

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 22, to TUESDAY, September 28, 1886, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

THE President will not issue invitations on behalf of this Government to French citizens, asking their attendance at the inaugural ceremonies of the Statue of Liberty to take place in New York in October. The invitations to citizens of France will be extended in the name and by the direction of the American Committee, under whose control the pedestal has been erected and the statue placed in position. These invitations will be presented in France through United States Minister McLane. The President will give the American Committee all the aid possible to make the inauguration impressive and successful, but will keep within the law upon the subject as passed by Congress, which makes no mention of invitations to any one.

There is now little doubt that it is the purpose of Secretary Manning to return soon to Washington, and to attempt, for a time at least, to resume his duties at the Treasury Department. This attempt will be experimental. Some of the Treasury officers are of opinion that Mr. Manning does not expect to remain in office longer than will be necessary to finish the next annual report, while some fix the date of his retirement as early as the week after the fall elections.

The Treasury Department is using every effort to secure a speedy distribution of the new silver certificates, and to that end orders have been issued for the force employed on that work at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to work extra hours at night, until a supply of the small notes is secured sufficient to meet the present heavy demand. The one-dollar certificates will be ready for distribution by the first of October, the twos about three weeks later, and the fives about the middle of November.

Fifteen million dollars of 3 per cent. bonds were called on Monday afternoon, interest to cease on November 1.

Chief-Justice McDonald of Halifax has decided that a commission may examine the crew of the *David J. Adams* in the United States, but the captain must give his testimony before the Admiralty Court in person.

The draft of an elaborate treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which, it was alleged, had been made at the British Foreign Office, and submitted to the Canadian Cabinet, was published in this country on Friday. It provides for a free interchange of fishing privileges within the three-mile limit of Canadian waters and United States waters above thirty-eight degrees latitude. Free navigation of the St. Lawrence and all canals in Canada is to be granted to American vessels in exchange for the free navigation of Lake Michigan. A long list of articles, to be admitted free of duty into either country from the other, is designated. The treaty is for twenty years, terminable after that on one year's notice by either contracting party. It has turned out to be a hoax. Initiatory steps have been taken in Ottawa looking to the prosecution of the parties who invented it. Their offence is indictable.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his report of the operations of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. From the report it appears that on June 30 last there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls, composed of 265,854 army invalids, 80,162 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 2,953 navy invalids, 1,877 navy widows, minor children, etc., 1,539 survivors of the war of 1812, showing a loss during the year of 1,406 of this class. There were 13,397 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, showing a loss during the year in this class of 3,815. The annual average value of each pension was \$122.23, a gain of \$11.88 over the average value of the preceding year. The aggregate annual value

was \$44,708,027.44, being an increase in annual value of \$6,617,041.51. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$63,797,831.61, the difference in the amount paid and the annual value representing the accrued and the arrearage pensions paid during the year.

The new Public Printer, Mr. Benedict, on Saturday dismissed the entire night force in the press-room, 80 employees in the bindery, and 6 clerks, making about 150 all told. Each employee dropped was informed by circular or letter of the reasons of dismissal in the following language: "On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation to meet the expenses of this office up to December 31 next, upon the scale of expenditure required by the present force, and believing that I can dispense with your services without serious interruption to the necessary work in hand, you are hereby informed that your services will not be required in your present positions after this date. The cashier will pay you any balance due on account of your salary at your convenience." It was complained by those of Democratic sympathies that the discharges affected almost altogether persons of that political faith. Mr. Benedict, the Public Printer, when asked as to this, said he knew nothing whatever of the politics of those discharged, and of course no such question as that was considered in the matter. He said the discharges were made not only because the force was much greater than the needs of the office demanded, but because of the meagre balance of appropriations yet unexpended. Although Mr. Benedict, since his incumbency, has had hundreds of applications for places, he has not yet made a single appointment or promotion.

The Minnesota Republicans on Wednesday nominated Andrew R. McGill for Governor. He is forty-six years of age and has been Insurance Commissioner for a number of terms. A. E. Rice was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform favors a revision of the tariff so that taxation on the necessities of life may be reduced, and is strong for civil-service reform.

The Prohibition State Committee of New York met at Albany on Friday and nominated ex-Judge William J. Groo of Orange County for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and decided to run candidates for Supervisors in all the towns of the State next spring, and to run full county and city tickets at all spring elections.

The workingmen's political convention in this city on Thursday evening was attended by 409 delegates from trade and labor unions. A motion to nominate Henry George for Mayor was received with great applause, and a ballot to select the candidate resulted in 360 votes for Mr. George, 31 for James J. Coogan, and 18 for W. S. Thorn. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of Mr. George's canvass, and it was decided to hold a ratification meeting in Cooper Union on October 5.

The Chicago (Cook County) Labor Convention on Saturday split into two sections, composed of Socialists and anti-Socialists. Nominations were made by the main body (Socialist) on Monday evening.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met on Tuesday. The platform contained the following endorsement of the President: "In the election of 1884 the people demanded a change of administration and cleaner methods in the various departments of the Government, and President Cleveland is bringing the Executive Department back to constitutional principles, economy, and honest service. We will render to him our united support in carrying out his policy of conducting a pure administration in the offices of public trust, in the economy which he requires, and the principles which he has enunciated as the safeguards of the public welfare." It approves of the National Democratic platform of 1884, including the demand for a revision of the revenue laws. Edward Spicer Cleveland was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The ticket was then completed.

The New Jersey Democrats on Tuesday nominated Robert S. Green for Governor. President Cleveland's administration was endorsed.

George M. Bartholomew, President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is a defaulter in the sum of \$127,000. Since the reorganization of the Charter Oak, in April, 1878, Mr. Bartholomew has had sole charge of the affairs of the company, never being obliged to make any report to the Directors. A receiver for the company has been appointed.

Col. Charles Gordon Greene, formerly editor of the *Boston Post*, died in that city on Monday, at the age of eighty-two.

John Esten Cooke, the Virginia author, died suddenly of typhoid fever on Monday at his home, "The Briars," near Boyce, Va. He was born in Winchester in 1830, his father being a lawyer of distinction and his mother one of the Virginia Pendletons. His grandmother was a daughter of Gov. John Esten of Bermuda. Mr. Cooke practised law for about four years, and then abandoned it for literature. He served throughout the war in the Confederate Army, and was on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. His experiences have been worked into many of his literary volumes. All of them treat of the history, traditions, and romance of Virginia. His novels are faithful portrayments of old Virginia customs and domestic life. Some of them, like his quaint tale of 'Pohontas,' mingle history and romance. He was a constant contributor to the leading magazines. In the "American Commonwealth Series" he wrote the history of 'Virginia,' which has been adopted in the public schools of that State. Among his works in book form are: 'Leather Stocking and Silk' (1854), 'The Virginia Comedians' (1854), 'The Youth of Jefferson' (1854), 'Henry St. John, Gentleman' (1859), 'A Life of Stonewall Jackson' (1863), 'Wearing of the Gray' (1867), 'Hilt to Hilt' (1869), 'Fairfax' (1869), 'The Heir of Gaymount' (1870), 'A Life of Gen. R. E. Lee' (1871), 'Pretty Mrs. Gaston, and Other Stories' (1874), 'Canolles' (1877), 'Mr. Grantley's Idea' (1879), 'Stories of the Old Dominion' (1879), 'Virginia Bohemians' (1879), and several recent novels.

## FOREIGN.

M. Stambuloff, President of the Regency, is negotiating with M. Zankoff, the leader of the Russian party in Bulgaria, with a view to arranging for a cessation of internal strife. M. Zankoff promises to recognize the Regency on condition that some of the foreign portfolios are allotted to the Zankoff party. Semi-official journals in Athens, commenting on the statement that Lord Iddesleigh has been endeavoring to bring about a *rapprochement* between Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, say that his efforts are too late. The breach between those States, they say, has become so wide that no diplomatic skill can close it.

Gen. Kaulbars, the Russian agent, in thanking M. Zankoff and his friends for their kindly welcome to Sofia, asked them to announce throughout the country that the Czar would give protection to Bulgaria on condition that full confidence be placed in him. The ills of Bulgaria, Gen. Kaulbars said, arose from dissension between the different parties, and it was, therefore, necessary to release the political prisoners, to raise the state of siege, and to allow all parties to vote freely and independently in the Great Sobranie. Gen. Kaulbars intimated that unless Russia's demands were obeyed he would leave Bulgaria, and the occupation of the country would follow. The credentials of Gen. Kaulbars are addressed simply to "Monsieur Natchevitz," as an indication that Russia does not recognize the Bulgarian Government.

It is stated that the Russian ultimatum of which Gen. Kaulbars is the bearer to Sofia demands, besides the raising of the state of siege in Bulgaria and the liberation of political prisoners, the indefinite postponement of

the elections for members of the National Assembly. However, there are no signs of flinching on the part of the Regency. The Government has been informed that a hostile demonstration at the Russian agency in Sofia against Gen. Kaulbars will furnish an excuse for Russian interference.

Premier Kálnoky of Austria wishes to resign. The Emperor expresses continued confidence in him and declines to accept his resignation.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, Count Apponyi interpellated the Government concerning the attitude of Austro-Hungary on the Bulgarian question. He declared that Austrian interests did not admit of any one-sided extension of the influence of any particular Power in the Balkans, and said he wished to know whether Austrian interests permitted Russia, through a special commissioner (Gen. Kaulbars), to interfere in the internal, or even in the judicial, affairs of Bulgaria. Count Kálnoky will go to Pesth to prepare the budget for the Delegations and to confer with Premier Tisza in regard to Hungarian interpellations on the Balkan question. It is reported that in deference to Hungarian opinion Prince Bismarck is modifying his attitude towards Russia.

There is grave trouble in Egypt, and apprehensions of still more serious difficulties. Blue-books just published reveal utter confusion in the financial affairs of that country. France is giving serious anxiety, as her hand appears to be supported by Germany and Russia. M. de Freycinet's object is to loosen British hold on Egypt by creating trouble in the New Hebrides. It is possible that a joint note will be presented by Germany, France, and Russia, demanding that a definite term be put to the British occupation of Egypt.

Nubar Pasha and Lord Salisbury have been conferring on a basis of settlement for the Egyptian question. It will probably be: The continuation of the *de facto* British protectorate over Egypt by the normal British army of occupation, or even a draft upon British troops abroad; order to be provisionally maintained by specially raised Egyptian troops with British officers; the British position and obligations towards Turkey to be upheld in accordance with the Cyprus treaty of alliance.

Mr. Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, has announced in the House of Commons that France has offered to cease deporting criminals to the South Pacific, provided she be allowed to annex the New Hebrides Islands. To this he said Australia would not agree. There were no negotiations proceeding between England and France, but England was urging France to abandon the deportation of criminals.

The *République Française* insists that the French should remain in the New Hebrides Islands. It says: "The presence of German gunboats in the New Hebrides shelling native villages renders it impossible for us to evacuate without dishonor to the French flag." M. de Freycinet, at a meeting of the French Cabinet on Thursday, confirmed the report that the relations between M. de Villiers, the French Resident at Tamatave, and the Malagasy Government were growing more strained. In addition, M. de Freycinet stated that in Anam and Tonquin affairs were much improved.

The French Resident at Tamatave has presented to the Malagasy Government an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the appendix to the treaty of December 17, the nullification of the bank charter, and the concession of unlimited territory for French installations at Diego Suarez Bay. The Hovas have resolved to maintain the appendix, and it is reported that the Resident is about to depart for France. Trade in Madagascar is much depressed.

Señor Zorilla, the leader of the Spanish revolutionists, in an interview published in the *Paris Figaro*, says that the late uprising in Spain was premature, and declares that in the revolt which will take place at the proper time many of the generals in the Spanish Army

will support the revolutionists. Spain has demanded from France the expulsion of Zorilla from French territory. The French Cabinet on Friday discussed the demand, and separated without being able to agree as to the proper answer to make to Spain. It was resolved to submit the matter to President Grévy.

General Villacampa, the leader of the insurrection in Madrid, has been arrested.

Forty-three Unionists, including Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, Collings, and Caine, were absent when the division was taken on Mr. Parnell's bill. None of them had paired. The Government will propose procedure reform in accordance with the advice offered by the recent committee on that subject.

Mr. Parnell has written the following letter to Mr. Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League in America: "The rejection of the Tenants' Relief Bill, the scarcely veiled threat of the Irish Secretary, and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination against the tenant farmers of Ireland by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and of a peril which have seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honorable task which can engage the attention of my countrymen in free America, to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempt of those who would assassinate our nation, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who unhappily must be the numerous victims of the social war which has been preached by the rich and powerful Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, has never been stinted, from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions: you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression, and you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated those victims to have recourse to the wild spirit of revenge. In doing so you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression, and encourage our people until the final goal of legislative independence has been won."

The London *Standard* interprets Mr. Parnell's letter as a declaration of war. It describes the letter as an inflammatory invective, and cannot understand how Mr. Parnell put his name to such a document. It says: "This eleemosynary manifesto tears away the veil which was woven for the purpose of the general election around the real temper and tendency of the Separatist party. The appetite of his American paymasters must be coarse indeed, if it needs seasoning of this fiery kind."

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon of the intention of the Government to introduce early next session measures for considerable modifications in the present method of conducting public business in the House of Commons. The announcement is accepted as portending further repressive measures against the Parnellites.

The House of Commons passed the Appropriation Bill on Wednesday night and adjourned till Saturday, when it was prorogued till November 11. The Queen's speech was colorless.

Lord Salisbury made a speech on Wednesday before the County Conservative Club of Hertfordshire. Referring to Irish obstruction, he said: "It is an instrument of torture to compel a majority Government, by mere physical suffering, to concede this or that, whatever the obstructionists set their hearts on. If a representative government is to continue, this in-

strument of torture cannot be permitted to survive. It will paralyze all legislation and bring discredit upon the oldest instrument of freedom in the world." Referring to Mr. Gladstone's statements in the Land Bill debate, he said: "Mr. Gladstone charged me with stating that there were cases where judicial rents could not be paid. Mr. Gladstone based his arguments and justified his course thereon, but the charge is absolutely unfounded. I said nothing of the kind. I never said that the exchequer should pay the difference between judicial and just rents. Courtesy alone prevents me from contradicting those statements in sufficiently strong language. I regret to note that Messrs. Gladstone's and Morley's speeches had a tendency to ridicule and oppose the Government proposals in the direction of creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone indicated that he would strongly oppose the policy to substitute a small for a large proprietary, which, of course, would be made with perfect justice and proper compensation all round. The proposal to multiply small freeholds in Ireland originated with Mr. John Bright, who parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the proposal was never a party question. I myself and many other Conservatives have supported it for twenty years. It is the true policy of statesmen. In a sound system of peasant proprietary lies the future social salvation of Ireland."

The police on Thursday night ran down and surprised a party of moonlighters at Feale Bridge, County Kerry, Ireland. A fight ensued, in which one of the moonlighters was shot dead and six were taken prisoners. The affair has caused much excitement throughout Kerry.

Rioting was renewed in Belfast on Sunday morning. The officers fired on the mob and fatally wounded one man. Twelve constables were seriously wounded with stones.

A syndicate of Paris and Berlin bankers has subscribed 600,000,000 francs to carry out a scheme, sanctioned by the Sultan, for a network of railways to connect the Black Sea with the Persian Gulf, under the direction of the Austrian engineer, Pressel.

A riot took place on Tuesday during the unveiling and dedication of the statue of Armand Barbès, the Red Republican colleague of Blanqui, at Carcassonne, in the Department of Aude, France. The committee having the ceremonies in charge were nearly all Moderatists. The revolutionists became provoked at their predominance and attempted to control the demonstration themselves. In this they were resisted by the committee, assisted by the police. The revolutionists gathered reinforcements and made an open fight for control of the situation. With red flags flying they assaulted the enclosed site, breaking down the barriers, trampling over the women and children, and driving the Moderatists and their police allies away from the place.

Four hundred Socialists made a demonstration in Leipsic on Tuesday. A conflict with the police took place. Seven Socialists were arrested.

The condition of King Otto of Bavaria is becoming worse. He is more eccentric than ever, and insists on remaining in solitude.

Thomas Webster, the well-known English painter and Academician, is dead at the age of eighty-six. He was the son of the musician of the Chapel Royal at Windsor. On the lad showing a preference for painting he was permitted in 1820 to enter the Royal Academy as a student. In 1823 he exhibited a portrait group, and two years later obtained the first medal in the school of painting. He painted a great many pictures of homely domestic life, which have become very popular. In 1846 he was elected a full member of the Royal Academy, and in 1876 was placed on the list of honorary retired Academicians.

The Mexican Congress has appointed a commission to study the silver question.



## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AGAIN.

THE New York Custom-house, as all our readers know, has been the very citadel of the spoils system. The possession of it has been for fifty years, in the eyes of spoilsmen all over the country, both the sign and the reward of victory. No triumph was of much value as long as the enemy held the Custom-house, and could garrison it with his janissaries. To be able to "name the Collector," when a new administration came in, seemed in the eyes of the workers almost the pinnacle of human greatness. This interest in the Custom-house was not due in the least to the fact that it was a vast financial institution, through which there flowed a large proportion of the annual revenues of the Government; nor was it due to the fact that it furnished, more than any similar establishment in the world, an opportunity of showing the foreigners who used it a great illustration of the promptness, efficiency, purity, and skill which Americans brought to the management of public business. It was looked on as the place in which the largest number of small party politicians could be quartered on the public treasury.

It is no exaggeration to say, that for two generations at least the New York Custom-house attracted the attention of political men only in a subordinate degree as a great financial institution—that its main function was in their eyes the supply of bread and butter to electioneering agents. The successive collectors who took charge of it during nearly half a century found themselves invariably, on taking office, confronted not with the problem of improving and simplifying methods of collecting money, but with the problem of providing salaries for a swarm of men whom no private employers would hire. Their daily business was not the supervision of inspectors, appraisers, and weighers, but the division of the places among the workers, one stream of whom was constantly pouring out of one door and another pouring in at another door, on the principle that each man was entitled to "his turn" at the public crib. Nearly all the men employed under each Administration in this city to look after the party vote were quartered in the Custom-house as a matter of course, as if it were a public lodging-house. In the bad times some of them never went there except to draw their salaries. In the best times numbers were always absent canvassing or stumping. In fact, there was nothing quite like it out of Turkey. It was a national shame and disgrace, and its rescue, until President Cleveland came in, seemed almost hopeless. Mr. Hayes was something of a reformer, but he could not touch the Custom-house. Mr. Arthur was something of a reformer, but some of his worst betrayals of reform were perpetrated in the Custom-house. In fact, when Mr. Hedden was appointed, and began his activities by substituting a dog-fighting, prize-fighting liquor-dealer for a gallant soldier and experienced officer in an important place, reformers were almost disposed to despair about the Custom-house. The outworks were in their hands, but the citadel seemed impregnable.

We think, however, we are not rash in say-

ing that the place has at last been captured, and is now for the first time in hands of those who believe, with the President, that public office is a public trust, and that Government offices are meant for the transaction of public business, and not as lodging-houses for party tramps. The new Collector, Mr. Magone, is the first since Jackson's day who has not only expressed entire devotion to the principles of civil-service reform, as reformers understand them, but carries them out rigidly in the conduct of his office. Any one who goes into the Custom-house today will see a great Government establishment employed simply in the collection and safe-keeping of Government funds, and the politicians who are still on the premises, are either preparing to go, or expecting any day to have to go. The huggermuggering and the winking and nudging about offices and claims among the workers have ceased. The practical men have stopped shaking their heads and smiling over the theorists. They are grave, and full of care, and the world seems very dull to them, for to them there is no place on earth so like home as an old-fashioned custom-house or post-office.

That President Cleveland, who began his administration by giving back the New York Post-office to the nation, should not have been equally prompt in letting it have the Custom-house, is, we admit, regrettable, but it is not surprising. He has had to feel his way in a novel work, in which the difficulties were great and the assistants few. But we have ourselves never doubted that in hewing a path through the spoils system he would at last reach the Custom-house and make a wholesome clearing round it also. Hedden was probably most useful as an experiment. He was probably the best that could be done on the old plan. When he failed, as he did very promptly, it was plain that nothing would do but a new principle of selection, and that somebody would have to be put in charge, like Mr. Magone, who believed in reform, not officially, as a doctrine held by his superiors, but personally, as the only doctrine on which an honest and patriotic man could administer a public office.

## THE REAL OBJECTION TO THE CANDIDACY OF HENRY GEORGE.

THERE are a good many intelligent people in this city, not manual laborers, disposed to look on Henry George's candidacy either with contempt or with amiable indulgence. There are some, even, who are proposing to vote for him because they happen to agree with him about the nationalization of land, about free trade, or about taxation. They know that his election is hardly possible, and that even if he were elected, he could do nothing directly in the Mayoralty to promote his peculiar opinions. But they think that a strong vote in his favor would be a striking demonstration in support of them. So that, even if they do not vote for him themselves, they are not sorry to see others do so in considerable numbers.

Now, we would call the attention of all who are disposed to look at the matter in this way to a view of it which has thus far been forgotten, but which we think will seem obvious

enough when we state it. The labor organizations which have nominated Henry George know as well as anybody that his election, even if they could elect him, would contribute nothing to the realization of the aims set out in their platform. They know the Mayor of New York cannot nationalize land, or compel people to build on vacant lots, or impose a progressive income tax, or hand the railroads and telegraphs over to the Government, or restrict the hours of labor. In fact, there are probably none but the most ignorant of them who consider these things so near realization as to be within the domain of practical politics at all, and the interest the great majority take in them is undoubtedly very feeble. What they are all most keenly interested in, from Powderly down, in all parts of the country, as the experience of the last six months has shown, is the legalization of the "boycott," or, in other words, the securing of impunity for the use of violence or coercion in support of strikes. They have found by experiment that in the present condition of the labor market in this country, it is only in the more highly skilled trades that a strike, pure and simple, that is, a refusal to work for a particular employer, is sure of success. They have nearly all admitted, from Powderly down, that nothing but the boycott, and the use of physical force to drive away competitors, is certainly "effective," to use Powderly's word, in bringing an employer to terms. The object nearest their hearts, therefore, especially in the large cities, is full liberty, without interference from the police, to back up strikes, either by conspiracies to ruin the business of employers or of persons who in any way make themselves obnoxious to Labor, or by open violence directed against non-union men and the property of those who employ them.

Up to last April they thought they had this liberty. During the previous year they had been exercising it with a vigor and boldness which increased as the organization of the Knights of Labor was extended, and the cowardice or apathy of the press became more apparent. The general opinion in this State was that the law put no hindrance in their way, and the newspapers encouraged the view that, even if it did, it was vain to expect its enforcement. They went so fast, however, and were so reckless, both in the choice of their victims, the penalties they inflicted, and in the disturbances they caused—going so far in this city as to barricade the streets under the eyes of the police—that public indignation was at last aroused. When American patience was exhausted, it was soon found that the Penal Code had provided for just this form of lawlessness; and the police, the magistrates, and the grand juries became so energetic in the work of suppression that boycotting with violence, and conspiracies to boycott, soon came to an end. The right of "Labor" to blackmail and to assault and burn was sternly denied, and Labor was sent to jail for so doing in considerable quantities.

Now, the aim and expectation of Henry George's supporters is by a large vote to undo what has been done for law and order. They know, as every one who has lived more than a