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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Whole No. 38.

" For always in thine eyes, O Liberty! Shines that high light whereby the world is saved ; And though thou day us, we will trust in thee." JOHN HAY.

The Trial of Louise Michel.

The great interest felt by the readers of Liberty in our report of the trial of Kropotkine and his companions at Lyons moves us almost as much as the importance of the event to pursue a similar policy regarding the more recent trial of Louise Michel and her friends at Paris. Accordingly we present the following detailed report:

The defendants in this celebrated case, besides the famous Louise hereelf, were as follows: Jean Pouget, book-agent, aged twenty-three years; Eugène Marcuil, shoemaker, thirty-three years; Jacques Moreau, also called Gareau, printer, twenty-three years; I'aul Martinet, hosier, twenty-six years; Henri Enfroy, lithographer, thirty years; Madame Boulled tayern-keeper, ffly-four years. Léon Thirty and Claudel Cor-get, who had been released on bail, did not appear for trial, and consequently were defaulted. The nature of the charges against the prisoners can best be described by the following extracts from the indictment:

sequence of the second received on the second of the second of the second secon

them." The indictment then says that upon the person of Pougst I were found seven receipts for postal packages, a loaded dix-barrelled revolver, and seven-y-one france in change, and that he at first gave a false address in the hope that a friend would be able to remove from his room several articles thus cata-logued in the indictment: "Search of his room resulted in the discovery of three files j si arpened like daggers, a copying press, six hundred copies of a sixt en-page pauphiet entitled "To the Army,' a large num-ber of Anarchistic journals and pamphlets, and some incendiary and explosive instruments These instruments consist of cap-sules of finimate of mercury used to explode dynamic ear-tridges, and bottles containing a solution of a phosphate in a mixture of week percoleum and subhare to fearbon. An ex-ful sufflee to induce immediately a rapid combustion." The indictment further charged that, on that same minth of March, Ponget sent several packages of the pamphlet, "To the

STON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 21, Army," to Amiens, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Vienna, Kouen, Rheins, and Troyes; that the package sent to Troyes was re-ceived by Enfroy, and its contents distributed among the sol-diers by Enfroy, Moreau, and Martinet; and that the package sent to Rouen was received by Madame Beallet, who delivered it to Corget. The trial of these charges began on Thursday, June 21, be-fore the Court of Assizes in Paris, the presiding magistrate being M. Ramé. The public were excluded from the court-room; nevertheless, it was filed by witnesses, journalists, and lawyers. On a table lay the celebrated black flag and the arti-cles seized at Ponget's room. It was noticed that the stolen loaves did not appear in the collection. Attorney General Quesnay de Beauregaire appeared for the government. M. Bal andreau (by direction of the court) for Louize Michel, N. Pierre for Flouget, M. Zevort for Marculi, and M. Laguerre for the renaining defendants. At twenty minutes past from the prisoners were brought in, causing a great sensation in the court-room. Louise. Michel was dressed in black. Her pale face showed that the three months which she had spent in prison while awaiting trial had not been without their effect. She was friends. Henri Rochefort, Lissagaray, the historian of the Commune, and several others crossed the room to shake hands with acr. After the reading of the indictment, M. Ramé pro-ceeded to examine Louise Michel, who answere: the questions asked her very clearly, calmly, and resolutely. The Court. – Your profession? Louise Michel. – Forty-seven. The Court. – Your pare resolutely. The Court. – Your pare the sentations. The Court. – The you have been annestied. Have you not been condemned since ? Louise Michel. – The prison of Saint Lazare. [Laughter.] Louise Michel. – I know that, but that is a matter with which I cannot deal, since you have been annestied. Have you not been condemned since ? Louise Michel. – I was condemned January 9, 1802, for hav-ing taken part in the Blanqui mani

tion. Nevertheless I attended it because it had been decided upon in a meeting. *The Court.* — Did you know Marcuil : *Louise Michel.* — No. *The Court.* — Did you know Pouget : *Louise Michel.* — Yes; I had known him for several months, and I regret very nuch that on March 9 he, as well as Marcuil, tried to prevent me from being taken. *The Court.* — Yon knew that Pouget busied himself with voltice

The Court. — Yon knew that Pouget busied himself with politics. Louise Michel. — Yes; and that is why 5% young man in-tervised me. In these days, when the moral level is lowering so rapidly, it is well that some young people are thinking about the misery of the people. That is better than frequent-ing cafes and had places. The Court. — Was not Ponget your secretary? Did you not give him the names of your followers? Did you not entrust to him the task of spreading your ideas? Louise Michel. — Ponget was not my secretary ; he has sev-eral times sent pamphlets, not to my followers, but rather to persons carious to know what our ideas and demands are. The Court. — And Peopget, to? Ponget. — Yes; it is the object of my life. The Court. — And Ponget, to? Ponget. — Yes; it is the object of my life. The Court. — And Ponget, to? Ponget. — Yes; it admit it, and I will always admit it. The Court. — And Ponget, to? Ponget. — Yoo, we met there by chance. The Court. — No; we met there by chance. The Court. — No; we net there had previously been convicted of robbery. Louise Michel. — Yes, sir. The Court. — Nevertheless, out of thirty-three individuals arrested on that day, thirteen had previously been convicted of robbery. Louise Michel. — I could not inquire into the civil status and

of robbery. Louise Michel. --- I could not inquire into the civil status and

Totale Michae. — I could not inquite into the total status and indicial record of each one. *The Court.* — Did you believe that the manifestation could procure work for the laborers ? *Louise Michel.* — Personally I did not, but, I repeat, I went there from duty; moreover, if the police had not interfered, there would have been no trouble. *The Court.* — Did you not desire to get up a private mani-ference in upwork.

The Court. — Did you not desire to get up a private mann-festation of your own. Louise Mickel. — I followed the crowd of unfortunates who were clamoring for bread. I asked for a black flag, and an unknown person brought me a 'lick rag on the end of a brownstick. The Court. — Who brought you this tas.?

Louise Michel (with firmness). — Even if I knew his name, I would not tell it to you. The Court. — One might thiak, from the flag, that the mani-festation had been arranged in advance. Louise Michel. — No one who knew that the flag consisted of a bit of black stuff on the end of a broomstick would believe it, and no more do you, sir. I wished to show that the labor-ers were dying of hunger and in need of work. It is the flag of strikes and famines. The Court. — Did you put yourself at the head of the mani-festation which marched into Paris? Louise Michel. — When given the flag, I was being followed by poor children from twelve to fifteen years old, in rags, cry-ing from hunger. I know not what road we look. I marched straight ahead without stopping.

by poor children from tweive to fifteen years old, in rags, cry-ing from hunger. I know not what road we took. I marched straight ahead without stopping. *The Court.*.—Were not Marcuil and Pouget near you, hold-ing you by the arms? *Louise Michel.*—Yes; they insisted on protecting me, though 1 begged them to let ne alone. *The Court.*— Why did you stop in front of Madame Au-gereau's bake-shop? *Louise Michel.*—I probably stopped several times, but I do not know where. We were followed by gamine crying for bread. I could not troubig myself about the erumbs that might be given them. The first bakers gave bread and sous voluntarily. I confess that this almsgiving humiliated me, but it was no time to recriminate. *The Court.*—The bakers say, on the contrary, that the in-dividuals who entr.ed their shops were armed with clubs. *Louise Michel.*—There were none mong "s who had clubs. *The Court.*—The prudent baker closed his shop; he was not recerving.

not reassured. Louise Michel. -- In presence of the people it was scarcely

The Court. - They densing ded labor and bread. Louise Michel. - Yes, and those who accompanied us were

Louise Michel. — Yes, and those who accompanied us were all hungry. The Coart. — You have a peculiar theory about bread. Do you believe that a man may take it when he is hungry? Louis: Michel. — I believe that the poor have that right. As for me, I wo d not condescend to take it or ask for it. If at any time I should need it after working for the Republic all m, life, I would throw this existence in its face. The Court. — That would be one of your theatrical effects. Louise Michel. — We need no theatrical effects. Have we not continually before us the frightful spectacle of misery? It was not my intention that they should take bread; I know very well that one day's sustenance amounts to nothing. The Court. — That manifestation recalls the worst days of the Revolution. For the riots then began with pillage of the bake-shous.

the Revolution. For the two states we have a still in the days Louise Michel. — It is not my fault if we are still in the days of 'S9, and if the misery of the people is as great now as it was then. The Court. — You pretend not to know that the bake-shops the low if you should say that you do not see

In co, and n meansety or the people is as great now as it. The Court — You pretend not to know that the bake-shops were pillaged; it is as if you should say that you do not see the gentlemen of the jury. Louise Michel. — Exactly; just now I did not see these gentlemen; now I see them, because you have just called my attention to them. In the street I was thinking of poverty and did not see what was going on around me; my mind was not upon the bake-shops. The Court. — But you waved your flag before Madame Augereau's bake-shop. Louise Michel. — I do not know Madame Augereau, and did not stop there. Perhaps I waved my flag: not having the arms of Hercules, I was obliged to lower it very often. The Court. — But you gave the signal for pillage by saying : "Louis Michel. — I was here and the summary that the set of the set of

The CONT. — But you gave the signal for purage by saying : Go on !" Louise Michel. — I may have said those words, but not as a signal. I do not remember them. Such precedings would have had to be arranged in advance ; that is out of the question The Court. — They have pillaged and broken windows. Louise Michel. — I have not concerned myself about the pillage of such or such a bake-shop; you know very well that that is nothing to me; I have seen pillage and murder in 1871 of a very different character. The Court. — Do not the bakers deserve protection ? Louise Michel. — Do not those who produce all and have nothing merit some regard ? The Court. — You find this pillage very natural, then ! Louise Michel. — I did not say that. But I speak seriously and repeat to you that I stopped before no bake-shop; I would perhaps have done so, had Thelieved it possible in that way to give bread to be poor forever.

perhaps have done so, that I benever it possible in that way to give bread to the poor forever. The Court. — Do you admit having laughed : Louise Michel. — The spectacke was not such as to loake me laugh. I was thinking of poverty and that street as full of poople as a hive is of bees, and I said to myself that it is not the bees who cat the honey. There is nothing amusing about that

nt. The Court. — They have broken plates. Louise Michel. — What is a plate? The Court. — Then the manufacturers in your eyes merit no-court?

The Court. — I new two matters. When we are put in prison, do they see that our families are fed? The Court. — The shop-keepers say that the crowd did not rush in upon them until a signal was given. (Continued on second page.)

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"A free man is one who enjoys the use of his reason and his faculties ; who is neither blinded by passion, nor hindered or driven by oppression, nor deceived by erroneous opinions." PROUDHON.

An Offended Patriot.

To the I Stor of Liberty ;

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It is quite evident that the writer of the article on "Memorial Day and its Mockeries" in your last Liberty never shouldered a musket during the war, and that he has very little of what is known as patriotism about him. In fact, I presume he glories in being unpatriotic. He is, no doubt, one of the kind who would shout the loudest for abolition of slavery, hat be one of the last to andergo any hardship for bringing about such a result. The veterans of the war parade, of their own free will and accord, once a year, in memory of their fellow comrades. Yery little pomp and display is indulged in. Their families join them at the cemetery. Their children sing and all scatter flowers over the graves, not only of the soldiers, but of all departed friends and loved ones. A short address is listoned to, and the band plays a dirge. In short, it is a general holiday which is enjoyed by the people, and certainly we do not have too many of them. It is only tho e who have a continual holiday who fail to appreciate the new days we do have in this country when the factory and shop do not zu_{0} . To the working class such a day is a rare treat, and they all seem to enjoy it.@

For this, then, we are termed scoundrelly politicians and bloated political gushers by one of those would-be elevated souls that are so far above the ignorant and stupid masses whom they would tain enlighten.

Conceived in a jealous and rancorous spirit, he shoots wide of his mark and weakens the cause he would promote. Attack the State all you choose; advocate Anarchism to your heart's content, but don't try to make light of the soldiers kindly feelings for their dead comrades simply because none exist in your own cold heart. This we say to the person who penned the article first mentioned. Ex.

[Assuming the writer of the above-mentioned article which appeared in our last number to be an honest and sincere man, he of course could not consistently shoulder a musket during the war, and his unwillingness to do so did honor to his integrity. Patrictism in his breast would be utterly unbecoming How could it be otherwise if he is a sincere Anarchist? All our critic had to do, then, was to answer the arguments of the Anarchists as they bear upon the criminal and atrocious deeds of the American government by which 300,000 men were needlessly sacrificed and their widows and orphans left to mourn. This he does not attempt, any more than he attempts to face the accusation that the whole undignified and scandalous mockery is essentially a political advertising dodge. As "Ex" chooses to flourish so bold and free a hand in impugning the motives which inspired our article, he will perhaps pardon us for publishing the fact that he is an active political worker and office-holder inside one of the most corrupt, unscrupulous, and despotic local Republican rings in America. A splendid fellow in his personal relations, the fact that he fondly subscribes for Liberty and takes note of its admonitions furnishes some hope of his ultimate salvation. At present he is evidently a victim of bad company, and the kind of glasses in vogue among his political bed-fellows ill conduce to clear moral vision .- EDITOR LIBERTY.]

The next number of Liberty will appear August 18. The present issue has been delayed in order to offer our readers a report of the trial of Louise Michel and her comrades. It was well worth waiting for. This trial will live in history; its heroine will stand high among the martyrs, and her judges low among the persecutors, of mankind.

LIBERTY. 38

The Trial of Louise Michel.

(Continued from first page.)

Louise Michel. -- It is not true. It was a movement of chil-

Louise Michel. — It is not rule: It was a more and the object of the dren dying of hanger. *The Court.* — How did it happen, then, that they passed five bake-shops without pillaging them? *Louise Michel.* — That proves that I am right. Here is a letter in which some one writes me that bread was distributed without all the standard back of the standard back of

voluntarily. The Court. -- You can give that to your lawyer. It is rea-The Court. -- Yon can give that to your lawyer. It is rea-sonable to suppose that they entered at a signal. Louise Michel. -- Monsieur, had I done that I should have been mad and should now be at Saint Anne instead of here.

been mad and should now be at Saint Anne instead of here. The Court.—ON, there are persons whom vanity or a desire for popularity move to senseless acts. Louise Michel.—You know very well that I am neither vain nor desirons of popularity. I went to the manifestation because it was my duty. The Court.—Arrived at the Place Maubert, you said to the offleer: "Do ne no harm; we ask only bread." Louise Michel.—Pardon me; I would not turn coward in ten minutes. I said to my friends: "They will do us no harm."

e Court. -- Were Ponget and Mareuil arrested in your stead

stead? Louise Michel. — Yes. The Court. — You ran away? Louise Michel. — I beg your pardon, I am not in the habit of running awav. I went because my friends demanded that I should not ailow myself to be arrested that day. Another time I will not listen to them; that will save me from being charged with cowardice.

the twint is a set of their, that will save the from being charged with cowardice. The Court. — Do you know the pamphlet: "To the Army "? Louise Michel. — What I know is this, — that, when the Or-leanists were tampering with the army, I spoke of the neces-sity of distributing pamphlets, and then I began to tamper with the army in the interest of the Republic. They wished to destroy this Republic which is not ours but is a door onen-ing to the future. I did not make the pamphlet, and I vo more read the pamphlets of my friends than they read mine. The Court. — Are your familiar with fouget's special studies regarding incendiary materials? Louise Michel. — Everybody studies chemistry now. For my part I read the scientific reviews and seek to put at the disposition of laborers all physical forces which may help to diminals their nuisery.

disposition of algorithm in physical forces which may help to i-diminish their misery. The Court. — You may be seated. Louise Michel. — I have a word to say about the revolver found in Pouget's hands. That revolver belongs to me. The Court. — That matters little. The indictment does not take the revolver into consideration. Louise Michel. — Pardon me, that matters much, because, if variant the variant to another that about the about the terms.

I passed the weapon to another, that shows the manifestation as peaceful.

- Do you call a manifestation peaceful in which

The Court. — Do you call a manifestation peaceful in which three bake shops were pillaged? -Louise Michel. — All in 1871 the Versailles government did not confine itself to pillaging bake-shops. Having funshed with Louise Michel, M. Ramé turned his attention to Pouget, who answered his questions with an in-pertarbable sang-froid. The Court. — You have means of existence. Why did you go to the manifestation?

The Court. - Doll have means of existence. Why did you go to the manifestatica? Pouget. - I went to protest against the situation of fifty thousand laborers in misery. The Court. - Did you not expect to meet Louise Michel

The Court. -- Did you not expect to meet Louise Michel there? Pouget. -- Not at all. The Court. -- Who gave her the black flag? Pouget. -- I do not know. The Court. -- Did you not hold Louise Michel by the arm? Pouget. -- The first is of no importance. The Court. -- The prosecution will say that those who were at the head were the chiefs. Pouget. -- Ore may be at the head and not be chief. The Court. -- What role had you to play in the manifesta-tion?

tion Pouget. - I had none.

Pouget. -- I had none. The Court. -- You expected to be arrested? Pouget. -- No, for I thought the government would have sense enough to let the manifestation alone. The Court. -- Oh, yes, of course, it is the government which does all the wrongs. Pouget. -- Quite correct, sir. The Court. -- Nevertheless, you gave a note to a friend that day, asking him to remove certain objects from your room. Who was that friend? Descent L will be annee him. Measurement we are the

Who was that triend: Pouget. - I will not name him. Moreover, the note was written after my arrest. I did that because I know that the police have a habit of taking anything they please when they scarch premises, and that it is impossible to recover articles thus taken.

The Court. - Did you know of the pillage of the bake-

The Court. — Loss you have a solution of it till later. I only knew that the bakers were giving bread and sous. The Court. — Did you call the officers cowards? The Court. — I may have said some sharp words, but I do not recall them. The Court — You had a revolver upon you.

call them. The Court. — You had a revolver upon you. Louise Michel. — Monsieur, that revolver was mine. Pouget. — I maintain that the revolver is mine. The Court. — Either way the fact is of no importance. leither of you are prosecuted for that. Louise Michel. — It will be shown that the revolver belongs ma Neither of to me

o me. The Court.—You had seventy-one frances in change upon you. Pouget.—Yes, that sum was the result of a collection taken p at a meeting in behalf of those condemned at Lyons. The Court.—But you never said this before. Pouget.—I did not wish to say so at the preliminary exami-tion. nr

The Court. - It has been thought that this money was

The Court. — When was this meeting held in the manifestation. [Laughter.] Pouget. — Seventy-one frames for ten or fifteen thousand per-sons! The share of each would have been meagre. The Court. — When was this meeting held? Pouget. — Two nights previously. The Court. — Why did you keep the money two days? Pouget. — Loaise Michel did not hand it to me until that morning.

The Court. --- Receipts for postal packages were also found

Ponget. — Yes; the packages contained journals and copies of "To the Army."

The Court. -- You assumed the name of Martin in sending

them.

them. Power. -- Yes, but I did not know that there was any real individual corresponding to the address. The Court. -- You know the consequences to Martin. He was implicated in this prosecution and he is dead. Powget. -- I do not think that his death is attributable to his arrest. The Court. -- Where did you get these pamphlets? Powget. -- From Herzig. The Court. -- Yes, from Herzig of Geneva. Geneva is now the cancer of Europe. Powget (energetically). -- The cancers are the governments. The Court. -- You have distributed a good many of these Polyet (inergetically). — The cancers are the governments. The Court. — You have distributed a good many of these

Ine court, - court, - pamphlets. Pouget, - Not many, since out of a thousand I have still six

hundred left. The Court. — Does this pamphlet express your sentiments? Powget. — You have told me that this is no' a prosecution of opinions; therefore I shall not reply. The Court. — Certain manuscripts were seized at your resi-dence, not yet published, but intended for publication,— notably one on the coming Revolution. Powget. — It seems to me very droll that you should busy yourself about that. The Court.— It is a next of your avanimation. This

yourself about that. The Court. — It is a part of your examination. This pamphlet says: "To kill an employer, to kill a deputy, is bet-ter than a hundred speeches. Pouget. — You are conducting a prosecution of opinion. The Court. — Gentlemen of the jury, it is necessary to read also some passages from the pamphlet "To the Army." Pouget. — Rend the whole of it. You should not read

Pouget.— Rend the whole of it. You should not read extracts only. The Court. — I will read what I choose. You can say what you please in your defence. [After reading.] This is the pamphile you are distributing throughout France. Nothing could be more aboundable than this pamphlet. Pouget (coldly).— It is no more aboundable than the mitrailleuse volleys of 1871 fired by the Versailles troops. The Court.— Nothing like it was ever before brought to the attention of justice. I have a right to condemn it before the inv.

jury. Pouget. -- You have no right to anticipate the verdict of the

jury. The Court. - Do you recognize the chemical products seized

at your residence? Pouget. --- Yes; The Court. --- Bu *court.* — But it is chemistry applied to politics that you

ouget. --- I tell you again that you are conducting a prosein the market. Have I used them? Can you prove that I intended to use them? Well, then! why not prosecute all people who study chemistry? The Court. — All who do as you do will be prosecuted in the

courts.

nurts. Pouget. - Oh, I know that you would like nothing better. The Court. - You have declared war upon society; it de-

The Court. — You have declared war upon society; it de-fends itself; sit down. Pouget. — One word more. Among the documents scized was my will. I demand its restoration. I need it for my defence. The Court. — The document has no bearing upon the easo. Pouget. — You cannot judge whether or no it may be of service to me. If you are unwilling to produce it, it is because you have opened it. I assert that you have violated this will; it is an infamy of justice. The Court. — Assert what you will, and draw conclusions if you think best; for my part, I decide, in virtue of my discre-tionary power, that this document shall not be restored to you till after the case is finished. Pouget (in a louder voice). — It is an infamy of justice to

Pouget (in a louder voice). - It is an infamy of justice to have violated this will.

have violated this will. At this point a short recess was taken, after which the judge, who had in the meantime undoubtedly reflected, annoaced amid haughter that the will in question might be demanded at the clerk's office. Next came the examination of Marcuil. *The Court.*—You were not out of work on March 9. You are a very good workman. Why did you go to the manifesta-tion?

tion? Marcuil. — It was my duty. I have lived in poverty for thirty-three years. My mother drowned hersolf because of poverty at the age of sixty-six. I could not abandon my borthers. No one will pretend that I have not done my duty. The Court. — That has led to your imprisonment pending trial

trial. trial. Marcuil. — Yes; I have been kept in a sort of secret confine-ment for more than three months. But what matters it? I went to the Champ-de-Mars to give my voice in favor of the laborers out of work. The Court. — We hear the best reports about you. What

The Court. — We hear the best reports about you. What did you hope to accomplish by going Sucre? Marcuit. — To show that I was the eto sustain my brothers. The Court. — Did you know Louise Michel? Marcuit. — Only from hearing her in the meetings; but I know that she is the best of all women. The Court. — Did you assist in the pillage of the bake-shors?

The Court. — Did you assist in the pillage of the base-shops? Marsuil. — No; I was not aware of it; I only heard chil-dren saying they had received bread. The Court. — You are accused of having cried: "Down with the police! Down with Vidocqs!" Marsuil. — No, I did not say those words. I said nothing, and allowed myself to be arrested without resistance. The Court. — Did you not do that to let Louise Michel escane?

The Court. - Did you not do that to ict house know escape? Marswil. - To that I will not reply, The Court. - You belong to no society, and are not engaged in propagandism? Marswil. - Before becoming a skilled workman it is neces-sary to be an apprentice. I have had no instruction in social-ism, and am not prepared to engage in propagandism. Enfroy was next questioned. The Court. - You have been convicted of robbery four times?

times: Enfroy. — Yes; but I ask permission to explain. Gentle-men, I had the misfortune to be the son of a girl. I never knew my mother. I was brought up by an old woman who lived herself upon the public charity. My adopted mother died when I was twelve years old. I was too young to work; I lived as I could, and I was several times convicted of taking part in robberies of cherries or potatoes. [Profound sensa-tion.] Since I attained the age of manhood I have worked. I am married and have children, and I defy any one to point to any act of mine committed during my thirteen years of man-

I am married and have children, and I dety any one to point any act of mine committed during my thirteen years of man-bood which stains my honor. Since I learned to labor and

hood which stains my honor. Since I learned became a socialist, I have never been convicted.

The Court. - Were you in correspondence with Pouget?

The court — Very four incorrespondence with rought i Enfroy. — No. The Court (to Ponget). — But you sent a package to Enfroy. Ponget. — Yes; I knew him to be a socialist. The Court (to Enfroy). — What did the package contain? Enfroy. — Thirty pumphlets and socialistic journals. The Court. — You gave them to Moreau. Enfroy. — Yes; to relieve myself of them. The judge then addressed binnself to Moreau. The Court. — How many pamphlets did you receive from Mrox ?

Enfroy Moreau. -- Twenty. The next day I gave them to various

comrades.

mrades. The Court. -- Who threw copies into the barracks at Troyes? Moreau. -- 1 do not know. Perhaps some one came from

also

also? Prouget. — Yes, but that package contained only journals. There were no pamphilets in it. The Court.—It pleases you to say so. But how happens it— Pouget.— It pleases me to say so because it is the truth. I am not the only Anarchist in France and in Navarre. Others may have sent pamphilets to Rheims. [Laughter.] Martinet, on being questioned, admitted that he had received a dozen of the pamphlets, but said that his wife burned them up

Malame Bouillet was the last of the defendants to be exam-

The Court. - You have never been convicted? The Court. - I am fifty-four years old, and was never arrested Bouiliet. - I am fifty-four years old, and was never arrested

The Court. — You have never been convicted ? Bouillet. — I am fifty-four years old, and was never arrested before. The Court. — Do you know Pouget? Bouillet. — This is the first time that I ever saw him. The Court. — Are you an Anarchist? Bouillet. — I do not know what that means. [Laughter.] Pouget. — I dadame Bouillet did not know what the package contained. I wrote her a note, asking her to hand it to a per-son who would call for it. The Court. — Who was that person ? Pouget. — I decline to say. The Court (to Madame Bouillet.) — Why did you accept a package to hand to persons whom you did not know? Bouillet. — My God! that is simple enough; anybody would have done the same. The will demanded by Pouget was at this point delivered to him. He looked at it and said: "I beg you to notice that, without notifying me or any one else, they have opened a will deposited at my residence." The Court. — We are not here to judge the conduct of the examining magistrate. Pouget. — I is an infany of justice. The Court. — I cannot allow such language. By virtue of the criminal code I call upon you to sit down. The court. — I cannot allow such sing finished, the hearing of the witnesses was begun. Boucher, the baker, being first called. He testified that about twenty individuals with loaded cannes entered his shop erving: " Bread, labor, or lead," and that he said to them: "There is bread; take it, but do not break anything." The Court. — Did you notice who was at the head of the the court.

break anything." The Court. — Did you notice who was at the head of the

crowd? Witness. - No. The Court. - Did you not see a woman in black with a black flag ? Witness. - Yes.

Do you recognize her among the accused ?

Witness. - Do you recognize her among the accused ? Witness. - No. The Court. - Were the people who entered your shop chil-

dren

The Court. — Were the people who chereted your shap chine drem? Witness. — No, they were reasonable men [Laughter], — of a reasonable age, I mean. The Court (to Louise Michel). —Yon said they were children. Louise Michel. — Undonbtedly I said that children were shouting that bread had been given them; as for the people with loaded canes, we do not know them; they are not ours f they are not among these accused; I do not know whence they come, — or, rather, I know only too well. The Court. — Whence, then, do they come, in your opinion? Louise Michel. — From the police. Madame Augereau, baker, testified that she saw Louise Michel stop before her door, and that several persons entered who stole nearly all her bread besides breaking two windows and a plate.

Michel stop before her door, and that several persons entered who stole nearly all her bread besides breaking two windows and a plate. The Court. — Do you recognize Louise Michel? Witness. — No, her back was turned to the shop. The Court. — Did she wave her flag? Witness. — I do not know. The Court. — Did she shout: "Go on"? Witness. — I do not know. The Court. — Did you give your bread voluntarily? Witness. — No. Louise Michel. — Before the examining magistrate bakers adunited that they gave bread, but I do not trouble myself about that. Mile. Rosaite Angereau, aged seventeen, daughter of the preceding witness, testified that she heard a woman say: "Go on," but she coul: out say that the words were uttered by Louise Michel. — All she could say was that she heard a wo-man's voice. This young lady added that she heard the noise? ~ Witness. — I say the the did that she heard the noise? ~ Witness. — I say the the did that she heard the noise? ~ Witness. — I say the the did hear it. [Laughter.] Moricet, another baker, testified that he was asleep when his little girl came to awaken him, sying, "They are robbing our house." He went down and found his shop full of people. A well-dressed individual reassured him with these words: "Say nothing to them; let them alone."

nothing to them; let them alone." The Court. — Did Madame Moricet give her bread volunta-

well-dressed individual reassured nim with these words: "Say The Court. — Did Madame Moricet give her bread volunta The Court. — Did Madame Moricet give her bread volunta Witness. — A portion of it; afterwards the people helped themselves.
The Court. — Were the pillagers gamins?
Witness. — There were gamins among them, but also well-dressed people of thirty. Tootise Michel. — I have nothing to say. If it pleases you to condemn me, well and good. I consider that you have a right to accuse me of revolutionary propagandism, but of pillager no. M. Pierre (one of the lawyers for the defence). — Well-dressed people, I imgine, take no orders from Louise Michel. — I would the same thing to accuse me of revolutionary propagandism, but of pillager no. M. Pierre (one of the lawyers for the defence). — Well-dressed people, I imgine, take no orders from Louise Michel Then came Madame Moricet, who said that a crowd headed by a woman with a flag came in front of her shop. Louise Michel. — This testimony is extremely clear, — so

dear that ' do not understand it at all. How did I laugh

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clear that ' do not understand it at rli. How use 1 magar, Malarac? Bifmers (opening her mouth and attempting a huge laugh). - i.eke tant, and I did not know why, for I do not know you. Louise Michel. - Malame, I am very disconsolate, but you dreamed of that laugh. And if I had blown my nose, Mad-ame, would that have been a signal also? You were fright-ened, that is all. You were under an halluchation. Carnat, the officer who made the arrests, testified that Pouger resisted and called him a coward and a mscal. The Court. - Did not Louise Michel say anything? Witness. - She said. " Do me ne arm." The Court. - Did she add. " We ask only bread?" Witness. - Do. Witness. - No.

Witness. - 1 did not near ner. M. Zerort. - Did you hear Marcuil say anything ? Witness. -- No. Louise Michel. -- I did not say: "Do me no harm." I said : "They will do us no harm." M. Pierre. -- Have you not heard that there were other women in the manifestation ? Witness -- I have heard rumors to that effect.

women in the manifestation ? Witness. — I have heard rumors to that effect. Louise Michel. — I beg the defence to let the accusation rest upon me rather than upon any other person. Then enne several officers to testify to the words used by Louise Michel when they tried to arrest her. Their statements varied, and Louise Michel pointed out the contradictions, add-ing: "I repeat that I said : 'They will do us no harm?' I is of little importance whether I afterwards said these words: 'We ask only bread.'' The Court (excitedly).— It is of more importance than you think. These words, repetitions of those uttered in the bake-shops, would prove that the pillage resulted from an inspiration which you shared if you did not provoke. Louise Michel (ironically).— I see that I am judged in ad-vance.

The Court (recovering possession of itself) .-- No; the jury

The court (reserved) will judge you. Louise Michel smiled. The government then called M. Girard, an expert, who had analyzed the contents of Pouget's bottles. He testified that one of them contained a combination of phosphorus and sul-

The government then called M. Girard, an expert, Wido had analyzed the contents of Pouget's bottles. Ho testified that one of them contained a combination of phosphorus and sul-phuret of carbon, which was an exclusively incendiary prepa-ration. Pouget (placidly) — 1 s us sorry to contradict the expert. I defy him to pour the c. ntents of the bottle on the floor and thereby set fire to it. The Court (to the expert).—Can you prove your statement? The court (to the expert).—Can you prove your statement? The court (to the expert).—Can you prove your statement? The court.—Would the yood. The paper took a sheet of paper and poured a few drops of the liquid upon it. Pouget.—If you take paper, especially blotting-paper, it will be easy; but you should try wood. The paper took fire, and the jurors opened big eyes. The Court.—Would this substance set wood on fire? Witness.—Yec, if there were enough of it. Pouget.—It would take a barrel of it. The Court.—What have you to say? Pouget (ironically).—I thank the expert for the lesson in chemistry which he has given me. When I am free, I, like him, will perform experiments in public. At this point the court adjourned. On the next day the wit-nesses for the defence were heard. Emile Chaussedat, a painter, testified as follows: "On the day of the manifestation, I was at work opposite Moricels bake-shop. A crowd canne along, headed by Louise Michel, carrying a black flag. Site paised by without stopping a sec-ond. She was followed by several hundred people. The baker and his wife threw bread to the poor. But when they did so, Louise Michel.—I thank the witness. It is fortunate that there are some who do not lie. Henri Rochefort next took the stand. Louise Michel.—I be Citizen Rochefort to tell what he knows about the seventy-one francs found upon Pouget at the time of his arrest. Witness.—Before going to the prefect op-follow the seventy-one france found upon dealed the time of his arrest.

The Court -- What relation is there between this circumstance and the case in hand ? Louise Michel - I asked this witness to come here to show that we, too, have our families; and that, us you have charged us with occasioning the death of an individual (M. Martin), from chargin, after a few days imprisonment, we like vise have cause to complain of the sorrows which affict our friends. The witnesses having been heard, Attorney General Queenay de Beaurepaire began his closing argument. "The namifesta-tion of Marcin the Attorney General Queenay de Beaurepaire began his closing argument. "The namifesta-tion of Marcin the Attorney General Queenay de Beaurepaire began his closing argument. "The namifesta-tion of Marcin the Attorney General Queenay de Beaurepaire began his closing argument. "The namifesta-tion of Marcin the Attorney General Queenay Louise Michel. Much good has been said here of Louise Michel. This scool I hold as established. But it only proves that a person may be humane and charitable to her own, to those that think as she does, and at the same time feel a burn-ing, implacable hatred towards others. Seeing that the man-festation did not succeed, Louise Michel desired to have a manifestation of her own. She called for a black flag, the flag of revolt, as she styled it at Lyons, then, like Semiranis, she placed herself at the head of the crowd, using the flag as a standard, which was to place. The withhere the same ther of a few crumbs of bread. Certainly, if we were bakers, we should not agree with her. This woman undoubtedly did not take part in the pillage herself. I do not accuse her of it. I say that Lolive her to be absolutely incapable of doing such at thing. But it is certain that she saw fit to preach pillage. Why Because in her frantatism he believed that a social war vas at hand. For this she should be condemned." He closed this portion of his argument by expressing regret at not being able to award to Louise Michel the eulogy bestowed upon the women of the oly laconar republy in spat about the seventy-one francs found upon Pouget at the time or his arrest. Witness.— Before going to the prefect of police to surrender herself, Louise Michel came to me and told me that the news-papers had had a great deal to say about this sum of seventy-one francs, but that it was the result of a collection taken up in behalf of those recently condemned at Lyons, and that she had herself handed it to Pouget. She told me, also, that the manifestation was an entirely peaceful one. She refused a red flag which was brought to her, but deemed it her duty to accept a black flag officed her by an unknown person. I confess that I was extremely surprised to hear that Louise Michel was ac-cused of pillage, she whom — Louise Michel.—I beg you, Rochefort, do not speak of that.

Louise Michel.— I beg you, Rochefort, do not speak of that. Witness.— She whom I saw on board the frigate "Virginia," which took us together to New Caledonia. Louise Michel. — No, I beseech you. Witness. — My dear Louise, I am here to tell the truth, not to save your modesty. I have seen you at a distance of three hundred leagues south from the Cape of Good Hope, the ther-mometer scarcely above the freezing point, without stockings and almost without shoes, because you had given all that you possessed to your companions— Louise Michel. — No, no, do not speak of that. If I had known, I would not have asked you to come to testify. The Court. — Please allow the witness to proceed; otherwise, I shall be obliged to have you removed from the court-room. Witness. — In New Cegledonia Louise Michel made her hut a hospital where she received and cared for the sick, sleeping herself upon the ground. Louise Michel. — Do not continue. I do not call my friends to make me suffer. Witness — So be it! I will add no more. I do not wish to displease Louise Michel. E. Vaughan, a sub-editor of "L'Intransigeant," was next heard. Louise Michel.—I ask Citizen Vaughan to tell what he know

Witness. — Very well. But Louise Michel will permit me to bear testimony here to my respectful affection for her and to say that I am very proud to be her friend and fcllow-socialist. Louise Michel. — I shall always look to it. Citzen, that my friends have no cause to be ashamed of me. Citizen Rouillon was next heard. Louise Michel. — I will ask Citizen Rouillon whether, in a meeting of Bianquists held previous to March 9, I did not say that, personally, I had no confidence in the success of the pro-posed manifestation. Witness.— I affirm that Louise Michel did so say to me. Louise Michel.— I would like you, furthe: to tell these gen-tlemen how our families are treated. For v e, too, have fami-lies.

tenson how our families are treated. For v e, too, have fami-lies. Witness.— It is within my knowledge that Louise Michel has received numerous abusive letters, threatening her and hers with violence. Even now I have some of those letters upon me. I know that very lately a miscrable scamp went to the house of Louise Michel's mother, and gave my name in order to get the door opened. At the house of Madame Michel was a friend, Madame Biras, who was caring for her. This lady opened the door without mistrust, and was immediately struck violently on the head with a came. Fortunately the door was chained; otherwise the poor woman would have been scriously injured. The malefactor, having struck the blow, rushed has description the next day. I advised that a complaint be made at the office of the police commissioner, which was done. I will add that the guilty party has not been found. The Court.—What relation is there between this circumstance and the case in hand?

prisonment, 1 shall be happy if I thereby aid in the triumph of right and justice. . . . We are tired of the present situation; you, also, are tired of it, gentlemen; only, as you see the cvil from a greater distance than we, you are more pa-tient. You say that we wish to make a revolution. That is an error. We cannot make revolutions; events d: that. Some monstrous act will precipitate a revolution one of these days, and then perhaps you will be more indigmant that we, in con-sequence of having retained your faith in the government longer. . . But we are very far from Morieet's bake-shop. Must we go back to it ' No; it is distressing to discuss this miserable affair. If you wish to condemn me, do 1 not daily commit offences for which I might be attacked? I have but one word to add. Come what may, provided liberty and fra-ternity shall one day prevail, our own sufferings are of little mount."

miscrable attair. If you wish to condemn me, do I not daily promint offences for which I might be attacked? I have but one word to add. Come what may, provided liberty and fraternity shall one day prevail, our own sufferings are of little moment." On the next day, June 23, the concluding day of the trial. Pronget was heard. He spoke in substance as follows: "The attorney general said yesterday that the deeds charged upon us are violations of the common hav. June 23, the concluding day of the trial. Proget was heard. He spoke in substance as follows: "The attorney general said yesterday that the deeds charged upon us are violations of the common hav. In protest energetically against this assertion. They all belong to the domain of politics, but I know why they are classed here as common haw offences. This is hypocritical, but one instance of hypocrity called me to *l'esplanade des Invalides*. I knew very well that the manifestation would not procure been for the laborers without work, but I saw in it an opportunity to show my scorn for the wealth-gorged classes favored by society. Natural laws, the declaration of the rights of man, proclaim that men have a right to assemble freely and unarmed. This right is recognized and acted upon in England and Belgium. Here it is denied, at least to laborers. Other manifestations are tolerated. When the centenary of Victor Hugo is to be clebrated thousands of men can meet unhindered on the Champs-Elysées. Workingmen, on the contrary, if they wish to assemble, are not permitted. That is the way in which the government observes the principle: The law is equal for all. On March 9 we committed no office. Had they a right to disperse us? No. And certainly not with the branchity which was used. The law requires three readings of the riot act; it was not read at at all here an intervention. Now for the question of pilage. We are told that we are plunderers. Sort the black flag, it is the flag of misery. How can it be streadly and up with the trankite which have in the law frequenci

The lawyers then addressed the jury in behall of their clients, after waich Louise Michel arose and made the follow-ing declaration: "The attorney general says that I am the principal accused party. Since this is so, I alone should be held; there is no necessity of prosecuting the others; they should be released, it being decided that I have made fanatics of them. Yes, I accept the *rike* of principal accused. I am accustomed to sacrifice myself. But I repeat that I am a political prisoner. The prosecution, whitever the attorney general may say, is political and nothing else. The jurors will not lose sight of that. As for my theories, which have been incriminated, you know them. What I want is the Revolution, which will cause poverty to disappear. I hall the Revolution, which will equality to the suffering." The jury then retted, and, after deliberating an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty against-Louise Michel, Pouget, and Moreau, acquitting the other prisoners. "Have you anything to say regarding your sentence?" "Nothing," calmly answered Louise Michel and Pouget. "For its years I have been zoyolicd." Said Moreau, "and

calmly answered Louise Michel and Pouget.

Nothing," calmly answered Louise Michel and 1000 For six years I have been exploited," said Moreaa,

"Nothing," calmiy answered Louise Michel and Pouget. "For six years I have been exploited," said Moreaa, " and I always shall be." The judge retired, deliberated three-quarters of an hour, and then, reappearing, sentenced Louise Michel to six years' im-prisonment and ten years' police supervision, Pouget to eight years' imprisonment and ten years' police supervision, and Moreau to one year's imprisonment. The sentences were greeted with an explosion of indignation. Cries went up on all sides of Vive Louise Michel! "You condemn her," shouted one citizen, but the people will acquit her." It was some time before order could be restored. The prisoners took their sen-tences calmiy, and Louise Michel was confined in the prison of Saint Lazare. Paris was excited from one end to the other, and even the conservative journals condemned the severity of the court. The result was cried by newsboys under the windows of the sick-room of Louise Michel's mother, who thus learned for the first time of her daughter's arrest, the fact having been carefully kept from her. An active agitation for the amnesty of all political prisoners is in progress throughout France, but thus far it has resulted in nothing.

Afflicted with a Moral Tapeworm. To the Editor of Liberty :

As is very natural, there are not a few men in every locality whose honest convictions side with Liberty. They know very well that the rotten machine which falsely passe, for government is virtually a conspiracy to plunder the people, and that it stands upon no moral or even true sociological basis. Eminently respectable and reputed orthodox citizens who subscribe for your little sheet are often heard to say in private that they had rather miss their whole batch of periodical reading than not receive Liberty.

But when these good people are asked to put then faith into open confession and deeds, they hesitate and equivate They shy coyly around the door of Liberty when it is opened to them, but dare not come in. When told that they will find warm hearts, brave consciences, and the vivifying atmosphere of mental and moral integrity within, they squirm, after the most approved methods of "ethical culture," and then, assuming an air of deep solemnity, proceed to invent some dilemma in social adjustments, after which follows the inevitable, "Now, what would you do in such a case if you had no government?"

The case generally put has reference to a railroad; for almost every American sceptic is troubled with a moral tapeworm in the form of a railroad when social adjustments are up. It is supposed that some malicious villain is located in a narrow gorge, between two cudless mountain ranges on either side. A million people on both sides of him want a railroad to go through the gorge. Upon this project hangs inexpressible comfort and convenience, besides the development of countless wealth. But against this million of people and these millions of wealth stands the stubborn barbarian. He will neither sell, lease, rent, nor give away his land under any consideration. It is physically impossible to carry the railroad over, under, or around him. Everything is hopelessly blocked unless he can be induced to relent, and this he will not. It is in this awful dilemma that ethical culture stands sweetly yet gravely at the door of Liberty, and asks, " Now, what would you do in such a case if you had no government ?'

Let me briefly attempt to aid these dear good friends in their distress. Let them suppose that this million of people were journeying on foot, with millions of wealth in the rear which must either spoil or go through. They reach the gorge and are confronted by the malicious barbarian, who commands them to halt and no' pass through his land. As becomes true ethical culture, the barbarian is first reasoned with. This failing, his conscien e and moral sense are appealed to. This all going for naught, he is then offered full satisfaction for all damage and costs of whatsoever nature resulting from the trespass. This proving in vain, he is then offered a full market value for his land, with all incidental costs of conveyance added. But no; he will not. He insists with the stubbornness of a demon that a million of fellow creatures who have just as good a right to the earth as he shall stand back. It is in this terrible dilemma that conservative culture stands trembling at the door of Liberty; and asks, " What would you do in such a case if you had no government?"

Good friends; if the have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now. We should go through; only that and nothing more Nor should we propose to wait till a government had been organized to arraign the barbarian for blackmail and put him under a Star Route trial. And yet the philosophy of Liberty would not be violated in the slightest by such a transaction.

It implies an astonishing ignorance of the first principles of this philosophy to suppose that by Liberty is meant the right of one man to occupy natural wealth to the exclusion and general inconvenience of his fellow-men. This is just what is accomplished under the unnatural tenure that is now defended and enforced by existing governments; but it is just this thing that Liberty seeks to abolish by abolishing the State.

The cost principle, if the reader will be at pains to study it everywhere accompanies Liberty. No man has a right to occupy natural wealth and thereby impose an enormous bill of upon thousands of others who have the same natural right to the benefits of the soil as he. In any social adjust-ment involving the right of transit over the earth the inconvenienced and cost-burdened parties would be quick to demand their natural rights, even though the governmental machine had never been heard of. It is true that the State often condemns land justly in the interest of transportation. But the few cases where its services are just are as but a drop compared with the enormous injustices perpetrated upon the people through railroad subsidies.

But can any thoughtful man be so far gone in governmental superstition as to suppose that the same service could not be effected if the State were out of the way ? If all men were free to assert their natural right to occupation and transit on the earth, and all men equally free to protest in the adjustments of cost, the result would be peaceable arbitration in the place of now-existing farce. This is all that Liberty asks for, and if the sceptic would only spend half the time in studying how simply adjustments may be effected, that he spends in invent ing idle puzzles, these matters would soon look as plain as they are natural.

- not to say " uncultured "-- criticism to measure It is unfair the possibilities of Liberty by the standards of the existing State, which are all pivoted on force as against reciprocity and natural right. To deny Liberty a chance and then, entrenched

behind arrogant brute force, flippantly invent problems which she is not permitted to solve in practice by her own methods is a cowardly trait which the State is eminently fitted to nurture. Without wishing to be archaritable 1 am inclined to believe ruse by which to skulk away from justice and hide their own moral cowardice. Α.

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[We are 1.ot prepared to follow our correspondent through the narrow gorge. In fact, until the stubborn barbarian supposed to occupy it shall of his own to will become a more amiable and yielding fellowcitizen, he shall have our aid in maintaining his undisturbed possession of his mountain fastness, and till then we will forego, if necessary, the enjoyment of the products and society of the hypothetical millions located beyond his territory That is to say, any person living upon and actually and definitely using any portion of the earth's surface cannot rightly be evicted, either with or without damages, by any human power. He is in his right, and that right is sacred. However devoted a friend of Liberty our correspondent may be, he will not be the perfect champion of his cause until he shall filter from his blood the lingering trace of the fatal majority taint which this communication reveals, and thereby become logically faithful to the grand truth that the interests of the million are never good against the rights of dre one. There is no right of transit which dominates the right of occupancy limited by actual use. Further, our correspondent's answer is not only illogical but unnecessary. It is sufficient to say, as he very forcibly says, that this stubborn barbarian is an impossible character; that all the conditions of this hypothesis never would occur simultaneously; that, ninety-nine times in a hundred, any difficulties arising from situations in any degree approximating to it are surmountable, perhaps at some inconvenience, without the sacrifice of individual rights; that the surest way to conquer a stubborn man is to recognize his right to be stubborn; and that, even if the hypothesis were a legitimate one, it ought to weigh as nothing in the balance against the tremendous social advantages resulting from the recognition of Liberty. No, we should not go through ! - EDITOR LIBERTY.]

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