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THE POVERTY OF NATIONS.

The Region of Science is the Region of Thought.

The Study of Economy in Relation to the Causes, Degrees and Development of Thought.

The first of the series of public lectures to be delivered at the Torona University to be delivered at the Torona University to be delivered at the Torona Control of the trip to the delivered at the Torona Control of the Initial one of he series, but was also the insugural of Professor James Mayor, the recently appointed professor also the trip to the delivered at the Professor Asses Mayor, the recently appointed professor also that the recently appointed professor also the professor also the recently appointed and professor also the recently appointed professor also the recently appointed professor also the recently appointed professor also appointed professor

the sther. Science and at the hearth 1990 of the state of this change. In an theory and practic, and then to apposed though they are different; one is concerned though they are different; one is concerned they are the state of the third of

of the Le Play method, and on different, though somewhat similar, but less systematic lines. He has made a careful investigation of a wast number of families in London, and has gleaned, not all, but a their husbands say so too,

REBUILDING THE WALL.

LESSON VIII. INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 19.

Text of the Lesson, Neh. iv, 9,23-An Overruling Providence-Golden Text, Neh. iv. 9-Commentary on the Lesson by Rev.

9. "Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night." Nehemiah determines to have dealings with God alone, and with men only as God may use them and give them to him. His strength is the good hand of his God upon him and reliance upon God to prosper him (chapter ii, 8, 18, 20). His refuge is prayer (chapters ii, 4; iv, 4, 5). His helpers whom God gave him, goldsmiths, apothecaries, merchants, priests, rulers and their daughters, each had a mind to work and took hold of the work nearest to them (chapters iii, 8-12, 23, 28, etc.; iv, 6). The enemies were those who hated the welfare of Israel and scorned, mocked, despised and fought against the servants of God (ii, 10, 19; iv, 1, 7, 8). The difficulties were great, the enemy was strong, the helpers comparatively few, but "the God of heaven, He will prosper us" (chapter ii, 20) was Nehemiah's strength.

10. "And Judah said, We are not able to build the wall." The enemies without were bad enough, but to hear the people of God talk so discouragingly was trying indeed. The laborer's strength giving out, and the amount of work to be done being considered, the men of Judah became faint hearted.

11. "And our adversaries said, They shall not know, neither see, till we come ** and cause the work to cease." Enemies within in the last verse, for if we are not helpers we are hinderers, and now the enemies without, who talk of death and desolation. Enemies on every side ever since Satan began to fight against God and man. See our marching orders in Eph. vi, 11 12; 1 Pet. v, 8, 2. 12. "And it came to pass that when the Jews which dwell by them came." It is bad to live near bad neighbors or gloomy or discouraged people unless by the grace of God you have sunshine enough to dispel the clouds. Every Christian is expected to be a comforter and encourager of others.

13. "Therefore I even set the people after their families, with their swords, their spears and their bows." The people of God in the days of Israel were oft called upon to fight

15. "God brought their counsel to naught; we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work." This last-phrase is suggestive to the words of the Lord Jesus, "To every man his work." (Mark xii, 34). He has a work for every member of His body in the building up of His church, for "we are His workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained (prepared, margin) that we should walk in them" (Eph. ii, 10). If we are only ready to do whatsoever He may appoint (II Sam. xv, 15), He will surely show it to us.

(II Sam. xv, 15), He will surely show it to us.

16. "And it came to pass from that time forth that half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, shields," etc. An illustration of the fact that they also serve who only stand and wait (Milton) and suggestive also of the law that David made in Israel, "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike" (I Sam. xxx, 24), 17. "Every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon." This refers to the builders and the bearers of burdens and is somewhat explained by the next verse.

18. "For the builders arears one had

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Workingmen Vigorously Denounce Mayor Fleming's Land Mon-opoly Scheme.

(Specially Communicated.)

Tax. The occasion for it was the following little paragraph which had appeared in the inaugural message of our re-elected mayor,

inaugural message of our retections.

"A change should be made in the assessment of outside property at the earliest possible date, so as to relieve it of its oppressive and unfair burden. If this were done I think the assessors might be relieved from further duty for some time, and the present assessment be retained as the basis for taxation, additions of course being made when new buildings are erected."

The meaning of this is that Toronto has

The meaning of this is that Toronto has lately passed through a land boom; the boom has collapsed considerably; nearly all the outlying land of the city is in the hands of speculators; they are assessed at the reduced value they held the land for, but in spite of this they find it hard to hold on; they are kicking and squealing; they are a powerful interest; and the mayor wants to At the meeting last Friday of the Trades

and Labor Council the municipal com-mittee in its report took the above paragraph for a text and made a strong pro-test against the proposal contained in it. The subject was dealt with at some length in the report, and some good sound enunciated. political economy was enunciated.

The council adopted the report after
several members had expressed them-

several members had expressed themselves warmly in favor of it. The report, in part, is as below:

"The paragraph relates to a question of the greatest importance to the interests of the workingman, and is all the more dangerous because of the quiet and insidious workings of the evil principle it seeks to strengthen. For one great source of the power of monopoly is that its operations are conducted unobtrusively, often unnoticed, and often under the disguise of measures which to the unthinking do not appear to have any connection with the

measures which to the unthinking do not appear to have any connection with the heavy burdens which they lay upon the broad shoulders of labor. We need, therefore, to be especially watchful of such proposals as that made in the mayor's inaugural under the heading of 'Assessment and Tax Collection.'

"What is meant by the expression 'outside property?' It can only mean the immense area of vacant land in the outskirts of this city which is in the grasp of speculators—which is in the power of monopolists, be they big or little. With what object do these speculators hold the land? Is it because they are going to use it! No; it is because they hope that some day the possession of that land will give them the power to levy a toll upon labor. Whether it is because they nope that some any possession of that land will give them the power to levy a toll upon labor. Whether they get that power, and the extent to which they can get it, depends upon the amount of taxation that is put upon these vacant lots. It is over this outlying land that the city must grow, by the combined operations of labor and capital upon the land. What folly, then, to give to a set of forestallers the power to take labor by the throat and say 'Pay us blackmail or you shall not work.'

"It is upon this outlying land that many workingmen must make homes, and every \$10 increase in the value of the land simply means \$10 more that the workingmen must pay to the speculator for the privilege of

means \$10 more that the workingmen must pay to the speculator for the privilege of making a home in Toronto. And why does he pay? Not because he gets anything in return, but simply to loosen the grasp of a monopolist who is taking money out of the workingman's pocket by 'cornering' the land upon which the workman must live and work.

"We know, and the mayor knows, that the only practical way to check land monopoly is to increase the tax upon land values and to lessen taxes upon industry. We know, it the mayor does not, that as land values grow wages proportionately

land values grow wages proportionately lessen. Yet in the face of this the mayor lessen. Yet in the face of this the mayor proposes to help monopolists at the expense of labor by 'relieving outside property of its oppressive and unfair burden.' We are glad to know that the burden is oppressive, because the more oppressive the burden is upon monopoly the lighter it is upon labor. "The mayor used the word 'unfair.' We say that the mayor's proposal is grossly unfair to the interests of industry, and we desire to make an emphatic protest against it.

against it.
"The mayor next suggests that 'the assessors might be relieved from duty for some time, and the present assessment be

wrought in the work, and with the chard hand held a weapon." This refers to the builders and the bearers of burden and is somewhat explained by the next verse.

18. "For the builders every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded, and he that sounded the trumpet was by me." Our instructionment to have our loins girt about with truth, and to take the sword of the spiral ways (Eph. vl. 14, 17, 18). We too are to be ever listening for the trumpet, which may sound any moment to call us to meet Him in the air (I Thess. iv. 16, 17), there to join Him er He comes with the armies of heaven as the man of war on behalf of Israel (Rev. xi. 14, 15; Ex. xv. 3). While the trumpet is silent w. are to be ever building by winning soris unto Him.

19. "The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from sanother." How every statement concerning this greatwork of Nehemiah comes right to our hearts as ishorers with God in building up. the church of Christ, which is his body! Through all the world the laborers are scattered, some so very far fron others, and in some places so very few laborers, while in many places none at all as yet.

20, "In what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort yet and yet will be a summer the sound of the trumpet, resort yet and yet will be a summer the sound of the trumpet, resort yet in many places none at all as yet.

21. So we labored in the work. And in due time the wall was finished, for the work was wrought of God (chapter, vl. 13, 19). Consider well the difficulties, see the treachery within (chapter vi. 15, 16). Consider well the difficulties, see the treachery within (chapter vi. 18, 19) as well as the enemies without the camp, and contemplate Nehemiah and his God until you can hear him say to you as he said to Jeremiah. "Say 19, 19, 19, 19, 21. So we labored in the work." And the work is mere the many form the work was wrought of God (chapter, vl. 16, 17). The Lord fighteth for the "God the proposition in the power of His might" (Eph. vi

the pockets of the monopolists—of course always at the expense of labor in the last analysis.

"But, says the mayor, additions to the assessment will of ocurse be made when new buildings are erected. Here the cloven foot peeps out—the intention to tax industry, though monopoly be relieved. If a manufacturer build a factory, thereby giving employment to labor, tax him! If a workingman build or rent a house, tax him! If a tradesman puts up a store, tax him! If a tradesman puts up a store, tax him! If hese men are adding to the wealth and prosperity of the city, therefore tax them. But the land monopolist is taking away from the wealth and prosperity of the city, therefore, do not tax him.

"We may be reminded of the money that has been invested in vacant land, and the fact that many of these investors have lost heavily. That is the case with every land boom,' and has nothing to do with this question. How can you get a monopoly without investing in it? Was there ever a monopoly that was not worth paying for? Because monopolist No. 2 buys frem monopolist No. 1, does that give monopolist No. 2 the right to take the fruits of some one else's labor? He who invests in a monopoly must take the chance of lesing; and the more he loses the more labor gains.

"The true way to encourage the city's

all land values.
"Your committee recommend, therefore,

that we express our entire disapproval of the mayor's assessment proposal, and that every effort be made, by watching legisla-tion and otherwise, to prevent its being carried into effect by being made law."

I want to say something about the great circulation that St. George has had in this Province; about the successful social re-form meetings the Kingston people have TORONTO, Feb. 13, 1893.

The Trades and Labor Council of this city has made an emphatic and timely city has made an emphatic and timely deliverance right in the line of the Single deliverance right exhausted, and these matters will keep very well until next week.



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