

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 20, to THURSDAY, October 26, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND visited Richmond, Va., on Thursday with members of his Cabinet, and was received with enthusiasm. At the Agricultural Fair he made a brief address to the people in which he said: "The present Administration of the Government is pledged to return for husbandry not only promises but actual tenders of fairness and justice, with equal protection and a full participation in national achievements. If in the past we have been estranged, and the cultivation of American citizenship has been interrupted, your enthusiastic welcome of to-day demonstrates that there is an end to such estrangement, and that the time of suspicion and fear is succeeded by an era of faith and confidence. In such a kindly atmosphere and beneath such cheering skies, I greet the people of Virginia as co-laborers in the field where grows the love of our united country. God grant that, in the years to come, Virginia—the Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents, she who looked on the nation at its birth—may not only increase her trophies of growth in agriculture and manufactures, but that she may be among the first of all the States in the cultivation of true American citizenship."

President Cleveland has appointed Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York. Mr. Lockwood has the distinction of having nominated Mr. Cleveland for Mayor, Governor, and President.

President Cleveland on Tuesday directed the suspension of M. E. Benton (Dem.), United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and of William A. Stone (Rep.), United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. District-Attorney Benton is now and has been for some time past engaged in addressing a series of political meetings throughout Missouri. The President endorsed the paper setting forth the above statements, "Let this officer be suspended at once," and returned it to the Attorney-General for an enforcement of the order. The suspension of District-Attorney Stone was made for similar reasons.

The Administration has taken official notice of the charge of the *Philadelphia Press* (now denied) that an internal-revenue official of Philadelphia had issued a circular and attempted to levy assessments upon Federal office-holders. If the charges had been proved, there is the highest authority for the statement that the Administration would have taken summary action.

Commissioner of Pensions Black writes to a Federal office-holder in California, who has been assessed for political purposes: "There are no circumstances under which any assessment can be levied upon a Federal office-holder, and payment thereof compelled. Your official position is not at stake in consequence of the attitude which you have assumed. If you had yielded to the demand of any self-constituted committee, and had paid an assessment, so called, your official position would have been at stake. The money earned by a Federal official in the discharge of his duties is as entirely his own as is that accumulated from any other source, and is as little subject to be drawn upon by any committee, organization, or individual, save its rightful owner."

The Interior Department has issued an order that Indian agents shall not make application for passes to railroad companies, and shall not as a rule accept favors from corporations. The departments are generally endeavoring to place the public service on a high plane, but it is reported that some difficulty is found in obtaining competent persons for Indian agents, because of the inadequate compensation which

the law allows. The position of Indian agent is a very trying one, and the climate where the agencies are located is very severe. The positions should be held by persons of much ability and high character, and, for the very low salaries, it is not always possible to induce the right persons to enter the service.

The Civil-Service Commissioners have decided that hereafter the examinations of applicants, whether for appointment or promotion, shall be carried on under the supervision of the Civil-Service Commissioners at Washington, and not be left to the discretion of the local Board of Examiners. It is generally a fact that the members of the local board and the appointing officers, without special inquiry, know the politics of the applicants, and for that reason it has been deemed expedient that the examining papers should be referred to Washington, where the grading will be done and where the examining authorities will be completely removed from any local influence or prejudice.

The United States Government has informed Spain that it will not withdraw the proclamation reestablishing the 10 per cent. duty on Spanish imports from October 25.

Secretary Endicott has written to Gen. Sheridan: "By direction of the President it is ordered that the hostile Apache adult Indians, fifteen in number, recently captured in Mexico and now at San Antonio, Texas, including Geronimo, Natchez and Percio, be sent under proper guard to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity; and the public safety requires that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with the strictest vigilance. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children, and two enlisted scouts, you are to send to Fort Marion, Florida, and place with the other Apache Indians recently conveyed to and now under custody at that post."

The following telegram from Gen. Miles, dated Fort Apache, Ariz., October 9, has been transmitted to the War Department: "A detachment under Capt. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, has just arrived at the post, having captured Mangus and his whole party, consisting of Mangus, two men, three squaws, and five children; also, twenty-nine mules and five ponies, all of which were brought in. Viele, Captain, commanding." The Indians above referred to formed a part of Geronimo's band, but separated from that warrior's command last April when he offered to surrender to Gen. Crook. Nothing definite was known of Mangus's movements after the separation, but it was reported that he had escaped into Mexico and had been killed by the Mexicans.

A decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered on Monday, on the subject of inter-State commerce, is of great importance. The commercial consequences of a logical enforcement of this decision will be obvious. Briefly stated, the majority of the court say: "We must, therefore, hold that it is not, and never has been, the deliberate opinion of a majority of this court that a statute of a State which attempts to regulate the fares and charges by railroad companies within its limits, for a transportation which constitutes a part of commerce among the States, is a valid law." The case came up from Illinois, and is known as the case of the Wabash Railroad. The basis of the suit was the charge that the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company had, in violation of a statute of the State of Illinois, been guilty of an unjust discrimination in its charges for the transportation of freight.

The New Jersey Greenbackers on Friday nominated Erastus Potter for Governor.

S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth (New York) District. He has resigned as Minister.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth (New York) Congressional District have nominated Theodore Bacon of Rochester. He is one of the most prominent attorneys of that city, and had always been a Republican until 1884, when he supported Cleveland.

It is reported from Illinois that there is a very determined effort to defeat Mr. William R. Morrison for reelection. The opposition proceeds not only from the Republicans and protectionists, but from personal opponents in his own party. The protectionist opposition is composed of the Republicans and of a certain faction of the labor element under the lead of Jarrett, the noted labor agitator of Pittsburgh. He is reported to be at work in that district in opposition to Morrison, and to be supplied with ample funds from some quarter.

It is said that Collector Magone of this port intends to cause a careful examination to be made as to the special qualifications of any applicant for any of the higher positions in his gift, before the candidate, however recommended otherwise, can hope to receive an appointment. Such an examination may be made by the Collector in person or be delegated by him to experts in whom he reposes confidence. With the introduction of this plan, the system of examination as to fitness before appointment will apply to all positions under the Collector, except those of simple laborers.

The steamship *La Bretagne*, with the French delegates to attend the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty on October 28, arrived in this city on Monday and were welcomed by the American Reception Committee. The French guests number nearly a score, among them being M. and Mme. Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and his young daughter, Senators Admiral Jaurès and Gen. Pellissier. Deputies Spuller and Desmons, M. Deschamps, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris; M. and Mme. Charles Bigot, Delegate of Press Syndicate; M. Léon Robert, Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Public Instruction.

Despite the rain, there was a large assembly on Tuesday evening in the Academy of Music in this city, where a reception was given to the French delegates. Speeches were made by President Lafon of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, Frederick R. Coudert, Senator W. M. Evarts, M. Spuller, and M. Deschamps. The speaking was followed by a vocal and instrumental concert.

The Board of Visitors of Andover Theological Seminary on Tuesday decided that they had original jurisdiction in the premises over the case of the Andover professors charged with heresy.

Another sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Charleston, S. C., and other Southern cities on Friday.

The Adams Express car attached to passenger train No. 3 on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, which left St. Louis at 8:25, on Monday night, was robbed of over \$50,000 in cash between that city and Pacific, Mo.

Mason W. Tappan, Attorney General for New Hampshire, died on Sunday at the age of sixty-nine. He was a prominent anti-slavery man before the war, and for twenty-five years he was one of the leading lawyers of the State, and has been prominent on the stump for the Republican party. In 1872 he was one of the main supporters of Horace Greeley.

Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the famous merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, died in this city somewhat suddenly on Monday morning. Her health had been in a delicate condition for some time. She was eighty-three years of age.

FOREIGN.

Gadban Effendi, the Turkish representative at Sofia, on Wednesday informed the Bulgarian Ministry that he had been instructed to act in concert with Gen. Kaulbars, the Russian agent, whose arrival at Sofia, Gadban Effendi says, he will await before making for Turkey definite proposals to Bulgaria; strongly advising the Ministry, however, in the meantime to concede

the Russian demands, and postpone the meeting of the Great Sobranie to elect a successor to the Bulgarian throne. So soon as Gadban Effendi's information was received, a special Cabinet council was held to consider what he had presented. The result of this council was that Gadban Effendi was informed that "the Bulgarian Government would no more brook Turkish than it would Russian interference, but would resist both, with the comforting conviction that any misfortunes likely to overtake Bulgaria would never compare in seriousness with the retribution awaiting the infatuation of Turkey."

Prince Alexander has requested the Sobranie to ignore him as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Communications have been received in Vienna from the Bulgarian Government, stating that they do not intend to nominate Prince Alexander as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, and that they do not expect that the business of electing a ruler can be proceeded with for a long time yet.

The chiefs of the Bulgarian Sobranie have decided to send to the Czar a deputation who will be instructed to complain of the action of Gen. Kaulbars as Russian agent in Bulgaria, and to ask the Czar to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. The Russian consuls in Bulgaria have been ordered to refuse passports to the members of the proposed delegation. Gen. Kaulbars has informed the Bulgarian Government by note that Russia will regard the proceedings of the Sobranie as null and void. A despatch from Athens on Monday said a rumor was current there that the Czar had consented to occupy Bulgaria.

The Sultan has commanded the Turkish Admiralty to expend \$7,500,000 on new men-of-war.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, British Foreign Secretary, is engaged in an active exchange of communications with the Porte respecting the British occupation of Egypt. It is said that M. Waddington, French Ambassador to London, acting under instructions from his Government, has protested on behalf of France against the British occupation of Egypt. France and Turkey are in complete accord in their opposition to the occupation, and Russia supports them. It is also reported that Germany has joined France and Russia in urging England to evacuate Egypt.

The London *Standard* asks Lord Randolph Churchill to deter France, in a few terse and pointed sentences, from trying to embarrass England in the Egyptian question. The *Times* hopes that Lord Iddesleigh, the Foreign Secretary, will tell M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, plainly and firmly, that England will judge for herself when her task in Egypt is finished.

A conference of Tories was held at Bradford, England, on Tuesday. There were 800 delegates present. The conference adopted imperial federation as an article of the Conservative faith. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking on a motion approving Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy, said the Government would follow that policy as closely as the changed condition of European affairs would allow.

In the course of his speech Lord Randolph said: "Official accounts reaching the Government of the social condition and prospects of Ireland are of an encouraging character. There is a good harvest and a marked recovery in prices; and from all we can learn, though accurate information is difficult to obtain, rents are being fairly paid throughout the country. Landlords have helped greatly to lessen the difficulties of the crisis. The Irish tenants also have cooperated in a signal manner towards the restoration of order. The people are rapidly appreciating the full significance of the last appeal to the electors, and will gradually shape their political and social action in accordance therewith. If the Unionists firmly follow up the victory they

have gained, I think we may conclude without any doubt or hesitation that the question of the maintenance or repeal of the Union is settled for at least two generations. On questions of foreign affairs I have nothing to add or detract from my Dartford speech, first, because Lord Salisbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, gave his opinions thereon, and, second, because I have been during my holiday isolated from knowledge of official affairs; not, as some silly hysterical people supposed, in close contact with European statesmen." While denying that the Government had become converted to the "three acres and a cow" policy, he said that they had always favored extensive land reform, and would endeavor to produce a genuine and necessary measure, which, if it failed to go to the length of Jesse Collings's desire, would yet be much too good and valuable to be strongly resisted by his party. Three things Lord Randolph was able to state with certainty: first, the Government did not intend to grant home rule to Ireland; second, it did intend to deal with local government in Ireland; third, it did not mean to be hurried or hasty in that dealing. He asked that earnest attention be given to his remarks on procedure. He said: "I wish to fully and frankly admit that I have changed my mind on the question of the power of closing debate. When both great parties of the State firmly opposed the repeal of the Union and Parnellite obstruction, the Conservatives looked upon closure as a startling and unneeded innovation. They may have been wrong, but what we now deal with is an absolute change in the state of affairs, since the Radical separatists deliberately tolerate and assist the obstruction tactics of the enlarged body of Parnellites pledged not to allow any legislation until home rule is granted. We, therefore, feel certain of your hearty support in changing our minds with the altered circumstances." A resolution was adopted expressing confidence that the Government would follow Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and would vigilantly guard British interests against Russian aggression, and especially prevent any seizure of Constantinople.

Speaking at Newcastle on October 19, Lord Rosebery, who represents Mr. Gladstone's mind perhaps more closely than anybody else, said: "I do not think that on the part of the real Liberal party in the country, those who have stuck close to their colors, there is any wish to be otherwise than conciliatory to our Unionist friends. There are two things we cannot desert, but short of these two things there are many lines on which we might meet again. We cannot desert the particular lines of our Irish policy, and we cannot desert our leader. Some of them do not like our Irish policy, some of them do not like our leader. These are our two vital points. I do not believe an alliance between the Tories and Unionist Liberals can last longer than this Parliament. I do not think it can last as long."

Mr. Gladstone recently wrote to the Leith Liberal Club: "Your club was formed during an epoch of a dangerous schism which every good Liberal will desire to heal. It is the object of the Tories to keep the discussion alive by postponing the question upon which it arose. I rejoice to see Lord Monck, a dis-senting Liberal, suggesting a rapprochement. I hope he will continue his patriotic labors."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Parnellite, has been awarded the seat in the House of Commons which he contested for the recent election against Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative. Mr. Lewis has sat for Londonderry ever since 1872. In the recent election the poll, as counted, gave Mr. Lewis 1,781 votes, and Mr. McCarthy 1,778, and the seat was awarded to the former, who up to date has occupied it, although Mr. McCarthy at once entered a protest and has ever since been pushing his claim to the seat, basing his case largely upon the allegations of illegal electioneering methods upon the part of his opponent. On Saturday Mr. Lewis's counsel abandoned his client's claim, and the seat was declared to be

Mr. McCarthy's. Mr. McCarthy also has the seat for Longford County, which he obtained without opposition.

The Most Reverend Thomas Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, preached a powerful sermon in Dublin recently against moonlighters. He denounced in the strongest terms the acts perpetrated by them, called them the greatest enemies Ireland had to-day, and said the outrages they committed served but to perpetuate landlordism, which otherwise, he declared, was doomed.

Lord Clanricarde, in a letter to the London *Times*, declares his intention to concede a reduction in rent to his tenants. This, if carried far enough, will probably avert the threatened outbreak at Woodford, Ireland.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General, has issued a circular to the English Army, intimating that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, is dissatisfied with the small progress made in their military training. During the recent inspections, the circular states, the Duke observed that many officers of all ranks evinced great want of knowledge of the duties vitally important to military efficiency, and he strongly insists that the officers shall devote more time and attention to the instruction of their troops. The *St. James's Gazette* says that the Duke of Cambridge, in the freedom of private conversation, expresses the opinion that many of the officers in the British Army are "not worth their salt."

The Earl of Iddesleigh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Lyon Playfair have been nominated for the Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

Maj.-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, Commander of the British army of occupation in Burmah, is dead. He will be succeeded by Gen. Roberts.

The loss of vessels along the Wicklow coast of Ireland by the recent storm aggregates \$200,000, and, unless relief is afforded, there will be much distress throughout that region.

The Berlin *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, says that Germany has no cause to complain of England's colonial policy. The few questions under discussion between Germany and England will be settled justly and conformably to the interests of both parties.

There have been 150 suicides in the German Army during the past eight months.

The German War Office has decided that all sub-officers must learn telegraphy.

Gen. Von Moltke on Tuesday celebrated the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. His health is vigorous.

Baron Frederick Von Beust, the distinguished Austrian statesman, is dead at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Dresden. It was after the war between Prussia and Austria that Baron Von Beust rose to great prominence. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria, and his talents as a statesman were henceforth devoted to his adopted country. Becoming Chancellor of the Empire in 1867, he inaugurated a liberal policy and soon became a favorite of the people, overcoming the prejudices which they had at first felt towards him as a German. Himself a Protestant, he labored for religious toleration. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in 1871, and soon after was appointed Ambassador to England.

The Austrian Budget shows a deficit of 17,000,000 florins.

The Spanish Government has created a Department of Public Safety similar to the French Department of Safety. It will be under the control of the Home Office.

French imports in 1885 decreased by £12,360,000 and exports by £10,504,000.

The French boycott on German beer has elicited strong comments from the press of Germany, especially as it was instituted in Gen. Boulanger's club.

MR. BLAINE AND THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. BLAINE talks so much, on all manner of subjects, that everybody who is condemned by the nature of his calling to read his speeches, perforce expects him every now and then to make a display of accurate knowledge about something. But nobody, we venture to say, has ever done so without being disappointed. We have never yet chanced to light on a speech or writing of his on any subject which he seemed to understand thoroughly, whether it be foreign politics or domestic law, political economy or agriculture. That he knows his weakness himself is evident from his vehemence and extravagance. When he is going full swing before a rural audience there is no limit to his audacity, and nobody knows the uses of audacity better.

The way he dealt with the English service the other day was a very good illustration of this. About the condition of the English civil service, of course, he knows nothing beyond the fact that admission to it is obtained in the main by competitive examination, and he hates competitive examination, and has been greatly bothered by it in his political career. He would long ago have attacked it publicly if he had not thought that it had in some inscrutable and disgusting way obtained a hold on popular favor. So he has waited patiently, sometimes in silence, though occasionally hinting that if the truth were known, or if he cared to speak out, he was himself the greatest and the only genuine civil-service reformer of them all.

Some relief, however, came to him the other day in the shape of a brief paragraph from the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, giving an account of the reasons for which a Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the civil service in England had been organized by the present Ministry. The paragraph said:

"Lord Randolph Churchill's Civil-Service Commission is reckoned a great coup for the Government and for himself. It means nothing less than a complete overhauling of the chief departments of state. In spite of civil-service reform their condition is believed to be worse than it was forty years ago. The cost of administration has enormously increased. It is doubtful whether the efficiency of the departments has not diminished. High salaries, short hours, excessive staffs, extravagant pensions, imperfect supervision over accounts, antiquated methods of business, and general incompetence and mismanagement—such are some of the charges now brought against the existing system. Lord Randolph Churchill aims at sweeping reforms, increased economy, increased efficiency. The only wonder is that Mr. Gladstone had not long since anticipated him. The proposal excites praise even from political opponents. The Commission is admittedly composed of strong and experienced members."

Now here Mr. Blaine thought he had found opportunity. Said he to himself, "This shows what competitive examinations, which we have copied from England, lead to. They are a failure even in England. I will restrain myself no longer. I will not pretend to be a reformer of any kind. I will denounce this thing from the stump and expose the humbugs who have so long plagued me." And he did it. He thought that if there was anything wrong with the civil service in England, it must be the mode of admission which caused it.

But now comes one of the leading assailants of the condition of the English civil service,

Mr. Benjamin Kidd, and tells the whole story in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. He gives a very bad account of its condition, but his complaints sound curiously in American ears, and they do not touch the principle of competitive examination at all. What he attacks is the scheme of 1875, which divided the service in the great public offices into a higher and lower division, with an impassable barrier between them, and each recruited by its own system of examination. The first division was intended to attract men of liberal education, received at the universities or great public schools, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. They are examined in the following subjects:

	Marks
English Composition (including Précis writing)	500
History of England (including that of the Laws and Constitution)	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
Language, Literature, and History of Rome	750
Language, Literature, and History of France	375
Language, Literature, and History of Germany	375
Language, Literature, and History of Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Jurisprudence	375
Political Economy	375

None of these is obligatory. A candidate can offer himself in as few or in as many as he pleases, and trust to his luck. But what a howl would be raised if the Civil Service Commission in this country proposed anything of similar severity. Well, Mr. Kidd's complaint is, that they are too severe, so severe that they do not attract the class of men for whom they were intended; that is, men competent to pass them successfully present-themselves only in very small numbers, as they think they can do better in other callings than the Government service. The practical result of this is, that the Government is obliged, in order to fill the vacancies in the upper division, to accept candidates who get very few marks—that is, pass very badly.

Mr. Kidd's second complaint is, that the examinations in the second or lower division are not severe enough. The subjects are as follows:

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	400
2. Orthography	400
3. Arithmetic	400
4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200
5. English Composition	200
6. Geography	200
7. Indexing or Docketing	200
8. Digesting returns into summaries	200
9. English History	200
10. Book-keeping	200

Lads trained in the elementary schools pass these examinations in great numbers, but they are not, he says, good enough for the Government service. There are seldom men of any attainments (except the "three R's") among them. Consequently, while the upper division is starved for want of good material, the lower one is stuffed with bad material, and there is no communication between them by way of promotion or transfer. This is the whole story. Of course, such a system is likely to result in a defective supply of men for the higher positions, such as are filled under our system by appointments confirmed by the Senate; and the want is felt through all

branches of the service, resulting in inefficient control and imperfect information about each other in the different branches. But no one in England proposes to remedy these evils by a return to the spoils system, or maintains that the working of the competitive system has been brought to perfection.

CHIEF ARTHUR AND MR. GEORGE.

MR. ARTHUR, the Chief of the Locomotive Brotherhood, has acquired the distinction which comes from always saying the right thing at the right time. At the meeting of the International Convention of the Brotherhood last week, he maintained his own high level. There were able and distinguished speakers there not belonging to Mr. Arthur's calling, men trained and practised in public debate. Yet Mr. Arthur's speech was much the most impressive of all that were made, not by reason of the position he holds, but by the plain truth and simplicity of what he said. It happens that another representative or spokesman of labor, and a very able man, too, is doing a great deal of talking to the people of New York at this time. The contrast between Mr. Arthur and Mr. George and their respective aims is very marked and radical.

That Mr. Arthur disapproves of the "Henry George movement," he had previously taken pains to make known, by saying that he disapproves of all steps to give a political turn to labor unions, since such steps lead to the arraying of class against class, and unsettling the foundations of the American idea of government. In his speech at the Convention he gave a very terse and pointed statement of the just relations subsisting between employers and employees in this country, from which we quote one pregnant paragraph:

"Neither the capitalist nor the laborer is wholly wrong. No one will justify oppressions complained of by candid and industrious workmen. The simple statement of their case will command public sympathy and approval. On the other hand, the public at large will promptly condemn the wilful destruction of property and the interruption of business. It is also prompt to disapprove of interference with private rights. *There is room enough for every man in a country like this, and every man disposed to work must be allowed to find the chance.* The workingman of to-day may be the capitalist of five or ten years from now. He is interested in the considerate and friendly adjustment of all industrial questions."

The theory of Mr. George is, that there is no room in this country, or indeed in the whole world, for anybody except landowners. This is the alpha and omega of his social philosophy. It results from this totally false conception of human interests that all classes should be arrayed against the land-owning class, to the end of dispossessing the latter of their holdings without making them any compensation whatever. It is nothing to him that the land-owner may have invested the earnings of a lifetime's toil at the loom or the anvil in order to buy a farm or get a few acres of ground or a city lot as a security and shelter for his old age. If he is a land-owner he belongs to the hated class against whom all other classes should array themselves. It is nothing to him that the American farmer is the most hardworking of all our workers, and that in the last analysis every other class of workers depends upon his success and could not live a year if he should stop working. He is a land-