

for the acts of the fathers in establishing republican institutions in America founded on the rights of man.

17. Gov. Altgeld further declared that Gen. De Wet with his fighting farmers was a more important factor in the progress of the world than was King Edward VII.; that De Wet and his farmers represented the aspirations and the hopes of the toiling millions of the earth, in all lands, who do the world's work, and make civilization possible; while King Edward VII. represented simply the parasitic classes that eat the substance of other men's toil.

18. The governor further declared that England was on the downward grade, and will in time pass off of the maps of the world; and that if every Boer in South Africa were shot down, the glory of their heroism would live through the eternities and be forever an inspiration to mankind.

Domiey—Do you think the administration is pro English?

Trumley—No, but I am afraid I should be thinking it was pro English if it was running cheap excursions down to New Orleans, so that the common people could see the embarkation of the South African mules.

G. T. E.

"I had no idea that my gambling at Monte Carlo would create so much of a sensation," said the rich American.

"Well," said the friend, "there is a strong local sentiment in America. People couldn't understand why, if you were determined to gamble for high stakes, you should not leave the money in Wall street. — Washington Star.

Crokerly—Is Heeler a wire puller?

Plattster—He's more than that. He's a wireless puller.

G. T. E.

Dorothy—We have had a lovely autumn.

Margaret—Yes, I've enjoyed every minute of it. Indeed, I have been wickedly happy; but I'm going to begin next month and worry like everything.—Life.

The Pusher—Don't you believe all that Gov. Taft says?

The Doubter—I believe more.

G. T. E.

Upon the other hand, if there were no such thing as a cold in the head, perhaps every man you met would have a remedy for trusts, or something like that.—Puck.

BOOK NOTICES.

In "The American Farmer," by C. M. Simons (Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue. Price, 50 cents) an attempt is made to interest the agricultural class in the Socialist party. Besides containing an interesting compendium of the history and present condition of agricultural industry in the United States, Mr. Simons's monograph explains the philosophy and expected development of socialism from the point of view of the "scientific" cult of which Marx was the founder and the German leaders in socialist politics are later expositors. The philosophy and programme of this socialism is, in their estimation, to use the language of the monograph, "nothing more or less than a series of deductions from observed social facts." As soon as any new social facts appear, still following this text, socialism "must admit them into its premises, and if necessary modify its conclusions." It is difficult to forbear reflecting, at this point, that if that were practiced more assiduously by socialist thinkers with reference to all the large social facts that have already appeared and still exist, "scientific" socialism might be more truly scientific. Like the other literature of this cult, Mr. Simons's appeal to the American farmer is marred by loose generalizations and eccentric analyses, due to disregarding manifest and decisive facts in social experience; but the book presents an outline of "scientific" socialism so much more precise and lucid than is usual with the propaganda literature of the subject that it would be for that reason alone, if for no other, a book which all who are interested in social phenomena ought to read.

PERIODICALS.

—The Comrade, for March, makes a specialty of the Paris Commune of 1871.

—Both the leading article and the leading miscellaneous editorial of the Open Court for March are on the subject of taxation, the former by Judge A. N. Waterman, of Chicago, and the latter by the editor, Dr. Paul Carus. If the enterprising single tax letter writers who have recently enlivened the columns of the Chronicle do not make the mail of Judge Waterman and Dr. Carus lively, it will not be because these distinguished thinkers have offered no openings. It is almost inconceivable that men of their ability and acquirements should be capable of falling into elementary errors so manifest and gross.

—The Atlantic Monthly for March (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), a magazine which is admirably doing for the serious thought and cultivated literary taste of the time what the heavy reviews and picture book monthlies hardly more than profess to do, surpasses its previous issues in the importance, variety and human interest of its contents. In light literature there is an installment of Cable's "Bylow Hill" and a complete story by Florence Williamson. Poetry is represented by "An Italian Rhapsody," from the pen of Robert Underwood Johnson, and an essay, by William Roscoe Thayer, on "Dante as a Lyric Poet. In history, Goldwin Smith writes of "England and the War of Secession," and Charles E. Bennett of municipal reform in the Rome of the first century, while Rowland E. Robinson describes, in the guise of dialect narrative, an old-time New England town meeting. An article on vivisection is contributed by Henry Childs Merwin. The Philippine question passes under review in two phases, the educational problem and the economic. Trusts "in the light" of the census is an important article which might better be described as "in the colored light" of the census. The most significant article of all, however, is by Edwin Burritt Smith, on municipal self-government, in which he argues against submitting the local affairs of cities to state control. The radical character of this article may be inferred from its conclusions that state control over local affairs violates the principle of self-government, "endangers the state in the vain effort to serve the city," "relieves the people of the city of local responsibility," and "corrupts and paralyzes both state and city administration."

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