San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN, "Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good." PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XIV. SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885. NO. 32.

Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ISAAC H. JULIAN,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

OFFICE--North Side of Plaza.

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Three months	50

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Any of our friends would do us a special favor by giving us the names of any persons within their knowledge who would be likely to subscribe for the FREE PRESS, so that we may send specimen copies to such persons.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

CONGRESSMAN—5TH DISTRICT:

Hon. James F. Miller, of Gonzales County.

SENATOR—25TH DISTRICT:

Hon. Geo. Pfeiffer, of Comal Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—91ST DISTRICT:

Hon. J. H. Combs, of Hays Co.
Hon. J. M. Jolly, of Caldwell Co.

DISTRICT COURT—22ND DISTRICT.

Hon. H. Teichmueller, Presiding Judge, LaGrange
J. M. Bethany, Attorney, Austin Co.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.

HAYS.—1st Mondays in March and September. May continue three weeks.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ed. R. Kone, Judge County Court.
Jas. G. Burleson, Dist. and County Clerk.
Owen Ford, County Attorney.
H. E. Barber Sheriff, J. S. Davis, Deputy.
C. S. Cock, Justice of the Peace Pre. No. 1
David Lynch, " " " " " 2
H. C. Hubbs, " " " " " 3
J. C. Rows, " " " " " 4
W. W. Slack, " " " " " 5
J. H. Patterson, County Treasurer.
R. S. Fortson, Assessor.
Joe. C. Eve, Surveyor.
T. J. McCarty, Con'r Precinct No. 1
Chas. Lightfoot, " " " 2
J. R. Burleson, " " " 3
Peter Schmitt, " " " 4
Frank Obanion, Constable precinct No. 1

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS—County Court for Criminal, Civil and Probate business—4th Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Commissioners' Court—2d Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Justice Court, Precinct No. 1—Last Monday in each month, at San Marcos.
" " No. 2—2d Friday in each month Mt. City.
" " 3—3d " Wimberley's Mill.
" " 4—4th " Dripping Springs.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—Wm. Giesen.
Council—W. D. Wood, G. W. Donalson, John Williamson, D. A. Glover, Ed. J. L. Green.
Marshal—T. M. Prince.
Street Commissioner—Samuel Watkins.
Council meets the first Tuesday in each month.

MAILS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF, TO AND FROM SAN MARCOS POST OFFICE.

Mails from Austin arrive at 8:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; close at 8:15 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Mails from San Antonio arrive at 8:45 a. m. and 6:45 p. m.; close at 8:15 a. m. and 6:15 p. m.

Luling, arrives at 12 M., closes at 12:45. P. M.

Above mails arrive and depart daily.

Blanco, via Wimberley—departs Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 7 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

General Delivery from 8 A. M., to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. except during distribution of mails and on Sundays and holidays. Open on Sundays thirty minutes after distribution of each of the principal mails.

ALBERT HEATON, P. M.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath, Rev. Buckner Harris, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Class meeting on young Men's Prayer Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday.

CHRISTIAN.—D W Pritchett, preacher in charge. Services every Lord's day Morning and night. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Ladies' Aid Society, 3 p. m, every Friday. A cordial invitation extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 2nd and 4th Sundays each month. Rev J. B. French, pastor. Sunday School at the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer Meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p, m. All are invited to attend.

LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. Kreuzenstein, Texas Synodical Missionary, will preach on the first Sunday in each month at the Presbyterian church. Preaching at 11 A. M. All Germans cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Services 1st and 3d Sundays each month, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M., (at St. Mark's Church), by the Rev. Mr. Allen

BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Baptist Church on the first and third Sundays in each month. Rev. I. D. Jackson, pastor.

CATHOLIC.—services 4th Sunday in each month, Rev. Father Morandi, pastor.

SOCIETIES.

Alert Hose Company No. 1., meets first and third Thursdays in each month, R. R. Rose, President; Byron W. Smith Foreman, W. S. Carter 1st Asst., J. P. Pate 2nd. Asst.; T. J. Peel, Secretary; C. L. McCay, treasurer.

Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1. meets the 2nd and 4th, Wednesdays in each month, Ed. R. Kone, President, C. H. Rau, Foreman, W. C. Dugger first Asst., Julius Rudolph, second Asst; Fritz Lange, treasurer; J. K. Stuart, Secretary.

San Marcos Lodge No. 242 meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Ed. R. Kone, W. M.; Albert Heaton Secretary.

San Marcos Chapter No. 140, Meets 1st Tuesday night in each month P. J. C. Smith, M. E. H. P.; Albert Heaton, Secretary.

Hays Lodge K. of H., No. 1468, meets 2d and 4th Friday nights in each month. W. C. Dugger, Dictator; T. J. Peel, Reporter.

I. O. O. F. Mountain Lodge, No. 156 meets every Monday night. G. P. Ward, N. G.; R. Freeman, Secretary.

Order of Chosen Friends. Basil Dalley, C. C.; Albert Heaton, Secretary. Meets every other Wednesday night.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF SAM MARCOS, North side Plaza.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of San Marcos, Southeast Corner Plaza.

LAWYERS.

WOOD & FORD, Wood's New Building Upstairs.

O. T. BROWN, Office over Green's Bank.

NOTARY PUBLIC & C'L AG'T.

I. H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Building, Upstairs.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

DRS. WOODS & BURLESON, Office at Raynolds & Daniel's drugstore.

DR. WM. MYERS, Office at Fromme's Drugstore, Southeast Corner Plaza.

DENTISTS.

DR. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

DRUGGISTS.

R. FROMME, South side Plaza.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side Plaza.

DRY GOODS.

GREEN & PRICE, at Malone's old stand, Southeast Corner Plaza.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side plaza.

DAILEY & BRO., Southwest Corner Plaza.

BOOTS & SHOES.

J. B. HANKLA, Manufacturer and Dealer, North side Plaza.

GERH. LAUMEN, East side Plaza. Southeast corner Plaza.

WHOLESALE GROCER.

MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Corner Plaza.

GROCERIES.

TAYLOR & THOMAS East Side Plaza.

HARDY & CO., South side Plaza

J. F. PATE, South side Plaza.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

WM. GIESEN, South side plaza.

HARDWARE.

G. W. DONALSON & CO., North side Plaza.

FURNITURE.

J. WARD, East side Plaza.

J. W. NANCE & BRO., near Southeast Corner of Public Square.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

W. H. ROBBINS, North side Plaza.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

J. F. PATE, residence near the Coronal Institute.

STOVES & TINWARE.

THEODORE HERRING, Northeast Corner Public Square.

MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Cor. Plaza.

SADDLES & HARNESS.

C. S. COCK, Southwest Corner Plaza.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

BALES & SON, San Antonio Street.

MEAT MARKET.

S. L. TOWNSEND, West Side Plaza.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

FRITZ LANGE' South side Plaza.

THEODORE HERRING.

(Successor to Geo. H. Henne.)

DEALER IN

TINWARE.

STOVES.

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

All other Job Work done in the best manner.

Repairing promptly attended to.

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds**, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery**, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Man and the Monkey.

Once upon a time a man and a monkey chanced to meet upon the highway.

"Hello, my long-tailed friend," asked the man, "whither art thou going?"

"Bound for de city," replied the monkey.

"Glad to hear it," replied the man.

"I am going there too, and we will travel together and be of mutual benefit in case of danger."

The monkey grinned assent, and both wended their way.

"What ails you?" asked the man. I see you are a sufferer, and can scarcely get along."

"Oh, you see," replied the monkey, "my mudder, she had what you call scrofula, very much scrofula, my fader, he had heap sores, some big some little sores, long time. They both took much medicine, and when they died the sores was all they hey left me."

"Yes, yes," replied the man, "I see how it is, Your mother inherited her disease, scrofula, and your father caught his on the wing, and you inherited or was born with both complaints. But why pine away and die, when you can be cured?"

"I been done used over sixty bottles one drug store medicine, and it no good. Money all gone, and sore here yet. Some doctors charge heap money, but no good."

"But my friend," said the man, "you got hold of the wrong medicine. Go to the drug store and get one bottle of B. B. B., and before using all of it you will feel better. It is a quick cure. It will cure all sorts of sores, Scrofula, Blood Poison caught on the wing, Itching Humors, Catarrh, Blood and Skin Diseases and Kidney Troubles,"

"I be so thankful for your kindness, and will go get B. B. B. to-day," replied the monkey.

The venomed shaft hurled at the scrofulous girl the pitiless cries of the tender infant writhing and moaning with hereditery blood taint—the groans of that stout man confined with running foul ulcer, the wailings of that wife prostrated with the pangs of rheumatism—the excruciating agonies of those suffering from chronic kidney troubles, the sleepless nights of those children terrified with that itching humor of the skin—the wild and weird appearance of those unfortunate victims to all forms of syphilis—these and all other similar diseases indicate an impure condition of the blood, all of which can be cured in an incredibly short space of time by the use of B. B. B., the concentrated blood purifier of the day.

Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial is the great Southern remedy for curing **Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp-Colic** and all bowel affections, and restoring the little one suffering such a drain upon the system from the effects of teething. For sale by **all druggists at 50 cents a bottle.**

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure Coughs, Croup and Consumption. Price 25c. and $1 a bottle.

A BARGAIN.

The City Mill property in San Marcos, Texas, *will* be sold for one half of its cost in order to make a distribution among the heirs. The property consists of one three-story mill house, one two-story gin house, one corn mill, one wheat mill, three foot runners, one three reel bolt with smutter, fan belts and elevators complete, two cotton gins, one Newel screw, one thirty-horse stationary boiler and engine, new and complete, one iron eight foot turbine water wheel, one five room dwelling house and lot. For further particulars apply to

R. W. SMITH or W. O. HOWENSTINE.

apr. 23-3m.

A PERTINENT PARODY.

[The author of the following parody accompanies it with a few lines which it seems to us proper to insert by way of preface.—ED. FREE PRESS].

Without regard to the merits of the question, in a measure—for I do not claim that the enclosed lines do justice to the subject—I send them for publication, as a sample of an attempt at a style of composition that is rarely successful, hoping that some of your readers may be pleased with a Texan's effort to parody one of Halleck's pretty poems, in a manner if not entirely successful, yet not a perfect failure.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

A parody on Halleck's lines to Red Jacket, the Indian chief. See Halleck's poems.

Were't thou a master born? some would-be sages
Tell of the planting of the parent tree,
To make us now, and all for future ages,
To bend to thee and thine the subject knee.

Thy name is famous — tho' no poet tragic,
I would the people knew thy real design,
To learn thy schemes, and by what sort of magic
Thou didst prepare their rights to undermine.

Yet to the muse, of late, it oft is spoken,
And stands a herald on the Congress roll,
In an ennobling act, as proud a token
As ever warmed a Cœur de Lion's soul.

A guard that would the North and South enlighten,
And our pale race to make as diamonds shine,
And Afric's star, obscure and dim, to brighten,
A wise redress, becoming thee and thine.

Yes, 'tis a brave work, scorning wind and weather,
As fitted to uphold on field and flood,
As troops that met Rob Roy on Highland heather,
And in their forests green, brave Robin Hood.

Is strength a measure's merit? can it fail us,
A step so sound, and practical, and strong,
To found alike for landsmen and for sailors,
Free schools for science, history and song?

Is eloquence? Its voice is fine; it reaches
The heart and head, and makes men wise —its forte;
There is one virtue rare in it—it teaches;
That is the secret of its strength, in short.

Is duty? then come back, the dear departed,
Who call, beseeching us to banish fears;
The old, the young, who perished broken-hearted—
All—but I rhyme for schools, and not for tears.

The march of mind, the genius for commanding,
The God-like power, the art Napoleon,
Of winning, losing, unfettering and expanding
The hearts of millions call, and move as one.

Then haste it, and build well, with mind unclouded,
The upward road to light, a path for all;
Let doubts and cavils be forever shrouded
In bloodless folds, beneath the darkest pall.

Who would believe—not I, for in receiving
Lies one dear charm of life's delightful dream—
That in the act of earthly ills relieving,
There could be wrong, as here to some would seem.

Who would believe that, with a smile whose blessing
Would, like the patriarch's, soothe a dyhour,
A parent could refuse a child, caressing,
So rich a jewel, and so great a dower?

With Job-like patience, then, eschewing evil,
Stay not the motion—not a moment spare;
In sober truth, to shame the veriest devil,
Proceed to clinch this law, so just and fair.

In savage veins there is a poison fountain,
Deadlier than that which bathes the Upas tree—
A lava stream beneath the trembling mountain—
Shall we then sleep, and fail to call on thee?

And underneath, with voice like stormy ocean's,
The monsters Ignorance and Vice appear,
With whirlwinds shock men's hearts with deep emotions,
And love, and peace, and hope, all live in fear.

Love for the cause, and every son and daughter—
Peace for the land, and hatred of all war,
And of all strife at home, and all self-slaughter—
Men call aloud for these, from near and far.

Hope, that their rights will soon receive due merit,
And be accorded to them all, as one;
Rights that as men and women they inherit,
They now demand, impassioned, as their own.

M.

Galveston, Texas, July 15, 1885.

Ballou's Magazine for August is a capital number, and just what the people want for their vacations. First, there is an illustrated article on some parts of Germany, and a very good illustrated account of Chili and its glaciers. Then comes "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, and other matters of interest.

Mr. Cable's reply to the critics of his article, "the Freedman's Case in Equity", was finished last May, but owing to its length it cannot appear in the Century till the September number of that magazine. Mr Cable's new essay on the Freedman will be entitled "The Silent South."

In the town of Luling there is an agitation in favor of relinquishing the city charter and abolishing the official organization. The Texas German Post recommends this course to a number of cities, deeming that they are too poor to afford city governments, and had better be content with a justice of the peace and a constable. It finds that elsewhere there are cities whose officialism consumes the revenue so that nothing remains for labor improvements. Officials for such cities are rather a drawback than an aid.—Gal. News

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1885.

ED. FREE PRESS:—I hear that Gen. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, has had a complete list of all the cases where the public lands have been improperly fenced made out, with a statement of the present status of affairs. In all these cases the parties have been notified to remove the fences. In some instances they had consulted attorneys, who have held that a reasonable number of openings in the fence are sufficient. In such cases the openings are guarded, and to all intents and purposes fences still exist. The total amount of land that has been appropriated in this way is between one and two million acres.

A very common way of stealing the public lands is for some man to hunt out a good water-hole or stream, and to locate his premption claim so as to take this in. He can fence this, and then he practically has all that joins it for many miles around, for the land in much of the Western territory is worthless except where there is water.

The men who have done this illegal fencing in of the public domain, have a side to their story which they try to tell with great force. They claim that the land is worthless except for the purposes of grazing, and that they, by taking possession of it, and rearing large herds of cattle, are adding to the wealth of the country, doing something for themselves and for the people at large. It is a pity for them that the department here does not accept this fallacious reasoning, but holds that the honest settler is driven away by the fences, and that they must all be removed.

The penchant of many persons for writing anonymous letters to public officials here in Washington surpasses ordinary belief. There is scarcely a man in high public place who does receive more or less anonymous letters in every mail delivered to him; and the higher his position the more he is a target for the anonymous letter scribblers. Many of these effusions are palpably from cranks, while very many have the impress of minds that are ordinarily intelligent. During the pendency of senator Bayard's resolution in the senate condemning the assault of dynamiters upon public buildings in London, the senators were fairly deluged with letters and postal cards, all without signatures, admonishing, warning and beseeching them in regard to their vote upon that resolution. There is not a member of the cabinet who does not receive anonymous letters, giving him advice, beseeching him for office, or criticising his course. Nor does the anonymous writer confine himself to the mails. He frequently resorts to the telegraph; and one of the most provoking experiences of a public official is to receive a telegram marked "Collect", and after paying for it to discover that it emanates from some crank or theorist who expresses his sentiments, but omits to sign his name. The president is also a shining mark for the effusions of anonymous scribblers.

The president is preparing to depart from Washington on a summer vacation. His plans have been arranged, and it is expected that he will be able to get away within a day or two. He will go to New York state and betake himself to the woods for a few weeks, to get away from the worry and bother of the office-seekers, and he will probably leave as soon as the settled time arrives, without making any previous announcement. The president wants a period of perfect rest, and does not propose to be followed into his retreat. The office-seeker will wake up some morning very soon and find the White House deserted.

The summer exodus from Washington has begun, and the city is preparing for its long summer siesta. Things are already growing innanimate, and a languor has come over the bipeds who still remain in town, which makes them only care to sit still in the shade, holding on by a straw to something cool.

L.

A new military company was organized at Dallas on the 15th by the election of C. F. Cook, captain; Milton Dargan, first lieut.; A. M. Denhart, second lieut. The company has an enrollment of 36 members.

The Exclusive Taxation of Land.

Four or five years ago, Mr. Henry George, of California, published a book entitled "Progress and Poverty", which, perhaps, created the greatest furore known in political economical circles since Adam Smith published his "Wealth of Nations".

Mr. George was very radical in his position, his chief theory being that land was everybody's natural right; that there was no justice in private ownership in land; that the national government should be the proprietor, and that owners, holding land in their own name, should hold it as tenants, paying unto the national government rent for the use of the land, and this rent should be the only known tax which the government could levy upon the people.

Mr. George has been lecturing, the last year, in England, Ireland and Scotland, on the "Nationalization of Land", and he has won many distinguished converts to his cause. In the current number of the North American Review he holds a conversation with Mr. David Dudley Field on "Land and Taxation". We regret that we cannot publish the entire article, as we believe many have misunderstood Mr. George's position, and, not thoroughly reading him, have branded him as an out-and-out communist, and a dangerous man among the masses. We do not so regard him, even though we may not, perhaps, endorse all his positions. We purpose to give a running summary of that position, as stated in the July number of the North American Review:

He would abolish all other taxes, and concentrate taxation upon land values. Each owner would be taxed upon the value of his land, and not upon the value of his improvements and stock. The value of land is not really increased by cultivation. The value that cultivation adds is a value of improvement, which will be exempted. He would ascertain the value of land by its selling price; he would tax that value which is created by the growth of the community — not that created by individual effort. He says; "Land has no value on account of improvements made upon it, or on account of its natural capabilities. It is as population increases and society develops, that land values appear, and they rise in proportion to the growth of population and social development. * * * Where a settler takes up a quarter-section on a western prairie and improves it, his land has no value so long as other land of the same quality can be had for nothing. The value he creates is merely the value of improvement; but when population comes, then arises the value that attaches to the land itself. That is the value I would tax." He would tax the farmer whose farm is worth one thousand dollars, as heavily as he would tax the adjoining proprietor who, with the same quantity of land, has added improvements worth one hundred thousand dollars, because these improvements would not harm the former, but would benefit the whole community; and he would not discourage improvements by taxation. Land titles would remain as at present. He would make the community the real owner of the land, and the various nominal owners virtually tenants, paying ground rent in the shape of taxes.

In cases where it was necessary to consider the relations of mortgagee and mortgagor in the matter of taxation, he would treat them as joint owners.

MR. FIELD.—If you would have titles as now, then A, who owns a ten thousand dollar house and lot in the city, would still continue to be the owner, as he is at present?

MR. GEORGE.—He would still continue to be the owner, but as taxes were increased upon land values he would, while still continuing to enjoy the full ownership of the house, derive less and less of the pecuniary benefits of the ownership of the lot, which would go in larger and larger proportions to the state, until, if the taxation of land values were carried to the point of appropriating them entirely, the state would derive all those benefits, and, though nominally still the owner, he would become in reality a tenant with assured possession so long as he continued to pay the tax, which might then become in form, as it would be in essence, a ground rent.

When asked to what purpose he would put the money raised by this scheme of taxation, he said, to the ordinary expenses of government; the maintenance of public parks, libraries, colleges, etc.: to the care of the sick and needy, the support of widows and orphans, and probably to the payment of a fixed sum to every citizen when he came to a certain [dependent] age. If the rental of land in any community were five per cent. of its value, that would be the tax that the land would be expected to pay. This scheme would contemplate the raising of nearly four times as much revenue in the state of New York as is now raised. He would raise all taxes from the land, inasmuch as the "land belongs equally to all: that land values arise from the presence of all, and therefore should be shared among all." But he would leave the title, the privilege of sale, of rent, of testament, the same as at present.

He says, "Though in form a tax, this would be in reality a rent; not a taking from the people, but a collecting of them legitimate revenues. * * * The first and most important function of government is to secure the full and equal liberty of individuals, but the growing perplexity of civilized life, and the growth of great corporations and combinations, before which the individual is powerless, convince me that the government must undertake more than to keep the peace between man and man; it must carry on when it cannot regulate, businesses that involve monopoly, and in larger and larger degree it must assume co-operative functions." * * * I hold that that which a man produces is rightfully his, and his alone; that it should not be taken from him, even for public uses, so long as there is any public property which might be employed for that purpose; and therefore I would exempt from taxation anything in the nature of capital, personal property or improvements. In short, that property which is the result of man's exertion. But I hold that land is not the rightful property of any individual. * * * To me it seems clear, as our Declaration of Independence asserts, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and that the first of these rights—that which in fact involves all the rest, and without which none of the others can be exercised — is the equal right to land.

In the complex civilization we have now attained, it would be impossible to secure equality by giving to each a seperate piece of land, or to maintain that equality, even if once secured; but by treating all lands as the property of the whole people, we would make the whole people the landlords and the individual users the tenants of all, thus securing to each his equal right. * * * With the land made the property of the whole people, all social progress would be a progress toward equality." Noting the tendency of land rent to increase with the progress of civilization, while wages and interest decrease, he says; "Such a great fact bespeaks some creative intent, and what that intent may be, it seems to me we can see, when we reflect that if this value, the value created not by individuals, but by the whole community, were appropriated to the common benefit, the progress of society would constantly tend to make less important the difference between the strong and the weak, and thus, instead of those mysteries towards which civilization is now hastening, would bring about conditions of greater and greater equality."

We have thus briefly summarized the North American Review article, and we trust that this glimpse at Mr. George's temperate though radical position, may invite for him a wider reading among the people. It certaidly is not right to condemn him without having given him a hearing. It is certain that our system of taxation is in a great measure faulty, but it remains to be seen if Mr. George has brought the problem to its simplest and most equitable solution. Many, while admitting the brilliancy of his reasoning, fear to adopt his radical conclusions.

The La Grange Journal has this to say of the libel law as it has been pronounced by the Supreme Court of Texas:

The press of Texas is having a great deal to say about the opinion of the state Supreme Court in the libel suit of Wren against the Galveston News, which affirms the judgment of the lower court mulcting the News in damages to the amount of $10,000. The decision will be a serious impediment to the progress of civilization and free thought in this state. The alleged libel constituted the publication of certain evidence before a committee of the legislature. The defense claimed, very properly, that the publication was privileged, and constituted no ground of action. The court held, however, that the privilege extends only to final proceedings, and not to preliminary or ex-parte investigations. If this extraordinary construction of the law were extended to all the states in the Union, newspapers would be compelled to suspend publication, or to deprive their readers of all the news of a criminal character or of official corruption. If the people of this state ever hope to have an enterprising press, they will take the first opportunity to elect a supreme court which will put a modern construction on the law of libel, or a legislature which will enact a statute protecting the ordinary privileges of newspaper publications.

A damnable outrage was practiced on a couple of ignorant Italians, man and wife, a few days ago at Will's Point, Van Zandt county by "the young bloods of the town belonging to the social upper tendom" who made the simple creatures believe that they would be murdered which resulted in the suicide of both. The Italian was an industrious, inoffensive shoemaker.