On Picket Duty.

The newspapers say that Pentecost is preparing for the stage. In this he should succeed, judging from the way in which he has already played the villain.

Compulsory secular schools have been very aptly defined in England as the "taking of everybo'dy's money to teach nobody's religion.

Miss Frances Willard proposes that a new Cabaret position be created, to be known as the Secretariat of Amusements. There is no telling what such a secretory would prohibit, but it is to be taken for granted that he would permit Dr. Parkhurst to play leap-frog, and Miss Willard to exhibit herself as a freak in the curio hall of the W. C. T. U. for the delocation of infants engaged in learning to walk.

At last, thanks be unto the flyers of Parkhurst, New York city is free from the cruel claws of the Tammany Tiger. To take its place, the free-citizens have taken upon themselves a new bird without cruel claws, although a trifle heavy. The grand old party Elephant is the honored beast who will keep the menagerie going. Does an elephant on the hands recompense for a tiger chased into the bush?

In the early days of suffrage the franchise was regarded as a privilege; by a later theory it was considered a natural right; Belgium has recently made it a duty, enforced by penalties. There is but one step left. After deciding that a man must vote, it would not be more unreasonable to decide for whom he must vote. I suppose that Mrs. Dietrick will look upon woman as a much freer being when, instead of being told that she mustn't vote, she is told that she must.

It is true, as J. Wm. Lloyd says in the concluding sentence of his article in this issue written in temporary defence of the game laws, that partial liberty in the midst of repression is often a hurtful thing. Thus the sudden abolition of custom houses, in advance of the abolition of the money monopoly, would work harm by depriving the country of the use of that portion of the circulating medium which would have to be sent abroad to balance the excess of imports over exports, and which under present banking laws could not be replaced by additional issues based on wealth not now represented by currency. And yet, despite the importance of the evil that might be thus wrought, I would not for one moment lift a finger in opposition to free trade. My demand for liberty shall be made in the quarter where to me it seems most imperatively needed, but no demand for liberty made elsewhere shall receive other than my encouragement. Nay, every such demand shall be hailed by me as an evidence of progress. It was in this spirit that I reprinted lately an article from the "Orange County Farmer" calling for the abolition of the game laws.

It was a note of rebellion sounded from an unexpected quarter — valuble rather for the attitude taken toward statute law in general than for the special considerations advanced against the laws for the protection of game. But, after all, I cannot see that these special considerations deserve to be described as "thoughtless" and "windy," and Mr. Lloyd's only reason for thinking so ill of the "Orange County Farmer" seems to consist of a feeling of resentment at its refusal to give up its liberty to shoot game today in order that Mr. Lloyd may have the privilege of shooting it tomorrow and that sundry other iniquitous objections may act as excusatory or supply the materials and tools necessary therefor.

The gratification of Mr. Lloyd in this particular, and of the other persons concerning whom he is anxious, does not strike me as a matter of sufficiently high importance to warrant the taking away from any individual of any legitimate liberty, even pending the arrival of free land; and I say this quite regardless of any opinion that I may entertain concerning the cassiatory by which Mr. Lloyd would make it appear that the man who loves to kill, far from being cruel by nature, is rather a beneficent door of the will of that infinite being who works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Just what will happen to game and forests after free land has been achieved I shall not venture to predict. The problem is a remote one, and is likely to be much affected by the education in social living which men will inevitably receive under those conditions of increasing liberty which will lead up to freedom of the land only after many years. But I appreciate that even in that happy day Mr. Lloyd's Anarchistic forester will not find it an easy matter to collect a fine from the trespasser on ground which he has "marked off" as a game preserve. I would not have him lay the flattering omen to his soul that this world will ever be a sportsman's paradise, even when Anarchy shall prevail.

Mr. Shriver, Single Taxer, remarks that "the American public has shown a great faculty of late years for switching and floating, and it may be that they will react to the side of freedom again, to which we thought we had educated it: but it would be folly to deny that the nation needs for protection today". Mr. Stephenson, also Single Taxer, affirms that "it is a fact that the same people who voted two years ago for tariff reduction have now voted for protection by still larger majorities. The protection victory is too widespread to construe the result in any other way. The people have reversed themselves with the greatest agility, and there is no reason to doubt that a large portion of the American people have shown themselves incapable of self-government."

My good Single Tax friends, you were very innocent two years ago, very innocent indeed, when you supposed this country had become a free trade country, or even a tariff reform country, all in a minute. You ought to have known then what you are beginning to see now, — that "the mass of voters have no fixed principles, but are mere political weathercocks, the mercy of every wind that blows." And seeing this now, you ought to be able to infer from it the weakness of the Single Tax from the practical side, even were it economically sound. For it depends for success or failure upon the vote; and the last market of these small nature-works is the heart and will. Unless it can get and keep their adherence, it cannot become a fact. Now, the Single Tax idea, be it true or false, is at least a theory reasoned from premises to conclusion, and as such cannot be assailed by people incapable of grasping fixed principles. It can never win a majority of such people except by accident. Some tidal wave of unintelligent rebellion against the existing order; and after this wave, before the Single Tax could have a fair trial, would come one of the floods of which Mr. Shriver speaks, and once more the task of Single Taxers would have to be begun. A permanent tax must, in the nature of things, be sustained by a permanent majority. Viewed from the practical standpoint alone, then, how superior is Anarchism! That needs no votes, and is independent of the weathercocks. It needs only the adherence of a goodly portion of those who can grasp a principle; and this body of adherents, though it constituted but a feeble minority of the nation, — say ten thousand intelligent, resolute men, — could begin and successfully continue the realization of Anarchism, in defiance of law, without voting anybody or anything up or down. Of all the searching forms now before the world, Anarchism, instead of being the most chimerical, is precisely the most practicable.
Government Financiering.

The appearance of Uncle Sam in the money market in the role of a borrower is always sure to be highly diverting. The old gentleman is so dense on the subject of finance, and the rasps eager to entrap him are so sharp and bold, that the bargains concluded between such unequal parties cannot be otherwise than droll and absurd.

Uncle Sam is in a hopeless muddle. When his affairs are managed by one set of agents, calling themselves Republicans, he is never short of funds, and, though he spends enormous sums right and left in the most reckless manner, he always has lots of surplus cash in his pockets. There is a drawback, however, and that is the fact that these funds are not earned by those who dispose of them, but are wrung from an innumerable crowd of overworked men who lack the necessities of the plainest existence. When the cries of the angry and disgusted victims compel Uncle Sam tooust his businesslike managers and entrust his affairs to the other set denominated Democrats, no real improvement is ever secured by the change. The Democrats make a parade of being economical, but they are so inefficient, disorganized, and cowardly that they make a mess of everything. After a long and frantic struggle, they perhaps succeed in reducing a miserably slight extent the amount of plunder wrung from the people in one definite form, but they invariably make them pay heavily for such a "reform" in other ways, more indirect still.

For some time past, Uncle Sam's outgo has been far in excess of his income. This is the result of the financiering of the Democrats, who reduced his income without knowing how to curtail his expenditure. Something had to be done. Several months ago the old gentleman was obliged to borrow of a few bankers in the sum of fifty million dollars, on interest. to this he makes others pay, of course. This stop-gap afforded him some relief for a brief interval, but now he is again in the market, negotiating another loan of fifty millions. Naturally he expects to be driven to accept more unfavorable terms this time. He will probably have to pay in the shape of interest not less than a sum equal to one-half the principal, and this in a period not longer than ten years. (To be sure, he does not pay it, but he regards himself as the loser simply because, if he did not have to pay the interest, he could keep the money for other purposes ministering more directly to his pleasure.)

But all this is by no means the richest part of the matter. The question is not the simple one of ceding out a living and borrowing money. Uncle Sam, despite his peculiar quaintness and ignorance, is, among other things, engaged in the business of issuing money. All the money it he issues he himself promises to redeem in coin, which, disinterested persons assure him, means in gold coin. Now, Uncle Sam has $346,000,000 of old legal tender notes, $110,000,000 of new Treasury notes, $500,000,000 of national bank notes, and $400,000,000 of silver certificates and silver dollars, which it has solemnly promised to keep at par with gold. Everybody knows, however, that the promise is utterly worthless, since Uncle Sam has only about $800,000,000 of gold with which to redeem the $1,100,000,000 of his currency, and since even the little gold he has he can hardly call his, as every day he is called upon to part with a cool million or so to arrange for his notes. The hold by which Uncle Sam is called the reserve, presumably because he has absolutely no means of reserving it. Holders of notes, no matter how much gold they may have, must make a point of aspiring Uncle Sam to supply them with gold for shipment: abroad and other commercial uses. To replenish his "reserve" he borrows money, stipulating for payment by the creditors in gold. The creditors, not being fools, agree, after a show of reluctance, knowing full well, in the first place, that in ten years they will get half of it back, and in gold, in the shape of interest and, in the second place, that there is nothing to hinder them from withdrawing, immediately after the conclusion of the bargain, all the gold paid in by them, and more, by presenting their paper to the Treasury. So that Uncle Sam pays $25,000,000 for the privilege of replenishing his gold reserve for a few weeks or months.

But even this is not all. Not only do the bankers who supply the gold proceed to draw it out again, but they actually get most of the gold they give Uncle Sam at the latter's own Treasury. They promise to buy his bonds and pay gold, but first to complete the arrangements, and in the meantime they hurry to the Treasury, present paper or silver, and get gold in exchange. When the time comes for paying over the loan, these patriots, with a flourish of trumpets and waving of flags and banners, return to Uncle Sam his own gold. He receives it, finds himself in no better condition than before, owes his own sanity and the reality of the surrounding world, and consols himself by reading the newspaper eulogies of the unsellable bankers. The taxpayer pays the interest and the net result is to cause angry, driven by Uncle Sam's stupid ma.-ger out of office, and installs the Republicans in their places. Then borrowing comes to an end, but up go duties and other forms of robbery.

Uncle Sam's business methods would ruin any other financier, but he is safe for the present. The reason of his safety lies in the folly of the taxpayers. Will they ever wind up his affairs?
will continue until the masses know better that liberty is the one thing needful.

One great danger is to be feared, however. And that is a violent revolution. While agitation is often necessary to stir up discontent, it may be followed by education in order to make this discontent intelligible and serviceable. The agitation that is now being carried on is so extensive, and is reaching such ignorant classes, that the necessary education is left a long way behind. Thus a class of people who daily see the power of physical force in all their occupations and surroundings, and who are too often incapable of appreciating the power of intellect, is awakening to the social injustice which crushes it to earth. The great question is, can these people be induced to remain peaceful until they can be educated to know what will relieve their distress?

The most unpromising sign is the attitude of the bonapartist. It seems to be impossible for them to realize that the time has gone by when platitudes, on the one hand, and bayonets on the other, will check the growing discontent. They are unconsciously doing all in their power to precipitate an outbreak, when they might, by conceding a little to public opinion, manage to avert a crisis.

What have we to gain by such a revolution as soon as it starts, the shams of all our great cities will pour out their population, who will be ready at the first opportunity to repeat the horrors of the Reign of Terror intensified a hundredfold. Should the revolution be successful, either this element will be the predominating factor in the State Socialism which will follow, or else a second Nap. Bonaparte will arise and institute a rigid system of bureaucracy. If, on the other hand, the revolution should fail, it would establish the present plutocracy more firmly than ever, and every whisper of discontent would be silenced at the point of the bayonet. In any event, we should hear nothing for another fifty years but the praises of the men who saved the Union, and be nauseated with a patriotism besides which our present spread-eagleism would seem insignificant.

The State's Babies.
The campaign which made Colorado a Populist State was remarkable for the epithets which the Republicans and Populists exchanged. The Republicans said the Populists were fools; the Populists returned the compliment by calling their opponents knaves. The events that followed justified both, for no sooner had the new party been installed than the kindergarten question came up, and both parties vied with each other in showing solicitude for this new handful.

The supreme court decided that each school district had the right to establish kindergartens in connection with existing schools, and everybody applauded. The "cry of the children" to be amused most effectually buzzed the "still small voice" that tells us to keep our fingers out of our neighbors' pockets.

The arguments for the kindergarten show their bourgeois origin. The education of the child must begin early; "the hand and the eye must be trained"; so the child is sent to school at three.

But why should the education begin so early?

Is it to make a finished workman of him at right, so that he can be set to work and made to add to the wealth of the community?

The caring for the child by the school district a few hours a day is the first step toward a State nursery where the children will be entirely cared for, thus relieving the parents of the burdens they ought to bear. This would decrease what little prudence the shiftless now possess.

I saw this well demonstrated recently while visiting a kindergarten; one of the smaller children's appearances showed it received very little care. The mother told me it was "because his mother is insane; besides, she has a baby five weeks old."

The charitable people who imagined they were lessening this poor woman's burdens by opening a kindergarten were mistaken. The more burdens you lift from the backs of the "beneficiary" (burdens which are rightfully theirs), the more you will have to lift, because these burdens are not a fixed quantity, but are subject to the laws of demand and supply like other things.

Everything that diminishes self-help and individual responsibility delays the coming of the better day.

"Seventy-eight per cent. of the great fortunes of the United States," declared Judge Lyman Trumbull in his address to the Chicago Populists, "are said to be derived from permanent monopoly privileges which ought never to have been granted." You are too conservative, Judge; call it one hundred per cent., and you will still be safe.

Politics makes strange bedfellows, and queer enemies as well. Governor Altgeld, who paraded Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, supported in the last campaign Senator Hill, who introduced into the senate a bill to expel them from the country; and, on account of this same bill, Hill was bitterly opposed by Henry George, who helped to murder Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer.

This from Philadelphia "Justice": "The first com, first served policy called 'occupancy and use' won't settle the question. Justice to the newcomer demands his equal share of the best land there is." As well declare, when the next understated intellect is born, that justice to the newcomer demands his equal share of the best trains there are, and then clap a tax on brain values. Oh, Equality! how many crimes some good people are ready to commit in thy name!

To readers of Liberty the most interesting literary announcement of the season is that of a new work by Wordsworth Donisthorpe, to be published by Macmillan. "Law in a Free Country" is the title given by the "Personal Rights Journal," but all the other announcements that I have seen give it as "Law in a Free State." It is to be hoped that the former is the correct wording, for, if not, Mr. Donisthorpe would be guilty of a contradiction to start with. He has declared that a State is necessarily a despotism; now, to talk about "Law in a Free Despotism" would be rather absurd. But, whatever the title may be, the book itself is sure to be bright, thoughtful, keen, original, and powerfully helpful to liberty.

"Freedom is not an end, but a means," says the Philadelphia "Justice." This is the Single-Taxer's definition. Freedom is not a means; but an end, the State Socialists tell us, though really they believe that it is neither. The Anarchists maintain that freedom is both a means and an end,—an end because it is in itself the chief element in happiness, and a means because by it alone can nearly all the other elements in happiness be obtained. The Single-Taxers ignore the truth that liberty is in itself a blessing. The State Socialists accept it in theory, but override it in practice. The Anarchists proclaim it, and practise it as far as they are permitted to.

Mr. Auberon Weber allows that we should all be free to make and use our own coinage, but we should have a government coinage in competition with other coinages in order to obviate the difficulty about contracts. And he asks this question: "Unless there is a generally received coinage, how can I contract to pay a certain rent for his farm during the next twenty years or receive a certain dividend on shares taken in a company?" Why, that's dead easy, Mr. Herbert. Simply define the terms of your contract in your contract, or else don't ask me to help enforce it for you. People who decline to write their contracts intelligibly must take the consequences. If government were abolished, the tendency of business interests to congeal in a common usage would result in the adoption of printed blanks for every ordinary form of contract, in which the term dollar, franc, or pound would be defined, and the cases would be very rare in which these blanks would not be used. Men will agree when it is to their interest to agree, if they are left free to agree. Government is an obstacle rather than a help to cooperation and agreement.

Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrich, who writes all that's worth reading in the "Twentieth Century," says in that wreck of a once estimable journal that Liberty refuses to trust woman with freedom because she will only use it to enslave us all. If Mrs. Dietrich here uses the word freedom in the sense of freedom to invade others, I accept her statement of Liberty's attitude as correct. But if she does not so use it (and of course she does not), then I must respectfully request her to cultivate the habit of telling the truth. There is no freedom that I would grant to man which I would refuse to woman, and there is no freedom that I would refuse to either man or woman except the freedom to invade. Whoever has the ballot has the freedom to invade, and whoever does not have a ballot wants the freedom to invade. I am not in favor of any discrimination between man and woman in the matter of their respective liberties, and I would abolish all discriminations that now exist. But there are always two ways of abolishing a discrimination. One way is to make two wrongs; the other is to make two rights. My way is the latter; the former is Mrs. Dietrich's. If man had the liberty to steal and woman had it not, Mrs. Dietrich, if she wished to be consistent with
her present policy, would strive to abolish this discrimination by giving woman the liberty to vote.
My efforts, on the contrary, would be directed toward depriving man of this liberty. This is precisely the distinction between Mrs. Dietrich's position and mine on the question of woman suffrage, and I hope that now she will understand it.

Mr. George Gilman, of Newark, N. J., who advertises in another column a tiny pamphlet written for the planting of Anarchist seed, follows the example of Mr. Byington in furnishing cheap tracts for distribution. It is good work.

In printing the last number of Liberty a misprint occurred, in consequence of which the edition fell short of the number required. All the subscribers were supplied, but not enough copies remained to fill the sets which are saved for binding. The loss is serious, and it is hoped that subscribers who do not preserve the paper for future use, or who have extra copies to spare, will favor Liberty by mailing those to this office. The matters in order that they may be in good condition for binding. The date of the desired issue is November 17. The same advice makes it impossible for me to fill an order for one hundred copies of that issue, received from a subscriber who desired them because of the item in the "Beauties" headed "Police Censorship of the Stage." In order that he may be accommodated, the item is reprinted in the present issue.

Game and Forests.

Liberty's recent reprint of a thoughtless article, "Down with the Game Laws," from the "Orange County Farmer," has revived anew a mill train of reeks in my mind. All my life I have been a devotee of the sports of both field and forest and a passionate lover of wild Nature; the question has often come to me, and been brought by others: What are the laws, how are they made, and who are they designed to benefit? Will the rich man be able to indulge in the sports and pleasures of the field and forest, with impunity, without regard to the interests of the common people? Will the sportsman be able to indulge in his pastime without regard to the feelings of others? Will the game be preserved for the use of the common people or for the benefit of the wealthy? These are questions that every one must consider before taking up the sport of hunting.

Observe, valuable, and skillful in selecting beautiful places, and in developing the natural charms, in breeding and preserving game and singing birds, etc., etc., will be among the first to profit from the open and free competition prevent unfair monopoly and excessive charges.

And the artistic culture of his wildness, the frequent inroads that conditions have made, will prevent the forest from becoming a barbarian.

But outside of forestry the people at large will be the best conservators. Almost every man will possess land, and it will be for the use of all, so no matter how small his holding, to encourage and protect as best the insectivorous and harmless birds. A general public sentiment in favor of birds results at once in their preservation and in the benefit to the law. But even if the masses were indifferent or antagonistic, the foresters would still insist upon their fauna from extinction and secure its increase.

Evils of State Insurance.

An International Congress on Insurance against Accidents was recently held at Milan, at which the subject of compulsory State Insurance was discussed at length in the light of Germany's experiments in that line. To commend the anticipation of the evils that would result from a State monopoly of the insurance business new interest is imparted by the following summary of the results of the Milan discussions, made for the London "Times" by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, an English delegate to the congress:

I may first deal with the purely labor point of view. The system of compulsory State accident insurance is intended to limit and decrease the number of accidents. As a matter of fact, the number of accidents has not been reduced, but has certainly increased. It is the surest way of making sure that there is every reason to believe that it has seriously increased, and for this statement the figures of the German Imperial Insurance office are cited. Two explanations were given of these figures, — that they were not even written sufficiently complete or sufficiently detailed, and I may add that it appeared in the course of the discussion that no satisfactory definition or criterion of the term accident had been yet formulated. Further, it is suggested that the insurance might be due to malingerers, who had undoubtedly made great strides. In addition to this, in the course of the debate on culpable negligence, it was elicited that, although the intention of H. Beucher, as he had of the Imperial Insurance office at Berlin, were to a matter of policy and as a matter of Christian charity, to indemnify the workman, whether the accident was due to his culpable negligence or not, yet, as a matter
Anarchism in Scotland.

To the Editor of Liberty:

A few words as to our propaganda. Last Sunday we finished our attackings at the Glasgow branch of the National Secular Society, and have no cause to regret the efforts we made; indeed, we are proud of the results. I had the first turn and gave a paper on the subject, "The Secular Society," which was published in the "Westminster Review." The Secular Society is a satire on the Christian Church, and its object is to prove that the Church is a mere organization of the wealthy and that it is a mere racket carried on for the benefit of the rich. The Secular Society is a satirical organization, and its object is to prove that the Church is a mere racket carried on for the benefit of the rich.

The Cynic's Remedy.

[London Liberty Review.]

"What can we do with the ethyste?" was the question of a lawyer who was a leading member of the Social Reform Union.

"Do not pick them up, shoot off Diogenes. The hugging stank away, for he thought Diogenes had found him out.

A little politician sat upon a throne, A'whistling to himself a little lay: 'Never give up clawing while there's meat upon the bone.'

And, if you have a ben, why, let it lay."


The Beautes of Government.

The readers of Liberty are urgently invited to contribute letters to the editor in support of the amendment to the State of Iowa which calls a direct election of judges by the people. The amendment is modelled on the popular vote for President and it is strongly urged. Either original articles or letters from city editors, or any other reliable source, will be welcome.

F. L. B.

The letter-concealing monopoly (New York Sun.)

Wherever a foreign mail is expected, there gathers a little knot of men in the eastern corridor of the General Post Office. Every man waiting represents some one expectant of an important letter by the ship's mails.

Some letters of consignees come unstamped in the "ship's box," as the phrase is, but the ship may not bring ordinary letters so, and the punishment for the illegal transportation of letters may extend to a man's imprisonment for the offending officer. But going vessels are under like regulations as to the ship's box, but it happens now and then that a trap is stymied, whose hour of sealing is uncertain, may have an envelope which has been placed face up without being carried through the Post Office. This came to such an abuse that one line was severally admonished touching its rivalry with the Post Office.

When a regulation of the ship's box is abused, it comes less from a desire to defraud the government than from the wish to avoid any delay that may occur between the docking of a ship and the distribution of the mails. A properly authenticated agent may receive letters from the ship's box as soon as they arrive in port, and thus save perhaps an hour or so when much time is exceedingly valuable.

"Defraud the government!" What a topy-turvy conception of justice is here involved in that phrase! Fanny Grocer Smith complaining that he is defrauded because Jones chooses to buy sugar of Grocer Brown! Fanny also Grocer Smith putting Grocer Brown in jail for a year as a penalty for selling sugar to Jones!

This jury judge the law.

Suckolnker Charles S. Delop, of Herkimer street and Vestus avenue, Brooklyn, was tried before a jury in the Gates Avenue Police Court, on a charge of violating the law by the use of a key快乐, open and selling on Sunday. Contractor Thomas Burt, a score that he called at the saloon, got a drink, and paid for it, and John Kane corroborated him. Delop swore that Kelly and Kane came in and bothered him about a bill, and that he gave them a drink to get rid of them. In charging the jury, Justice Quigley said:

"You must remember that it is just as much an offence to give away liquor on Sunday as to sell it. If you believe the testimony of the prosecution you cannot help it. If you believe the testimony of the defendant, you have no alternative but conviction."

After deliberating two minutes, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

[Here, through the jury's independence, liberty was upheld, but the case belongs in this department because the result was achieved in defiance of the government's orders.]

In violation of the just system.]

[Centifin Requirer.]

Peter Hermann, of this city, a druggist, living at Glenway and First avenue, had a revolver in his pocket last night, which was seen by a citizen, who notified Officer Berle Kamp, and Hermann was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He stated at Central police station that he was held up not long ago, and carried the weapon for protection. Police Commissioner Miller recently said that he

would refuse from the workhouse every reputable citizen put there for carrying a revolver. He declared that the Ohio law on 'the subject is unconstitutional, as the constitution of the United States gives every man a right to keep and bear arms.' He is adverse to any reputable citizen being arrested just because he has a revolver, and the outcome of the case will be watched with interest by men who carry such weapons.

Protection of the person — above all others a moral individual concern — is held as a monopoly by the State in its character as the consort of a certain school of Individualists. If there is anything in the constitution which conflicts with the monopoly, the State will give up the constitution before it will abandon the monopoly. By the way, where does Police Commissioner Miller find it written that the constitution gives the right to bear arms only to "reputable" citizens?

A man with a moral sense. (New York Sun.)

Public opinion in Germany has been defied by the virtual acquittal of one Leist, acting governor of the Cameron, a German colony in Wiedera. He has converted a peaceful district into a scene of revolt and bloodshed. Several Germans were killed, government buildings were burned, and for some days the life of one of the natives in the region was in danger. The Germans were able, at last, to assert their authority, and then they promptly put to death the leaders of the revolt, which had been caused solely by the tyrannical and outrageous misconduct of the acting governor.

The German Foreign Office sent Mr. Rose to the Cameron to investigate the matter. This agent was empowered to consider all moral principles at defiance; that on the slightest provocation he had stripped many of the wives of Germany's black soldiers, and flogged them unmercifully with the twisted lippopotamus-Endu whip, one of Africa's most potent instruments of torture. Women who were in his charge as hostages had been compelled to dance naked before him. The revolt of the soldiers was wholly due to Leist's abuse of power.

Leist admitted everything, and the only palliation of his offence he could offer was that he was unable to maintain discipline without flogging the women; that, in the eyes of the natives, no special indulgence was involved in being stripped naked; and that his insubordination did not come from sense of the people, because they had none. Though he practically pleaded guilty, the court merely ordered him to remove to another post and a reduction of twenty per cent. For a week the German press and public have indignantly demanded that Leist be dismissed from the service.

The lesson of "evolutionary ethics" to this governor of the Cameron seems to have been that the ethically undeveloped should minister to the passions of cruelty and sensuality which ethical culture, if one may judge from his case, appears to foster.

It takes a wire man to make a bar. (New York Chronicle.)

Sir Peter Edlin, in the strict interpretation of the Licensing Act of 1872, has been forced to af

appeal, the conviction of the landlord of a public

house in London for supplying a police constable on duty with liquor. The question of law involved by the circumstances of the case was, however, such, in his opinion, as to warrant his appeal to the High Court. The particular landlord convicted had served, or, rather, his daughter at the bar had served, a sergeant of police who had come into the house, taking off his armlet in order to get ready to make appear that he was not on duty. The point raised was whether the publican could possibly know if the officer was on duty or not. It seems, however, according to the Act, that the word "knowingly" forms no part of it. Indeed, it has even been held that a licensed victualler could commit an offence in supplying liquor to a drunken man, although he did not know him to be drunk. Truly, British Acts of Parliament are wonderful samples of wisdom and lucidity.

[It is an -4,- but unjust, maxims of the courts that ignorance of the law is no excuse. Equally unjust, but new, is the maxim that ignorance of the fact does not exonerate.]

Station-house amusements. (New York Evening Post.)

There was arraigned before Justice Burke, in the Harlem police court today, a young man whose face was horribly bruised, whose eyes were closed, and whose clothes were covered with blood. He told a shocking story of police behaviour. "Mrs. Frank D. Converse, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who arrested him, admitted having beaten the man because he resisted arrest.

"The story the prisoner told the justice was as follows: he described himself as John Robson, eighteen years old, a silk weaver. He entered the Harlem Hotel, One Hundred and Fifth street and Third avenue, kept by John O'Neill, at three o'clock this morning in company with two women and a man. While there, his companions tricked him and he shouted for help. The clerk, a young man, and called Police Converse. The officer told him to leave the hotel and made him believe the store where he had left his hat was inside the hotel. His companions had gone.

"Robson insisted that he had been robbed. The policeman forced him down stairs and took him to the station house, beating him on the way. There, he says, the officer told him not to lie and to describe the men. As soon as he had given his name to the sergeant and 14.40 had been taken from his pockets, he was removed to a back room, where five policemen, who were off duty, accompanied themselves with him. He was then thrown up bodily and forced his head under a hydrant so as to wash therefrom the blood-stains caused by Police Converse's blows. After having beat him for some time, he was put into a cell and a cold-water hose was directed upon him. He stood around taking turns playing the hose upon him for half an hour. Then he was left in the cell until eight o'clock, when he was taken to court. His clothes were still wet when he was took up by the police. As soon as he had given his name to the sergeant and 14.40 had been taken from his pockets, he was removed to a back room, where five policemen, who were off duty, accompanied themselves with him. He was then thrown up bodily and forced his head under a hydrant so as to wash therefrom the blood-stains caused by Police Converse's blows. After having beat him for some time, he was put into a cell and a cold-water hose was directed upon him. He stood around taking turns playing the hose upon him for half an hour. Then he was left in the cell until eight o'clock, when he was taken to court. His clothes were still wet when he was took up by the police. As soon as he had given his name to the sergeant and 14.40 had been taken from his pockets, he was removed to a back room, where five policemen, who were off duty, accompanied themselves with him. He was then thrown up bodily and forced his head under a hydrant so as to wash therefrom the blood-stains caused by Police Converse's blows. After having beat him for some time, he was put into a cell and a cold-water hose was directed upon him. He stood around taking turns playing the hose upon him for half an hour. Then he was left in the cell until eight o'clock, when he was taken to court. His clothes were still wet when he was took up by the police.

"After hearing this story, Justice Burke turned to the policeman and said: "If I could prove these charges, I would make all of you suffer."

"The policeman admitted that they had put the man under the hydrant, but said: "He stood around taking turns playing the hose upon him for half an hour. Then he was left in the cell until eight o'clock, when he was taken to court. His clothes were still wet when he was took up by the police."

"The policeman admitted that they had put the man under the hydrant, but said: "He stood around taking turns playing the hose upon him for half an hour. Then he was left in the cell until eight o'clock, when he was taken to court. His clothes were still wet when he was took up by the police."

Goverment telegraphy in England. (London Times.)

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir, — I have had such a curious experience of the vagaries of the telegraphic department of the post office that I am sure your readers will be glad to be warned against what may be in store for each one of them under like circumstances. I hope also that incidentally the publication of this letter may enable me to discover who was the sender of the missing message — a fact which the department has up to this time failed to make known to me.

On Thursday morning last, the 18th, at about 11.30, a telegram was sent to me here (the British Museum), and, my memory being fresh and my recollection clear, I was to return the message to the British Museum. At 3.30 on the same day (Thursday) a messenger called at the Museum to tell my attendant that the message had been returned. On hearing this, my London went to the district office, and asked for the message that he might forward it to me by post. He was told, however, that the message was "dead," but that I could have it by applying either there or at Newcastle. This information I communicated to me by letter, and I at once applied at Newcastle for the message.
The reply was that it could not be given to me, and that the only way I could get it would be by applying to the postmaster-general. This I did by a letter which must have reached the general post office by the first post on Monday morning. In this letter I pointed out that the case was too urgent, and requested that it might be sent to me at the British Museum at once. On Tuesday morning I received a formal reply, stating that my letter had been received and would be treated with the proper attention.

As the post-office authorities appeared to think that this letter fittingly represented a full day's inquiry into the matter, I wrote to the secretary expressively surprised at this trifling answer, and reminding him that, as the telegram had been paid for as a matter of fact it had been paid for twice over, once by the original remitter and once by myself. The British Museum, October 24.

[The State, in doing a monopoly business, will never break through its customary procedure to accommodate an individual, or even to right a wrong which it has done him, except in those cases where the individual has a "pull." The bars of a prison cell are less humiliating to its occupant than, to the helpless victim of governmental red tape, are the bars of the grated window which places him at the mercy of an indolent and insolent clerk.]

They waste their gold too quo. The "Railroad Gazette" has been allowed to peruse the applications for passes received by a railroad company not named. Here are a few specimens, the Mr. X referred to being the superintendent of the road on question.

A legal officer of the railroad says that, when he was arranging for a certain case to come before a certain judge of the Circuit Court, the judge asked if he would not get a pass, which he (the judge) held, changed to his name. The lawyer says, I could not do less than say I would make the request, as we have another case to be brought before him next Wednesday. So the judge's pass was sent to Mr. X "without expressing my opinion of the man." We regret that judge never had a chance to know what the lawyer and Mr. X thought of him. The judges are perhaps not the worst offenders, but it seems to us peculiar that two judges should ask for passes.

One who has lost his annual passes for a trip pass. Two others, district judges, ask the local agent to procure trip passes for them. Another one, a circuit judge, asks the deputy United States marshal to do it.

Of course, public officials of high and low degree appear unoccupied in this batch of letters. Governors of States and mayors of cities, councilmen and aldermen, etc., do appear in melancholy monotony. It would take too much room and be too tiresome to sift the letters for members of the houses of representatives and senators of the States, but these gentlemen are always confidants of passes for others, their wives, their children, and sometimes for strangers within their gates. One letter is from a prosecuting attorney in a Western State. He says that he had asked the judge for a pass a couple of months before, and that he received a printed blank saying "that in accordance with the policy of the company it could not be granted," or something like that. Concerning this he says: "So doubt you are greatly troubled for passes, but I can tell you like that, with additional words that you would like, my cooperation in carrying out this much-needed reform, and refusing to grant one more pass, it rather pre

sumption, or I have daily to grant favors of the law of a great State for your railroad. Your men are all liable to State prosecution for running trains on streets in town. I am personally in favor of the law, but I would like to see it put into effect."

So great a restraint on the public good and the force of law that, in my opinion, it is a small fee of one cent. It is true that a centime is only about a fifth of a half-penny, but the new tax will practically raise the price of French half-penny papers to a penny and of penny papers to a halfpenny. French papers nowadays belong to the first category, and of these it will be seen the price is to be exactly doubled.

When individuals act in this way, the States which set them the example punish them for conspiring to injure their neighbors.

Police Censorship of the Stage.

Hrett Johann Most and his band of Anarchist actors were not permitted to produce the play "Die Weber" in New York. It was to have been given in Oertel's Hall in Fifteenth avenue, but, on orders from Police Captain Bergen, the hall was kept closed. When the Most actors arrived and found that they could not play, they put up a big sign saying that the police had unjustly interfered, but that the show would be given at a later date.

Capt. Bergen had the sign taken down, and then Most and his followers went to Zink's Hall, in Bedford street. When the police followed them, the crowd turned back by a rear entrance, and when they came back to this city. Sixty-five mounted and foot policemen kept the several thousand people in the vicinity of Oertel's Hall on the move, in an hour the streets were clear.

That Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Weavers," after scoring a brilliant success in Paris, after capturing the entire New York press through an amateur performance in an obscure theatre on the Bowery, and after production in Berlin by the will of the emperor, should now be swept from the boards by a gang of Newark "cops" is indeed an anti-climax.

Letter Postage tripled.

[The New York Sun]

Not satisfied with the income tax, the Administration has formed a new plot, the object of which is to increase further the amount of revenue. While the scheme displays ingenuity, it is too much like a "bantam game" to find favor with the New York people. By putting a thin, non-adhesive substance on the back side of the beautiful sickly red postage stamp, they first save quite a sum on stamp. Secondly, as the stamp is small, whatever is written under it, they collect four cents tax, or double postage at the other end. Thus, instead of two cents per letter, as formerly, they now get six cents. This plan, from the number of complaints received at the post office, seems to be highly successful.

An inconsistency herein elsewhere.

[New York Sun]

The French government, by a new measure to protect the president from assassination, has arrested a man on Wednesday because he wanted to give M. Castin-Meier a package of newspaper cuttings criticizing his policy. The offender will be prosecuted on the charge of inciting the head of the State.

The republican theory is that the president is a servant employed by the people. Republican politicians of the day — appears to be that, if the employers were to criticise the way in which their servant does his work, the servant put them in prison for insulting him. It is very encouraging to see that the downtrodden employee is beginning to assert his dignity. Yet I could wish that the "Sun" had made his action in this case a text for one of its ethical disquisitions regarding the lines that rigidly fix the beginning and the ending of the employee's rights.

Boycotting by Taxation.

From the famous Moline tariff of 1892 became the law in France, the commercial relations between that country and Switzerland have been the cause of much friction on both sides. The Swiss are determined to resist by every means in their power. The latest enactment of the federal government is directed against the French newspapers, some of which have a
LIBERTY'S LIBRARY.

For any of the following Works, address
BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 1312, New York, N. Y.

THE QUANTITY OF IRRIGATION. By B. Renault. A study of the importance of irrigation and the practical methods of obtaining the necessary water for it, covering the capacity of the earth to support an additional population. Price, 15 cents.


A VINDICATION OF NATURAL SOCIETY. A work on the importance of natural rights and the natural law. Price, 15 cents.


INSTEAD OF A BOOK: BY A MAN TOO BUSY TO WRITE ONE. A collection of essays on various topics. Price, 15 cents.

WIND-HARP SONGS—One Dollar. Ten cents each, or twenty-five cents per dozen.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANARCHISM. Collected from the writings of BENJ. R. TUCKER, and others. Price, 15 cents.

To be had of the subscriber. Twenty-five copies, 15 cents each, or twenty-five copies, 1 cent each. Address all orders to the publisher, O. B. GILLEY, Irvington, N. J.


LIBERTY'S LIBRARY.

For any of the following Works, address
BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 1312, New York, N. Y.

THE QUANTITY OF IRRIGATION. By B. Renault. A study of the importance of irrigation and the practical methods of obtaining the necessary water for it, covering the capacity of the earth to support an additional population. Price, 15 cents.


A VINDICATION OF NATURAL SOCIETY. A work on the importance of natural rights and the natural law. Price, 15 cents.


INSTEAD OF A BOOK: BY A MAN TOO BUSY TO WRITE ONE. A collection of essays on various topics. Price, 15 cents.

WIND-HARP SONGS—One Dollar. Ten cents each, or twenty-five cents per dozen.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANARCHISM. Collected from the writings of BENJ. R. TUCKER, and others. Price, 15 cents.

To be had of the subscriber. Twenty-five copies, 15 cents each, or twenty-five copies, 1 cent each. Address all orders to the publisher, O. B. GILLEY, Irvington, N. J.


LIBERTY'S LIBRARY.

For any of the following Works, address
BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 1312, New York, N. Y.

THE QUANTITY OF IRRIGATION. By B. Renault. A study of the importance of irrigation and the practical methods of obtaining the necessary water for it, covering the capacity of the earth to support an additional population. Price, 15 cents.


A VINDICATION OF NATURAL SOCIETY. A work on the importance of natural rights and the natural law. Price, 15 cents.


INSTEAD OF A BOOK: BY A MAN TOO BUSY TO WRITE ONE. A collection of essays on various topics. Price, 15 cents.

WIND-HARP SONGS—One Dollar. Ten cents each, or twenty-five cents per dozen.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANARCHISM. Collected from the writings of BENJ. R. TUCKER, and others. Price, 15 cents.

To be had of the subscriber. Twenty-five copies, 15 cents each, or twenty-five copies, 1 cent each. Address all orders to the publisher, O. B. GILLEY, Irvington, N. J.


LIBERTY'S LIBRARY.

For any of the following Works, address
BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 1312, New York, N. Y.

THE QUANTITY OF IRRIGATION. By B. Renault. A study of the importance of irrigation and the practical methods of obtaining the necessary water for it, covering the capacity of the earth to support an additional population. Price, 15 cents.


A VINDICATION OF NATURAL SOCIETY. A work on the importance of natural rights and the natural law. Price, 15 cents.


INSTEAD OF A BOOK: BY A MAN TOO BUSY TO WRITE ONE. A collection of essays on various topics. Price, 15 cents.

WIND-HARP SONGS—One Dollar. Ten cents each, or twenty-five cents per dozen.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANARCHISM. Collected from the writings of BENJ. R. TUCKER, and others. Price, 15 cents.

To be had of the subscriber. Twenty-five copies, 15 cents each, or twenty-five copies, 1 cent each. Address all orders to the publisher, O. B. GILLEY, Irvington, N. J.