of Baltimore, under date of September 5th, prints among its editorials on the fourth page an article entitled “The Coming Deliverer,” which leaves its readers to surmise that the same was the production of one of its own writers, when in point of fact it appeared in these columns several weeks ago under the title: “The Weakness of the Farmers’ Alliance.” As this glaring piece of plagiarism may be the fault of some numbskull employed in the office of that paper and not of the editor, we will refrain from further comment upon an outrage, (which more than once has lately been perpetrated upon THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK by several of its exchanges), until that personage has had an opportunity to make amends for the journalistic indecorum of which his paper is guilty. We await an explanation.

Giving Away the Trick.

The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country.—*Catholic World*, July, 1870.

The Most Dangerous Classes.

The real anarchists are not those moneyless people who gather in obscure halls or cellars or spout defiance at the existing order of things to a knot of bystanders on a street corner. The really dangerous classes are our Jay Goulds who can create a panic at will, and on a moments notice, causing financial anarchy to overspread the country as fast as the news can travel by telegraph. Even on the showing of the newspapers which uphold our present financial systems, the financial anarchists of this country, properly represented by Jay Gould and the wealthy national banks, caused a money stringency which wrecked a number of railroads and forced into financial ruin a large number of business houses and industrial enterprises, aggregating a total shrinkage (destruction) in failures, through a stringency of the money market, of a little more than *seven thousand millions of dollars* in 1890, an absolute destruction of money values greater than the assessed valuation of the city of New York! If the moneyless anarchists, in wild desperation over their poverty, should destroy one million dollars’ worth of property in any city in the Union, the whole nation would rise as one man to wipe these poverty-struck people off the face of the earth, and few would be found to bewail their fate. But our financial anarchists who are proven to be eleven thousand times worse, are called financial kings, their movements daily chronicled, a day’s illness telegraphed over the country, and their projects heralded as of national importance in our daily newspapers; while they scheme and plan, as recently proposed by Huntington with the railroads, to consolidate, combine and control all the wealth and the wealth-producing agencies of the country. As everybody knows, the trusts and combines now organized, already control nearly all the food products of the whole country, as well as the means for lighting the poorest man’s sick chamber, to say nothing of the means of transportation and communication. In a word, every poor man and his stunted and ill-housed family must pay—cannot escape paying—a double tribute to these trusts and money-kings, and still be at their mercy any day of the year when they are pleased to lock up the money they control and cause another financial panic in which millions are wrecked in a few hours, and have men by the thousands are deprived of their business, their homes, the support of their families and even of hope for the future!

We are so accustomed to reading the news of daily failures in the business world, owing, as the newspapers report it, to stringency in the money market, that we fail to see the significance and heart-aching meaning of such daily news. Sixty-one millions in gold have recently gone to Europe at the call of the banks across the Atlantic, causing a great contraction of money in this country, and just now the need of money by millions, to move the grain crop of the north and the cotton crop of the south, is a cause of deep concern to the people of this nation; and yet only last week the telegraph announced that the gold reserves of the national banks in the single city of New York amounted, in excess of the 25 per cent required by law, to \$9,157,000 in gold, which is gathered in and held by the banks to make the need of money so imperative that men will pay almost any rate of interest to get it, just as famishing men will pay any price or make any sacrifice to satisfy their hunger. Surely the financial anarchist is more to be dreaded, and is a more pitiless enemy of society, than the poor penniless anarchist whose hunger and desperation goad him on to incite others as needy and hungry as himself to riot and pillage. Surely the people of this country ought to be ready for the overthrow of a national banking system, defended by John Sherman, which places the whole country in the hands of Jay Gould and the other financial anarchists, who, under the forms of law and lauded by the venal newspapers, deliberately rob the people to add yet other millions to their colossal fortunes.—*Equity*.

Quite So.

The middle-man is as truly a worker as the farmer.—*New York Standard*.
So he is, so he is. And, by the by, so is the burglar as truly a worker as the safemaker. The bed-bug, too, is as truly a worker as the bee, but there is some slight difference as to the value of their work.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor*.

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IS BLAINE IN LEAGUE WITH THE JESUITS?

Slowly but steadily the power of Rome has been waning for centuries. France, once at the feet of the Pope, slaughtering sixty millions at his behest on St. Bartholomew's Day, for a time protected the capitol of the Caesars, but when she withdrew her army, the Pope was left desolate. His temporal power gone, he had nothing to do but sneak into the Vatican, as the cowardly wolf crawls into his den when driven from the sheep fold.

Expelled even from the Romish countries of Europe, the slimy, treacherous, murderous Jesuits found an asylum in America. It needed no gift of prophesy to foresee the fate of the Pope in the lapse of time. Then they began their hellish treason in our young Republic. They would prepare it as a home for the Pope. True, there had been Popes who had driven them from Rome and made them wanderers on the face of the earth—would it be done again? Not much. The Pope should become their pliant tool or there should be no Pope. See Leo XIII dying of poison. Is there no hope? Yes; let him submit to the control of the Society of Jesus and the antidote is at hand; let him refuse, and a horrible death awaits him. He gave the promise, swallowed the antidote, and our artist represents him to-day with a happy smile, as he contemplates the picture of Blaine, the American traitor, who would not say a word against Romanism "for a thousand Presidencies!"

We first had business relations with James G. Blaine in 1854, when he was but twenty-three years old and scarcely known as a public man outside of Augusta, Me., where he was co-editor and co-publisher of the *Kennebec Journal*. For shrewdness and solid ability he had no superior among even the old politicians. Indeed, he outmaneuvered all of them. His paper was the State organ of the Whig party; his partner Stevens, was prominent in the American party then in the majority in Maine; but by January 1856, the Whig party was defunct, the Americans went over to the new Republican party and Blaine was Pope, as he has been ever since. Let us not deceive ourselves by thinking of Blaine as an inferior foe. He is to-day the ablest statesman, the shrewdest politician and most villainous hypocrite in America, if not in the whole world.

When less than thirty years old, conspiring with the Jesuits, he was plotting for the Presidency. His first step, joining a Protestant church, and professing a warm friendship for the American party, blinded the eyes of Protestants, and it seems as though the scales still adhere to the eyes of millions. At that early day Blaine boasted to a friend (who has since published it as the fulfillment of a prophesy) that at certain dates he would be in Congress, be chosen speaker, be elected to the U. S. Senate, be in the Cabinet and be President. All except the last were realized at even earlier dates than predicted, and he would have been chosen President in 1886 had it not been for a contingent of the old Americans who put up the job on him of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Defeated but not discouraged, he immediately began laying the wires again. Like a true Jesuit he knew how to be patient and wait. As the monkey used the cat's paw to rake out his chestnuts, so Blaine has used poor little Ben, whose sole claim to greatness lies in the fact that he is the grandson of his grandfather. Now let us join two important facts. Nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers in the country are at present either edited or controlled by the Romanists who are enthusiastic for Blaine. This is the result of design and not chance.—*American Monitor*.

Fables of "The Cloth"

NAPLES, September 11.—The priest Crizostomo Hugo had just finished vespers in the crowded Church of San Francesca in this city, to-day, and was returning to the sacristy when a young woman who had been kneeling, apparently absorbed in devotion, during the service, suddenly sprang to her feet as the priest near her and, throwing aside her veil, shrieked, in tones that were plainly heard all over the large church:

"Villainous seducer, die!"

As she uttered these words she raised a huge sheath knife and plunged the blade into the body of the priest, who fell to the floor covered with blood.

At the sound of the threatening woman's voice the audience had risen, and as the glitter of the knife was seen and the priest fell wounded, a panic ensued among the female members of the congregation who made a rush for the exits. There was a crush and a number of women fainting either from excitement, fright or pain. Meanwhile several men who were near the stricken priest ran to his assistance and others seized his assailant and the police were summoned.

The would-be assassin, when arraigned in court, not only admitted the deed, but gloried in it. She accused the priest of debauching her twelve-year-old sister and a number of other young girls, and informed the magistrate that her sister was a prisoner in the priest's house. An officer was sent to the place named and the girl was actually found in the house. She was taken away and restored to her parents. The priest will probably recover, though his wound is a serious one. The woman was held for trial.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

Catholie Edlet Against Free Speech.

There is an ex-priest known as Father Chiniquy whose soul is excommunicated and must fry in hades. The ex-father is exposing the lechery of the priests and the real character of the monasteries and nunneries and alleged Catholic hospitals in this and all Catholic countries. So he is not a favorite with the fat priests. These secretly incite their rabble slaves and dupes to mob violence, a thing not hard to do. Recently ex-priest Chiniquy was lecturing in Escanabe, Mich. We quote from the *American Monitor* of August 22nd:

A correspondent writes:—"On Monday night Father Chiniquy opened his lectures and we had what we thought a rough time. Great mobs of Catholics gathered around the building and interrupted the lecturer. We had no police protection. Everything is in their power from mayor to all the polices. We did not feel uneasy, as we thought we could hold the fort for at least one week.

On Tuesday night they threw stones through the windows, and hooted and yelled enough to raise the dead, but we drove them away, only to have them come back again; as the two police that had then been placed there were in with them and would arrest no one.

On Wednesday a committee of twelve prominent citizens, headed by two ministers of the gospel, waited on the mayor and asked for police protection, but with no satisfaction. On our way to the opera house with Father Chiniquy, a rough hit him in the back of the head. Dr. Winn (at whose house Mr. Chiniquy was stopping) and who had him by the arm when the blow was struck, pulled his revolver and shot at the brute, a noted black-leg of the city, but did not hit him. The doctor was arrested and put in jail, and remained there over night. The sheriff was away (designedly absent, it is said), and the prosecuting attorney could not be found, so we could not get him out until the next day, when bail was promptly furnished.

On Thursday night we were told that the Romanists were desperate and would get the old man (Chiniquy) at all hazards. We got him to the hall while it was light, and he got nicely started with his lecture, when the stones commenced to come through the windows and all over the building. The mob must have numbered fully six hundred men. . . . The riot was resumed at such a rate we could do nothing, and in the confusion we slipped Father Chiniquy out of a side door and into another house.

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IS BLAINE IN LEAGUE WITH THE JESUITS ?

Slowly but steadily the power of Rome has been waning for centuries. France, once at the feet of the Pope, slaughtering sixty millions at his behest on St. Bartholomew's Day, for a time protected the capitol of the Caesars, but when she withdrew her army, the Pope was left desolate. His temporal power gone, he had nothing to do but sneak into the Vatican, as the cowardly wolf crawls into his den when driven from the sheep fold.

Expelled even from the Romish countries of Europe, the slimy, treacherous, murderous Jesuits found an asylum in America. It needed no gift of prophesy to foresee the fate of the Pope in the lapse of time. Then they began their hellish treason in our young Republic. They would prepare it as a home for the Pope. True, there had been Popes who had driven them from Rome and made them wanderers on the face of the earth—would it be done again? Not much. The Pope should become their pliant tool or there should be no Pope. See Leo XIII dying of poison. Is there no hope? Yes; let him submit to the control of the Society of Jesus and the antidote is at hand; let him refuse, and a horrible death awaits him. He gave the promise, swallowed the antidote, and our artist represents him to-day with a happy smile, as he contemplates the picture of Blaine, the American traitor, who would not say a word against Romanism "for a thousand Presidencies!"

We first had business relations with James G. Blaine in 1854, when he was but twenty-three years old and scarcely known as a public man outside of Augusta, Me., where he was co-editor and co-publisher of the *Kennebec Journal*. For shrewdness and solid ability he had no superior among even the old politicians. Indeed, he outmaneuvered all of them. His paper was the State organ of the Whig party; his partner Stevens, was prominent in the American party then in the majority in Maine; but by January 1856, the Whig party was defunct, the Americans went over to the new Republican party and Blaine was Pope, as he has been ever since. Let us not deceive ourselves by thinking of Blaine as an inferior foe. He is to-day the ablest statesman, the shrewdest politician and most villainous hypocrite in America, if not in the whole world.

When less than thirty years old, conspiring with the Jesuits, he was plotting for the Presidency. His first step, joining a Protestant church, and professing a warm friendship for the American party, blinded the eyes of Protestants, and it seems as though the scales still adhere to the eyes of millions. At that early day Blaine boasted to a friend (who has since published it as the fulfillment of a prophesy) that at certain dates he would be in Congress, be chosen speaker, be elected to the U. S. Senate, be in the Cabinet and be President. All except the last were realized at even earlier dates than predicted, and he would have been chosen President in 1886 had it not been for a contingent of the old Americans who put up the job on him of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Defeated but not discouraged, he immediately began laying the wires again. Like a true Jesuit he knew how to be patient and wait. As the monkey used the cat's paws to rake out his chestnuts, so Blaine has used poor little Ben, whose sole claim to greatness lies in the fact that he is the grandson of his grandfather. Now let us join two important facts. Nearly all the prominent Republican newspapers in the country are at present either edited or controlled by the Romanists who are enthusiastic for Blaine. This is the result of design and not chance.—*American Monitor*.

Fables of "The Cloth"

NAPLES, September 11.—The priest Cristozomo Hugo had just finished vespers in the crowded Church of San Francesca in this city, to-day, and was returning to the sacristy when a young woman who had been kneeling, apparently absorbed in devotion, during the service, suddenly sprang to her feet as the priest neared her and, throwing aside her veil, shrieked, in tones that were plainly heard all over the large church:

"Villainous seducer, die!"

As she uttered these words she raised a huge sheath knife and plunged the blade into the body of the priest, who fell to the floor covered with blood.

At the sound of the threatening woman's voice the audience had risen, and as the glitter of the knife was seen and the priest fell wounded, a panic ensued among the female members of the congregation who made a rush for the exits. There was a crush and a number of women fainted, either from excitement, fright or pain. Meanwhile several men who were near the stricken priest ran to his assistance and others seized his assailant and the police were summoned.

The would-be assassin, when arraigned in court, not only admitted the deed, but gloried in it. She accused the priest of debauching her twelve-year-old sister and a number of other young girls, and informed the magistrate that her sister was a prisoner in the priest's house. An officer was sent to the place named and the girl was actually found in the house. She was taken away and restored to her parents. The priest will probably recover, though his wound is a serious one. The woman was held for trial.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

Catholic Edict Against Free Speech.

There is an ex-priest known as Father Chiniquy whose soul is excommunicated and must fry in hades. The ex-father is exposing the lechery of the priests and the real character of the monasteries and nunneries and alleged Catholic hospitals in this and all Catholic countries. So he is not a favorite with the fat priests. These secretly incite their rabble slaves and dupes to mob violence, a thing not hard to do. Recently ex-priest Chiniquy was lecturing in Escanabe, Mich. We quote from the *American Monitor* of August 22nd:

A correspondent writes us:—"On Monday night Father Chiniquy opened his lectures and we had what we thought a rough time. Great mobs of Catholics gathered around the building and interrupted the lecturer. We had no police protection. Everything is in their power from mayor to all the polios. We did not feel uneasy, as we thought we could hold the fort for at least one week.

On Tuesday night they threw stones through the windows, and hooted and yelled enough to raise the dead, but we drove them away, only to have them come back again; as the two police that had then been placed there were in with them and would arrest no one.

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INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Goods are at famine prices in Germany.

New England weavers average \$1.42 per day.

Girls are employed as railway clerks in Ireland.

The Railway Conductor's Order has 17,000 members.

The Fireman's Brotherhood has a membership of 22,000.

At the World's Fair 8 hours will constitute a day's work.

It is said that Chicago will build a home for working girls.

The bricklayers of Germany receive about \$200 in wages per year.

Mathuen, Mass., hat-makers' wages have been cut 52 per cent.

Wages of the pottery-workmen of Trenton have been cut 22 per cent.

Owing to a failure of the rye crop in Russia, a bread famine is expected.

The stores of New Orleans, La., endorse the early closing movement.

It is estimated that in London one woman out of every twenty is a pauper.

Cleveland, Ohio, Otis iron and steel companies have cut wages 30 per cent.

Cleveland, Ohio, furnace workers' wages have been reduced 10 per cent.

In some parts of Georgia women get but 15 cents a day for doing washing.

The silk workers of Warehouse Point, Conn., have had wages cut 27 per cent.

There are said to be 1,000,800 children in the United States who labor in mills.

The employes of Buckeye's Reaper Works have been reduced 30 per cent in wages.

A 5 and 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been made by the Grand Trunk Railway.

The penitentiaries of this country contain 45,232 persons, 1,791 of whom are women.

Newspaper compositors of Troy N. Y., receive \$17.00 per week, and work nine hours a day.

Hackensack, N. J., brickworkers' wages have been reduced collectively \$5.00 per month.

It is reported that 892 new industries have been started in the last three months in the South.

The Middleton Plate Glass Co., has reduced the wages of engravers and chasers 15 per cent.

New England glass blowers oppose the Saturday half-holiday, without pay for the other half day.

The employes of the Saxony Knitting Co. of Little Falls, N. Y., have been reduced 20 per cent.

The first general meeting of the Austrian Federation of Labor opened on the 13th of Sep., at Brunn, Moravia.

The woodworkers of San Francisco are fined \$2.50 for giving patronage to any one under the ban of the boycott.

The French Chamber of Deputies has decided to devote one day every week to the discussion of the labor question.

The Typographical Union of San Francisco has passed a resolution to the effect that its members are to work but 5 days a week.

From \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day and board, is offered harvest hands in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. The crops are heavy with a scarcity of hands.

The condition of farm laborers in this country is one of slavery. Hundreds of thousands work from 15 to 19 hours a day, regardless of weather.

The Cook locomotive works of Patterson, N. J., are preparing to close, in consequence of dullness of business. 1,000 men will thereby be thrown out of employment.

In Cincinnati, trousers are made for five cents a pair, overalls for 3 and 4 cents, at which industry women earn from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per week and children 6 cents a day.

One ten-thousandth of a penny is the value of the smallest coin in the world, and is used by the natives of Malay peninsula. It is a wafer made of the resinous juice of a tree.

The *Liberator* of Dallas, Texas, says there are 18,000 men idle in that city, and women are forced to go to the shops to earn a scanty living while machinery and farms lie unused.

New York shirt makers average \$3.00 per week, milliners \$2.50, underwear makers \$3.00, cloak-makers \$5.50, boa makers \$4.00, feather workers \$4.00, men's clothing makers \$4.00.

\$1,800,000 worth of opium (390,000 pounds,) is said to have entered the port of San Francisco within the last four months. Has this any thing to do with the increase of insanity in the United States?

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GOG AND MAGOG.

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INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Goods are at famine prices in Germany.

New England weavers average \$1.42 per day.

Girls are employed as railway clerks in Ireland.

The Railway Conductor's Order has 17,000 members.

The Fireman's Brotherhood has a membership of 32,000.

At the World's Fair 8 hours will constitute a days work.

It is said that Chicago will build a home for working girls.

The bricklayers of Germany receive about \$200 in wages per year.

Mathuen, Mass., hat-makers' wages have been cut 52 per cent.

Wages of the pottery-workmen of Trenton have been cut 22 per cent.

Owing to a failure of the rye crop in Russia, a bread famine is expected.

The stores of New Orleans, La., endorse the early closing movement.

It is estimated that in London one woman out of every twenty is a pauper.

Cleveland, Ohio, Otis iron and steel companies have cut wages 30 per cent.

Cleveland, Ohio, furnace workers' wages have been reduced 10 per cent.

In some parts of Georgia women get but 15 cents a day for doing washing.

The silk workers of Warehouse Point, Conn., have had wages cut 27 per cent.

There are said to be 1,000,800 children in the United States who labor in mills.

The employes of Buckeye's Reaper Works have been reduced 30 per cent in wages.

A 5 and 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been made by the Grand Trunk Railway.

The penitentiaries of this country contain 45,232 persons, 1,791 of whom are women.

Newspaper compositors of Troy N. Y., receive \$17.00 per week, and work nine hours a day.

Hackensack, N. J., brickworkers' wages have been reduced collectively \$5.00 per month.

It is reported that 892 new industries have been started in the last three months in the South.

The Middleton Plate Glass Co., has reduced the wages of engravers and chasers 15 per cent.

New England glass blowers oppose the Saturday half-holiday, without pay for the other half day.

The employes of the Saxony Knitting Co. of Little Falls, N. Y., have been reduced 20 per cent.

The first general meeting of the Austrian Federation of Labor opened on the 13th of Sep., at Brunn, Moravia.

The woodworkers of San Francisco are fined \$2.50 for giving patronage to any one under the ban of the boycott.

The French Chamber of Deputies has decided to devote one day every week to the discussion of the labor question.

The Typographical Union of San Francisco has passed a resolution to the effect that its members are to work but 5 days a week.

From \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day and board, is offered harvest hands in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. The crops are heavy with a scarcity of hands.

The condition of farm laborers in this country is one of slavery. Hundreds of thousands work from 15 to 19 hours a day, regardless of weather.

The Cook locomotive works of Patterson, N. J., are preparing to close, in consequence of dullness of business. 1,000 men will thereby be thrown out of employment.

In Cincinnati, trousers are made for five cents a pair, overalls for 3 and 4 cents, at which industry women earn from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per week and children 6 cents a day.

One ten-thousandth of a penny is the value of the smallest coin in the world, and is used by the natives of Malay peninsula. It is a wafer made of the resinous juice of a tree.

The *Liberator* of Dallas, Texas, says there are 18,000 men idle in that city, and women are forced to go to the shops to earn a scanty living while machinery and farms lie unused.

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According to Bradstreet's there has been since Feb. 1st, 167 strikes, involving 51,309 people. 22 were for eight hours, 24 increase of wages, and 6 for card system, 5 lockouts and 3 eight-hour Saturdays. These strikes and lockouts involved 258 local unions.

HE WASN'T IN IT.

They built a church at his very door—
He wasn't in it;
They brought him a scheme for relieving the poor—
He wasn't in it.
Let them work for themselves as he had done,
They wouldn't ask help of any one
If they hadn't wasted each golden minute—
He wasn't in it.
So he passed the poor with haughty tread—
He wasn't in it.
And he scorned the good with averted head—
He wasn't in it.
When men in the halls of virtue met
He saw their goodness without regret;
Too high the mark for him to win it—
He wasn't in it.
A carriage creaked down the street one day—
He was in it;
The funeral trappings made a display—
He was in it.
St. Peter received him with book and bell;
"My friend, you have purchased a ticket too—well,
Your elevator goes down in a minute."
He was in it.

Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Progressive Age.

A TWO-SIDED QUESTION.

Is life worth living? tolling brother
Beneath thy burden sadly sighing;
And ere you answer here's another—
Are you real sure death's worth the dying?

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 lead to restore her to that station which is her rightful inheritance and inevitable destiny, to wit: equality with male readers of this paper will 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 scope 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) toll on, should tell us of their grievances, and thus we will form a bond of sympathy, support and unity which, expanding, will give fresh impetus to the grand work of emancipating woman from her drudgery, thus making the whole world akin.]

Address communications: EDITRESS WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

A woman—in so far as she beholds

Her one beloved's face;

A mother—with a great heart that enfolds

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 reigns over Duty,

And Justice reigns with Love;

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

No longer blind and dumb;

A Human Being of unbroken splendor,

Is she who is to come!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Woman's Office to the Race.

There are two equally important qualities and forms of human life, or human existence, conspicuous in the two sexes, and if one, the masculine, is in any sense a representative of the paternal character of Deity, the other ought to be equally so of the maternity of the Divine progenitor of the race. In external life the maternal function has the appearance of the greatest importance, for the woman is truly the builder or constructor of the organic form, and as the organic life involves the functional activities as well as the constructive arrangement of the offspring of maternity it would seem that no argument should be required to establish this great fundamental truth, namely that the constructive office of organic life belonged exclusively to the woman. As the mother builds the body of her offspring and endows it with soul energy and functional capacity, as pertaining to the microcosmic arrangement, so the womanhood of humanity, the motherhood of the coming kingdom of righteousness, shall build the great fabric of Divine economy to comprise the kingdom of equity in the earth for which the world has been taught to pray, and which in answer to that prayer will culminate, as the acme of national perfection now as the dispensation closes, in the ushering in of the Golden Age through the Golden Gate.

All governments have thus far been either failures or only partial successes, and for the simple reason that any male government can at best represent one half of the energies and forms of construction. The woman is the true builder and not till her powers of construction are applied to the organic development of the worldly kingdom, can the true natural kingdom have its being. Man will not easily yield his usurped authority to rule, and the rights of womanhood, and motherhood involved, cannot be guaranteed by any authority independent of her inherent prerogatives. We cannot cease our advocacy of—not the rights of womanhood—but her imperative obligation to the already existing generation and through this to generations yet unborn till her achievement culminates in her exaltation to the Divine rights of building the kingdom.—K.

Women are in many instances being appointed on the State Commissions to the World's Fair. Illinois has eight women, with an appropriation of \$80,000 for their separate use. Indiana has appointed women on five out of seven committees, with two ladies, Mrs. Meredith and Mrs. Worley on the executive committee. Mrs. Meredith is also proposed for the chiefship of the live stock department, for which she is said to be entirely competent. Judge Martindale, Indiana's representative on the Commission's central board says, "Other things being equal, the women of this country should be represented by at least one departmental chief.... And in the case of Mrs. Meredith, other things are equal. Raising live stock is her business, and she has thoroughly mastered it." Rhode Island has four women in a commission of sixteen members, with a woman as secretary and treasurer.—New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio are all partially represented by women; while Maine divides her commission equally, having four men and four women. Colorado is also upon the

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list, and is the only state paying for their services. The wisdom of sharing the labor and responsibility of this great undertaking between the two sexes is beyond question, and without a doubt, woman will demonstrate her faithfulness in this as in all other capacities.

It would seem that broad minds of both sexes must recognize the urgent necessity of the suffrage for woman, in view of the wrongs made possible by her dependent situation. With the power to protect herself, does any one imagine such a state of things could long exist as is shown in a contest in a Iowa court for the possession of children? The point to be made was as to the fact of marriage. If the marriage ceremony had been performed, the mother had no claim upon her children, but if they had been born out of wedlock, her right was unquestioned. Would any civilized being conceive it possible that the law of the land would offer a premium for the violation of its own edicts? And this not only a law of government but of religion (so-called) as well. The fact is that women in many instances are not conscious of these facts, and where the reverse is true they are so hampered by custom and by their false ideas of duty (which to women is the most binding of all obligations) that they submit to any thing short of actual abuse, rather than assert their rights in the only way now possible, viz.—the divorce court. And where man has regard for the elevation of his own sex, he must welcome the approaching enfranchisement of woman, as the greatest event of the century.

Miss Mary Leslie Bassinger, the only girl in a graduating class of ten, at the Georgia Agricultural College carried off the first honor.—*Woman's Journal*.

Mrs. Emiline B. Wells, editor of *Woman's Exponent*, advises the women of Utah to study politics and find out how few rights women have compared to men, and how poorly they are protected in those rights.

The first Cobden prize of the Victoria University at Manchester, ever awarded to a woman, has been won by Miss Victorine Jeans for an essay on Industrial and Commercial Effects, Actual and Prospective of the English Factory Act Legislation.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham says in the *Woman's Journal*: "As the true symbol of individual freedom, we as women have a right to the ballot. For all that it means to man, it means to woman; and as man attains to his highest expression and growth in liberty, so will woman. In the true life there are no limitations."

"The dreadful question, 'What will become of husband, baby and home if mother goes to vote?' was solved with perfect ease by a bright young workman and his pretty wife, who came together, to deposit their votes, wheeling the baby in his cab as though it were a common occurrence."—MARTHA C. BEST in *Woman's Journal*.

"The new education will be an education, not for men and for women, but for human beings. It will set at naught the cry that Deity has made certain masculine and certain feminine souls;—the one all strength and the other all delicacy. It will also abjure the notion of masculine and feminine virtues. The phantasy that men ought to be brave, but no matter about their purity, that the one virtue of a woman is purity, but that lack of courage and force is rather a title to admiration, is essentially heathen, and is connected with the idea of male and female divinities. Christianity offers but one type of character in Him, who, though called the man Christ Jesus, yet had in Him the moral intuitions, the tenderness, the purity, which adorn women, as well as the bravery and force which sit upon the brow of man."—H. L. WAYLAND.

Miss. Frances Willard makes the following most sensible suggestions as to methods best calculated to promote a higher morality among men and women:

(1) Co-education,—the training with each other of those formed for each other, that their intellectual sympathy may be increased and their mutual estimate based on a more thorough knowledge

than society affords; (2) the financial independence of women, so that they may not be tempted to marry in order to secure support; (3) reform in dress, that women may have better health, greater vigor, and thus enter upon home life under more hopeful conditions; and (4) equal suffrage, that women's influence and character may re-act upon government so as to secure more just laws for home protection and heavier penalties against those who assail the physically weaker.

Lincoln's view of woman's position deserves notice. When he was up for re-election to the Illinois Legislature in 1835, he published in the journals, as was then the custom, a statement of his principles. We here read this rather remarkable paragraph: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females." Commenting on this final phrase, his friend and law partner for twenty years, Herndon, says: "His broad plan for universal suffrage certainly commends itself to the ladies, and we need no further evidence to satisfy our minds of his position on the subject of 'woman's rights,' had he lived. In fact, I cannot refrain from noting here, what views he in after years held with reference to the great question of moral and social reforms, under which he classed universal suffrage, temperance and slavery. 'All such questions,' he observed one day, as we were discussing temperance in the office, 'must first find lodgment with the most enlightened souls who stamp them with their approval. In God's own time they will be organized into law and thus woven into the fabric of our institutions.'"—*Woman's Tribune*.

McCUNE DENOUNCED.

Alliance Delegates Score their Ex-Treasurer in a Resolution.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—The Anti-Third Party and Anti-Sub-Treasury wing of the National Farmers' Alliance met at 10.30 this morning, not more than half the number of delegates expected being present. The convention was called to order and a temporary organization effected by the election of U. S. Hall, Ex-President of the Missouri Alliance, as Chairman.

After the appointment of the Committee on Credentials the temporary organization was made permanent.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five to outline a plan of procedure to be presented to the convention this afternoon, and at 12.30 o'clock a recess was taken.

The afternoon session was very lively. The Committee on Resolutions include W. S. McAllister, Mississippi; Dr. Ransom, Tennessee; C. A. Hiller, J. F. Davidson, Missouri; B. C. Bragg, Texas; D. D. Wilsey, Illinois, and R. J. McConnell, Iowa. The committee went to work at once to prepare a platform.

Dr. W. Polk Yeamans of Missouri delivered an address on the Government Land Loan and sub-Treasury schemes, opposing both.

The Committee on Resolutions made a partial report, embodying the principles of the Fort Worth platform, with an additional resolution denouncing C. W. McCune as a corruptionist and a henchman of the others. This clause of the report caused a heated debate, Wade of Tennessee insisting that the clause should be stricken out. He held that the convention was not called to make personal attacks, although he acknowledged McCune's dishonesty. Yeaman of Missouri also urged that the clause be stricken out.

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—*Belford's Magazine*.

list, and is the only state paying for their services. The wisdom of sharing the labor and responsibility of this great undertaking between the two sexes is beyond question, and without a doubt, woman will demonstrate her faithfulness in this as in all other capacities.

It would seem that broad minds of both sexes must recognize the urgent necessity of the suffrage for woman, in view of the wrongs made possible by her dependent situation. With the power to protect herself, does any one imagine such a state of things could long exist as is shown in a contest in a Iowa court for the possession of children? The point to be made was as to the fact of marriage. If the marriage ceremony had been performed, the mother had no claim upon her children, but if they had been born out of wedlock, her right was unquestioned. Would any civilized being conceive it possible that the law of the land would offer a premium for the violation of its own edicts? And this not only a law of government but of religion (so-called) as well. The fact is that women in many instances are not conscious of these facts, and where the reverse is true they are so hampered by custom and by their false ideas of duty (which to women is the most binding of all obligations) that they submit to any thing short of actual abuse, rather than assert their rights in the only way now possible, viz.—the divorce court. And where man has regard for the elevation of his own sex, he must welcome the approaching enfranchisement of woman, as the greatest event of the century.

Miss Mary Leslie Bassinger, the only girl in a graduating class of ten, at the Georgia Agricultural College carried off the first honor.—*Womans' Journal*.

Mrs. Emiline B. Wells, editor of *Woman's Exponent*, advises the women of Utah to study politics and find out how few rights women have compared to men, and how poorly they are protected in those rights.

The first Cobden prize of the Victoria University at Manchester, ever awarded to a woman, has been won by Miss Victorine Jeans for an essay on Industrial and Commercial Effects, Actual and Prospective of the English Factory Act Legislation.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham says in the *Woman's Journal*: "As the true symbol of individual freedom, we as women have a right to the ballot. For all that it means to man, it means to woman; and as man attains to his highest expression and growth in liberty, so will woman. In the true life there are no limitations."

"The dreadful question, 'What will become of husband, baby and home if mother goes to vote?' was solved with perfect ease by a bright young workman and his pretty wife, who came together, to deposit their votes, wheeling the baby in his cab as though it were a common occurrence."—MARTHA C. BEST in *Woman's Journal*.

"The new education will be an education, not for men and for women, but for human beings. It will set at naught the cry that Deity has made certain masculine and certain feminine souls;—the one all strength and the other all delicacy. It will also aljure the notion of masculine and feminine virtues. The phantasy that men ought to be brave, but no matter about their purity, that the one virtue of a woman is purity, but that lack of courage and force is rather a title to admiration, is essentially heathen, and is connected with the idea of male and female divinities. Christianity offers but one type of character in Him, who, though called the man Christ Jesus, yet had in Him the moral intuitions, the tenderness, the purity, which adorn women, as well as the bravery and force which sit upon the brow of man."—H. L. WAYLAND.

Miss. Frances Willard makes the following most sensible suggestions as to methods best calculated to promote a higher morality among men and women:

(1) Co-education,—the training with each other of those formed for each other, that their intellectual sympathy may be increased and their mutual estimate based on a more thorough knowledge

than society affords; (2) the financial independence of women, so that they may not be tempted to marry in order to secure support; (3) reform in dress, that women may have better health, greater vigor, and thus enter upon home life under more hopeful conditions; and (4) equal suffrage, that women's influence and character may re-act upon government so as to secure more just laws for home protection and heavier penalties against those who assail the physically weaker.

Lincoln's view of woman's position deserves notice. When he was up for re-election to the Illinois Legislature in 1835, he published in the journals, as was then the custom, a statement of his principles. We there read this rather remarkable paragraph: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females." Commenting on this final phrase, his friend and law partner for twenty years, Herndon, says: "His broad plan for universal suffrage certainly commends itself to the ladies, and we need no further evidence to satisfy our minds of his position on the subject of 'woman's rights,' had he lived. In fact, I cannot refrain from noting here, what views he in after years held with reference to the great question of moral and social reforms, under which he classed universal suffrage, temperance and slavery. 'All such questions,' he observed one day, as we were discussing temperance in the office, 'must first find lodgment with the most enlightened souls who stamp them with their approval. In God's own time they will be organized into law and thus woven into the fabric of our institutions.'"—*Woman's Tribune*.

McCUNE DENOUNCED.

Alliance Delegates Score their Ex-Treasurer in a Resolution.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—The Anti-Third Party and Anti-Sub-Treasury wing of the National Farmers' Alliance met at 10.30 this morning, not more than half the number of delegates expected being present. The convention was called to order and a temporary organization effected by the election of U. S. Hall, Ex-President of the Missouri Alliance, as Chairman.

After the appointment of the Committee on Credentials the temporary organization was made permanent.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five to outline a plan of procedure to be presented to the convention this afternoon, and at 12.30 o'clock a recess was taken.

The afternoon session was very lively. The Committee on Resolutions include W. S. McAllister, Mississippi; Dr. Ransom, Tennessee; C. A. Hiller, J. F. Davidson, Missouri; B. C. Bragg, Texas; D. D. Wilsey, Illinois, and R. J. McConnell, Iowa. The committee went to work at once to prepare a platform.

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"We discard supplements at this season," remarked the editor; "its too warm to stand an extra sheet."—*Ex.*

Cycling notes: He—"Do you belong to the Psychical Society?" She—"No; but I sometimes go out on my brother's machine."—*Punch*.

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Big Head.—Boothby Ham—Why didn't you bring out the author at the start of your first production of his play? Mansfield Ranter—I tried to do so, but his head was soswelled that I couldn't get him between the wings.—*New York Herald*.

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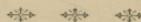
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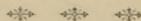
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