## INDEX.

Adapting, its place in production, 327-330, 332, 353-354, 358, 194. 400, 414.

tion, 327-330, 332, 353-354, 358, 400, 414.
Agriculture, alleged law of diminishing returns in, 174, 335-338, and the Malthusian theory, 336, 337-338; confusion of the spacial law with, 351-356; relation of space to, 357, 358.
Analysis, definition of, 29.
Animals, how distinguished from man, 11-18, 19, 29, 36, 51, 53, 56, 59, 77, 82, 85, 287, 291-292, 397-399; how they resemble man, 13-14, 85, 291; and instinct, 15-18, 291-292, 397-398; coöperate, 397-399.
Antinomy, 345-346, 348.
Aristotle, final cause, 50; definition of wealth, 132.
Austrian school, displaced the classical school, 124, 208-209, 215, 252; value, 218, 252; marginal utilities, 218, 237; absence of scientific method in, 448-449.

Bacon, Francis, inductive logic, 96-97; right reasoning, 139; Idols of the Forum, 340. Bain, definition of wealth, 123.
Baird, Henry Carey, deduction and induction, 93.
Beckford, "Vathek" and Fonthill, 369.

Biddle, Clement C., validity of property, 184.

Böhm-Bawerk, Eugen V., does not define wealth, 124; teach-ings of, 208-209. Bowen, definition of wealth,

122.

"Britannica, Encyclopedia," old political economy dead, 205– 206.

Buckle, on civilization, 25; importance of Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 89; selfishness in

political economy, 89-90.
Bull, Irish, from what its humor comes, 274.

Cairnes, J. E., does not define wealth, 124; prediction as to political economy, 179-181.
Capital, confusions as to, 120-121, 176-177; meaning fixed in "Progress and Poverty," 211, 270-271, 298-300; wealth that is called, 293-300; all, is wealth, 294-295, 296; but all wealth not, 294-295, 296; paper money not, 299n.; other things not, 296-297; definition of, 293-294, 296, 299, 413; the third factor in production, 406, 413-415; when it may aid labor, 414; it does not use labor, but is used by labor, 414-415.

is used by labor, 414-415. Carey, Henry C., induction and deduction, 98-94; protection-

ism, 196.

529

Carlyle, Thomas, repugnance to "dismal science," 88; German thought in England, 196. Catallactics, substitute for po-

litical economy, 128-129. Cause, reason the power of tracing its relations, 29-30, 33, 45-46; power that apprehension of its relations gives, 33-38; relative meaning of, 48-47; ultimate or sufficient reason, 48-49; Aristotle on final, 50; doctrine of final, 50; will or spirit the only explanation of first or final, 51-54, 56-57, 79, and called God, 54, 57, 79; Mill's confusion, 440-443.

Chalmers, Dr., does not define wealth, 124; of natural rights, 186-187.

"Chambers' Encyclopedia," death of old political economy, 206-207.
Christ, Kingdom of Heaven revealed to babes, 139-140; why He sympathized with the poor, 306-307. See Jesus.
Christianity, made to soothe the

Christianity, made to soothe the

rich, 174.

Civilization, extensions of man's powers in, 19-23, 29-43, 91; rise of, to what due, 20-22; what it means, 24-28, 37-38; vagueness as to what it is, 24-25, Guizot, 25, Buckle, 25; its relation to the state or body politic, 25-28; to the body economic or Greater to the body economic or Greater Leviathan, 27-28, 118, 399-400, 428; origin and genesis of, 29-38; the germ of, 33-34; used as a relative term, 37; justice, highest aspect of, 35; how it develops, 39-43; as to history of, 37; ops, 39-25; as to marriy 5, 5, 6, extent of cooperation in modern, 20-22, 27, 36-38, 39-40, 43, 325, 378-379, 426; machinery in, 379; exchange at root of, 399-401; cause of death of, 439; makes no changes in man as makes no changes in man as

Clark, definition of wealth, 123. Classical school, 208.

Commodity, as a term for an arti-cle of wealth, 282. Compensation, Mill on, 137-138;

Dove, 192-193; Spencer, 192-

Competition, in determining value, 251, 253; office of, in production, 402-403; the life of trade, 402, 403; regarded as an evil, 402; its origin, 403; a natural law, 403.
Confucius, meaning of reciprocity, 306.

city, 30c.

Consequence, meaning of, 45-46; invariable sequence, 46, 55-56, 80, 435-436, 437; of laws of nature, 44-57, 80, 435-436, 437, 440-443; Mill's improper use of word, 440-443.

Consumption, not concerned with

distribution, 426.

distribution, 420.

Cooperation, gives rise to civilization, 20-22, 27, 36-38, 39-40, 43;
meaning in current political
economy, 371, and its true meaning, 372; the two ways, 371-381;
of combination of effort, 372-373, 380; of division or separation of effort, 372-381; of machinery, 379; extent of, in modern civilization, 325, 378-379, 426; Smith on division of labor, 182, 372, 374; his three heads, 380; a better analysis, 380-381; its two kinds, 382-396; of directed or conscious, 383-385, 391-393; of spontaneous or unconscious, 385-396; depen-dent on exchange, 332, 378, 399, 401; intelligence that suffices for one impossible for the other, 385, 394–395; conscious, will not suffice for the work of the unconscious, 393-395; this the fatal defect of socialism, 391-396; the spiritual element in production, 391, cannot be combined, 392; man power and mind power, 392-393; the Greater Leviathan, 22-23, 27-28, 36, 118, 395-396, 399-400, 428; all living things engage in,

399, bees and ants from instinct, 397-399, man from reason, 398-399.

Copernicus, astronomy before, 138; his prudence, 168.
Corn-laws, significance of agitation and repeal of, 175-176.
Creation of the world, and time, 367-368.

Credit, its office in exchanges 491-493, 504-511, 517, 526-528 paper money a coinage of, 511.

Davis, Noah K., inductive and deductive logic, 98-99. Debt, cannot be wealth, 137, 277-

278; value from obligation, 262; slavery, 262; not capital, 296.
Deduction, as used in political economy, 92–100.

Desire, man's reason in the satisfaction of, 17-18; cooperation or the Greater Leviathan in the satisfaction of, 22-23, 27, 36, 70, 379; reason behind, 31-32; exchange springs from, 37, 512; causal relations, 50-51; the prompter of man's actions, 76, 81-82, 247, 285, 326, 411, and satisfaction of, the end and aim, 81-82, 83, 285, 326, 411; distribution in the satisfaction of, 427-428; man could not exist without, 83; philosophies teaching extinction of, 83; working and stealing in the satisfaction of, 71-73; fundamental law of political economy, 76-77, 80, 91, 99, 254, 268, 332; width and importance of the field of political economy. the field of political economy, 81-85, 303, 324-325; many kinds of, 82-83, 85, 247; subjective of, 82-83, 80, 247; subjective and objective, material and immaterial, 83-85; and value, 213-221, 245, 249, 252-256, 260, 261, 268; nature and measurement of, 246-247; wealth and the satisfaction of, 279-280, 285-292, 340, 357; capital and the satisfaction of, 293-297; three modes in production of satisfying, 332; origin of competition and, 403; genesis of money and, 512-525.

Dickens, Charles, repugnance to the "dismal science," 88.

Diminishing returns, alleged law of, 174, 335-338; the real law of, 340, 355-356, 357-364,

Distribution, current confusion as to laws of, 177, 460-461; the laws of, and their correlation treated in "Progress and Pov-erty," 202; of value from obligation, 272; includes neither transportation nor exchange, 326, 400, 425-426, nor taxation. 426, nor consumption, 426; derivation and uses of the word, 423-429; original meaning, 434; nature of, 430-439; a continuation of production, 428-427, 438-439; deals with future pro-433-439; deals with riture production, 438-439, and affected through production, 446-447, 453; laws of, belong to the natural order, 428; not concerned with human laws, 432, but so taught by classical school, 430–435; Mill's confusion, 430–435, 440–443, 447–449, 455–459; common perception of this, 440-449; mon perception of this, 440-449; concerned with natural laws, 435-439, 450-451, 454-459; relation to the moral law, 437-438, 451-453; of the death of civilization, 439; human will powerless to affect, 443-447; the great laws of, 444; real difference from the law of production, 450-453; of property 454-459; 450-453; of property, 454-459; causes of confusions as to property, 460-469.

Dollar, trade, the American, 515-516.

Dove, Patrick Edward, on natural rights, 189–194; compensation, 192–193.

Dupont de Nemours, suggested Physiocrats' name, 145n. See Physiocrats.

Economic, as used for politico-economic, 66; the unit, 69. Economic body, how evolved and developed, 20-23, 35-37, 118, 395-396, 428; gives rise to and takes name from body politics, 25-28; growth of knowledge an aspect of, 39-40, 41-43; how political economy relates to, 68-73. 25-28; growth of knowledge an

Economics, substituted for po-litical economy, 128-130; what

it teaches, 207.
Economists, the French.
Physiocrats.

Ego, what it is, 47, 69; its dependence on matter, 84–85; desire a quality of the, 246; determination of value and the, 252.

Elements. See Factor. Elizabeth, Queen, and monopo-lies, 278.

Energy, what it is in philosophy, 9; its correlative elements or factors, 9-10; man but passing manifestation of, 13-14; its place in the world, 77, 80.

Evil, outlived by good, 510m. Evolution, profound truth of, 85. Exchange, how reason impels to, 35-37; not a separate department in political economy, 425– 426; law of diminishing returns in production and, 338; coop-eration and, 332, 378, 399, 401; none of the animals but man, 397-399; and the Greater Leviathan, 35-36, 399-400; at the root of civilization, 399-401; even slavery involves it, 400; motive of the primary postu-late of political economy, 401; money the common medium of, 495-503; all, is really the exchange of services or commodities, 513-524.

Exchangeability, comes from value, 235-249.

Exchanges, credit in, 491-493, 504-511, 517, 526-528.

Exchanging, its place in produc-tion, 325-326, 331-332, 354, 397-

401, 414, 426; highest of the three forms of production, 400; not a part of distribution, 406, 425-426.

220-220. Exertion, fundamental law of political economy and, 86-91, 99, 254, 268, 332; positive and negative, 245-249; desire prompts, 246; value a relation to, 228-234, 242, 244-249, 253-256, 257-269, 275, 497-501, 503; manifestical production of the second control of the second contr tations of, become the common measures of value, 501-503; wealth a result of human, 285, wealth a result of human, 285, 287-288; but all human, not wealth, 285-287; essential idea of wealth, 292, 293; higher powers of, 295-296, 369; all that political economy includes, 301-303; spacial law and, 360-370; ecoperation and, 374; competition and, 403; economic term for, is and, 403; economic term for, is labor, 411; fundamental law of human nature, 512; value of paper money and, 524.

Experiment, imaginative, as a method in political economy, 29-30, 100; use of, 240-241, 248-249, 436-437, 485-487, 507.

Factor, meaning of term, 9; the three, of the world, 9-10, 47, 77, 80; the two original factors of political economy, 77, 413; the two necessary in production, 279, 413; the three in general production, 405-407, 444; land, the natural or passive, 77, 408-410; labor, the human or active, 77, 80, 411-412; capital, the compound, 413 415.

Fallacies, how made to pass as truths, 134-136.
Fawcett, definition of wealth, 122.

Franchises, their value from ob-ligation, 262-263; permanence of this value, 310-312; not real wealth, 277-278.

Free trade, advocated by Physio-erats, 152-153, 165, and by

Adam Smith, 164, 165; weak- | Homer, oxen used as money, ness in Smith's teaching of, | 513n.-514n. ness in Smith's teaching of, 182-183; sought by American Peace Commissioners, 195–196.

Gainier, Marquis, oxen used as money in Homer, 513n.-514n. Garrison, William Lloyd, change of public opinion towards, 142.

142.
German, confused political economy, 195-196, 197-199, 208-209, 283-284, 345, 461; socialism, 197-199; trick of verbal contradiction, 341.
God, and final cause, 47, 50, 52, 54; the teological argument, 50; distinct from nature, 54, 55; how the reason posits it. 55; how the reason posits it, 10, 79, 403; the Most-Merciful, 31; the All-Maker, 409; is just, 451-452; manifestations of, 435-436, 443-444; Adam's curse, 91; made responsible for social ills, 174, 333, 336, 355; Kant and Schopenhauer's substitute, 348. Godoonof, Boris, and serfdom,

Good, it outlives evil. 510s. Goods, as used in political economy, 282-283; the Austrian school, 283-284.

Gournay. See Physiocrats. Growing, its place in production, 330-331, 353-354, 358, 400, 414; relation of space to, 357-364.

Guizot, vagueness in describing civilization, 25.

Hawaiian Islands, Christian missionaries, 297.

Hegel, characterized by Schopenhauer, 208-209.

Hern, Professor, the name plutology for political economy, 128-129.

Historical school, its style, 206; absence of scientific method,

Hobbes's Leviathan, 22, 25-26, 27; relation to Greater Leviathan, 22-23, 27-28, 395-396.

Horace, endurance of his odes, 310.

natural rights, 185. Hyndman,

Hypothesis, as a method in po-litical economy. See Experi-ment, Imaginative.

Imaginative experiment. See Experiment.

Immortality, man's belief in, 34. See Resurrection.

Impôt unique, origin and meaning, 150-151; the single tax, 150-151.

150-151.

Increment, unearned, its meaning, 150; Mill on, 150, 195; and the Physiocrats, 355.

Induction, as used in political economy, 92-100.

Ingram, John Kells, old political economy dead, 120a., 205-206.

Instinct small development of in

Instinct, small development of, in man, 16, 397–398; large development in animals, 15–18, 291–292, 397–398; reason and, 36–37, 291–292, 397–399.

Interest, Smith not clear as to, 183; law of, and the correla-tion with the laws of rent and wages, treated in "Progress and Poverty," 202; one of the three great laws of distribution, 444; futile attempts to regulate, 445.

Interests, special, study of polit-Interests, special, study of political economy affected by, xxxiii.-xxxv., 132-142, 154, 167-168, 169, 171-176, 182-184, 207, 273-274, 333, 447, 461. See Privilege, Special.

Intrinsic. See Value.

James, E. J., on induction and deduction, 97-98; Smith's place in political economy, 169; old political economy dead, 205-207. Jefferson, Thomas, why the rich were against Jesus, 132. Jesus, Jefferson on why the rich

were against Him, 132. See Christ.

Jevons, definition of wealth, 122; confusion as to, 196-197; value from marginal utilities, 218. "Johnson's Encyclopedia," old

political economy dead, 206– 207; definition of money, 480. Jones, definition of wealth, 121. Justice, highest aspect of civiliza-tion, 35; the government of the universe has its foundation in, 451; not concerned with production, 451-452, but governs distribution, 452; at the bottom of property, 456-459; Montesquieu on, 453.

Kant, space and time and antinomy, 345-346, 348, 350; and Schopenhauer, 346-348; his

categorical imperative, 458. Knowledge, man's earliest, of his habitat, 11; what it is and how it grows, 39-43; springs from cooperation, 20, 39; the incom-municable knowing called skill, 40-41, 59; the communicable knowing called, 41-43; that properly called science, 58-64.

Labor, value of, 240; various senses of, 243; when land value is a robbery of, 256; in relation to space, 357-364; relation to time, 368-370; combination and division of, 371-381; Smith on division of, 182, 372, 374, 380; impossibility of division of, under socialism, 394-395; one of the two factors necessary in of the two factors necessary in production, 279, 413; one of the production, 279, 415; one of the three factors in general production, 405-406, 411-412, 413-414; its order, 406-407; capital is stored, 279, 296, 413; when capital may aid, 414; capital used by, 414-415; the essential principle of property 461-462; why ciple of property, 461-462; why, though the real measure of value, it cannot serve as the Landowners, their influence on common measure, 495-503; all political economy, 170-175, 182-

exchange is really exchange of,

"Laisses faire, laisses aller," 153. Lalor, John J., definition of political economy, 61-63; definition of wealth, 122.

Lalor's Cyclopedia, induction and deduction, 97-98; Adam Smith, 169.

Land, basis of monopoly of, 137, and Mill's condemnation, 137; the term as used in political economy, 352, 408-409, 464; nature of its value, 240; value of, and desire, 255-256; when its value is a consequence of civi-lization and within the natural order, 256, and when destruc-tive of civilization and a robbery of labor, 256; value of obligation, 265-266, and not wealth, 265-266, 277-278, 297, nor capital, 297; can have no moral sanctions as property, 265 and rightfully beloage to 265, and rightfully belongs to the community, 265; perma-nence of its value, 310-312; man's dependence on, 351-352; extension the fundamental per-ception of the concept, 352, this confused and limited, 78, 353— 356; intensive use of, made possible by extensive use of, 364; first or passive factor in production, 77, 405-406, 408-410, 412-413; importance of observing order of, 406-407; capital springs from union of labor and, 406, 413; erroneously included in the category of private property, 460-461; called by lawyers real property, 461; Smith's view of, 461; Mill's attempts to defend private property in, 462; confused meanings, 463-466; different meanings of, 466-468; Mill succeeds only in justify-ing property in the produce of labor, 469; of "improved" and "made," 463-469.

184: Smith avoids antagonizing, 182; true beneficiaries of protectionism, 175-176; invalidity of their right to land values, 277-278; compensation to, Mill, 137-138, Spencer, 192-193, Dove, 192-193; cannot contribute to production, 409-410; their income and the laws of distribution, 460-461. Language, how it grows in copi-ousness, flexibility and beauty,

Laughlin, definition of wealth, 123.

Laveleye, De, definition of wealth, 122.

Law, science deals with natural, aw, science deals with natural, not human, 58-60; the fundamental, of political economy, 86-91, 99, 254, 268, 332; natural, not human, the subject of political economy, 61-64, 76-77, 426, 428-429; natural law always the same, 428-429, 435-436; of nature, what it is, 435-436, 443, 452; Mill's definition, 443; the will behind it, 435–436; common perception of natural, in distribution, 440-449, Mill's admission, 440-441, 443; sequence, consequence and natural, 44-57, 440-443; human law confused with natural, in distri-bution, 440-441, 443, 448-449; inflexibility of, in distribution, <del>443-444</del>.

Lawyers, and real property, 461. Leverson, M. R., definition of

wealth, 122.

Leviathan, Hobbes's, 22, 25-26, 27; the Greater, 22-23, 27-28, 35-36, 118, 395-396, 399-400,

Logic. See Reason.

Macdonald, D. C., Ogilvie on natural rights, 185-186. Machinery, in civilization, 379.

Macleod, H. D., definition of wealth, 122; objects to Smith's definition, 146; his confusion, 196-197; definition of economics, 129; account of the Physiccrats' views, 155-158.

Macvane, definition of wealth,

Mæcenas, his name in Horace's odes, 310.

Malthus, definition of wealth, 121; objects to Smith's definition, 146.

Malthusian theory, 173-174, 183, 333-334; alleged law of diminishing returns in agriculture and, 335, 336, 337-338.

Man, his place and powers, 11-18, 351-352; how extended in civilization 102, 200, 42, 01, bit

ilization, 19-23, 29-43, 91; his earliest knowledge of his habitat, 11, and how it grows, 11-14; his physical nature, 13-18; his nis physical nature, 15-18; nis resemblance to other animals, 13-14, 85, 291, and distinction from them, 11-18, 19, 29, 36, 51, 53, 56, 59, 77, 82, 85, 287, 291-292, 397-399; but a passing manifestation of matter and energy, 13-14; his spiritual nature, 14-18, 29, 37-38, 84-85, 287, 307; the social animal, 21; the artificial, in the body politic called Leviathan, 22, 25-26, called Levisthan, 22, 27, the still greater, in the body economic called the Greater Levisthan, 22-23, 27, 36, 118, 395-396, 399, 428; his belief in immortality, 34; resurrection from the dead, 312; distinction of the civilized, from the savage, 39-43; as comprehended in and as spart from nature, 47-48, 84-85; his laws distinct from political economy, 58-61; his actions prompted by desire, 18, 81-82, the satisfaction of which is the fundamental law of political fundamental law of political economy, 86-91, 99, 254, 268, 332; he could not exist without desire, 83; his subjective and objective, material and immaterial desires, 83-85; in the hierarchy of life, 85; a producer, not a creator, 324; his dependence on land, 77, 351-352; subject to the spacial law, 363-364; his full powers to be utilized only in independent action, 392-396; his conscious and unconscious intelligence, 395; the exchanging animal, 396-399; the natural order requires equality with his fellows, 256; civilization makes no change in him as man, 507; trust or credit coeval with his

first appearance, 510-511.

Marginal utilities. See Utilities. Mark Twain, Esquimau story, 305.

Marshall, Alfred, definition of wealth, 125-126; and classifica-tion of goods, 283-284; teachings of Austrian school, 208-209; alleged law of diminishing returns in agriculture, 336.

Marx, Karl, does not define wealth, 124; his teachings, 197. Mason, Alfred B., definition of political economy, 61-63; defi-nition of wealth, 122.

Mathematics, and political economy, 128m, 129-130.

Matter, what it is in philosophy, 9; one of the three elements or factors of the world, 9, 77; its correlative elements, 9-10; man but a passing manifestation of, 13-14, 47; incases man's spirit or soul, 47, 84-85; necessity of man's freedom of access to, 79, 351-352.

McCulloch, definition of wealth, 121; objects to Smith's, 146.

Memory, subconscious, store-house of that knowledge called skill, 40-41, 377.

Menger, teachings of Austrian school, 208-209.

Mercantile system. See Protectionism.

Metaphysics, proper meaning of, 339; effect on political econ-omy of confusions in, 340, and on the higher philosophy, 340;

of space and time, 339-350; danger of thinking of words as things, 340-341; words as used by Piato and the Theosophists, 341; space and the incosophists, 341; space and time not con-ceptions of things, but of rela-tions of things, 341-343, and cannot have independent becannot have independent be-ginning or ending, 343-344; space and time as used by poets and religious teachers, 344, and by philosophers, 344-345, 350; Kant, 345-346, 350; Schopenhauer, 346-348, 350; mysteries and antinomies, 348-349; human reason and eternal reason, 349-350; "the absolute," "the unconditioned," "the unknowable," 350.

Michelet, consecrated absurdities,

140.
Mill, John Stuart, implication of God in term "Law of Nature," sture of wealth, 137-138; delusions, 133-134, 137; his intellectual honesty, 137, 460; careful education and abilities, 432-433, 455, 461; condemnation of land monopoly, 137-138; compensa-tion, 137-138; unearned incre-ment, 150, 196; course of development of political economy, 176; his early influence on Henry George, 201; value, 215– 219, 223; alleged law of diminishing returns in agriculture, 335-337; contention that laws of distribution are human laws, or distribution are human laws, 430-435, 440-443, 455, 459, and that produce distributes itself, 447-448; utilitarianism, 455-459, 461; confusion as to property, 462-469; confounds the different meanings of land, 463-466

Mirabeau. See Physiocrats. Money, confusion from using it as a common measure of value, 226-227; how it gets its power as a medium of exchange, 266-267; confusion as to the word

has strengthened protection-ism, 280-281, 493n., when capi-tal and when not, 298-299; when wealth and when not, 299n., 313-314; definition of, in "Johnson's Encyclopedia," 480; true definition of, 494, 495; confusion as to, 479-481; due largely to pressure of press to pressure of personal interests, 480, but among economists to confusion as to wealth and value, 480-481; the medium of value, 480-481; the medium or exchange and measure of value, 481, 495-503; common use of the word, 275-276; common understanding of, 482-494; use of, to exchange for other things, 482-484; Smith's sense of buying and selling, 484; present meaning of, as distinguished from barter, trade or exchange, 484-485; not more valuable than other things, but more readily exchangeable, 485-487, 495-496; exchangeability its essential characteristic, 487, 491-494; exchanges without, 485-487; checks not, 487; different countries have different, 488; not made by governmental flat, 488-490, 491; does not necessarily consist of gold or silver, 489-490, 491, or need intrinsic value, 489-491; no universal, 490-494; its primary and secondary qualities, 495; tendency to overestimate its importance, 504-506; eredit used before, 506, 510-511; most important use of money to-day, 511; the representative of value, 526; genesis of, 512-525; not an invention, but a development of civilization, 512; velopment of civilization, 512; grows with growth of exchanges, 512; cattle used as, 513n.-514n.; first purpose of coinage of, 513-515; American trade dollar, 515-516; lessening uses of commodity and extensions of credit, 516-517; two elements in exchange value of metal, 518; intrinsic value

in, 518-528; seigniorage in, 518-519; Ricardo on paper, 520; may be useful though intrinsic value be eliminated, 520, 523-525; debasement immediately felt in first coined, or commodity, 520-523; the two kinds of, 526-528.

Monopoly, land, based on force and fraud, 137; condemnation of, by Mill, 137-138; increase in value of, not to common in-terest, 268-269; value of, not wealth, 277-278.

Montchretien, Antoine de, first used term political economy,

Montesquieu, on justice, 453. Mortgages, not wealth, 277; not capital, 296. Mystery, theologians' reference to space and time, 344-346, 348.

Natural opportunities, not wealth, 277-278

Natural order, natural laws be-long to the, 60; Physicorats and the, 149-159, 164; single tax in the, 145, 159, 165-166, 167; equality of men intent of, 256; laws of distribution and the,

Natural rights. See Rights. Nature, how manifested in the ature, how manifested in the universe, man and the animals, 11-18, 51-54; term law of, how derived, 46-54; word law as applied to, 54-55; meaning of term law of, 55-57, and Mill's definition, 443; sequence, consequence and laws of, 44-57, 435-436, 437, 440-443; Mill's confusion of human laws with laws of 440-443; laws of and confusion of human laws with laws of, 440-443; laws of, and political economy, 58-61, 76-77; its essential distinction from God, 54; implication of God in word, 55-57; man's action sub-ject to laws of, 80; the passive factor or element in political economy, 77; interpreted by man's reason by assuming reason in, 75; fundamental law of political economy a law of, 87-88.

Needs, how distinguished from other human desires, 82-83, 247; order of, 85.

Newcomb, definition of wealth, 123.

Newton, anecdote of, 395.

538

Nicholson, J. Shield, does not define wealth, 126-127.

Nirvana, in the philosophy of negation, 347-348.

Obligation, value from, what it is, 257-269, 309; source of, 271, 272; it does not increase wealth, 272,

and has to do only with distri-bution, 272; permanence of, 309-312. Ogilvie, William, natural rights, 185-186.

"Our Land and Land Policy," philosophy of the natural order, 163-164; when and how written,

Palgrave, B. H. Inglis, "Dictionary of Political Economy," 206. Perception, and non-perception, 352-353.

Perry, A. L., dispenses with the term wealth, 124-125, 130.

Philosophy, meaning of term, 9; how the teaching of, is warped, 138-139; that teaching of the extinction of desire, 83, 347-348; that concerned with gratifying material needs, 85; that of the natural order taught by the Physiocrats, 149-159, 164; that of the natural order known as the single tax, 145, 159, 165-166, 167; that of the natural order in "Our Land and Land Policy," 163–164; that of the natural order and Smith, 164; Christ's, and a true political economy, 304-307.

Physiocrats, their use of the term "political economy," 67; origin and meaning of their name,

145n.; who they were and what they held, 148-159; cause of their confusion, 151-152, 354-355; real free traders, 152-153, 165; originated term "Laisses faire, laisses aller," 153; antedated and surpassed Ricardo, 154-155; explanation of their rent doctrine, 154-155; their views explained in "Progress and Poverty," 154-155; Macleod's account of their views, 155-158; their day of hope and fall, 159, 168-169; overthrown by a special interest, 154; as single taxers, 145, 153, 159, 165-Single taxiers, 120, 120, 120, 166, 168; as described by Adam Smith, 67, 145; his relations with them, 160-169, 171, 173; intended dedication to Quesnay, intended dedication to Quesnay, 161-162; resemblance of views, 162-165, and differences, 165-169; men who followed, 186-199; value, 220; land not wealth, 265-266; definition of wealth, 270-271.

Plato, world of ideas, 79; trick of verbal contradiction, 340-341.

verbal contradiction, 340-341.
Playfair, William, apology for Smith's radicalism, 173.
Plutology, as a substitute for political economy, 128-129.
Political economy, its practical importance, xxxi - xxxiv., 81-85, 200. 280; how it must be studied, xxi.-xxxix., 76, 481; purpose of, xxxi.-xxxii., 117; definition of, 3, 67, 104, 115, 127, 301, 304, by Mason and Lalor, 61-62; meaning, units and scope of, 65-73, 276; origin of term, 65-67; concerned with natural, not human laws, 58-64, 76-77, 426, 428-429, and these laws invariable, 481; province of, 67-68, 303; elements of, 74-80; its three grand divisions, 421; can go no further than distribution, 428-429; fun-damental law of, 86-91, 99, 254, 268, 332; primary postulate of, 90-91, 99, 401, 512; central principle of, 150; methods of, 29-30,

92-100; as science and as art, 32-107; as Science and as are, 101-104; body politic and, xxxiv., 67-68, 73, 428; body economic and, 68-73; institutions of learning and, xxxii.-xxxv., 3, 61-64, 92, 113, 119-130, 135, 140, 174-175, 176, 180-181, 183, 203-209, 233-234, 273, 281, 255; theology, and xxxiv., and 183, 203-209, 233-234, 273, 281, 355; theology and, xxxiv.; not properly a moral or ethical science, 72-73; selfishness and, 88-91, 99; riches and poverty in, 304-307; confusions in its current teachings, xxxii.-xxxv., 61-64, 75, 78, 88, 101-104, 115, 117-130, 131-142, 176-177, 180-181, 183, 196-197, 203, 210-211, 212, 213-222, 226-234, 235-240, 243-245, 247, 252, 273, 326, 333, 334, 339-340, 371, 400-401, 406-407, 415, 429, 430-439, 440-449, 448-449, 450-451, 459, 460-469; the "dismal science," 88, 151, 174-175; study of, affected by 174-175; study of, affected by developers of, 148-150; Smith's influence on, 170-181, 182; breakdown of Smith's, 176-181; German influence on, 195-196, 197-199, 208-209, 283-284, 345, 461; Austrian school of, 124, 208-209, 215, 218, 252; Say's hopes for, 130, 177-178, 180; Cairnes's predictions, 179-181; why it considers only wealth and not all satisfactions 301and not all satisfactions, 301and not all satisfactions, 301–303; its object-noun, 127, 181, 301; wealth in, and in individual economy, 118–119, 276; meaning of wealth in, 270–284, 293, 296, 340, 357; meaning of value in, 224–225; statistics and, 120m, 181; methematics and, 128m, 181; mathematics and, 128n., 129-130; metaphysics and, 339-340; catallactics and plutology as substitutes for, 128-129; economics and, 128-130; turned

against protectionism by Smith, 182; afterwards made to favor protectionism, 195–196; conflict protectionism, 195–196; conflict of socialism with a real, 198, 403; historical school of, 206, 448; classical school of, 208, 448; classical school of, 208-206; Christ's philosophy and a true, 306–307; places of transportation and exchange in, 325–326, 400–401, 425–426; proper meaning of word land in, 352, 408–409, and of production, 323–326, 357, and of coöperation, 372, and of labor, 411–412, and of distribution, 428; not concerned with consumption, 426, cerned with consumption, 426, nor taxation, 426; absence of scientific method in current, 448.

Poor, cannot be under a true political economy, 304-307; why Christ sympathized with the, 306-307.

Population, theory of. See Mal-

Population, theory of See Mai-thusian Theory.

Possessions, unjust, 304–307.

Poverty, Smith's silence on cause of, 183; cannot exist under a true political economy, 304–307. Price, current teachings as to, 227; Adam Smith on, 229, 503; treated as an economic term, 229n.; attempts to regulate, 446.

229n.; attempts to regulate, 446. Privilege, special, and value from obligation, 262-267, does not increase the sum of wealth, 277-278; not capital, 296-297. See Interests, Special.

Production, began with man, 35-36; based on natural law, 461; meaning of, 323-326, 327, 357; what it involves, 327; difference from creation, 323-324; other than of wealth, 302-303, 324-325; alleged law of diminishing returns in agriculture, 174, 335-338; spacial law relates to all, 340, 355-356, 357-364, 368; all modes of, require time, 340, 365-370; cost of, a measure of value, 253-254;

value from, 257-269, 271, 272, and in what it consists, 308, and its permanence, 309-312; place of cooperation in, 332, 426, and its meaning, 371; the 426, and its meaning, 371; the two ways in which cooperation increases, 371-381; the two kinds of cooperation in, 382-396; thought the originating element in, 391, and cannot be fused, 391-392; directed cooperation utilizes the sum of men's physical powers in, 392, but unconscious cooperation utilizes the sum of their intellects as well, 392-393; man's full powers to be utilized in, only in independent action, 393-396; how slavery checks, 393; the Greater Leviathan 353-354, 358; growing in, 330-331, 353-354, 357-358; exchang-ing in, 331-332, 354; office of exchange in, 397-401; office of competition in, 402office of competition in, 402-403; names and order of the three factors of, 405-407, 444; land the first factor in, 77, 279, 408-410; labor the second factor in, 77, 80, 279, 411-412; capital the third factor in, 413-418. 415; appropriation has no place in, 415; how related to dis-tribution, 426-427, 437-439; distribution affected through, 446-447, 453; division into three elements of, 444; real difference between laws of distribution and, 450-453.

Produit net, meaning and signifi-cance of, 150-151.

"Progress and Poverty," and the landowner's prophecy, 170-171; and validity of property, 184, 240; Spencer's "Social Stat-ies," 189; brief history of, 200-

201, 203; what it contains, 201-202; effect on scholastic political economy, 203-209; fixed meaning of wealth and capital, 211, 270-271, 298-300; another fixed method of determining mean-ing of wealth, 271-272; the Malthusian theory and, 334; rise of the single taxers and, 355, 356.

Property, its validity in the old political economy, 184; first really questioned in "Progress and Poverty," 184; in land without moral sanction, 265; efforts of special interests to prevent question of, 273-274; laws of distribution determine ownership of, 454; based on natural law, 454-459, 460-461; natural law, 454-459, 460-461; Mill's recognition and error, 454-459; causes of confusion as to, 460-469; pre-assumption that land is, 460-461; essential principle of, 461-462; where Mill is wrong, 462-469.

Protectionism, genesis of, 134; Smith's attack on, 171-172, 175, 182; repeal of English corn-laws, 176, the contest revealing true beneficiaries of, 175-176; merchants and manufacturers not ultimate beneficiaries of, 175-176; selfishness and, 196; a form of socialism, 197; effect of, on political economy in or, on political economy in Germany, 195, and in the United States, 179, 196, 207; strengthened by confusion as to money, 280–281, 493a.; value from obligation and, 263, 264–265, not to common interest, 268–269; competition and, 402–

Psychological school. See Austrian School.

Pun, what it implies, 274.

Quesnay, François, leader of the Physiocrats, 145; who he was and what he taught, 148-159; Smith's relations with, 160-

162; resemblance of George's views, 163; agriculture the only productive occupation, 354-355.

Thomas De, value, Quincey, 215-216.

Rae, definition of wealth, 121. Reason, distinguishes man from the animals, 14-18, 29, 31-37, 51, 56, 77-78, 85, 397-399; welds men into the social organism or economic body, 19-24, 399; or economic body, 19-24, 399; essential qualities of, 29-30, 33, 45-46; it impels to exchange, 35-37; its process of operation, 29-30, 47-48, 92-100; the Ego and, 47; impels man to seek causal relations, 58-57, 79; how it interprets pains. it apprehends the world, 77, 85; how it interprets nature, 75; how it posits God, 79, 403; instinct and, 36-37, 291-292, 397-399; metaphysics, 339; mysteries, 344-346, 348; antinomies, 345-346, 348; pure, 346; Hegel and Schopenhauer, 208-209; Kant and Schopenhauer, 246-348, 350; the human one 346-348, 350; the human, one and to be relied on, 349-350; lunacy and madness do not affect, 349; human and eternal, 344-350.

Reasoning, the three methods used in political economy, 92-100; power of special interests to pervert, 135-136; Bacon on

to pervert, 135-136; Bacon on the right way of, 139. Reciprocity, exalted meaning given by Confucius, 306. Rent, the central principle of political economy, 150; produst net, 150; unearned increment, 150; proposition of the impôt unique or single tax, 150-151; Ricardo's formulation of the law, 154, Physiocrats anticipated and surpassed him, 150–151, 154–155; law of, treated in "Progress and Poverty," 202; Smith's theory of, 173–174, he was not clear as to, 183; theory

of, and diminishing returns in agriculture, 333-334; related to agriculture, 333-334; related to agriculture in current teaching, 356; one of the three laws of distribution, 444; futile attempts to regulate, 445-446.

Resurrection, relation of value from obligation, 309-312.

Ricardo, does not define wealth, 124; rent doctrine and the Physiocrats, 154-155; law of rent, 183; corrects Smith as to rent, 173-174; restriction of meaning of word land, 255-256; of paper money and seigniorage, 520.

Bich, Christianity made to soothe

the, 174; cannot be any, under a true political economy, 304-307; Christ's philosophy, 306-307.

Right, no business of political economy to explain difference between wrong and, 73. See Justice.

Rights, natural, the Physicorats, 149-159; Smith, 164-165, 172; "Our Land and Land Policy," 201; "Progress and Poney," 201; "Progress and Poverty," 201-203; Spence, 185; Ogilvie, 185-186; Chalmers, 186-187; Wakefield, 187-188; Spencer, 188-189, 191-183; Dove, 189-194; Bisset, 194.

Rogers, Thorold, does not define wealth, 124. Buskin, John, repugnance to "dismal science," 88; defini-tion of wealth, 123-124.

Satisfactions, of desires and, 81-85, 301-303, 324-325; wealth cannot be reduced to, 289. See

Say, Jean Baptiste, definition of

wealth, 121; hopes for political economy, 130, 177-178, 180.
Schopenhauer, of extinction of desire, 83; Hegel, 208-209; Kant, 348-348; the world as will and idea, 347-348, 350. Science, the knowledge properly

called, 58-64; meaning of word,

58-59; deals with natural, not human laws, 59-64, 426.
Selfishness, its place in the current and in the true political economy, 88-91, 99; and protectionism, 196.

Senior, definition of wealth, 121-

Sequence, meaning of, 45; invariable or consequence, 45-46, 55-56, 80, 435-436; of laws of nature, 44-57, 80, 435-436, 437, 440-443; in the realm of spirit, 366-367; Mill confuses it with consequence, 440-443.

Service, two ways of satisfying human desire, 72–73; confusion with the word labor, 244; wealth essentially a stored and trans-ferable, 289–292; direct and indirect, 290; natural or normal line in the possession or enjoy-ment of, 306; barter and, 505. Shadwell, definition of wealth,

Shakespeare, boast of his lasting verse, 309-310. Skill, the incommunicable know-

ledge called, 40-41, 43, 59.

Slavery, effect of, on defining wealth, 131-133; effect on thought, 141-142; value of obligation and, 258-259, 263; debt is, 262; economic wealth and, 277-278; capital and, 296-297; production checked by, 393;

exchange and, 400.
Smart, William, teachings of the
Austrian school, 208-209.

Austrian school, 208-209.
Smith, Adam, meaning of term
"political economy," 66-67; importance of his "Wealth of
Nations," 89; the deductive
method, 92; nature of term
wealth, 120, 143-147, 164-165,
229-230, 279-280, where he was
confused, 183, 210, 271, 279; cattle used as money, 513n.-514n.;
not clear as to capital, wages. not clear as to capital, wages, or rent, 183; value in use and value in exchange, 213-

225; did not confine wealth to money or the precious metals, 279; exchange value a relation to exertion, 228-234, 267-268; price, 229, 503; confusion as to causes of value, 259-260, 265; the measure of value, 497, 503; error in regarding land as property, 461; error as to diffi-culty of barter, 508-510; de-scription of Physiocrats, 67, 145, relations with them, 160-169, 171, 173, resemblance of views, 162-165, independence of them, 165-169, as evidenced by "Moral Sentiments," 162; intended dedication of "Wealth of Nations" to Quesnay, 161-162; his work on the "Wealth of Nations," 160-161; Dugald Stewart and, 161-162, 172; advocated the natural order, 164; a free trader, 164, 165, but failed to appreciate the single tax, 165-166, 167-168; his prudence as an individual and a philosopher, 167-169, 182; did not venture to show cause of poverty, 183; James on his place in political economy, 169, and Ingram's view, 205–206; his influence on the science, 170– 181, 182; addressed the cultured, 170; backed by the landed interest, 171-175, 182, yet suspected of radicalism, 171-173; against protectionism, 164, 165, 171-172, 175, 182; weakness of his free-trade views, 182-183; mistaken as to cause of rent, 173-174; theory of wages, 167, 174, 233; division of labor, 182, 372, 374, 380; the theory of population, 174; breakdown of his political economy, 176-181, 200-209; illogical teachings of, 182-183; selfishness in political economy, 89-90; his greatness, 461. Socialism, its proposals, 197-199; Karl Marx's teachings, 197; trade-unionism, 197, 199; proyet suspected of radicalism,

tectionism, 197, 402; conflict with true political economy, 198, 403; without religion and philosophy, 198; against competition, 402-403; that in Peru, 198; its great defect, 391; the originating element in production is men's thought, 391, which cannot be combined or which cannot be combined or fused, 391-392; directed co-operation utilizes the sum of men's physical powers, 392, but independent action utilizes the sum of their intellects as well, 392-393; effect of subordination seen in slavery, 393; why socialism is impossible, 393-396.

"Social Statics," and natural rights, 188-189, 191-193. Socrates, Plato's trick of verbal contradiction, 340-341.

Soul. See Spirit.

Space, and metaphysics, 340-348; and theology, 344-346, 348; what it is in political economy, 351-352; confusion of the law of, with agriculture, 174, 351-356, whereas it relates to all production, 355, 357-364; definition of, 365; apprehension of it objective and different from that of time, 365-367.

Species, development of, 333-334.

Spences, development of, 303-304. Spence, Thomas, on natural rights, 185.

Spencer, Herbert, of dogs, 33s.; natural rights, 188-189, 191-193; his recantation, 189; and "Progress and Poverty," 189; and "A Perplexed Philosopher," 189: 190. pher," 189; gives postulates of the single tax, 192; a free trader, 192; his doctrines com-

pared with Dove's, 191-193; compensation, 192-193. Spirit, what it is in philosophy, 9; its correlative elements, 9-10; priority of, 10; its place in the world, 77, 79, 452; its place in civilization, 35, 37-38; in man, 10, 47-48, 309; God the creative,

10, 54, 55, 56-57, 79, 174, 452; Plato and the world of ideas, 19; when it may have know-ledge of spirit, 84; dependent on matter, 84–85, 367; good and evil in it, not in external things, 91; value of obligation and, 309-91; value of obligation and, 309-312; the originating element in production, 323-324, 391-392; sequence or time in the realm of, 366-367; laws of nature that relate to, 437-438; justice can relate only to, 451-452. Statistics, and political economy, 120n., 181. Stewart, Dugald, Adam Smith, 161-162, 172. Subsistence. man's power of in-

Subsistence, man's power of in-creasing his, 17-18. Synthesis, its meaning, 29.

Tariff. See Protectionism.

Taxis. See Protectionism.

Tax, single, the Physicerats and the, 145, 153, 159, 165-166, 168; meaning of, 150-151; impôt unique, 150-151; and the natural order, 145, 159, 165-166, 167; Herbert Speneer on postulates of, 192; rise of the movement for the, 355; chief difficulty of propaganda in the difficulty of propaganda in the United States, 356.

Taxation, not concerned with political economy, 426; what is meant by single tax, 151.

Taxes, artificial values from them not to common interest, 288—

Teleological argument, 50.
Theology, relation to current political economy, xxxiv.; space and time as mysteries in, 344-346, 348.

Theosophy, the trick of verbal contradiction, 341.

contradiction, 341.
Thompson, Robert Ellis, old political economy dead, 207.
Time, and metaphysics, 340-348; and theology, 344-346, 348; definition of, 365; apprehension of, subjective and different from space, 366; relation to spirits

INDEX.

and to creation, 366, 368; all production requires, 368-370; concentration of labor in, 369-370.

Tools, their origin, 36. Torrens, definition of wealth, 121. Trade, at the base of civilization,

Trade-unionism, and socialism, 197, 199.

Transportation, included in production, 326, 426; not concerned with distribution, 326, 425.

Turgot, on the art of darkening things to the mind, 63-64. See Physiocrats.

Ulpian, definition of wealth, 132. Utilitarianism, how it befogged Mill, 455-459, 461.

Utilities, marginal, value as derived from, 218, 237.

Value, confusions as to meaning of, 115, 210-211, 214-225, 226-234; Karl Marx and, 197; in use and in exchange, 212-225; original meaning of word, 213, as used by Smith, 213-214, Mill's objection, 214-216, and his confusion, 217-225; real meaning of, 226-234, 249, 250-254, 264, 467; not a relation of proportion, 226-228, 236, 267, but a relation to exertion, 226-234, 235-249, 253-254, 267-269; does not come from exchangeability but the reexchangeability but the reverse, 236, 247-248; causal relationship to exchangeability, 247; competition in determining, 251, 253; the two sources of, 249, 257-269, 270-284, 528; increase of wealth not involved increase of wealth not involved by, 257-269; that from produc-tion is wealth, 270-284; that from obligation relates alone to distribution, 272, and is no part of wealth, 276-278, 314, but outlasts that from produc-tion, 308-312; the denominator of, 250-256; land and, 240, 255-256, 265-266; slavery and, 258259, 263; not a relation to an intrinsic quality, but to human desire, 251-252, 513, this idea of, at bottom of the Austrian school, 218, 252; but measure of, must be objective, 252-253; labor the final measure, 226-234, 249, 250-254, 267, but money the common measure, and why labor cannot be, 495-503; money the representative of, 526; competition and, 253-254; confusions in, from use of money, 266-267; utility and desirability and, 214-221; marginal utilities and, 218, 237; special interests and, 259, 263; not a relation to an 218, 237; special interests and, 273-274.

Value, intrinsic, what it is, 221-222; not necessary to money, 489-490, 491; as an element in money, 518-528.

Vested rights. See Interests, Special.

Vethake, definition of wealth, 122.

Wages, Smith's truth and error, 167, 174, 233; law of, and "Progress and Poverty," 202; origin and nature of, 233; current doctrine of, 333; value of labor, 240; one of the three great laws of distribution, 444; futile attempt to regulate, 445. Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, per-version of natural rights, 187-182

Walker, Francis A., looseness as a statistician, 120m.; definition of wealth, 123, 278m.; alleged law of diminishing returns in

agriculture, 335. Wants, how distinguished from other human desires, 82-83, 247;

order of, 85.

War, increased values attending it war, increased values attending it not to general interest, 268-259. Wealth, primary term of political economy, 117; its object-noun, 127, 181, 301; origin of the eco-nomic term, 118; common meaning of the word, 117-119, 140;

danger of using it in this meaning, 280-284; confusions as to its economic meaning, 115, 117– 130, 176–177, 181, 210; Whately on one of its ambiguities, 141; definition of, by economic writers since Smith, 121-127, 278n.; failure of the scholastic economists, 203-204, one of the latest scholastic conceptions of, 127, real difficulty that besets their formulation of a true definition, xxxiii.-xxxv., 131-142, 167-169, 273-274; Aristotle's definition, 132; Ulpian's defini-tion, 132; ineffectual gropings towards a determination of, 182-197; Smith's meaning of, 120, 143-147, 164-165, 229-230, 279-280, yet he is not altogether clear, 183, 210, 271, 279; Physiocrats' clear understanding of, 149, 158, 164-165; different method from that used in "Progress and Poverty" in fix-ing meaning, 270-272; the true ing meaning, 270-272; the true meaning in political economy, 270-284; proper definition of, 270-271, 272, 276, 279, 287-288, 293, 296, 340, 357; what is meant by increase of, 278-279; genesis of, 285-292; though it proceeds from exertion, all exertion does not result in, 285-287, nor yet can the idea be reduced to that of satisfaction, 280; its essential exercises and setting at the exercises. of satisfaction, 289; its essential character, 288, 289-292, 295, 301; why political economy does not consider all satisfac-tions, but only wealth, 301-303; "actual" and "relative," 282; it comes solely from produc-tion, 272, which is checked by slavery, 393, and increased by cooperation, 399-401; econo-mists agree that all, has value, 210; its value comes from production, 272; the value from obligation relates only to the distribution of, 272; its production involves space and time, 340, 357-370; money con-

founded with, 493\*, that which is called capital, 293-300; all capital is, 294-295, 296; not considered after distribution, 427sidered after distribution, 427– 428; no single word in English to express the idea of an arti-cle of, 282; use of the word commodity, 282; and of good, 282-284; desire for, is legitimate in political economy, 304; moral confusions as to, 304-307; per-manence of, 308-312; labor the only produces of 415; when manence of, 308-312; labor the only producer of, 415; why generally regarded as sordid and mean, 305-307; that part called capital, 293-300, 413; land not, 257-269, 277-278; other spurious wealth, 137, 257-269, 276-282, 296-297, 299n., 313-314; some money is, some is not, 299n., 313-314. Wealth of Nations," its importance as a book, 89; comparison with "Progress and Poverty," 120n.: what it accomplished.

120n.; what it accomplished, 170-173; its illogical character, 182-183.

whately, Archbishop, catallacticas substitute name for political economy, 128-129; ambiguities of the word wealth, 141.
Wieser, teachings of Austrian school, 208-209.
Will, included in the element of

the world called spirit, 9-10, 77, 88; in man, 10, 47, 309; causal relations, 48-51; that behind nature's laws superior to that in man, 51-57, 59-60, 80, 444; place of human, in political economy, of human, in political economy, 76, 79-80; good and evil not in external things, but in, 91; original meaning of distribution and, 434-437; natural laws of distribution and, 437-438; right or justice, ought or dutyand, 452. World, the three factors or elements of, 9-10, 47, 77, 80; its origin, 10, 79, 367, 403.

Wrong, no business of political economy to explain difference between right and, 73.