An Anarchist Writes a Book. He Wante All Law and Government Abolished,

AND SHOWS HOW TO DO IT.

A Review of the Work by George Howard Gibson, in Which He Shows Up Its Birors.

Why Government at All?

"WHY GOVERNMENT AT ALL," (Pub-Hahed by C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago,) by W. H. Van Ornum, is affirmed by amination of the Principles of Human poses of all human associations," coophical, sufficient remedy for social Cozad, Dawson county, where he has

His book contains it, together with monopolies. Those world famous last fall was nominated by the indethinkers and writers no doubt meant pendents for state senator and elected. well, but, to our author's mind, they He is the leader of the independents on were superficial and ignorant.

The self confidence of their critic would be grand if based on corresponding ability. But we are sorry to be obliged to add that he is markedly de-Reient in the critical faculty, the power to perceve clearly and analyze thoroughly. He has built with much labor upon a false foundation. The funda-

regard one another's rights. He traces present disregard of equal rights not to its primary source in unrestrained individual wills, but to an impersonal, luhuman monator called by

luhuman monster called law.

Esca individual must be absolutely, of law,—then all men will be angelically inclined. We have only our author's word for this, supported by the similar belief of a few hundred anarchists, but we must remember it is the word of the state senate. He was one of the "loyal seventeen." He is now president of the Buffal. County Alliance. Last fall he was re-elected senator by a good majority. must remember it is the word of under a perfect freedom of the individual, a practical equality between individuals is assured." His road to the paradise of liberty is short, and, he thinks, not rocky. We have to only grasp his "grand fact," use it for a political platform, elect on it a majority of representative anarchist candidates (!) and instruct them to vete against appropriating any public money or levying taxes for the support of the government. The whole fabric of human law would go to pieces almost inman law would go to pieces almost instantly as the result, executive officers from the president down, judges and legislators, city counsellors, school commissioners, pathmasters, and all public servants, unable to serve without pay, would "go a fishing." With the laws of property thus abolished "the debtor becomes discharged of both principal and interest; the tenant farmer becomes at once the rightful free. ner becomes at once the rightful freehold proprietor without rent or purchase; the occupant of city or village household will be its proprietor notwithstanding any adverse claim" of the man whose labor may have built the house; "stocks, titles and securities of all kinds, which are now the means of enslavement, will become at once the active means for restitution, redistri-bution, and equalization of wealth."
"Not one of the great fortunes can be maintained for a week. They will van-ish like a bubble when it is pricked."

And all this our author fancies can be done peacefully! He admits that the rich will cry out against "this spollation," and that some who have spoilation, and that some who have no right to property in equity might steal. But they would steal, he thinks, only from the rich who have no property rights, no labor equity. The poople would not hear the cry of the rich, and if they did they would have no right to restrain the freedom of the thieves. Our author lives in Chicago. Let him think for a mamont what that Let him think for a moment what that city would be in a week if the more brutal, degraded classes knew that law was at an end, that no individual could

be restrained by official power.
Inequalities of individual power and a disposition on the part of the strong to take advantage of, prey upon and enslave the weak, were the individual conditions which preceded law. The historic truth that the weak became subject to the strong, is a fact that farm west leaves no philosophic basis for present ever since. anarchism. Anarchism, to law, is the original state. Despotism was the natural, immediate -uccessor or result of anarchism Democracy, a child yet, had its birth in an enlightened rebellion against despotism. But light comes slowly. Despotism in a sneaking way still bides behind popular ignorance. Popular ignorance, difference of opinion as to what constitutes justice and equal natural rights. cannot all be removed in a week, a month a year or a century. And until the people know what is just they cannot obtain what is just. From laws despotic or just there

opinion to the will and wisdom of the majority, whenever the individual difmajority, whenever the individual dif-fers and is unable to convince the rest that he is right So government means necessary agreement, and is evolved naturally from voluntary co-

operation. There is enot a little truth in this anarchist book, and its errors are so apparent that it can do but little harm.

The author will do better, valuable work when he has learned to reason with greater care, and has discovered the solid foundations.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON.

SKETCHES OF LEGISLATORS.

Short Biographical Sketches of Senators and Representatives,

SENATOR DARNER J. H. Darner was born in Muskigthe author to be "A Philosophical . Ex- um County, Ohio, June 13, 1841. He was raised on a farm, receiving a com-Government, involving an analysis of mon school education in his native the constituents of society and la con- state and I was to which latter state he removed with his parents in 1854. Young Darner commenced preaching The author informs us that he was, at the age of 20, becoming a regularly prior to the summer of 1890, a believer ordained minister in the Christian fa the Single Tax remedy. Becoming church. He kept on preaching until then convinced of its worthlessness, he 1872, and at the same time lived on naturally began to search for some- and maintained an Iowa farm. At that thing better, and continued his studies time he left the farm and devoted his till he had perfected, in his own mind, entire time to the ministry. In 1885 a plan of relief, the only natural, phil- he removed to Nebraska, settling at

Senator Darner has never been conwhat he considers a destructive criti- nected with politics in any way. He is Proudhon, Marx, George, Bellamy, and been independent. He joined the new all who uphold the nationalization of movement as soon as it started, and the floor of the senate.

SENATOR SMITH.

Geo. N. Smith was born in Goffstown, N. H., Oct. 30, 1843. Like most of the independents he was brought up on a farm receiving a common school education. Entered the service of the First New Hampshire Artillery. Left the service at the close of the war mental error of his work is the absurd and was married in 1969. Kept a honotion that all men are equal not sim- tel in Woodstock, Vt. for two years. ply in their needs and rights, as all of Returned to New Hampshire, working us perceive, but in individual power on a railroad one year and farming for to defend and preserve those rights. years. It was during this time that be He sees as clearly as any one the was elected a selectman for his town misery which "man's inhumanity to on the union labor or auti monopoly man" produces, but he foolishly supposes that individuals if net restrained would never selfishly or ignorantly dis-

until the beginning of the new moveunrestrictedly free, free to kill, free to ment in 1890. In that year he was steal, free to enslave, free from all fear nominated and elected to the state

philosopher who has discovered that | C. W. Beal was born in Audrain Counall other philosophers are practically ty, Mo, Apr. 25, 1860. He was raised fools. "So far as I am aware," he says, on a farm, attending common school "no social philosopher has ever sufficiently grasped that one grand fact, that under a perfect freedom of the individ-Returning home he taught school one

ber of the state executive committee stantly as the result, executive officers of the Alliance. In 1889 he was chosen

DOBSON OF FILLMORE.

Richard Dobson, otherwise known as "Orator Dick" is a man who has soen something of the world. He was born in England in 1846; clucated in the British public schools: came to America in 1863, staying in New York the first summer, going to Illinois during the winter and on to California the next spring. Stayed in California for three years, working in the gold mines and on the Central Pacific railroad. He then returned to New York. where he married and settle down for two years on farm. Went to Illinois and farmed for two years more. In 1871 he came to Fillmore county, Nebraska, where he has remained ever

Mr. Dobson has been an independent in politics since 1881. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature where he has become known as as the oratar of the body. He was the only independent elected in his county this year.

RHODES OF VALLEY.

Henry F. Rhodes of Valley is rapidly developing into one of the foremost leaders of the independents on the floor of the house. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 16, 1856 Received a good education. Came to Nebraska in 1878, settling in Douglas county. Was deputy county treasurer of that county for four years. Went to Valley county in 1886, settling on a farm west of Ord were he has lived

Mr. Rhodes has been quite active in Alliance work, and this fall was elected by the independents to the legislature. He is still a young man and one who certainly has a future before him.

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[Continued from First Page.]

1	Number of different industries 77
J	" manfling establishments62
ì	" "hands employed 7,53
į	Total wages paid\$4,797,482
j	" capital invested \$15,626,169
į	" cost of material used. \$27,779.394
1	" value of products\$38,961,523

LINCOLY INDUSTRIES.

list of the manufacturing interests of Nebraska's capital city:		
Class. No. of Firms	Class. No. of Firm	
Artificial stone1 Boilers engines etc5 Brass and fron works2	Marble granit etc. 9	
Boiler and steam fixtures 1 Brooms 1 Confectionery 4	Paper	
Carriage tops and curtains 1 Cigars 7 Cooperage	Pipes	
Cornice, etc	Road graders 1	
Crackers and cakes . 1 Electric supplies 1 Drugs and Chemi- cals	Tabl condiments I	
Flavoring extracts2 Flour and mill stuffs 3 Foundries	Vinegar	
Gloves 1	Ruggies and car os 4	

The national census bulletin for 1890 give the following facts concerning able element in the cost to the con-Lincoln's manufactmring industries: Number of different industries.....38 "establishments......117.

Horse collars.

Value of product......\$3,018,837.

The manufacturing industries of the state are by no means confined to these large cities. They are scattered all number of thriving towns While the and the products. list is incomplete, it is believed to be entirely reliable so far as it goes:

KEARNEY.

Cotton mill with capital of half a million, Oc meal mill, flouring mill, canning factory, plow factory, paper mill, bottling works, brick, ice industry and foundry.

GRAND ISLAND.

Great sugar factory, canning, creamery, brewery, five cigar factories, foundry and mac line shops, brooms, pressed brick and ice.

NEBRASKA CITY.

Plow factory, foundry, flour mills, distillery, soap, cigars, brick, brewery. FREMONT.

Creamery, foundry, carriage factory, brewery, canning factory, brick and me great twine factory.

ASHLAND

Flouring mills, and very large loe

FALLS CITY

Windmills, brooms, cigars and Brewery. PATTSMOUTH.

Three wagon factories, cigars, brick, flour, iron works

TECUMSEH. Karge floring mills, brick, ice and

cauning factory. FAIRBURY.

Creamery, windmills, nurseries, foundry, and machine stops an I floar. INDIANOLA

Has the largest ocher paint factory in the world, brewery and flouring mills. WEEPING WATER.

Chase Manufacturing Co., which makes sewing machines, windmills and and a number of other articles; also brick factory and patent hog trough

BEATRICE

Washing machines, buggles, cigars, confectionary, cement works, shirt fac five, etc. tory, book bindery, paying brick, building brick, windmills, mill stones, barb wire, oat meal, flour, canning factory, paper mill, boots and shoes, statch, tile, ice, cooperage, bottling works. three foundries, paper bags and planig mills. A brewery will soon be in ope-

PAIRFIELD

Very large sorghum factory and one of the largest creameries in the west At Steel city there are extensive pottery works.

Schuyler has very large flouring mills and a brewery. Osceola has a creamery, flouring

mills, and brick yards. Stromsburg makes windmills, and

great many brick. Loup City has a creamery. Norfolk has a great beet sugar factory and other industries.

Sutton has a large creamery This list might be greatly extended but it is not necessary. Enough has been said to show how rapidly the manufacturing industries have devel-

oped in the state. It is of course impossible to give more than an estimate of the capital invested, materials used, and products of factories outside of Omaha and Lin-

that they are at least three times as of farm and garden produce in the great as those given in the census bul letin for Lincoln. This is certainly a Lands will be shown from their.

tion the figures of the whole state would be:

These are the values of materials and products at the factories. The cost of shipping the materials to the factory has been included, but the cost of shipping the product to the consumers has not. These are the matters in which we are now Interested. Without go-The following is a carefully prepared | ing farther into the question, the reader can plainly see from the great aggregate of materials used and projucts turned out that the matter of freight rates in connection with these manufacturing industries is one of immense importance to the people. We have no statistics with which to carry out the discussion to positive conclusions, but an estimate will be at least instructive.

Let us suppose that only one-third of the materials used came to the factories by rail, and that only one-half of the products are shipped out by rail. We have \$36,483,000 of products and materials on which somebody pays the freight.

Now nearly all the materials used and a large share of the products turned out are bulky, and costly to ship, so that the freight rates are a considersumer. A reduction of freights rates equal to one hundredth part of these materials and products would be a equal to 3 per cent of the cost would be a saving of over one million dollars to to the people of Nebraska.

The benefit of such a reduction would nearly all go to the consumers of the state. The manufacturer adds the cost over the state. Almost every county of shipping his materials to the price seat has a number of enterprising es- of the products and the cost of shiptablishments. Complete statistics con ping the goods to the consumer is cerning these are not accessible. The added to the cost at the factory, so writer has by personal inquiry made that the consumers are compelled to the following list of industries in a pay the freight on both the materials

But suppose the benefit should go in part to the manufacturers. It would act as a stimulus to the development of manufacturing. It would increase the capital invested, give employment to more hands, build up our cities and make a better home market for the products of the farms. Viewed in any light a reduction of freight rates on the articles manufactured in Nebraska will be a great benefit and a blessing to the people of the state

A more important phase of this subject is the effect of high freight rates in preventing the development of manfacturing industries. This phase of the subject will be discussed in our

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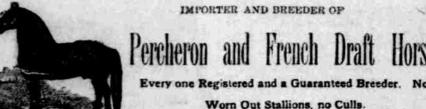
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It would certainly be fair to assume declare the valley to be the fair to assume declare the valley to be the fair to assume declare the valley to be the fair to assume the fair to assume the fair to assume and Home Markets exist for every kind low estimate. Under this supposi- lice of the Company at Corinne. 15tf

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