

builds monuments to its conquering chieftains and war heroes, I prefer rather to treasure in the hearts of men the memory of one who had no ambition but to do good and be just, no aspiration but "to mark out the path and make clear the way up which all the nations of the earth must come in God's appointed time," and who "dared for a great cause to fight, to suffer, if need be, to die."

Speak, History. Who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say, Are they those whom the world calls the victors,

Who won the success of the day?  
The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans  
Who fell at Thermopylae's tryst?  
His judges, or Socrates?  
Pilate, or Christ?  
—W. W. Story.

Changing only the terms, I make his own language at once the measure of his life's work and his epitaph.

He sought the law and justice. And as his nobler nature developed there arose the desire higher yet, that he, even he, might somehow aid in making life better and brighter, in destroying want and sin, sorrow and shame. He turned his back upon the feast and renounced the place of power; he left to others to accumulate wealth, to gratify pleasant tastes, to bask themselves in the warm sunshine of the brief day. He worked for those he never saw nor could see; for a fame, or maybe for a scant justice, that could only come long after the clouds had rattled upon his coffin lid. He tolled in the advance, where it was cold; and there was little cheer from men, and the stones were sharp and the brambles thick. Amid the scoffs and sneers that stabbed like knives, he builded for the future. He cut the trail that progressive humanity might hereafter broaden into a highroad. Into higher, grander spheres his desire mounted and beckoned, and a star that rose in the east led him on.

This is the height and breadth and depth of his mighty purpose, which, let us hope, will grow and blossom till established justice and equality shall be the heritage of all men through all the lengthened years.

The great and glorious statesman whose memory every gentleman would revere, the late Lord Chatham . . . thanked God that America had resisted the claims of this country. But "all the calamities are to be ascribed to the wishes and the joy and the speeches of the opposition!" Oh, miserable and unfortunate ministry! Oh, blind and incapable men! whose measures are framed with so little foresight and executed with so little firmness that they not only crumble to pieces, but bring on the ruin of their country, merely because one

rash, weak or wicked man in the house of commons makes a speech against them!—Charles James Fox (1781).

Hower—I hear that Changley has a permanent job.

Neumiller—Yes; he's a soldier in the Philippines.

G. T. E.

Petersbe (moralizing) — Do you know, if you didn't smoke you would save about \$600 every ten years?

Smithington (thoughtfully) — You don't smoke?

Petersbe—Certainly not! I haven't for 20 years.

Smithington—Then I suppose you have got \$1,200 to show for it?

The particular moral—or joke—of this modern fable is that Petersbe was forced to admit that he hadn't saved a cent.—Leslie's Weekly.

"The king has given several thousand medals for meritorious service in South Africa."

"The Boers are not getting any medals?"

"No; but they may, if the recipients of the British medals go back to South Africa."—Puck.

"Hello, central! Give me one triple nought, south."

"What?"

"Don't you catch it? One zero, zero, zero, south."

"Wh-a-t?"

"South one double nought nought."

"Can't you speak plainer?"

"One thousand, south—ten hundred, south. Get it now?"

"Oh, you mean south one ought double ought. All right."—Exchange.

"You have rated me as having \$1,500 worth of property!" roars the citizen.

"Precisely \$1,498.03," says the assessor, upon reference to his books.

"Making me out a poor man and thus liable to taxation, when in point of fact I am amply rich enough not to be taxed at all! I—I—"

But here the citizen becomes incoherent, such is his indignation.—Puck.

"What do they mean in Europe by the 'American peril?'"

"Oh! They're afraid that America will sell goods so cheap that everybody in Europe will be able to buy them."—Puck.

BOOK NOTICES.

A unique and valuable reference book for economic students and politicians interested in economic subjects is Max Hirsch's "Material for Comparisons Between New South Wales and Victoria, Great Britain, the United States and Foreign Countries," published by the Renwick Press, Mel-

bourne, Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. The especial value and significance of this logically arranged and copiously indexed collection of facts and statistics is due to the fact that New South Wales has been a free trade country long enough to test the effect of that policy upon social conditions, while Victoria, its next neighbor, has been a pronounced protection country. Mr. Hirsch's materials, therefore, afford an opportunity for comparing the commercial and sociological effects of these two policies, and this comparison is strengthened by utilizing materials from Great Britain and the United States.

"Peace or War in South Africa" (London: Methuen & Co., 36 Essex street, W. C.), by A. S. Methuen, has attracted phenomenal attention in England, as it is now doing also in the United States. The book is in its sixth edition, and at this no reader will wonder. It is from the pen of a member of the London publishing house of Methuen & Co., a Briton who did not always sympathize with the Boers, but whose examination into the subject has resulted in this most judicial condemnation of his own government. It is in fine literary form. It is instinct with high moral principle. And, though never weak, it is pervaded by a spirit of fairness, patience and moderation, which go far toward securing candid consideration from even hostile readers. Beginning with the impressive parallel of the American revolution to the South African war, Mr. Methuen moves on into an interesting historical narrative of South Africa down to 1896. Then follow the circumstances which culminated in the outbreak of the war, and a critical review of the military campaign, the book closing with a discussion of the whole matter and suggestions looking to honorable peace. Copies of valuable documents are contained in an appendix. This book may be had in this country upon application to the Transvaal league, room 14, No. 88 La Salle street, Chicago.

MAGAZINES.

—In the Pilgrim for November (Battle Creek, Mich.: J. Willis Abbot, editor) Henry George, Jr., has an article on the practical progress of the single tax movement in legislation.

—The principal article in the Ethical Record (New York, 46 East Fifty-eighth street; 75 cents a year, 15 cents a copy) for October-November is by Felix Adler, on "The Character and Achievement of Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles."

—The fall number of the Single Tax Review (New York: Joseph Dana Miller and Mrs. George P. Hampton, 62 Trinity place. Quarterly, \$1 a year; single copies 25 cents) gives in full Judge Arthur O'Connor's minority report of the British royal commission on taxation, in which Judge O'Connor

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