street railways into the country districts, to give relief by making it more convenient to live and work outside the cities. This movement will enable the cities to spread out over a wider territory, materially reduce the overcrowding, and raise greatly the standard of health and comfort for the poorer citizens. This suburban movement is universal, and and is one of the most significant features of modern town life. But this counter movement can hardly effect the rush from the country toward the centre, and possibly it may even accelerate it by ameliorating the condition of the city's poorer classes. With these exceptions, the only remedy that can avail to moderate existing conditions is equality in transportation rates; that is such a readjustment as shall treat the railroad system as a unit and all the people as equally entitled to its benefits.

It is not pleasant to believe that in the future develoment of our country dulness, isolation, and monotony are to be the permanent lot of the tillers of the soil. It will be unfortunate for our natural life if agriculture shall come to be shunned by the intelligent and abandoned to a class of peasants. When the farmer and villager begin to study more how to enrich and beautify farm and village life, when perfect roads, daily mails, the telephone, the electric railway, the manual training schools, shall have carried into the remotest corners the blessings of the new civilization, it may be that the incentive to live in cities will be largely removed. If the dwellers in the smaller towns and country want to counteract the existing tendencies they must be alert to seize and appropriate the agencies which are now transforming modern life.—*Public Opinion.*

CAPITAL RULES.

CHICAGO University did a most imprudent thing when it established a professorship of political economy. Political economy is a most important subject of inquiry, and as well worth a professorship as any other which a college can take up. but universities in the position of the one of which Chicago is so proud do wisely not to give it prominence. Chicago University received four million dollars, the bulk of its endowment, from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, a very good and public-spirited man, as the facts prove. It has also received about half a million from Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the celebrated Standard Oil Company, which controls the petroleum product of the United States, and has made all its members immeasurably wealthy, and the Standard Oil Company is understood among other things to control the Chicago Gas Trust. As necessary with a man possessing so many millions, Mr. Rockefeller has his hand in most trusts and monopolies. Mr. Yerkes is a street railway magnate in many cities. It is quite certain that no one could teach political economy at all, or even approach the subject, and not have to face the question of monopolies and trusts. It is equally certain that if a university is to have a professor of political economy he must be ignorant or disingenuous or he will treat private monopolies, secured either by combination or by purchased franchises, as an evil to be mitigated. Chicago University could no doubt have got a man to teach political economy in such a way as to glorify oil trusts or soft money or gas extortion or anything else. For money they could have had him from