

through the education of ourselves and others in the knowledge of the cause of the unequal distribution of the resources of nature. Let our "Mrs. Wiggsses" be educated in this knowledge, rather than encouraged in an ignoble content with injustice, and they will soon cease to bar the way to their own and the general progress.

To allow ourselves to believe that "happiness is the one door which to him that knocks is never opened;" the one thing which, if we openly and directly seek, we shall never find, is to distrust the natural order and to let ourselves into a quagmire of sophistry. We may seek for happiness and miss it by seeking it through the acquisition of things which have no power to impart it. This does not prove, however, that we must not seek it; but that in order to seek it successfully, we must know what things have power to impart it.

To imagine that we must efface self, that we must put ourselves out of our own thoughts, or put ourselves last in the order of thought, is to take from under our feet the foundation stone of service to others. "Know thyself." "To thine own self be true." "As ye would that others should do to you." These maxims of wisdom call for the profoundest self-consideration, to the end that we may justly and truly consider others.

If intelligently read and consciously indorsed, therefore, no book is better adapted to retard the progress of the world than this seemingly "little" story of the life of "the Cabbage Patch."

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the search for a Democratic presidential candidate the eyes of Democrats have, at last, been turned towards Rhode Island. To-day's New York Times, Louisville Courier, Journal, and other newspapers state that Governor Garvin's name has been under serious consideration for several days by a number of Democratic Congressmen and that the speech of Congressman Granger, of Rhode Island, yesterday was but part of a plan to formally launch a boom for Governor Garvin.

The reasons publicly advanced in his favor are:

First—"He is the only Democrat, except Judge Parker, who has carried a

Northern or Eastern State since Bryan was first nominated for President."

Second—"While Rhode Island's electoral vote is small, if Governor Garvin is satisfactory to the State he may be supposed to be satisfactory to New York and other Eastern States," and it might be added that the Democrats have never before carried Rhode Island twice in succession.

Third—"He is conspicuously identified with the issue of anti-graft, and if the Democratic campaign cry for next year is 'Turn the rascals out,' he will be a platform in himself."

Fourth—"He has always been regular and should be satisfactory to the West and the South."

It could also with equal truth be pointed out that both in 1902 and this year when he was the Democratic candidate for governor he ran way ahead of every other candidate, last year receiving 4,000 more votes than the candidate for lieutenant governor, 5,000 in excess of the candidates for treasurer and for attorney general, 6,000 in excess of the candidate for secretary of state, and 4,500 more than the combined vote of the Congressional candidates in the two Rhode Island districts.

It is gratifying to observe that at last attention is being directed towards him as the logical candidate. The issues that L. F. C. Garvin has made his own in Rhode Island are those which should particularly commend him to the so-called conservative element of the party. His fight has been one against the shocking debauchery of the suffrage which has made Rhode Island almost a by word, while he has also exposed the grossly unequal and unjust apportionment under which the legislature of that State is elected.

If the conservatives really want a "safe" candidate it would seem that Gov. Garvin should fill the bill. In the extremely conservative State of Rhode Island (whose conservatism is shown in the failure of the people to rise as one man and unanimously demand that its infamous apportionment which continually nullifies the popular will shall no longer continue), he has been elected either to the Assembly or the Senate 13 times, was the Democratic candidate for Congress on four successive occasions, and has finally been twice elected Governor.

On the other hand, L. F. C. Garvin having for a score or more years upheld in season and out of season the standard of human liberty, of equal rights, and of opposition to special privileges, would be a candidate whom every progressive Democrat in the nation should feel proud to work for, conscious that if he were elected a steady progress would be made towards the ideal which radical Democrats have in mind—the complete extirpation of monopoly through the repeal of every statute law which favors the few at the expense of the many and

denies the Jeffersonian principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

It would seem the latter class in particular should be delighted at the consideration which is being given to Gov. Garvin as the Democratic presidential candidate, and should be willing to do all that is possible to acquaint the people of their respective communities (by letters to their leading newspapers and by enlisting the support of prominent Democrats of their locality—all of whom want a candidate who has demonstrated his vote-getting capacity) with his characteristics and his record, laying special emphasis upon the fact that his opposition to the grosser forms of political corruption and debauchery has in two successive years brought to his support thousands of men who did not vote for any other Democratic candidate. The defeat of Tom L. Johnson, in Ohio, discouraging as it was, will not have so depressing an effect on progressive Democrats when they realize that the governor of Rhode Island, an exponent of the same principles, is seriously considered as the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

That many people are groping around to discover the means of reserving for actual home seekers the small amount of the public domain which the great land and cattle companies have not yet fraudulently acquired, is shown in a bill introduced by Senator Hoar (by request), providing for the appropriation of a billion dollars and the setting aside of one hundred and forty million acres of the best public land to "provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and to make them self-sustaining home owners."

Meritorious as the purpose of the bill is, it discloses an entire lack of comprehension of the reasons why, even in so called good times, hundreds of thousands if not millions of able bodied men are unable to find work. At the same time it exhibits the paternalistic instinct to a remarkable degree, the author evidently being imbued with the idea that the government must act as a stepfather to everyone desirous of establishing a home on public lands. Nor has the author any doubt of his ability to arbitrarily decide in advance what proportion of the 140,000,000 acres should be devoted to various uses. With wonderful prescience he has determined that exactly three-fourths of this land must be of the best quality arable lands; 32,000,000 acres (not 33,000,000 or 35,000,000) must be of the best timber land; 1,000,000 acres (no more nor less) to contain coal deposits sufficient to supply 20,000,000 people (no more nor less) with coal forever; an equal number of acres to supply "stone" forever, and a third million acres to supply all the needed "metals" forever.

That the homeseekers could deter-