

land is a natural product and is also the basis of all wealth, therefore each individual is born with an inalienable right to a piece of land. I am not going to controvert the position. I cannot understand, however, how the possession of a tract of land is going to insure to an individual a living, nor how the non-ownership of land is in itself going to deprive one of a living or happiness or prosperity even.

Grant, if you please, that land is the basis of all wealth. It is nevertheless but a basis. Let it ever be remembered in this connection that natural products alone can be accredited to land. Whatever results from human effort, he alone has an inherent right to, who puts forth that effort. The value of the natural products of the soil is usually slight compared to the value of such products when prepared for their ultimate use—the timber in a tree and the metal in the ore as compared with the same in the finished carriage, for instance. The greater the degree of enlightenment, the higher the civilization, the greater and more numerous are the transformations which natural products must undergo in fitting them for the requirements of such civilization.

Now, it is quite as important to look after the monopoly of these intermediate processes as it is to guard against the monopoly of land. All these processes could be monopolized though every man had his allotted tract of land because for the conducting of them an infinitesimal portion only of the land is required. Therefore, the breaking up on land monopoly would not necessarily break up the monopolistic control of the finished products which meet the requirements of a highly developed state of society. Though land may be the basis of all wealth, it, nevertheless, is not the basis of all monopolies. It is not difficult to show that all monopolies have their origin in the previously legalized monopoly of money. When a piece of property, the result of labor, is made to pay a rent equalling a liberal interest on six to ten or more times its original cost, it is safe to assume that its owners control the means that would be brought into requisition to duplicate the property were such means not so controlled. Such profits arise, not from the location, as single-taxers would have us believe, but from absolute control of the means which must be used to duplicate the facilities which center in the location. The average number of men in enforced idleness in this country for the last ten years could, if put to work to do so, duplicate every railroad in the country with all their equipments in from eight to eleven years. Certainly, then, the physical conditions, resulting from labor, which concentrate such exorbitant profits as correspond to ten or more average interests could be duplicated in a remarkably short time if labor could be directed to its accomplishment. Some will ask, then why is not labor thus applied? Because when done, with the present monopoly of money, the duplicate would belong to the owners of the present facilities. As the maximum profits can be exacted through present facilities, why duplicate them?

The energy of the American people should be directed towards breaking up the monopoly of their money. The origin of money monopoly is rather remote, but so far as that of this country's money is concerned, it was done when congress legislated the last war debt into interest-bearing bonds in the hands of those who were controlling the gold, and then made it necessary for the people to depend on their creditors for the money with which to pay them. Thus

our circulating medium has been converted into an engine of oppression and a means of robbing the people of their hard-earned wealth and annually augmenting, by many thousands, the number who, if they produce at all, must do so by the permit, and at the beck of the people's creditors.

Here is a monopoly which, according to Senators Plumb, Stanford and Stewart, is collecting off the people annually an interest two or three times our average circulation, and giving in return not one scintillation of anything save the fitful and uncertain privilege of hiring it over again. This monopoly not only fattens and fosters all others to-day, but so long as it exists, makes the destruction of others utterly impracticable. Break up this monopoly and also the dens of infamy which are now encouraged and sustained by the money power for the purpose of degrading the American sovereign into a mere tool politically, and the time will soon follow when the adjustment of land titles will be universally accepted, and those without titles in land will feel that their living and their liberty are as secure as those having such title.

Think of it! Enlightened humanity in slavery to its financial system. Base, cruel, ignoble servitude.

Were the circulating medium made a servant of the people, rather than their master, as it might, should and will be there would be scarcely a limit to man's ever-increasing national desires, or his power to administer to them. But in that future upward trend of man's capacity for enjoyment, and his increasing ability to administer to such capacity the land will produce an ever-diminishing percentage of the agencies for such enjoyment. Natural products and products from first bonds will undergo such numerous and extensive transformations as to make the soils part of the production insignificant in comparison.

Now, two questions arise: First, what will the producer, other than the first, care about an interest in the land? His instrumentality is just as important as that of the first, and his services will be just as strenuously demanded, and he will, therefore, be in just as fair a way of providing for his wants as will the first. Second, why tax the land which plays a relatively unimportant part in producing while the products go untaxed? If the desire is to confiscate land, that can be done in a more direct and more equitable way. When conditions are such as to make it desirable to part with land because of such taxation, such conditions can easily be made to confiscate the land of comparatively poor men, and such will probably be made the first and only ones to feel the evil effects.

The only just measures of taxation is to take for a basis the power or ability of the individual or of the association to legally obtain that in which the tax is to be paid. If either is holding a non-producing piece of property and such holding is detrimental to society, society should apply a remedy that is specific and not general as is contemplated by the single-tax advocates, for a general remedy, as has been stated, will be made to apply with crushing effect to the relatively poor. A. F. ALLEN.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Live stock receipts to-day are the largest ever known—hogs, 60,000; cattle, 25,000; sheep, 12,000, or 97,000 head. The biggest hog receipts ever known were 64,000, but there was never before 97,000 head; of live stock received in one day. This extraordinary movement is attributed to the failure of the corn crop.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, 62½ cents; Sept., 54½ cents; Dec., 57½ cents.

CORN—Cash, 46½ cents; Sept., 46½ cents; Dec., 45½ cents.  
OATS—Cash, 31 cents; Sept., 29½ cents.  
PORK—Cash \$12.50.

LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, July 30, 1894.

CATTLE—Texas steers, \$2.00@2.10; native cows, \$1.10@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.40; bulls, \$1.40@1.70.  
Hogs—Bulk of sales, \$4.65@4.70; lights, yorkers and pigs, \$4.55@4.80.

CHICAGO SHEEP FELT MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1894.

P. C. Porter, 123 Michigan street, Chicago reports as follows:

Business in wool and pelts is slowly recovering from the effects of the railroad strikes. Stocks of wool are fair and increasing. Pelts are rather scarce, and sell on arrival as follows:

Best green, salted full wool butcher r (estimated for the wool) 14c to 16c  
Fine and country take off 13c to 15c  
Shearings, each 10c to 20c

Lamb skins, each 15c to 30c  
Best dry flint butcher western wool skins 5c to 8c  
Good average lots, per lb. 5c to 6c  
Coarse bright wool 10c to 12c  
Coarse bright wool, western 8c to 10c  
Quarter and three-eighths bright wool 10c to 16c  
Quarter and three-eighths bright wool western 11c to 14c  
Fine and one-half bright wool 9c to 14c  
Fine and one-half bright wool, western 8c to 13c  
Demand fair and improving.

WOOL.

Silberman Bros., 213 and 214 Michigan street, Chicago, get out a weekly report of the wool market which they will be glad to send on application.

Prices for Kansas and Nebraska wools are:  
Fine (heavy) 9c to 10c  
Fine (choice) 10c to 12c  
Fine medium 11c to 13c  
Medium 12c to 14c  
Low medium 13c to 15c  
Coarse 11c to 13c  
Cotted, etc. 8c to 10c  
Black 10c to 12c



TRIMMING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.  
G. O. P. TO BOSS TRIMMER: For decency's sake quit! I have nothing left now but irrigation.

**COMMISSION WOOL**

Consignments from  
Wool Producers and Shippers

Solicited. Liberal Advances made when desired. Backs Free to Shippers.  
Established 1866.

**SILBERMAN BROS.**  
213-214 Michigan St., Chicago, Illinois.

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