

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1888.

By the death of Senator Ross, Quebec loses a prominent, worthy, enterprising citizen. His career was a brilliant example of what may be achieved by steadiness of purpose, business habits and integrity.

Mr. WHITE has been elected for Cardwell by a small majority. As this constituency has always elected a representative at the bidding of Sir John Macdonald, the fact that Mr. Stubbs, the Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate, came near winning the seat, is a pretty good indication of the drift of thought among the farmers of Ontario.

The Acadian Recorder thinks "it is a pity that a man of Mr. Chamberlain's undoubted mentality should expend so much ammunition in fighting for a losing cause, for there is nothing surer than that the Home Rule against which Mr. Chamberlain has set his face so firmly will eventually be realized."

An Irishman is busy organizing an expedition to go in quest of Stanley, who has been lost while in quest of Emin Pacha. It is to be hoped this may not be a repetition of the experience of the patrol detached in search of a deserter. The patrol deserted too. The new explorer is named Jameson, and is one of the Dublin distilling family. He is said to be a mighty hunter.

Iowa's new prohibitory law, which is even more stringent than the old one, went into effect on Monday. Even druggists are under the ban and cannot legally compound a prescription calling for any alcohol in its composition. The courts have also decided that liquor means anything intoxicating, including apple cider. The Legislature which passed this iron clad law was overwhelmingly republican.

If the advocates of Crofter emigration from Scotland to the Canadian Northwest imagine that the scheme will be carried out without fraud and hoodling they must know very little of Canadian government methods and the character of professional philanthropists. The fact that these people are to be planted on lands belonging to shark companies, and not on free homesteads, is sufficient in itself to warn the British public of the dishonesty contemplated.

The terrible Whitechapel murders, at which London stands horrified, are without parallel in the history of crime. They seem to be the work of a fiend of diabolical astuteness. But looking at the great metropolis, as it was described the other day by Cardinal Manning, we are not astonished that such a maelstrom of iniquity should produce the most abominable crimes. The godlessness, luxury, vice, depravity and misery of London are all summed up in these acts of the most atrocious insanity of crime.

The London, Eng., Canada Gazette, which is subsidized by the Ottawa Tory Ministry to do its dirty work in the Old Country, slobbers over Lansdowne's "tact, skill, and almost unrivalled popularity, as Governor-General of Canada." The cruel, mean, avaricious Eviator of Luggacerran was the most unpopular man that ever held the position. From the time he was arraigned by William O'Brien till he beat an ignominious retreat from Canada, he was so stricken with cowardly fear that he never went abroad unaccompanied by a cloud of detectives, and only then in exclusively Orange districts.

The Chicago Herald pays a handsome tribute to Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., on the occasion of his investiture of the pallium. It says His Grace is "a prelate universally beloved and respected in the Northwest and favorably known in many other parts. To apt scholarship and a kind nature he has united uncommon personal energy, and the cause of practical temperance owes its chief triumphs in Minnesota to his zeal and ability. Archbishop Ireland has had the advantage of a pastorate in a rapidly growing city, where the flock which finally

could tender him signal honors was at the start only noticeable for its lack of wealth and numbers. A short span of his life has covered some wonderful civic changes, and yet he has kept pace with every mark of progress in his region. The Roman Catholic Church has shown its appreciation of his worth, and it is probable that few preferments fall so happily on genuine personal merit and grace."

In no country in the world are children so neglected and run such risks as in England, says the London Universe. They are continually being murdered, and no one hears anything about it. In Manchester so many babies have been found dead in bed as to cause the deputy coroner of the city to make some strong remarks on the subject. During last week the coroner had to inquire into the death of four infants who had been "overlaid" in bed by their parents. He calculated upon an average that there were a hundred such cases every year in Manchester. In one year he knew of 124 cases. He "has his suspicions that in many instances children are allowed to die in bed possibly for the sake of getting rid of them." The majority of these children die on Saturday nights, and after their parents have been drinking. In Germany a charge of criminal neglect is brought against parents whose children are suffocated in bed.

We look upon the result in Cardwell with satisfaction. That constituency is without doubt the most Macdonaldite, with the exception, perhaps, of Carleton, of all the counties in Ontario. At the general election in February, 1878, the late Mr. Thomas White was elected by a majority of 403. After his entrance into the cabinet he was elected by 670 majority. Last Wednesday his son, Mr. R. S. White, managed to get returned by 112 majority. So large a falling off in the Macdonaldite vote can only be accounted for in one way, namely, the straight declaration of Mr. Stubbs, the Independent candidate, in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. But there can be little doubt that were the Tories not in power at Ottawa, and thus able to bring all their influence to bear, the reciprocity candidate would have been elected by a large majority. The steady falling off everywhere of the Tory vote in the bye-elections, is a sure sign of how the wind is blowing.

NEWFOUNDLAND is not only averse to Confederation, but is looking for an extension of freedom. A leading public man, Hon. A. W. Harvey, has suggested that Newfoundland should have the right to make her own treaties, and a correspondent of the St. John's Colonist urges that the Newfoundland fisheries being more valuable than those of Canada, the colony should look to it that they are not embroiled in any quarrel between the United States and Canada. Furthermore he says:—

"We have a right to be heard in a more distinct manner than we are at present, in all questions affecting our interests. Let us insist upon this French Shore question being settled in our favor. If we can make our own laws generally, as, for instance, the enforcement of the Salt Act, we are quite capable of putting our fisheries on a proper basis. As Mr. Harvey points out, any quarrel with Canada of a local character, such as canal or railway traffic, places us in a very unsatisfactory position, our trade having to suffer for the sins of a government we have no control over. Let us hope the next time we send a representative to a conference in Washington or elsewhere, it will be with treaty making powers, not as the back door adviser of a Birmingham screw manufacturer, who knows as much about Newfoundland as he does of Ireland."

A PROPHECY who considers himself gifted with more than average prescience has given a forecast of the result of the presidential election to the Chicago Herald. He believes that New York State will go overwhelmingly for Cleveland. All the advantages appear to be with the Democrat. The great cities are Democratic. The farmers have nothing to gain by taxation. The Republicans to win must change the faith of the laboring men in communities where tariff argument has been continual, where intelligence is at the average. Besides this, we are assured, the practical side of politics reveals an entire lack of Republican organization in the metropolis. The city has no such Republican guard on watch as in 1880, when, through the efforts of inspectors, poll clerks and workers in 856 districts of the city, the Democratic plurality was kept down to 42,000. With the campaign left to itself, as promises to be the case this year—with only Republican speeches, banners and processions—there is no real reason why the city should not plump 77,000 plurality against Harrison, as it did against Folger in 1882. The Republicans say almost the same about the Democratic organization, but there is strong reason for believing that the struggle for the greater freedom of trade will outweigh all other issues and come out successful.

PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSIG has an article in the current number of the Forum on a question which is now attracting a great deal of attention in connection with tariff revision and the presidential election in the United States. He holds that the great reason why wages are very small in India and China, higher but still small in Germany, comparatively high in England, and highest of all in the United States, is to be found in the productiveness of labor in these countries. Protective duties, he points out, so far as they affect general wages at all, tend to lower them by lessening the productiveness of industry, and in the long run the workmen in the protected industries themselves are not helped. The possible exception to this is in cases where groups of workmen possess a monopoly. He also holds that under a protective tariff labor and capital produce less than they would if free exchange were established. He says further:—"As consumers of protected

articles, the members of the community are worse off. Their industry produces less and they have less material commodities; and, to the extent that the product is less, wages also are less. The real effect of protective duties on general wages is to lower them by making the return in labor smaller; and this lowering of wages takes the concrete shape of higher prices of the protected commodities."

RESTLESSNESS under, and dissatisfaction with, existing conditions is well illustrated by the idea resurrected by a city contemporary of carving out a new province by uniting the Eastern Township, Montreal and a portion of Eastern Ontario. It is a very absurd idea, but it shows that the English-speaking population is not satisfied with what they call French domination: It is certainly true that the French in this Province, especially through some of their newspapers, have asserted themselves in a way to cause alarm among English Protestants, but Irish Catholics have much more reason to complain. We must, however, acknowledge the logic of facts. This is to all interests and purposes a French province, and if the majority choose to exercise their power, we cannot see how the minority is going to effectually resist it. To a close observer it will appear, nevertheless, that the forces at work, socially and politically, are tending towards ultimate fusion. The idea of making a new province out of a district now more than half French is nonsensical. The best thing, therefore, is to accept the situation and make the best of it.

OUR new Governor-General appears to have won all hearts at Quebec by his engaging manners and the heartiness with which he entered into the life of the people. Unmindful of the odiousness of comparisons, the Telegraph compares him with his predecessor. "How different was Lansdowne to Stanley!" says our contemporary. "The one had a bad, disgusting record towards Ireland as an Irishman, while the new one—an Englishman—comes to us with a record full of Christian charity, love and esteem for his fellow subjects and a true and whole-souled friend of Ireland and the struggling people there. The Irish of Canada on Stanley's entrance stood at his side, but they could not for the life of them receive Lansdowne. In fact they were glad that England called him home. Sir John knew it was a blunder to bring him to this fine country, and the Irish were equally as much put about. But Stanley! What a contrast! We trust that the new Governor will be spared with us for many more years. He is the next after the fashion of Lord Dufferin." Like ourself, the Telegraph condemned the cruel evictor, and was glad when he went away. But to his successor, who is a gentleman worthy of our esteem, we are happy to extend the kindest of welcomes. We are all the more pleased to do so that we may show him and others that we are as ready to pay respect to personal worth in a Governor-General as we are to condemn the mean, false and cruel, as displayed in the character of Lansdowne.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

The correspondence published by Mr. Wiman, relative to the proposition for the political union of Canada and the United States, places the matter in a very clear light. Mr. Wiman's letters show that he was simply desirous of securing commercial union, but that the American senators who took up the question, were under the impression that political union was more desired by Canadians.

It would have been better had these gentlemen consulted the amour propre of our people, and advanced their proposition in a way that would be less likely to arouse Canadian spirit. However willing our people may be to come to a fair and permanent understanding concerning their future relations with the United States, they are not to be patronized or coerced.

Had Senator Sherman's proposition taken the form of a recommendation to the President, authorizing him to invite an international conference for the settlement of all questions affecting the relations of the two countries, no opposition would be offered by any section of the people of Canada.

But the bold bald resolutions looking to the cession of Canada to the United States was about the worst course that could possibly have been adopted.

There is not a man in Canada, with the exception of a few hide-bound Tories, very noisy, but really of small account, that would not hail with delight a friendly alliance with the United States.

What, in reality, would such an alliance be but a step towards that greater alliance which all Englishmen hope yet to see established, whereby the English-speaking races of the earth shall unite in common defence of peace and civilization.

England has long ceased to regard this continent as ground for the triumphs of her arms or diplomacy. In reality, she is an Oriental power, and has wisely abandoned North America to the control of her vigorous republican offspring. The anxiety her statesmen of both parties have invariably shown, since the close of the civil war, to cultivate the good will of the United States, and their readiness on all occasions to sacrifice Canadian claims on demand from Washington, is a proof of the desire for a permanent settlement of our relations with that country.

Furthermore, British statesmen cannot be unaware that such settlement cannot be reached otherwise than by a frank acceptance by them, and by Canada, of the Monroe doctrine.

One of the chief causes of the slow progress of Canada, as compared with its great neighbor, is the danger of her being involved at any moment in European wars. Our costs are

open to invasion on two oceans, our southern frontier is more imaginary than real, the various sections of our population have nothing in common but the British flag, and the protection which that affords is little prized by them, that masses of them annually transfer their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The union of Canada with the United States would enormously strengthen the British Empire. It would secure for it the lasting friendship of the United States. It would remove a constant cause of international irritation. It would pave the way to future concerted action by the two nations, and would really have little effect upon the commerce of England, and that little would be favorable. The manufacturers of England who control her government, have the proverbial selfishness of all traders. They have no sentimental love for a colony that taxes their productions, and see in the proposed American union an augury of enlarged commercial intercourse.

But, more than all, the destruction of the barriers between us and the Americans, would solve certain political problems which threaten not only our Canadian institutions but also the personal happiness and national welfare of our people.

The question must soon be put square to every man in this country whether he prefers to rise to the full status of political manhood as an American, or remain a tadpole in the stagnant pool of Colonialism.

While Sir John Macdonald remains at the head of affairs, and keeps the Tory party intact by the judicious distribution of plunder and the corruption of public men, we can hardly hope for the desired change. But once he is removed, the last link which connects the Canadian people to-day with the Tories of the revolution will part asunder forever, and the two countries will come together as they would have come together long ago had it not been for his malign and sinister influence.

Meantime, the discussion of the question must be productive of good results in preparing Canadians for that independent national existence which, in the ordinary course of events, must soon be theirs.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND CANADIAN OPINION.

Senator Sherman's views concerning the relations between this country and the United States have been stated with great candor. Canadians may now understand precisely how they are regarded by the best informed of American public men. He does not believe in commercial union, and holds that either annexation or war must result if the present conditions are to continue.

The Post has already pointed out the same result should the Tory party continue in power in the Dominion, and pursue that initiating policy, which, leaving all abstract issues aside, has raised a spirit of retaliation in the Republic, to the strength of which both the great parties have had to bow. We must look this question straight in the face, and admit, at the very beginning, that the suspicion of being pro-English was sufficient to jeopardize the chances of Cleveland for re-election, and that he only regained his lost ground by issuing his celebrated Retaliation Message.

A large number of Canadians are proud of British connection. The soil in many regions of the Dominion has practically been seeded down with loyalism. We are quite aware that in those regions there are men that would die on the threshold of their homes before they would be coerced into annexation. They are not many, but their number is sufficient to fire the hills should Senator Sherman's alternative threat be put into operation. Singular to state, these very men and their sons have no hesitation in going to the States when they think they may thereby better their circumstances and taking the oath of allegiance to the American constitution with its special provision against the Queen of England included.

This facility in changing nationality among our most loud-mouthed Loyalists we take to be indicative of the little value they place upon their oath; but ultra Loyalists are nearly all Orangemen, who, after taking a few oaths in the order, may smile complacently at the wildest and most terrible obligations. Apart from that, however, there is a feeling among thoughtful Canadians that union with the Republic is inevitable, the only question being, how it is to be brought about with the least damage to Canadian pride and British prestige.

The Macdonaldite scheme of building up great monarchic and aristocratic nation north of the lakes, is now all but disipated. Imperial Federation, which is a mere pastime for dilettant politicians, has taken the place of it. The mere fact that the advocates of I. F. have declared their willingness to admit the United States into what they are pleased to call a grand Anglo-Saxon confederation, shows how little capable they are for dealing with practical politics of the larger sort.

One thing is patent to everybody, that the policy which would isolate one half of this continent from the other, and which has gone on increasing the debt and piling on the taxes, at the rate of millions a year, while debt and taxation in the United States is rapidly on the way to disappearance, is doomed to disastrous failure.

Of course, we Canadians are not responsible for the ill feeling entertained by the masses in America against Great Britain, unless indeed the sins of a little knot of stupid unreasoning Tories at Montreal, Toronto and some other cities, are to be visited on our head.

We find the idea of annexation, if brought about by fair honorable means, with delight, because it would give us the national status, which we can never hope for as a colony, and would kill out the wretched factions by codding which Tory government in Canada alone is possible.

Canadian loyalty was once a good article, but it has become rather threadbare since the fortifications were dismantled, and the

guns of Quebec advertised for sale in the New York papers. Deeds like these speak louder than words, and since that time Canadians have ceased to hug the delusion that England would go to war in defence of Canada.

We are proud of the British Empire, proud of belonging to it, we are heirs to its liberties and its renown, but since the British Tory dream of the disintegration of the United States was banished forever by the issue of the civil war, the conviction has been forced upon us that union with our neighbors is our only salvation.

RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The Boston Herald points to the vast natural resources of Canada as resources which "ought to convince the American of the immense advantage it would be to him and to his fellow-countrymen to have this vast region, which contains the potentiality of so much wealth and well being, included within our national domain."

Bearing upon this question of the value of Canada, publicity has recently been given in England by official reports of the resources of the Dominion, particularly of the basin of the Mackenzie river. From these reports it seems that there is an enormous amount of territory available for cultivation, stretching northward from the northern border of the United States for more than 2000 miles. It is asserted that the spring flowers and buds of deciduous trees appear as early, north of Great Slave lake, a point not far this side of the Arctic circle, as at St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Ottawa, and that the prevailing southwest summer winds bring the warmth and moisture which render possible cereal growth far to the North, and sensibly affect the climate, even up to the Arctic circle. The forest area, of enormous dimensions, is made up of balsam-poplar, 120 feet high, with a stump diameter of from five to six feet; white spruce, 150 feet high, with a stump diameter of from four to five feet; the larch, of about the same size, and the pine, whose straight stem is often 100 feet long, with only two feet of diameter at the stump. The rivers flowing into the Mackenzie from the west pass through a country remarkably rich in metals of all kinds, and having a greater area than the metalliferous regions of the United States, while along the lower Mackenzie are found great deposits of coal, lignite and iron ore. Still another natural advantage of the country is what is believed to be the most extensive petroleum field in the world, covering an area south of Lake Athabaska of quite 40,000 square miles.

There is nothing in all this which our Canadians are not familiar. They are, therefore, quite aware that their country is not a dowdier land. What we want is stable institutions, which alone can give a guarantee to enterprise and continental free trade, by which American capital will seek investment in Canada, and this country would become in a few years one of the richest and most populous in the world.

BOSTON POLEMICS.

Boston continues to be excited over the school question. Our despatches the other day gave an account of the great number of women, Catholic and Protestant, who took out registration papers in order to be qualified under the law which gives women the right to vote at the election of school commissioners. The Herald of that city thinks the Catholics will carry the day, because they have more women capable of voting than the Protestants, and furthermore, because the latter are not united.

But the most regrettable feature of the dispute is found in the reports, published by the same paper, of sermons delivered from several of the city pulpits last Sunday, boiling over with the most furious diatribes against Catholics and Catholicity. But, while the excitement is running thus high among the sects, the Catholic Bishop and priests have said nothing to give offence. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, who has already obtained unenviable notoriety as the author of an obscene and scurrilous book, out-did all others in the fury of his attacks on Catholics. Here are a few of his sayings:—"Romanists deceive Romanists, because their religion is built upon a lie." "Romanism is itself a fraud." "We're dealing with millions of people who think a lie." "Because Romanism is false from heart to centre is why we should fight it." "Ninety-five percent of the vile women of this country believe in Romanism." "There is nothing to be gained from the Roman Catholic Church without money. No money, no indulgence. No money, no baptism. No money, no marriage. No money, no burial. No money, nothing. Now, if Romanists deceive Romanists, it becomes Christians to preach the Gospel."

What a beautiful specimen of toleration and Christian gentleness this Dr. Fulton must be! A drunken blackguard in the lowest slums of Boston could not be more foul-mouthed.

Dr. Miner, a Universalist preacher, was not so inane as Fulton in his denunciations, but he got off some lively hits at the Jesuits. Other preachers echoed similar sentiments, till we come to the Rev. W. W. Downs, a Baptist minister, who spoke concerning "The teachings of the Catholic church in regard to marriage and the family." His remarks were in singular contrast to the ravings of such bigots as we have mentioned, and show him to be a man possessed of wisdom, candor and a sense of justice. The report is worth quoting:—

Mr. Downs, for the benefit of those who had not heard his previous discourses, stated that he had entered upon the discussion of the Catholic question because there had been so much bad blood and strife stirred up in the community between two religious sects that peaceable citizens must feel that it was most unfortunate thing for the tranquility and well-being of the municipality, the state and the nation as a whole. "A fool," said the reverend gentleman, "can easily knock down a horse's nest; but it takes a very wise man to get away without being stung." He spoke of the Protestants who were leading the crusade against Catholicism as being men of the most exalted character. The Catholic Church was not saying much about the bitter attacks to which it was being subjected on every side. It was used to being stung and goes on its way to do that which it was commanded by God to do.

Mr. Downs then took up his main subject, and said that the Catholic Church regarded marriage as a divine institution, or, rather, sacrament. The Protestant interpretation of it was that it was a temporary contract, to be used to-day, and when it becomes tedious, and a burden, to be thrown off. The Catholic Church regards the marriage contract as the most serious one that can be made by the parties. When a couple is to be wedded, the announcement is publicly made in the church in which they are worshippers, so that all the world may know that such a contract is about to be entered into. The Catholic Church looks upon marriage as a life union between man and wife. It regards it as the establishment of a new family. It realizes that the family is the bulwark and the strength of the Church. It examines into the circumstances of those, especially young people, who come forward as entering into the marriage state, however, to see if they are in the proper condition to care for their family.

When a home, said Mr. Downs, is founded on such a basis, it is firm and will remain so until death. The family is nurtured by the Church to bring into the world the most healthy children possible. This was something which Protestants were not doing. The American family is dying out, because of the fewness of the children born to Protestant parents. The family will be practically extinct in about 25 years. The Catholics, if they multiply, so that they have within the past two or three decades, will, in 100 years be in the majority of the nation. The Catholic Church's attitude towards the question of marriage is what will make her strong and a power in the world.

It is a good sign when we find a Protestant minister, in the midst of such an excitement as now exists at Boston, speaking plain, wholesome truth and thus aiding the cause of peace and good will. As for the bigots, let them rave. The great fact, pointed out by Mr. Downs, that the Catholic family is the bulwark of the faith, in contact with other forms of religion, stands out a gracious and enduring example of the results of Catholic teaching which no attacks or persecutions can destroy. Should the non-Catholic masses neglect to follow that example, as they seem determined, the ultimate triumph of the church in America is assured.

RENT AND WAGES.

Whatever may be thought of the George theory for the equalization of taxation, there can be no doubt as to the urgent nature of the rent question in cities. A movement, responsive to that attempted a short time ago in this city, has been started in Toronto for the solution of this problem. A correspondent of the Globe argues that "it is not \$6 or \$10 or \$15 houses that are wanted for persons of small incomes, but an increase of wages. He insists that as rents advance the ability to pay rent must also be improved. He says we have scarcely got salaries above the village basis while we are approaching to a scale of living that can by no means be maintained at village rates. There has been some general advance in the wages of organized labor, but there are a great body of clerks and persons engaged in semi-professional pursuits whose salaries have not advanced in sympathy with the increased cost of living. The man who is getting \$14 or \$15 a week has to put not less than one-fourth of his income into rent, and it is simply a desperate struggle to maintain a wife and family on the balance. He can hardly look for his rent to go down. He must look for his salary to go up. Then there are hundreds who form the ranks of unorganized labor and earn \$1, or \$1.50 or \$2 a day, who must look rather to better wages than to cheaper housing and who must be better paid or crushed into ruinous poverty. We must get out of the village rut in salaries, as we have got out of it in conditions of service and rents and general cost of living."

The law of supply and demand fixes the rate of rent the same as everything else for which men must pay, either for use or consumption. No one would build houses unless he expected to make a profit out of them, and that he will get all he can goes without saying. It is the same as regards salaries. Competition fixes the rate of remuneration. The real trouble is that there are too many "clerks and others engaged in similar occupations," allowing each other and cutting wages all the time. It is, however, undoubtedly true the source of all this desperation in the struggle for existence is to be found in the retention of a system of land laws unsuitable to the present age and capping the running sore they cause with the blister of a false fiscal policy. Land, which is made valuable by the community, assumes enormous value in great cities; but, instead of the community benefiting by the value it creates, individuals who have really done nothing to make the land valuable secure all the profits. A few days ago the New York Industrial News pointed out that it costs more now to market goods than it does to produce them. Of New York city, for example, it says:—

"In certain localities ground alone costs \$14,000,000 per acre. Six per cent. on that investment is \$840,000. The consumers of the goods handled on that acre of ground must pay \$840,000 for that privilege. There are over 5,000 acres occupied by the business portion of New York city. Allowing only \$500,000 instead of \$840,000 an acre rent for it, we find that the country at large must pay \$4,000,000,000 annually to the handful of landed aristocrats in New York for permission to handle goods in that city. This is equal to the profits of the farmers of all the west! This is the reason that a woman can only get one dollar a dozen for making shirts in that city that sell for twelve or fifteen dollars a dozen when they reach the consumer. This is the reason that an article which a mechanic is paid five cents for making sells at retail for twenty-five cents."

There must be something radically wrong in a business system whereby the percent claimed to own the land, whose business is translated a swallow-seven-eighths of the value produced by actual labor. But taking the case as presented by the