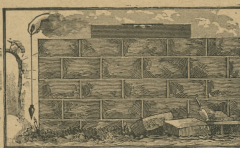


# THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK

INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.



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"But have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress." Jackson, in the above, stated the whole matter in a nutshell, and the persuasive power of gold placed in the hand of the legislator, accompanying the importunity is irresistible. It has now gone beyond the point of persuasive importunity. The millionaire commands, and the legislation, national, gubernatorial and municipal, is the humiliated servant of the plutocrat, not the humble and obedient servant of the people.

Why will honest men continue to be hoodwinked by the promises and pretensions of those they place in office, month after month and year after year? Who can point to the passage of one law, the institution and enforcement of which were voluntarily enacted for the people? No man can point to such an enactment, for it does not exist. The interests of the plutocrat and those of the people are as distinct as black and white. As Andrew Jackson has declared,—It is time to pause in our career, and there is no voice capable of effectually calling this halt but the voice of the people, and that ought to be the voice of God.

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## Free Speech.

We are well aware of the fact that the American people have grown callous regarding their rights to such an extent that they allow themselves to be imposed upon from every direction, and seem to take imposition as calmly and quietly as the galley slaves of Rome bore their castigations. Nevertheless if there is one right which Americans have always defended and ever held dear, we think, it is the right of free speech. While the Republic has dwindled down to almost nothing as a sanctuary of human liberty, yet plutocracy has not, to any appreciable degree, dared to encroach upon free speech. So-called anarchists, we know, have, upon a number of occasions, been browbeaten by the police in the expression of their opinions and in the holding of their meetings; and it must be allowed that these floundering, deluded people overstepped the bounds of discretion, if not of wisdom, in voicing the sentiments of their particular clan. No man has a right to incite the people to mob violence, only as such a course becomes a right through popular clamor; but that point had not been reached in the case of the Anarchists (as they are called, although the real anarchists are the millionaires, because they are the real creators of anarchy.)

Human government is but the expression of the will of the majority, and when the masses favor revolution it will come, and that, quickly. Present governmental institutions are not the expressed will of the majority but rather the wish of the minority, but in so far as the people suffer, through acquiescence or non-resistance, the depredations of the minority, to all intents and purposes they yield to the behests of that minority and must therefore admit their responsibility for, and approval of, existing abuse of power. Revolution as a panacea for the ills that flesh is heir to, is a fallacy and a delusion, which of itself, can only lead to barbarism; hence the reason for the popular indignation against the brawling, atheistic and dissipated anarchist. He is the true product of wealth and represents the appalling degeneracy consequent upon the practice of competition. We are not surprised that the anarchist arouses the disgust of order loving people but we are surprised that he does not open their eyes to the causes which have produced such an abnormal human specimen. Anarchism has no solution for human woes but bloodshed, and this being its ultimatum, mankind has rightfully rejected it. When revolution with its withering blasts desolates the land it will be as a *culmination* of human misery not as a solution to it.

"Well," some one says, "will not the new order of things be the product of revolution?" In no sense. The new order of things will be *creative* not reconstructive. Humanity, through an apostolic group, will be actuated by a new and a *Divine* impulse as the result of a deific baptism to be poured out upon the world. If it were not for this the race would go to hell because it contains nothing within itself to rehabilitate it to the condition obtaining before the fall of man, 18,000 years ago, previous to his declension into the Silver Age. This fact every intelligent mind should grasp. There is no predominant trait in the race to day other than selfishness and lust, and these will carry those portions of the race that belong to them down to hell, when the great battle culminates between Gog and Magog (capital and labor, or human selfishness in conflict.) This conflict, with disease and pestilence, consequent upon the dissipation of men and women, and their profligate abuse of the procreative function, or the *seed* of life, will sweep off of the face of the earth, within the next ten years, millions of lives.

But what has this got to do with free speech? A great deal, because it is necessary to show the fallacies of anarchism, whose theories are revolting to mankind, which accounts for the occasional denial to its adherents in America, of the right of free speech. Do not forget that right can only obtain through the wish of the majority, and as truth is mighty and will finally prevail, despite the mockery of liars and cynics, so that which should be accorded a popular right will receive its due with the inevitable ascendancy of truth. But the right to free speech regarding religion, unlike anarchism, has always

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The general of the Jesuits insists on being master, sovereign, over the sovereign. Wherever the Jesuits are admitted they will be masters, cost what it may. Their society is by nature dictatorial, and therefore it is the irreconcilable enemy of all constituted authority. Every act, every crime, however atrocious, is a meritorious work, if committed for the interest of the Society of the Jesuits, or by the order of its general.—*Memorial of the Obedience of Napoleon at St. Helena.*

No man of his time had better opportunity to know the Jesuits than Napoleon. Jesuitism was mortally hurt when Napoleon took the crown out of the hands of the Pope and placed it on his own head, thus making himself Emperor of France. The Jesuits never forgot this, and, indeed, they were always plotting against the Corsican, for they knew, with their inherent discernment, that Papal humbuggery and bluster could not disturb the greatest military genius of modern times. Although there has never been found any tangible evidence to prove it, nevertheless, one would not go far astray in surmising that Jesuitism played an important part at Waterloo, and exulted over the banishment of Bonaparte to St. Helena. The prisoner on that lonely isle had his Waterloo, and theirs is yet to come in the near future. Beware, panthers!

### SINGLE TAX.

The Great Poverty and Injustice, Consequent Upon an Unequal Distribution of the Proceeds of Labor Cannot be Removed by the Single Tax.

(By O. F. Lamoreaux, Ph. D.)

In "Progress and Poverty" Henry George predicts, as the result of confiscating speculative rent by taxation, that the "rate of wages and interest would both be higher than now." It is generally agreed that the great inequality and injustice of the present are the results of an unequal and unjust distribution of the proceeds of labor, and that the factors of distribution are rent, wages and interest. It is affirmed by intelligent writers that four fifths of the actual proceeds of labor are actually taken by capital, in some way, in this unjust distribution. When you add to this another very large item that is commonly left out of such computations you will get some adequate idea of the actual injustice of present conditions. That careful government statistician, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, says: "It is probably true that the time has arrived when every person in the United States who desires remunerative employment cannot find it. Five hundred thousand people must compete for 460,000 places. What I am saying has nothing to do with the great army of unemployed, which through all ages has hung upon the outskirts of civilization. I am dealing simply with the currents in the way of occupation." We have then, in considering the whole extent of this problem of unjust distribution to take into the account not only actual production, but that which would be possible but for the injustice of capital, that, for purposes of greater gains, monopolizes natural opportunities, and perverts to purposes of speculation and usury, and monopolizes artificial media designed simply and only for effecting exchanges.

Without interfering with the calling of that "bloated spider," the usurer, as Sir Walter Scott calls him, further than, as Henry George admits, to actually benefit him, the Single Taxers propose to correct this great injustice of unequal distribution. Mark now the situation: while the calling of the usurer is not only not destroyed but is even benefited; while absolutely perfect land titles to both agricultural lands and city lots continue, it is proposed by simply appropriating ground rent by the state, to right all the great wrongs of unequal distribution of the proceeds of labor. If land titles were actually destroyed so that poor men could have free access to agricultural lands, then it would indeed be true that nobody need starve to death as now, but it would be easily within the power of the usurer to keep the masses in abject ignorance and poverty. As compared with commercial states, agricultural peoples have always been poor. Usurers take legal money, the only medium that will pay debts and enable people to supply all their needs, and which all men must have in order to live, and lock it up in bank vaults and private coffers until the pressing need of it makes people willing to pay them whatever they may choose to demand for the use of it. Whenever they choose they make it plenty, which encourages men to incur debts and to start new enterprises to give employment to labor, and whenever they choose they make it scarce by, in the technical language of bankers,

strengthening their reserves, and piling them up in their vaults and coffers. The United States Silver Commission says of the effects of this shrinking the volume of money in circulation: "While the volume of money is decreasing, even although very slowly, the value of each unit of money is increasing in corresponding ratio, and property is falling in price. Those who have contracted to pay money find that it is constantly becoming more difficult to meet their engagements. The margins of securities melt rapidly away, and the confiscation by the creditor of the property on which they are based becomes only a question of time. All productive enterprises are discouraged and stagnate, because the cost of producing commodities to-day will not be covered by the prices obtainable for them to-morrow." They further say of this shrinking of the volume of money in circulation: "It has in all ages been the worst enemy with which society has had to contend."

Although the deliberate author of the great contraction after the war and the unspeakable calamities and distress that have followed it, John Sherman said in advance of that foul crime against his fellowmen: "The appreciation of the currency is a far more disastrous operation than Senators suppose. \* \* \* It is not possible to make this voyage without the sorest distress to every person except a capitalist, out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. \* \* \* It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their (business) capital, though one third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agricultural products, without any great reduction of taxes. \* \* \* When that day comes, every man, as the sailor says, will be closely reefed, all enterprise will be suspended, every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit; and the debtor, compelled to meet, in coin, a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the Treasury, no representative of coin in circulation, his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity, made by the hoarders of gold." It was his knowledge of the inevitable result of such acts of perfidy—as a gang of conspirators led by John Sherman, (who so well knew their necessary results),—which have already desolated the hearthstones of millions, turning their poor plundered victims into tramps and beggars and filling almshouses, and prisons, with a hopeless, despairing, desperate throng that, but for them, might have been industrious, happy citizens; and filling grave yards with a mightier army than the bullets of both armies did during the war; of suicides and victims of misery and hunger and nakedness and despair,—that caused Abraham Lincoln to utter those doleful prophecies which have already become history.

These effects increased the business failures of the country from about 600 in 1866 with liabilities of \$47,333,000 to an annual average of about 7,000 for the last twenty-six years with average liabilities of about 140,000,000. The failures for the last two years have been over 13,000 each year, and the country's debts during the time since the contraction began, have increased from a mere nominal sum—leaving out the national debt, which need not, and but for the operations of gold gamblers and usurers, would not have been contracted at all—to a vast amount, estimated by some at \$30,000,000,000, a sum, which, with the amount of money allowed by usurers to circulate, can never be paid, and it is manifest that the usurer, if he can prevent it, does not intend to allow it to be paid. To still further lessen the ability to pay debts, in the Fall when the farmer's debts come due, and to meet them he must sell his crops, an artificial scarcity of money—as bankers themselves are sometimes honest enough to confess—is regularly created so that bankers, many of whom are speculators in grain, may, because of the farmer's necessities, purchase it at a low figure. To this cause, as is confessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is financial panic, with all the ruin which it brings, sometimes to be attributed, as in 1884.

Does any man in his senses imagine that all these deadly results of the violation of right reason, and God's law against usury, can be remedied by putting all our taxes on land, and thus, in the main, releasing the usurer from the small amount of the burden of taxation which he now pays?

### A Pertinent Query.

"Why can men not begin to glorify God with a yardstick, a pair of shears, a hand-saw, and a pen in their hands, and not wait for golden harps?"—*Ex.*

The general of the Jesuits insists on being master, sovereign, over the sovereign. Wherever the Jesuits are admitted they will be masters, cost what it may. Their society is by nature dictatorial, and therefore it is the irreconcilable enemy of all constituted authority. Every act, every crime, however atrocious, is a meritorious work, if committed for the interest of the Society of the Jesuits, or by the order of its general.—*Memorial of the Cyplicity of Napoleon at St. Helena.*

No man of his time had better opportunity to know the Jesuits than Napoleon. Jesuitism was mortally hurt when Napoleon took the crown out of the hands of the Pope and placed it on his own head, thus making himself Emperor of France. The Jesuits never forgot this, and, indeed, they were always plotting against the Corsican, for they knew, with their inherent discernment, that Papal humbuggery and bluster could not disturb the greatest military genius of modern times. Although there has never been found any tangible evidence to prove it, nevertheless, one would not go far astray in surmising that Jesuitism played an important part at Waterloo, and exulted over the banishment of Bonaparte to St. Helena. The prisoner on that lonely isle had his Waterloo, and theirs is yet to come in the near future. Beware, panthers!

### SINGLE TAX.

The Great Poverty and Injustice, Consequent Upon an Unequal Distribution of the Proceeds of Labor Cannot be Removed by the Single Tax.

(By O. F. Lamoreaux, Ph. D.)

In "Progress and Poverty" Henry George predicts, as the result of confiscating speculative rent by taxation, that the "rate of wages and interest would both be higher than now." It is generally agreed that the great inequality and injustice of the present are the results of an unequal and unjust distribution of the proceeds of labor, and that the factors of distribution are rent, wages and interest. It is affirmed by intelligent writers that four fifths of the actual proceeds of labor are actually taken by capital, in some way, in this unjust distribution. When you add to this another very large item that is commonly left out of such computations you will get some adequate idea of the actual injustice of present conditions. That careful government statistician, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, says: "It is probably true that the time has arrived when every person in the United States who desires remunerative employment cannot find it. Five hundred thousand people must compete for 400,000 places. What I am saying has nothing to do with the great army of unemployed, which through all ages has hung upon the outskirts of civilization. I am dealing simply with the currents in the way of occupation." We have then, in considering the whole extent of this problem of unjust distribution to take into the account not only actual production, but that which would be possible but for the injustice of capital, that, for purposes of greater gains, monopolizes natural opportunities, and perverts to purposes of speculation and usury, and monopolizes artificial media designed simply and only for effecting exchanges.

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Such was the meeting, and such its spirit and expression. But to what purpose? Of what avail is it? It may serve a temporary purpose in cheering on the Grand Jury to the faithful performance of its duty, and in some degree help to crystallize public sentiment into a fixed purpose to organize the law and order forces of the community for a crushing defeat of the vicious elements and the dastardly power of the great corporation which controls and uses these vicious elements to compass and consummate its nefarious purposes. A hope may perhaps be entertained that the better citizens may so far ignore party politics in the next election as to unite on some plan to accomplish this high purpose, but in what way can they be united?

The *Chronicle* covertly sneers at the meeting as being mainly composed of working men, and says "it was not a representative meeting." Let the workmen make a note of this and think of its meaning. Others besides the *Chronicle* marked the absence of all the prominent and well known lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and capitalists.

Are all these people indifferent to a great public outrage and a startling menace to good order? No one can reach, would dare reach, such a conclusion. These people have too much at stake to permit them to be indifferent. Then why were they absent? Few prominent men in San Francisco, business men or professional men, are in a position to meet and confront the power which stands behind Judge Murphy and Richard Chute. They do not dare even to attend a public meeting which would be likely to arraign that insolent and revengeful corporation, for they have seen merchants crushed and professional men ruined in recent years for a like offence. With them prudence was the better part of valor, and they staid away. Only the common people had the courage to come to the front and applaud the courageous speakers. And what a spectacle is this city of San Francisco to-day! Bond hand and foot by a monster corporation, as defiant as the isle is insolent! All its leading citizens in abject fear of this monster! Its corrupting and law-defying influence in league with the criminal elements, and intimidating every branch of business and every profession in the city! Will these men always vote the party ticket, when they see, as they now do, that both parties are under the control of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and both equally subservient to its purposes? Will they never feel the desire to be free men and dare to assert their manhood? No one can doubt that they will, or that they chafe at their thralldom now, and will assert their freedom when they see a hope of gaining it.—*EQUITY*.

## The Commercial Question.

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The answer, (says "Hirsch" in *The Flaming Sword*) every thinking mind knows—competism is the life or impetus of our present system of trade. Destroy competism and unlawful profit, with fictitious money, and modern so-called trade will die a horrible death.

As every specie of existing substance, whether animate or inanimate, organic or inorganic, has its own special opposite as well

its own special counterpart, so has this destructive principle of competism. The counterpart of this condition is materialized by fictitious money, bonds, stock vouchers, promissory vouchers, deeds, chattels, etc., with the so-called legal written instruments called law books, sustaining the system of, "Each man for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." The principle of competism is the culminating attribute of the inversion of unitary integrity. As the opposite of hate is love, and the counterpart of evil or hate is false doctrine, so is the counterpart of charity or love, true doctrine or wisdom. Competism's counterpart is real or fictitious wealth legally or illegally, but immorally usurped.

Communism's counterpart is *equitable exchange*, brother with brother, like value for like value, lawful exchange of service and products. It has a basic standard of value in the PLUMBLINE of EQUATION, which is ever and always the bond of justice, and in the SQUARE of INTERCHANGE, which is always the right hand of good fellowship; interchanging products not altogether on the basis of supply and demand, which governs the fluctuating prices and so-called values of a competitive system, whether it be the price of the performance of use to one another, or of productions present or future.

It is a well known argument of thinkers, that supply and demand are the only factors that can or will alleviate or destroy the degrading condition of underpaid labor under a competitive system; and this is the scarecrow cry of political tricksters who harp on protective tariff or free trade for the benefit of the so-called laboring classes whose time is paid by manufacturers. They know that it is false to say either is a benefit to the laborer. It benefits the moneyed class, and if they choose they may share their profits with their laborers, but they do not do so unless compelled.

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It is true that by placing a tariff upon an article, which can be produced in the United States, it can be produced by skilled labor at higher salaries cheaper than in any other country in the world. There is a tendency in this country to raise the real value of goods for the benefit of the speculator, but who does not do the evil to the community that the middle dealer does who contributes nothing but to assist in the distribution of the products for his special selfish gain.

A tariff is placed upon an article, silk, for instance, which can be produced in this country for 50 cents a yard, and the same in France. But France says 5 per cent profit is enough, so they sell theirs for 52½ cents from manufacturer to consumer. The United States calculates like this:—

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Because Jay Gould has many millions of dollars, does he desire to share it with his common laborers, or does he try to squeeze them down to the longest hours for smallest pay possible, so that his own coffers and those of his immediate circle, who surround him in his game of grab, may be specially benefited?

The manufacturers of this country as well as every other country are in constant fear of the two middlemen, the jobber and the retailer; what they dictate is law. The jobber is the worst of the two. It is also known that as soon as free trade is established the manufacturer must deal directly with the consumer in order to sustain himself; this will precipitate a war between the two mediators, the jobber and the retailer.

It is a known fact among the manufacturers of this country that in no other country in the world can goods be manufactured so rapidly and so cheaply. Our facilities, inventions, and natural resources are such that no other country can compete with us. Greedy, selfish, fiendish, competitive monopolists of foreign countries, as well as those of our own, are holding these hidden treasures from the knowledge of the masses; we unto these false protectionists when the masses learn of the deception. They will curse the day that impelled them to import the slums and scum of downtrodden, ignorant foreigners to cross to these shores to be educated in the false conditions present.

### The Crack of the Pope's Whip.

When the Pope cracks his whip every priest obeys the sound. When the order went forth from the Vatican that parochial schools must be established in every Roman Catholic parish, every priest set to work to carry out the order. To-day these schools are pretty generally established throughout the land.

There was another thing to do after the school buildings were provided, and that was to fill them. A large proportion of the Roman Catholic parents did not look upon the public schools the same as did the Jesuit advisers of his eminent littleness, the Pope, and they were loth to take their children out of good schools and place them in poor ones. But the aforesaid Jesuits know how to exact obedience from the Pope's frightened dupes, and so they had a command issued that children who did not attend a Catholic school would be refused confirmation, and parents who did not heed the command would feel the hand of the church.

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Because Jay Gould has many millions of dollars, does he desire to share it with his common laborers, or does he try to squeeze them down to the longest hours for smallest pay possible, so that his own coffers and those of his immediate circle, who surround him in his game of grab, may be specially benefited?

The manufacturers of this country as well as every other country are in constant fear of the two middlemen, the jobber and the retailer; what they dictate is law. The jobber is the worst of the two. It is also known that as soon as free trade is established the manufacturer must deal directly with the consumer in order to sustain himself; this will precipitate a war between the two mediators, the jobber and the retailer.

It is a known fact among the manufacturers of this country that in no other country in the world can goods be manufactured so rapidly and so cheaply. Our facilities, inventions, and natural resources are such that no other country can compete with us. Greedy, selfish, fiendish, competitive monopolists of foreign countries, as well as those of our own, are holding these hidden treasures from the knowledge of the masses: we unto these false protectionists when the masses learn of the deception. They will curse the day that impelled them to import the slums and scum of downtrodden, ignorant foreigners to cross to these shores to be educated in the false conditions present.

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Make my mortal dreams come true  
With the work I fain would do;  
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Let me be the thing I meant;  
Let me find in thy employ,  
Peace, that dearer is than joy;  
Out of self to love be led,  
And to heaven acclimated,  
Until all things sweet and good  
Seem my natural habitude.

—J. G. Whittier.

## LAISSEZ FAIRE.

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Our touch is velvet and our step is down;  
Our speech is honey served in painted bowls;  
We smile, but never frown.

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Careless of shelter, till the tempest pours?  
Whatever task delays without the gate,  
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Our motto this: "Let well enough alone!"  
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They sow, they reap, they do, they even dare!  
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# GOG AND MAGOG.

[We 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 do not depend upon the Associated Press and United Press Association for these reports, because of both being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the peoples to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches, and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor, all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as infamous as capital. Our object in recording their controversies is to demonstrate to our readers the growing hopelessness of social adjustment upon a competitive basis; to substantiate the incontrovertible declaration, undisputed by thinking minds, that the existing governmental systems both in America and Europe are fast crumbling to pieces with the dawn of the new age; and to sound a warning trumpet to humanity-loving men and women in order that they may escape through co-operative, organic, industrial effort, from the most terrible upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

Williamsport Penn. shirt-cutters are on the strike.

Natchez Mo. bakers have organized another union.

The workmen of Toledo, Ohio, have organized a Savings Bank.

The barbers International Union is composed of 66 local unions.

The furniture workers of Boston have won their strike for nine hours.

Melbourne unskilled labor unions have formed a federation for political action.

During the last six months 1,500 women joined the New York cloakmakers union.

The teamsters of Jackson, Mich. organized the hod carriers union of Pittsburg number 1,000.

The trades unions of Germany are represented by the publication of fifty-four official organs.

North Carolina Farmers Alliance has a membership of 100,000, Georgia has 80,000, Nebraska 110,000.

The iron works at Lancaster, Penn. resume work and employ 300 men, they have been closed about ten weeks.

The beer-wagon drivers of New York are fined \$25 by their union if they are found working on Sunday.

England's Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants is 27,000 strong, and over \$500,000 reported in their treasury.

About 500 looms are idle at the Barnaby gingham mill, Fall River Mass. The weavers quit work because of poor wages.

The barbers of Toledo, Ohio, threaten to strike. They want salaries instead of being paid a percentage according to receipts.

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There are many strikes occurring in Portugal, great distress prevails for want of money, gold and silver is out of circulation, copper is very rare and great difficulty is found in making change. Money-changes are accumulating small notes and are selling them at a 20 per cent. premium. Trade is at a stand still. Foreign produce is fast decreasing, customs receipts thereby being proportionately lessened.

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## Koreshan Fellowship.

A reception was tendered to Mrs. M. S. Brown and Mr. J. R. Hale of Grant's Pass, Oregon Sunday September 27th at the parlors of Dr. W. J. and A. M. Taylor, 184 1/2 Morrison Street, Portland. A large number were in attendance. The doctrines of Koresh were expounded by Mr. Hale and others and a very enjoyable time was spent for three hours. The company parted with regrets, although it is hoped that Mrs. Brown and Mr. Hale will soon join forces with the Koreshans of Portland. Dr. Taylor wishes it announced that all Koreshians visiting Portland, Oregon will find a welcome from, and a home with himself and Mrs. Taylor.

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In view of the fact that "the Lord reigns" and still, for some inscrutable reason of his own, permits contemptible, non-producing hypocrites, like Elliott F. Sheppard to revel in every species of luxury while helpless wealth producing innocents are sweating out their lives in the dens of scoundrelly employers, neither the World's Fair committee nor "the American people" need give themselves much uneasiness about the "pestilence and fevers" which are to come if the World's Fair gates are open on Sunday.—*Illinois Alliance.*

## GOG AND MAGOG.

[We 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 do not depend upon the Associated Press and United Press Association for these reports, because both being under the control of monopolists, suppress a good portion of such news. The money power is assiduously laboring to deceive the peoples as to the actual condition of our social affairs. The daily press depends largely upon the aforesaid news companies for most of its telegraphic dispatches; and, being itself largely in the hands of monopolists, it is quite in accord with the policy thus pursued by them. But "murder will out"; the daily conflicts and contentions between Gog and Magog (the roof and the floor, capital and labor), all over the world, are constantly growing in virulence, and the labor world manages to receive intelligence of the same. We wish it understood, however, that we are no more in sympathy with organized labor in this matter than we are with capital, because both are laboring from a selfish motive and if the conditions were reversed, organized labor would be as 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 terrific upheaval of society known to history, which is almost upon us.]

Williamsport Penn. shirt-cutters are on the strike.

Natchez Mo. bakers have organized another union.

The workmen of Toledo, Ohio, have organized a Savings Bank.

The barbers International Union is composed of 66 local unions.

The furniture workers of Boston have won their strike for nine hours.

Melbourne unskilled labor unions have formed a federation for political action.

During the last six months 1,500 women joined the New York cloakmakers union.

The teamsters of Jackson, Mich. organized the hod carriers union of Pittsburg number 1,000.

The trades unions of Germany are represented by the publication of fifty-four official organs.

North Carolina Farmers Alliance has a membership of 100,000, Georgia has 80,000, Nebraska 110,000.

The iron works at Lancaster, Penn. resume work and employ 300 men, they have been closed about ten weeks.

The beer-wagon drivers of New York are fined \$25 by their union if they are found working on Sunday.

England's Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants is 27,000 strong, and over \$500,000 reported in their treasury.

About 500 looms are idle at the Barnaby gingham mill, Fall River Mass. The weavers quit work because of poor wages.

The barbers of Toledo, Ohio, threaten to strike. They want salaries instead of being paid a percentage according to receipts.

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## Woman's World.

[It is our aim to establish herein a nucleus for the focalization of all that should interest, benefit and tend to restore woman 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 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 scale of thought and action to heights, as yet unequalled by the toiling multitude, should give their fellows the benefit of such acquisition while the many who conscientiously 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, will give fresh impetus to the grand work of emancipating woman from her thralldom, thus making the whole world akin.]

Address communications: EDITRESS WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

*A woman—is 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 ruleth 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 unknown splendor,*

*In she who is to come!*

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

It is claimed that great results are to be obtained, and great benefits to accrue to mankind from the participation of women in the administration of the affairs of the world. If so (and we know that it is true) when are these results to be looked for, and in what manner brought about? Perhaps the order of questions should be reversed, for undubitably the power must be possessed, before it can be exercised. How then shall woman acquire this power? In precisely the same manner that man has done. In such a government as ours, one person cannot justly exercise control over another except by means of the ballot. The ballot is also an impartial weapon; intrinsically, its power is just as great in the hands of one as in the hands of another; although, of course, the weight of character is behind and in the use of it, and, while the unprincipled voter has a voice equally with the best man, it is not possible to more nearly approach perfect equity, without absolute power. Woman, then, must have the right of suffrage, before she can take her proper place, or have any real influence in governmental affairs. The argument is used by many good men, that woman's highest and greatest power is that which is wielded in the home. This may be true, but how that can be considered a substitute for the power that belongs just as clearly to her, outside the home, we fail to see. It is equally true, that to be an honest man is far greater than to be a voter, but what man would be willing to forego the right of suffrage, in order to devote all his energies to that consummation, "devoutly to be wished for." With the ballot in her possession, who doubts where women would be found in any contest involving justice or social purity. Her own suffering from the existing state of things would inevitably array her as a sex, on the side of any statute tending to create better conditions. Indeed, there is no question that behind the trifling and inane objections, raised by men, who should be wiser, is the knowledge, that the intemperance and social impurity now so prevalent, could not be maintained with an outraged womanhood at the polls. Shall the battle, then, be fought between man and woman, or shall it be fought with all good men and women on the side of right against those who choose to array themselves on the side of wrong?

If a dozen women take no interest in public affairs, and one woman is patriotic and philanthropic, she should not be disfranchised on account of the indifference of other women.—Mrs. Julia B. Nelson.

Equal pay for equal labor, equal hours, equal conditions all round, for both sexes, would be the sure fruit of their equality before the law and at the polls.—Mrs. C. J. Hildreth, in *New Decatur (Ala.) Advertiser*.

The irresistible outcome of this agitation of the woman question will be a free and impartial franchise, which will come as the representative of mutual interests and interdependence, as naturally as foliage comes to all sides of a living tree in spring.—James G. Clark.

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The arrow sent upon its track—  
It will not swerve, it will not stay  
Its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

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By thee; but it has perished not;  
In other hearts 'tis living still,  
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And the lost opportunity,  
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## Diversions.

A borrower of books is generally a thorough bookkeeper.—*Baltimore American.*

"You want a pension for damage to your eyesight, do you?"  
"Yes sir, I strained my eyes trying to see a battle from a safe distance."—*Buffalo Express.*

Watts: "I don't approve of this idea of burying every eminent citizen with a brass band." Potts: "It would not be so bad, though, if they'd bury a brass band with every eminent citizen."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Younghusband—"If I were you, my dear, I wouldn't tell my friends that I had trimmed that hat myself." Mrs. Younghusband—"Why love, would it be conceded?" Younghusband—"No, superfluons."—*Life.*

Rainfall and Crop.—Stranger—"How are the crops?" Farmer—"Not wet they ought to be. Too much rain." Stranger—"Hem! The owner of the farm next to yours complains of not enough rain." Farmer—"Well, he's got a darn sight bigger farm than I have."—*New York Weekly.*

"By the way," remarked a guest to the landlord of a summer resort as he paid his bill and started away, "do you permit your help to accept tips?" "Why—n-o-n-o," he said with nervous anxiety, as he glanced back over the account; "you haven't got any money left have you?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Asking Too Much.—"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, as she applied the liniment and rubbed it in vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it." "I am willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but darn me if I'm going to grin."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Jerry Simpson while delivering one of his unique speeches eulogized Daniel Webster, referring in complimentary terms to his dictionary. A friend on the stage gently tugged at the orator's coat tails and whispered: "Noah was the man who made the dictionary." Simpson, scarcely concealing his disgust, frowned upon the man, and whispering back, "Noah built the ark," calmly proceeded with his oration.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Strategic Movements.—First Boy—"See here! Didn't I see you running down street yesterday, with Bill Bounce after you, wantin' to lick you?" Second Boy—"Y-e-s." "What did you run for?" "I—I was only running so as to get him away from home, so his mother couldn't see him fightin'; but by the time he was out of sight of his house we got in sight of our house; and then, as my mother would see me if I stopped to hit him, I went in, so as to be out of temptation."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

Prospective purchaser—"What a thoughtful looking parrot! Polly want a cracker?" The parrot (late of Boston)—"I am aware, my dear madam, that there exists an almost universal but erroneous belief that all parrots manifest a predilection for crackers. This hypothesis would be amusing were it not for the intimation it affords of the pathetic paucity of dietetic knowledge upon the part of the masses. May I ask if you are aware that there is more nutriment and inspiration in a single plate of beans than in three score and ten crackers? A thorough appreciation of Browning will never follow a regimen of crackers. But what is the matter, may I ask? You manifest considerable perturbation."—*Life.*

ADVERTISING IN A HYMN BOOK.—A poor congregation found itself badly in want of hymn books. The clergyman applied to a firm and asked to be supplied at the church rates. The firm replied that on condition that the hymn books contained certain advertisements the congregation should have them for nothing.

The minister sorrowfully complied, thinking to himself that when the advertisements came they should be removed from the leaves. The hymn books arrived and they contained no interleaved advertisements. At the first service after the books came the parson gave out the hymn, and the congregation sang the first verse. When they reached the last line they found that this is what they had been singing:

"Hark! the Herald angels sing! Dash's pills are just the things, peace on earth and mercy mild, two for man and one for child."—*Boston Investigator.*

Mr. Tilson, a resident of Brooklyn, has his family stopping for the summer at a New Jersey seaside resort. Like the good father that he is, on every Saturday it is his custom to leave his business early in the afternoon and take the train to where his family is located. This he did last Saturday. He reached the Pennsylvania depot, presented his ticket at the door, and was informed his train was on track three. He followed a crowd that was going up one of the platforms and was about entering the car, when the conductor informed him that that was not his train.

"Your train is two tracks to the left," said he.

Down the platform he marched and went to the train two tracks to the right, only to be told again he was in the wrong place. Finally he entered a train, and in a few minutes it was speeding over the meadow. When Tilson showed his ticket he was told he was on a Philadelphia train and he would have to change at Newark. He got out at Newark, and finally his right train came along. He was seated comfortably, and was cursing and swearing at his mistakes, when he was overheard by a clerical-looking gentleman, who remarked:

"Young man, you should not swear so; you are on the road to perdition."

"By Jove," remarked Tilson, "on the wrong train again. My ticket calls for Asbury Park."—*New York Press.*

## Teasing a Lion.

In a field at Lati a village about three miles distant from Prabhas Patan, a lion, the largest ever seen in those parts, made its appearance one morning. The villagers of Lati and the police from Prabhas Patan, on hearing this, went in the direction of the field. Among the lot was a young Rubari, who told the people that the lion was his mama (uncle), and had come on a visit to him only. Saying so, the man advanced, and, standing at a distance of some fifteen or twenty paces from the animal, threw a stone at him, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the villagers. This the lion did not mind and quietly lay stretched on the ground at its full length.

Encouraged by this the man threw another stone, and then a third. With the last offence the lion gave a terrible roar, at which the villagers, including the nephew, took to their heels. At a bound the lion pounced upon the man, who, being too near him, could not clear away as the others did, and, inflicting only a slight injury on him with his paw, he hurried away to a cotton field, where a large number of women and children were picking cotton. He passed by some children who were taking their food, and rolling awhile on a large cotton heap, majestically stalked out of the field and disappeared in the Gir forest.

The injured man expired the same evening about 8 o'clock. The villagers of Lati, Kadver and Harrosha had all assembled, but no one dared to approach the lion.—*Kathianur Times.*

JAMES H. BURRETT, Manager, Printing Department of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, 212 & 214 Front Street.

SAMUEL H. DANIELS, Manager, Branch No. 1, Provision Department, Bureau of Equitable Commerce 212 & 214 Front St.

I. R. MARSTON, Managing Agent, Real Estate Department Bureau of Equitable Commerce 212 & 214 Front Street.

All business relating to either of these departments of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce in San Francisco should be addressed to the respective heads of said departments.

General letters of inquiry concerning the Bureau of Equitable Commerce or patrons should be addressed to, either Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, President of the Board of Directors; or Mrs. M. C. Mills, Secretary, 218 & 220 Noe Street, San Francisco, Cal.

All communications pertaining to the Golden Gate Branch of the Koreshan Unity (Church Triumphant, College of Life or Society Arch Triumphant) should be addressed to Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, 2512 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

All business and inquiries relating to the General Assembly of the Koreshan Unity should be addressed to the Guiding star Assembly, 3617 & 3619 Cottage Grove Ave, Chicago, Ills.

## Diversions.

A borrower of books is generally a thorough bookkeeper.—*Baltimore American.*

"You want a pension for damage to your eyesight, do you?"  
"Yes sir, I strained my eyes trying to see a battle from a safe distance."—*Buffalo Express.*

Watts: "I don't approve of this idea of burying every eminent citizen with a brass band." Potts: "It would not be so bad, though, if they'd bury a brass band with every eminent citizen."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Younghusband—"If I were you, my dear, I wouldn't tell my friends that I had trimmed that hat myself." Mrs. Younghusband—"Why love, would it be conceded?" Younghusband—"No, superfluous."—*Life.*

Rainfall and Crop.—Stranger—"How are the crops?" Farmer—"Not wet they ought to be. Too much rain." Stranger—"Hem! The owner of the farm next to yours complains of not enough rain." Farmer—"Well, he's got a darn sight bigger farm than I have."—*New York Weekly.*

"By the way," remarked a guest to the landlord of a summer resort as he paid his bill and started away, "do you permit your help to accept tips?" "Why—n-o-o-o," he said with nervous anxiety, as he glanced back over the account; "you haven't got any money left have you?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Asking Too Much—"Of course it hurts, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, as she applied the liniment and rubbed it in vigorously. "Rheumatism always hurts. You must grin and bear it." "I am willing to bear it, Samantha," groaned Mr. Chugwater, "but darn me if I'm going to grin."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Jerry Simpson while delivering one of his unique speeches eulogized Daniel Webster, referring in complimentary terms to his dictionary. A friend on the stage gently tugged at the orator's coat tails and whispered: "Noah was the man who made the dictionary." Simpson, scarcely concealing his disgust, frowned upon the man, and whispering back, "Noah built the ark," calmly proceeded with his oration.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Strategic Movements.—First Boy—"See here! Didn't I see you running down street yesterday, with Bill Bounce after you, wantin' to lick you?" Second Boy—"Y-e-s." "What did you run for?" "I—was only running so as to get him away from home, so his mother couldn't see him fightin'; but by the time he was out of sight of his house we got in sight of our house; and then, as my mother would see me if I stopped to hit him, I went in, so as to be out of temptation."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

Prospective purchaser—"What a thoughtful looking parrot! Polly want a cracker?" The parrot (late of Boston)—"I am aware, my dear madam, that there exists an almost universal but erroneous belief that all parrots manifest a predilection for crackers. This hypothesis would be amusing were it not for the intimation it affords of the pathetic paucity of dietetic knowledge upon the part of the masses. May I ask if you are aware that there is more nutriment and inspiration in a single plate of beans than in three score and ten crackers? A thorough appreciation of Browning will never follow a regimen of crackers. But what is the matter, may I ask? You manifest considerable perturbation."—*Life.*

ADVERTISING IN A HYMN BOOK.—A poor congregation found itself badly in want of hymn books. The clergyman applied to a firm and asked to be supplied at the church rates. The firm replied that on condition that the hymn books contained certain advertisements the congregation should have them for nothing.

The minister sorrowfully complied, thinking to himself that when the advertisements came they should be removed from the leaves. The hymn books arrived and they contained no interleafed advertisements. At the first service after the books came the parson gave out the hymn, and the congregation sang the first verse. When they reached the last line they found that this is what they had been singing:

"Hark! the Herald angels sing! Dash's pills are just the things, peace on earth and mercy mild, two for man and one for child."—*Boston Investigator.*

Mr. Tilson, a resident of Brooklyn, has his family stopping for the summer at a New Jersey seaside resort. Like the good father that he is, on every Saturday it is his custom to leave his business early in the afternoon and take the train to where his family is located. This he did last Saturday. He reached the Pennsylvania depot, presented his ticket at the door, and was informed his train was on track three. He followed a crowd that was going up one of the platforms and was about entering the car, when the conductor informed him that that was not his train.

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"Young man, you should not swear so; you are on the road to perdition."

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Encouraged by this the man threw another stone, and then a third. With the last offence the lion gave a terrible roar, at which the villagers, including the nephew, took to their heels. At a bound the lion pounced upon the man, who, being too near him, could not clear away as the others did, and, inflicting only a slight injury on him with his paw, he hurried away to a cotton field, where a large number of women and children were picking cotton. He passed by some children who were taking their food, and rolling awhile on a large cotton heap, majestically stalked out of the field and disappeared in the Gir forest.

The injured man expired the same evening about 8 o'clock. The villagers of Lati, Kadver and Harrosha had all assembled, but no one dared to approach the lion.—*Kathinam Times.*

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# PRICE LIST

Of the

## PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Of the

### Bureau Of Equitable Commerce,

212 &amp; 214 FRONT ST.

TELEPHONE 200.

## TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FIRED 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	\$5	\$3.30
Harvest Prince No. 53		2.75
Very Fine No. 50	55	2.35

## OOLONG

Prince of Formosa No. 42 A, 5 lb. box only	\$3.30
Very Fine Formosa No. 43 A	2.45
Choice Formosa	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	"	20
Fair No. 80	"	20
Common No. 79	"	17

B. F. Japan Tea in pkgs. No. 103	½ lb.	\$ 1.39
" " " " " " " "	"	20
" " " " " " " "	"	104
" " " " " " " "	"	15
P. F. " " " " " " " "	"	101
" " " " " " " "	"	19
" " " " " " " "	"	102
" " " " " " " "	"	15

## COFFEES

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

## SUGARS

Powdered	AT MARKET PRICES
Cube	
Granulated	Half Barrels, add ½
Golden C.	cent per lb.
Ex. Golden C.	
Maple	

## MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal	55 cts.
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## CHOCOLATE

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

## COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa ½ lb. tins	"	31 "
Broma	"	32 "
Cocoa Shells	"	6 "
Shred Cocoa Nut	"	16 "

## RICE

Iceland 100 lb. bags		\$5.35
Choice 10 to 50 lb.	per lb.	6

## CORN STARCH

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

## GLOSS STARCH

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

## VINEGAR

Vinegar (Cider)	per Gal.	15
"	½ "	8

## SAUCES-TABLE

English L & P	Large	47
"	Small	24
Pepper Sauce	Small	8
Solid Dressing, Durkies	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 cts.
No. 2 Pea Beans	"	3 "
No. 1 Lima	"	4 "

## MACARONI &amp; 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.	38
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 5 lb. sk.	8

## BACON

Bacon	per lb.	10 to 15 cts.
Hams	"	13 to 14 "

## LARD

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

## CHEESE.

Eastern	per lb.	10 to 15 cts.
California	"	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. keg	85
Mixed Pickles	per qt. bott. 16 per ½ gal.	25
Gherkins	" 16 "	35
Chow Chow	" 16 "	35
Midget Small	" 16 "	25

## EXTRACTS.

Lemon	2 oz	8 cts.
Vanilla	"	26
Cinnamon	"	26
Cloves	"	26
Almond	"	26
Strawberry	"	26
Raspberry	"	26

## CONDENSED MILK

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

## CANNED MEATS.

Corned Beef .....	2 lbs. 20 cts.
Corned Beef .....	1 lb. 13 "
Lunch Tongue .....	27 "
Deviled Ham (Cowdreys) .....	20 "

## SALMON

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

## AMMONIA.

Ammonia	per qt. bottle	19 cts.
Ammonia	" pt	12½ "

## SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars	\$ 95
Babbitts	"	95
White Bonax	"	95
Queen Lily	"	1.50
Ivory	"	1.45
Alta Double Bars	"	85
Tollet Glycerine	per bar	4
Tollet Glycerine	3 bars	10
Kicks Nevada	per bar	4
Callisto Palm	"	13
" Mechanical	"	8

## SCOURING.

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

## CRACKERS.

Albert	per pound	14
Alphabet	"	12
Animal	"	12
Arrowroot	"	14
Assorted	"	10
Bananas	"	14
Boston	"	6
Butter Scotch	"	8
Cheese	"	10
Cocoa	"	14
Cocoanut Wafer	"	14
Congress	"	14
Cracker	"	14
Cracker Meal	"	26
Cream 3-lb tins	"	45
Champagne and Orange Buns	"	45
Desert Mixed	"	24
Egg Jumbles	"	24
Fruits	"	14
Ginger Cakes	"	11
Ginger Nuts	"	11
Graham	"	35
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb tins	"	45
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	"	45
Ginger Wafer, Strawberry Soda	"	45
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	"	45
Honey Cakes, Frosted	"	14
Ice Cream, Mixed	"	14
Jenny Lind	"	14
La Grande	"	14
Lemon Cake	"	14
Macarons	"	15
Molloy	"	32
Milk	"	14
Monitor	"	9
Nemec	"	12
Numerals	"	12
Oatmeal	"	9
Oswego	"	14
Oysters	"	14
Palace Mixed	"	14
Popular Mixed	"	12
Pie	"	7
Pie, Extra	"	8
Pilot Bread	"	45
Pilot Bread, Extra	"	45
Pretzels	"	10
Saltine Pilot	"	6
Santa Clara	"	10
Sand Cakes	"	10
Ship Bread	"	4
Soda	"	61
Soda, Extra	"	71
Soda, 2-lb cartons each	"	14
Soda, Extra, 10	"	14
Snowflake, 3-lb tins each	"	45
Snowflake cartons	"	16
Assorted Wafer	"	10
Tea	"	14
Vanilla Bars	"	14
Wafers	"	15
Walnut	"	14
Water Biscuit (hand-made)	"	35
Wines	"	14

## 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 Drops	per gal.	65
"	½ gal	35
Crystal Drops	"	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
Scotch	9.75
West Hartley	9.75
Brymbo	9.75
Grain	9.25
Seattle (Genuine)	9.25
New Seattle	8.75
Star	8.25
Coos 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 proportionately low figures. The self-addressed postal card of the Bureau for ordered goods will be sent to any address upon receipt of request by mail. Orders by postal service promptly filled by our Delivery Department, thus saving you a trip to the store.

Samuel H. Daniels,  
MANAGER

# PRICE LIST

Of the

## PROVISION DEPARTMENT

Of the

### Bureau Of Equitable Commerce.

212 &amp; 214 FRONT ST.

TELEPHONE 200.

## TEAS

UNCOLORED BASKET FIRED JAPAN	
Cholest No. 100	per lb. 5 lb. box.
Cholest No. 101	40 \$1.98
Pine No. 104	32 1.55
Superior No. 102	32 1.55
Good as Gold No. 25	18

## GREENPOWER

Harvest Prince No. 48	per lb. 5 lb. box.
Harvest Prince No. 53	\$ .65 \$3.30
Very Fine No. 50	55 2.35

## OOLONG

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
Prince of China No. 67	1.65
Cholest No. 29	per lb. 45
Congon etc No. 33	32
Fair No. 80	20
Common No. 79	17

B. F. Japan Tea in pkgs. No. 103	1/2 lb. \$ .20 \$ 3.30
" " " " " " " "	1/4 lb. 15 30
P. F. " " " " " " " "	" 101 19 38
" " " " " " " "	" 102 15 30

## COFFEES

Finest Mandehling Java	30 cts.
Arabian Mocha	27 "
Arabian Mocha	37 "
Colima	28 "
Costa Rica	26 "

## SUGARS

Powdered	AT MARKET PRICES
Cube	
Granulated	Half Barrels, add 1/2
Golden C.	cent per lb.
Ex. Golden C.	
Maple	

## MOLASSES

New Orleans Best	per gal 55 cts.
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## CHOCOLATE

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

## COCOA

Bakers' Cocoa 1/2 lb. tins	" 31 "
Broma	" 32 "
Cocoa Shells	" 6 "
Shred Cocoa	" 16 "

## RICE

Island 100 lb. bags	\$5.35
Choice 10 to 50 lb. " per lb.	6

## CORN STARCH

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

## GLOSS STARCH

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

## VINEGAR

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

## SAUCES-TABLE

English L & P	Large 47
" " " "	Small 24
Pepper Sauce	Small 8
Schall Dressing, English	Small 14
Curry Powder, English	15
French Mustard	15
Horse Radish	Small 8
" " " "	Medium 12
Tomato Catsup	Medium 18
" " " "	Large 25

## BEANS

No. 1 Pea Beans	per lb. 6 cts.
No. 2 Pea Beans	" 3 "
No. 1 Lima	" 4 "

## MACARONI &amp; VERMICELLI

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

## MEALS

Yellow Corn	per 10 lbs. 33
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. 8

## BACON

Bacon	per lb. 10 to 15 cts.
Hams	" 13 to 14 "

## LARD

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

## CHEESE.

Eastern	per lb. 10 to 15 cts.
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 1/2 gal. 25
Gherkins	" " 16 " 25
Chow Chow	" " 16 " 25
Midget Small	" " 16 " 25

## EXTRACTS.

Lemon	2 oz 8 cts
Vanilla	8 " 26
Cinnamon	8 " 26
Cloves	8 " 26
Almond	8 " 26
Strawberry	8 " 26
Raspberry	8 " 26

## CONDENSED MILK

Swiss Brand	14 cts.
Eagle Brand	17 "
Highland Brand	15 "
Highland Evaporated Cream	15 "

## CANNED MEATS.

Corned Beef	2 lbs. 20 cts.
Corned Beef	1 lb. 13 "
Lang's Tongue	8 " 27 "
Deviled Ham (Cowdleys)	20 "

## SALMON

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

## AMMONIA.

Ammonia	per Qt. bottle 19 cts.
Ammonia	" Pt " 19 1/2 "

## SOAP.

King of Soap	20 bars 95
Babbitts	" 25
White Borax	" 30
Queen Lily	" 1.50
Ivory	" 1.45
Alta Double Bars	" 85
Toilet Glycerine	per bar 4
Toilet Glycerine	3 bars 10
Erks Nevada	per bar 4
Callistrop Palm	" 13
" Mechanics	" 8

## SOURCING.

Sapallo, Morgan & Son	each 8
Callistro Brick	3 Tons 24
Metal Soap	" 13
Callistro Window and Mirror Polish	each 13

## CRACKERS.

Albert	per pound 14
Alphabet	12
Arrow	12
Arrowroot	14
Assorted	10
Bananas	11
Bonbon	9
Boston	6
Butter	10
Butter Scotch	10
Cheese	10
Cocoa	10
Cocoanut Wafer	10
Congress	10
Cracker	10
Cracker Meal	10
Cream 3-lb tins	10
Champagne and Orange Buns	10
Desert Mixed	10
Egg Jumbles	10
Fruit	10
Ginger Cakes	10
Ginger Nuts	10
Graham and Oaten Wafers 3-lb tins	10
Graham Wafer 12, Oaten Wafer	10
Ginger Wafer, Snowflake Soda	10
Graham and Oaten Wafer, in cartons	10
Honey Cakes, Frosted	10
Ice Cream, Mixed	10
Jenny Lind	10
La Grande	10
Lemon Cake	10
Macarons	10
Melody	10
Milk	10
Monitor	10
Nimble	10
Numerals	10
Oatmeal	10
Oswego	10
Palace Mixed	10
Poplar Mixed	10
Pleasant	10
Pleasant, Extra	10
Pleasant, Pilot	10
Pilot Bread, Extra	10
Pretzels	10
Santa Clara	10
Seed Cakes	10
Ship Biscuits	10
Soda	10
Soda, Extra	10
Soda, 2-lb cartons each	10
Soda, Extra, do	10
Snowflake, 3-lb tins each	10
Snowflake, 1-lb tins each	10
Assorted Wafer	10
Tea	10
Vanilla Bars	10
Wafers	10
Walnut	10
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
" " " "	per qt. can 29
White Candy Drops	per gal. 65
" " " "	1/2 gal. 45
Crystal Drops	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
Scotch	9.75
West Hartley	9.75
Bryno	9.75
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