

# G. A. R. COMMANDER

Jan. 8. Dean, Gen. Grant Post, Rondout, N. Y.

## CURED OF DYSPEPSIA.

Commander Dean writes: "As Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the U. & D. R. R., good health is indispensable. I found myself however all run down with Dyspepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I grew worse. I suffered misery night and day, for fully two years. My case was pronounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy about that time, and told him of my condition and he said, try a bottle of

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no confidence in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was entirely cured. That terrible distress, everything I ate breaking up sour in my throat, had all gone and I have not had a moment's discomfort since. Today there isn't a healthier man and my appetite is grand."

## Danger Signals

More than half the victims of consumption do not know they have it. Here is a list of symptoms by which consumption can certainly be detected:—

- Cough, one or two slight efforts on rising, occurring during the day and frequently during the night.
- Short breathing after exertion.
- Tightness of the chest.
- Quick pulse, especially noticeable in the evening and after a full meal.
- Chilliness in the morning, followed by slight fever.
- Perspiration toward morning and "pale face and languid in the morning."
- Loss of vitality.

If you have these symptoms, or any of them, do not delay. There are many preparations which claim to be cures, but Dr. Hicker's English Remedy for Consumption has the highest endorsements, and has stood the test of years. It will arrest consumption in its earlier stages, and drive away the symptoms named. It is manufactured by the Acker Medicine Co., 16 and 18 Chambers St., New York, and sold by all reputable druggists.



**MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.** Intellectual and practical training for teachers. Three courses of study besides preparatory. Special attention given to preparation for college. Students admitted to best colleges on certificate. Thirty grades of preparation for college. Great advantages for special studies in art and music. Model school of three hundred pupils. Corps of sixteen teachers. Beautiful grounds. Magnificent buildings. Large grounds for athletics. Elevator and infirmary with attendant nurse. Fine gymnasium. Everything furnished at an average cost to normal students \$141 a year. Fall term, Aug. 21. Winter term, Dec. 2. Spring term, March 16. Students admitted to classes at any time. For catalogue, containing full information, apply to S. H. ALBRO, Principal, Mansfield, Pa.

**TO SIP**  
If we can sell you only one package of Seelig's Kaffee, we better stop business. It's because those who try it keep on buying that were in business. It's so good you'll drink it.

**Pennyroyal Pills**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Relief for Catarrh, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, and all the ailments of the female system.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Announcements of religious services and church news will be published free of charge under this head every Thursday. Pastors are invited to send us all items that are of general interest to the public.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**  
M. E. services will be held in Lindsay's hall every Sunday as follows:  
Preaching, 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
Class meeting, 9 a. m.; C. W. Barton, leader.  
Sunday school, 2 p. m.; C. W. Barton, superintendent.  
Epworth League, 6 p. m.; Edward Jones, president.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.  
The public is cordially invited to all of these services.  
Rev. Edmund White, pastor.

**HOLINESS CHRISTIAN.**  
Services at the Holiness Christian Association church are as follows:  
Sunday: Preaching, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.; experience meeting, 3 p. m.; preaching, 7.30 p. m.  
Week day services on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.  
Rev. H. P. Jones, pastor.

**ENGLISH BAPTIST.**  
Services for Sunday, December 15:  
Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.  
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.  
Sunday school at 2 p. m.  
Preaching at 6.30 p. m.  
Rev. J. T. Griffith, pastor.

**WELSH BAPTIST.**  
Preaching in Welsh at 3 p. m. by Rev. J. T. Griffith.  
All are welcome.

If you want a pair of lady's neat dress shoes call at J. C. Berner's.

Advertise your wants in the TRIBUNE. It pays every time.

# WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

## Fierce Struggle Between Boers and Uitlanders.

No Confirmation of the Reported Rescue of Dr. Jameson, But the Story Probably True—Germany Assures Protection to President Kruger—Cecil Rhodes' Successor.

London, Jan. 7.—Although the British government is doing all it can to suppress news from the Transvaal government enough has leaked out to make it certain that the South African republic is in a state of civil war and that a great struggle is on between the Uitlanders and Boers for supremacy. In numbers the Uitlanders have the advantage but the Boers are determined fighters and besides they are the best equipped for war. The sensational dispatch announcing that Dr. Jameson had been released by the Uitlanders has not been officially confirmed, but as the news came from the London consul of the Transvaal republic it is probably correct. The presumption is that a rising has occurred and that the Boers, who had the custody of Jameson and his men, have been overwhelmed. The same dispatch also states that the British government is rushing troops to Cape Town. Twelve hundred soldiers left Bombay yesterday and more are to follow.

**Cecil Rhodes Out.**  
Dispatches received from Cape Town state that the resignation of Cecil Rhodes as prime minister of the Cape Colony has been accepted by Gov. Sir Hercules Robinson, and Sir Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of the Cape government, has been appointed in his place.

**Germany's Aid Assured.**  
Berlin, Jan. 7.—The emperor gave an audience last evening to Dr. Leyd, secretary of state of the South African republic. His majesty assured the doctor that the Transvaal republic could reckon upon the protection of Germany.

## To Land Troops at Cape Town.

London, Jan. 7.—The Central News says it has been decided to land at Cape Town the 1,200 troops who were recently ordered home from Bombay on the transport Victoria. The transport is due to arrive at Cape Town on Jan. 16. Some of the soldiers are invalids, while others are men whose time has expired.

## Count de Laubespin Dead.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Count de Laubespin, senator for Nièvre, died here yesterday at his residence on the Rue de l'Université. He was born in Paris on September 6, 1810, and served in the army for some years, retiring in 1848 with the rank of captain. He was elected a member of the senate in 1888. He was a member of a large number of philanthropic institutions.

## Not Aimed at the Order.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Postmaster General Wilson has informed M. J. Smith, secretary of the St. Louis branch of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks, that his recent order against lobbying was not intended as a condemnation of such organizations and he had no desire that the St. Louis branch or any other should disband.

## Supreme Court Appointments.

Albany, Jan. 7.—The following appointments have been made in the supreme court, New York city, after a non-competitive civil service examination: Assistant clerks, Obed H. Sanderson and Arthur D. Truax. Senographers, Henry G. Smith, John P. Martin and Henry Alexander.

## Claimed \$423,382; Awarded \$5,446

Washington, Jan. 7.—The United States court of claims has rendered a judgment in favor of John H. Starin of New York for the transfer of passengers and baggage in New York under contract with the government in 1884 for \$5,446. The amount claimed was \$423,382.

## Killed by a Falling Weight.

Shamokin, Pa., Jan. 7.—While four workmen were being lowered into the new shaft of the Luke Fidler mine yesterday, the weight which balances the elevator broke and it fell upon them. They were instantly killed, and their bodies terribly mangled.

## Suffering in the Adirondacks.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 7.—At Saratoga Springs, Gansevoort, Hadley and Schron Lake the thermometer registers 28 degrees below zero, while in the Adirondack mountains it has reached 12 below. There is much suffering.

## Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The annual board of trade election yesterday resulted in another triumph for President William T. Baker, he being elected for a fourth term by a majority of 215 votes in a total cast of 1,357.

## Overcome by Natural Gas.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Abraham Seranton and wife of Sheridan, this county, were overcome by natural gas yesterday. Mrs. Seranton cannot recover and Mr. Seranton is in a critical condition.

## Gold Reserve Down to \$61,351,826.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The treasury gold reserve stood at the opening of business today, with all withdrawals out, at \$61,351,826. The withdrawals yesterday amounted to \$160,000.

## For a New High School.

Southington, Conn., Jan. 7.—A town meeting last evening appropriated the sum of \$80,000 for a new high school.

# RAISING OF HORSES.

Prospect for the Future as Presented to the Discouraged Farmer.  
The price of horses has of late been so reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse raising. The low prices now prevailing are due to a want of demand on account of the electric car system, which has been so generally established throughout the cities and some parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in some part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause, which will be found in overproduction. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely anyone who was not breeding either first-class roadsters or blooded drivers.

For these, for a few years, first-class prices were obtained, and the demand, which was at the time a fictitious one, produced a sort of boom in horseflesh, with an oversupply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric car lines.

But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need, and for awhile, perhaps, the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the prosperous villages. Cars may carry men to business, and women to their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply the need felt by every well-to-do family that they may have a restful airing in the parks and in the suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much care should be taken in their training for this purpose, as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses suited to driving through all the bustle and noise of the city.

This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised. Give us good family horses and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Farm News.

# NOTES ON PARIS GREEN.

## Two Hundred Tons Employed in the United States Annually.

Paris green is the most useful and valuable of the arsenicals used as insecticides. As is well known, its action is more rapid and effective than that of London purple, and having a definite chemical composition it ought to be subject to variation in the amount of the active agent, arsenic. Its use as an insecticide has enormously extended of late years, and upward of 200 tons are annually employed in the United States, besides 400 tons in Canada. The chief difficulty in using Paris green is the readiness with which it settles to the bottom of the tank or reservoir of the spraying apparatus. This is because it is a rather coarse powder, very much less finely divided than London purple, which latter fact gives the purple a certain advantage.

A recent conversation with one of the leading manufacturers of Paris green has brought out the fact that this coarseness of grain and the accompanying difficulty in using Paris green in water suspension is quite unnecessary. It seems that the market has hitherto demanded a very dark colored article, the lighter color having been deemed to indicate adulteration. It seems, however, that the darker color is simply due to the larger size of the crystals. If the green were reduced to an impalpable powder, which would make it much more satisfactory as an insecticide, it would lose the intensity of its color and become whitish. This manufacturer tells me that for a number of years he was able practically to control the market, because he had discovered a means of crystallizing the green in unusually large particles, securing a very dark-colored product, although he was aware that for the use intended the product so obtained was much less valuable. Yet the darker green, with its accompanying larger sized crystals, is more difficult to manufacture and hence expensive.

It seems, therefore, that all these years we have been using a poison which could have been had at less expense and in a much more satisfactory form.—Insect Life.

## Old Military Stipids.

"What made you leave the army at so early an age, with such a fair record behind you, and so promising a career in front of you?" I once asked an officer, whose chief defect was a proneness to act on hot-headed impulse. The purport of the reply was: "At my last inspection I was questioned by the general concerning the prices of the soldiers' socks and shirts. I gave him to understand that I neither knew nor cared, and of course I was pretty sharply reprimanded. I became so disgusted with this and similar absurdities of regimental pedantry that I sent in my papers." The weary waste of time, the circumlocutory twaddle of the old military correspondence, was a subject for burlesque. Once, as president of a board to report on an accident to a horse, I simply stated that "the leg was broken," and received a rather sharp reprimand for embodying an opinion in such trivial language. Thereupon I amended the defect by suggesting that "the tibia was fractured," and was complimented for the satisfactory lucidity of my report. Tradition declares that in India a similar board recorded an opinion that "the elephant is dead and smells bad." The general in a towering passion sent back the proceedings for revision, whereupon the board amended its report: "The elephant is still dead and smells worse."—Blackwood's Magazine.

# SOME CURIOUS WORDS.

The Origin of "Gas" Unexplained and "Caprice" Related to the Playful Goat.  
One need not search far in the dictionary to find curious words. Most words have an interesting history as to development and change of sense, and the regular processes of formation by compounding different elements into one new vocable are very interesting as a study. If you desire to know the English language well, and to be able to express thought clearly, you cannot afford to neglect the study of etymology.

One of the most interesting discoveries made by the student of etymology will be the unaccountable origin, or rather the utter absence of systematic origin, of some of the commonest words. Thus, gas is a name that has never been explained, beyond the mere statement that it was invented by a Belgian chemist named Van Helmont. Guesses have been made about what suggested it to him, but he gave no information as to its source, but merely wrote in Latin: "This vapor hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, gas." Caucus and tectonic are common words without satisfactory explanation, but with very interesting histories.

Certain snakes are called adders. Is it not a curious fact that the name adder originated simply through erroneous understanding of sound? The Anglo-Saxon word was naedre, and the German is natter. Adder comes from misunderstanding a nadder as an adder, and the Century dictionary says that apron, anger, orange and umpire arose through a similar mistake. Just opposite to this peculiar change from nadder to adder is that which gives us the name newt for what used to be an ewt.

A common saying is that a surprised person is taken aback. This is said to have originated from some expression used nautically, as in saying that sails are taken aback when they are driven by the winds back against the mast. Probably it would be hard to prove that either of the sayings had its origin in the other, but they both use the word aback in its literal sense—backward. Aback and similar words disclose a curious fact in their etymology, namely, that the first syllable is merely a letter that stands for the original Anglo-Saxon word on, which meant not only what our present "on" means, but also at, to, in, into, or almost anything of that kind, according to circumstances.

Accord, concord and discord come from what seems a queer thing to suggest some words for the sense in which they have always been used. In each the second syllable is from the Latin word for heart. Accord in its elements means "to the heart." Real agreement or harmony must have been considered so sweet and so rare that the only fitting name for it must contain that of the heart as the seat of human affection.

Caprice and capricious seem to arise from the fact that people could find no better comparison for certain actions than the capering of a goat. The etymology of these words that connects them with the Latin word for goat is questioned by the Century dictionary, but there is no doubt that caper is from that Latin word.

Pilgrims were so called from a very queer reason, and the word was made in a queer way. They walked through the land, and, as this was their prominent characteristic, it suggested the name for them, which is made from the Latin words per, meaning through, and ager, meaning land.—Philadelphia Times.

# THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

## An English View of Their Changed Condition.

The native tribes of South Africa are speedily becoming amenable to civilization. Unlike the red Indians and aborigines of Australia, the Kaffirs do not die out as the white man proceeds to occupy his country; humane laws foster the wellbeing of the native. In Natal, especially, the increase in the black population is marked and rapid. This fine country, which 50 years ago contained only a few thousands of miserable refugees, hiding and fleeing from the ravages of those awful tyrants, Dingaan and Chaka, now contains a black population of about 500,000, rejoicing under the benign rule of the "Queen-Empress" Victoria. It may be that at times the younger men, during a beer-drinking bout, talk some nonsensical rant about retaking the country from the white men. These are speedily silenced by the old men, who will frequently bring both native wit and oratory to bear upon the young and impetuous braggadoos, who are speedily silenced when told that the great white queen's "impi" (army) would crush any rebellion with one-teneth the ease with which the savage Zulu nation was subdued.

The old men will tell of most awful reminiscences, such as: "Don't we remember when a man dare not put his head outside his hut door, except at the risk of being brained by a knob-karrie or impaled on an assegai." They will then wax eloquent on the safety and security of all native tribes under British rule. The Amaswazi tribes were and still are anxious to come under our rule rather than that of the Boers of the Transvaal republic; but their desire comes too late, as the Boers were entitled to claim a treaty with Great Britain, giving them the right to annex Swaziland—the latter considering she has already as many black children on her hands as she can find nurses and nurseries for. This leads one to remark that the Kaffirs are, after all, only children, just emerging from heathen darkness and superstitions. Their docility is especially their faith in a white man, especially an Englishman, is great, and the progress of Christianity is the hope of the nation, accompanied by all the civilizing influences of steam, electricity and modern inventions.—St. Louis Republic.

# THE NEW BOND CALL

## How It Is Viewed by New York Bankers.

Generally Approved, But Some Doubt Entertained as to Whether It Can Be Floated by the Syndicate Having Nothing to Say.

New York, Jan. 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the bond syndicate, said this morning regarding the government bond issue: "I am not prepared to say what course the syndicate will pursue. There is thirty days in which to think over the matter. No one has yet withdrawn from the syndicate. I do not see why people who desire to bid for bonds should not be able to get gold. The syndicate has no corner in it." Generally speaking it may be said, as a result of a canvass of the banking fraternity in Wall street, that the president's action in calling for bids for a new loan was approved, but it was thought unfortunate that so long a period as thirty days must elapse before the question whether the loan will be floated by public letting can be determined. The call, it was said, leaves everybody in suspense for a whole month, during which time a great deal of harm may arise. Frederick T. Tappen, president of Gallatin National Bank and chairman of the clearing house loan committee, was an exception to the rule which apparently prevailed among bank presidents generally. He was willing to speak on the subject of the call for the loan and was willing to be quoted. He said: "I think the call for a loan is a good thing, and I think it will succeed. At any rate it will settle the question whether the people want the bonds or not. If they don't, the bonds will have to be placed through a syndicate."

## Believe the Plan Will Fail.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—In commenting on the proposed government loan, Messrs. Hambleton & Co. said: "We fear that the popular loan now proposed by Secretary Carlisle will be a failure. The government wants what the public does not possess—gold. It is true there are about \$300,000,000 gold held by the national banks all over the country, nearly half of it at New York, but this gold is generally counted as the bank reserve fund, and any very large portion of it could not be released, even if the banks desired to buy the bonds. Certainly the banks will not give up their gold to their customers. In deference to the sentiment of the United States senate, the president is justified in trying a popular loan, but we have no idea that he proposes to wait thirty days before taking steps to strengthen the gold reserve fund and anticipate that he will, should it become necessary, not hesitate to sell bonds privately to a syndicate."

## Paper for the Bonds Ordered.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Orders have been given to Chief Johnson of the bureau of engraving and printing to prepare the distinctive paper for the printing of the new issue of bonds. As all the plates are ready, all that will be necessary will be to print the face of the bonds when it is known how many of each denomination is wanted. The treasury has not figured officially on what the new bonds should sell for to bring them up to the market price of the bonds sold to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, but it is stated unofficially that 119 to 119.15 is about the proper rate to put them on a 3 per cent. basis.

## Sees Danger in Silver.

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily News to-day appeals to Americans to subscribe to the new United States loan, which, it adds, involves much greater difficulties than those which were successfully met last February. The country, it says, is appreciably near the danger of a silver crisis. The subscriptions invited is obviously inadequate to meet the case. President Cleveland seems to be fully alive to the gravity of the situation, but congress apparently requires a further object lesson in the elements of sound finance.

## Approve the President's Action.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—While there is some difference of opinion among Chicago brokers and bankers in regard to the action of the national administration in issuing a call for a popular loan of \$100,000,000, the general impression is that the president did the proper thing and that Chicago capital will do its part in floating the bonds.

## Not Organizing a New Syndicate.

New York, Jan. 7.—John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, stated last evening that there was no truth in the report that he was organizing an independent syndicate to subscribe for the new bonds.

## Detained as an Insane Man.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Hugo Egle, a well dressed man about 25 years old, who says he comes from Peru, Ind., and is a musician, is under arrest here as being insane. Egle believes that some one is following him to do him harm.

## Picked Up at Sea.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 7.—The smack Four Friends, just arrived here, reports having picked up a negro, John Denton, seventy-five miles from Cape San Blas on Dec. 27, he having been at sea in an open boat five days without food or water.

## Canadian Fancy Skaters.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Ten members of the Queen's University Hockey club, Kingston, Canada, are in Washington, and last night gave an exhibition of fancy skating at the ice rink here.

# LIVE QUESTIONS

## —IN THE— FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Commencing with Monday, February 10, 1896, and continuing through the year, the TRIBUNE proposes to publish a series of able articles upon subjects of vital and general interest to our readers. Eminent thinkers and writers of national reputation on Social, Economic and Industrial Problems have promised contributions upon topics of universal interest. The list of authors, and the comprehensive group of "Live Questions" that will be treated by them, can be seen on this page, and will, we confidently believe, merit the hearty interest of readers who are already interested in these themes, and are anxious to receive the most rational opinions obtainable.

All articles will be prepared in an inquiring and scientific spirit, and will be non-sectional and non-partisan. Vigor and simplicity of statement will be aimed at, and all phases of reform thought will be fairly and impartially presented. Upon subjects about which there is a variety of candid opinions, all sides will receive an equal opportunity to be heard, that the truth may, if possible, be arrived at.

This is the first co-operative attempt upon the part of able writers to thoroughly discuss all the interesting phases of social and industrial life for the masses who would be the beneficiaries of substantial reforms, and the arrangements made by the TRIBUNE give us the sole privilege of publishing the articles in this town. They can be read in no other Free-land paper, and those of our readers who are not subscribers should have their names placed on the list without delay.

# CONTRIBUTORS. SUBJECTS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Hon. Carroll D. Wright.<br/>R. O. Flower.<br/>Thomas G. Shearman.<br/>Frances E. Willard.<br/>Hamlin Garland.<br/>Henry D. Lloyd.<br/>Bolton Hall.<br/>Prof. F. M. Crunden.<br/>Louis F. Post.<br/>Prof. Edward W. Bemis.<br/>William Dudley Foulke.<br/>Wm. Lloyd Garrison.<br/>Mayor Hazen S. Pingree.<br/>Senator William V. Allen.<br/>Ernest H. Crosby.<br/>Lee Meriwether.<br/>Rabbi Samuel Sale.<br/>Stoughton Cooley.<br/>Prof. James H. Dillard.<br/>G. F. Stephens.<br/>Byron W. Holt.<br/>Judson Grenell.<br/>Alice Thatcher Post.<br/>Robert Boker.<br/>Katharine Lente Stevenson.<br/>Judge S. S. King.<br/>E. Q. Norton.<br/>Helen de Landreac.<br/>Edward Osgood Brown.<br/>Rabbi J. L. Stern.<br/>George C. Worth.<br/>Josephine Rand.<br/>Manuel J. Drennan.<br/>Rev. John W. Kramer.<br/>George V. Wells.<br/>Prof. Thomas E. Will.<br/>Dr. Mary Wood Allen.<br/>John S. Crosby.<br/>A. F. Broomhall.<br/>James C. Fernald.<br/>E. Talmadge Root.<br/>Mrs. E. Q. Norton.<br/>W. F. Cooling.<br/>Frances E. Russell.<br/>John T. White.<br/>E. Stillman Doubleday.<br/>Rev. W. G. Todd.<br/>J. H. Quick.<br/>M. R. Levenson.<br/>Josephine Shaw Lowell.<br/>J. A. Wayland.<br/>R. Gratz Brown.<br/>Harry C. Vrooman.<br/>W. B. Addington.<br/>J. A. Gaynor.<br/>J. H. Ralston.<br/>James W. Bucklin.<br/>H. Martin Williams.<br/>John F. Baker.<br/>Levi McGee.<br/>J. S. David.<br/>Prof. M. H. Chamberlin.<br/>John Filmer.<br/>F. B. Livesey.<br/>N. O. Nelson.<br/>Dr. J. W. Caldwell.<br/>C. B. Fillebrown.<br/>Bronson C. Keeler.<br/>Benjamin S. Terry.</p> | <p>Lessons from the Last Census.<br/>Proportional Representation.<br/>Society and the State.<br/>The Formation of Trusts.<br/>The Remedy for Trusts.<br/>Constitutional and Judicial Obstacles to Reform.<br/>The Evils of Restrictive Law.<br/>Is Liberty the Solution of Social Problems?<br/>Direct Legislation.<br/>Why Socialism is Popular.<br/>The Science of Legislation.<br/>Industrial Conciliation.<br/>Is the State Just to Woman?<br/>Is the State Just to the Workingman?<br/>Present Day Phrases of Reform.<br/>Natural Taxation.<br/>Social Effects of Natural Taxation.<br/>Natural Taxation and the Church.<br/>Public Owners of Monopolies.<br/>Support of the State from Franchises.<br/>Government Ownership of the Telegraph.<br/>Government Ownership of Railroads.<br/>Socialism and Social Reform.<br/>Speculation in Food Products.<br/>Speculation in Land.<br/>How to Make Farming Pay.<br/>Land Speculation and the Recent Crisis.<br/>The True Functions of Government.<br/>The Grant of Corporate Power.<br/>The Cause of "Hard Times."<br/>The Remedy for "Hard Times."<br/>The Sympathetic Look-Out.<br/>The State Dispensary System.<br/>The Guttenberg System.<br/>Prohibition—Pro and Con.<br/>Free Coinage of Silver—Pro and Con.<br/>Foreign Immigration—Pro and Con.<br/>How shall we Employ the Unemployed?<br/>What shall we do with our Criminals?<br/>Cause of Large Fortunes and Low Wages.<br/>Home Rule in Taxation.<br/>Ethics of Natural Taxation.<br/>The Incidence of Taxation.<br/>Taxation of Personal Property.<br/>Railroad Pooling.<br/>Taxation of Improvements.<br/>Cause and Cure of Involuntary Poverty.<br/>Justice the True Charity.<br/>Railroad Stock Watering.<br/>The Ethics of Money.<br/>Election of U. S. Senators by Direct Vote.<br/>Thomas Jefferson on Natural Rights.<br/>The Victor and the Spoils.<br/>The Nationalization of Railroads.<br/>Spoliation of the Social Body.<br/>Cause and Cure of Strikes.<br/>The Fundamental Question.<br/>Public Libraries.<br/>Social Privileges.<br/>The Detroit Plan.<br/>The Relations of Poverty to the Social Evil.<br/>Natural Wages.<br/>Relation of the Church to Social Problems.<br/>The Ethics of Speculation in Land Values.<br/>Government Banking.<br/>Capital Punishment—Pro and Con.<br/>Scientific Money.<br/>Competition vs. Co-operation.<br/>Labor Commissioners.<br/>Ethics of the Gynemander.<br/>Justice as a Cure for Immorality.<br/>Should the Patent System be abolished?<br/>True and False Patriotism.<br/>Would the Single Tax Theory Result in Confiscation?<br/>Social Discontent—Its Causes and Remedies.<br/>The Telegraph as a Part of the Postoffice.<br/>Impartial Suffrage.<br/>The Ethics of Free Trade and Protection.</p> |
|--|---|