

# The Outlook

## A Family Paper

NEW SERIES OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION

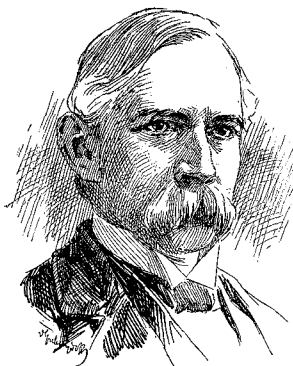
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### The Week



William L. Wilson

The tariff debate last week reached at times a high level. The income-tax amendment to the Wilson Bill was felt by friends and foes to introduce an issue of far-reaching importance, and the sense of its importance called forth the best efforts of the best men. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who offered the amendment, gave in a sentence his reason for its proposal in the declaration that the time had come when "accumulated wealth should be made to bear a larger share of the burden of taxation." He was presently followed by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, who quoted from a number of well-known writers on political economy an indorsement of the income tax as ideally just, and especially desirable as an offset to the injustice to the poorer classes inseparable from a tariff on necessities. *Per contra*, Mr. Cockran, of New York, denounced the income tax as a class tax. He regarded it as the entering wedge in a condition that would ultimately result in the disfranchisement of a large number of American citizens. He believed that if the rich understood their own interests they would support it, because it would mean that the rich would ultimately gain a larger control of the Government than they enjoyed to-day. The tax, he asserted, would not rest upon the rich, but would be shifted upon the poor, in whose interests he claimed to speak. In reply to Mr. Bland, of Missouri, who had urged that the income tax would check the growth of Anarchism, Mr. Cockran exclaimed: "Does the gentleman understand the character of that proposition? He coolly proposes to relieve the Anarchistic elements of the country from the necessity of indulging in Anarchy, because he proposes that we outstrip them in the race of Socialism." Other members less eloquent made better arguments against the tax, bringing out its "inquisitorial" character, the difficulty of collecting it properly, and the fact that people in a few Eastern States would bear nearly all its burdens. The best speech oratorically, as well as the best argument in favor of the tax, was made by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who urged that income taxes were not more inquisitorial than others, and protested against shaping our laws so as to protect the characters of men who would perjure themselves rather than pay two per cent. of their incomes to the Government. Congressman Johnson, of Ohio, made a notable speech in behalf of the single tax, and Mr. McGuire, of California, moved an amendment that the needed revenues should be raised by a land tax, distributed among the States in proportion to their population. This amendment received five votes. Mr. Pence,

of Colorado, offered an amendment proposing a progressive income tax, which received the support of sixty-six members. When the vote was taken on the income tax, the Republicans generally refrained from voting. Seven of them, however—all but one of whom were from west of the Mississippi—voted for the tax. Forty-four Democrats, all of them from the East or from Louisiana, voted against it.



Thomas B. Reed

The debate ended on Friday. The House was crowded, and the excitement intense. Mr. Reed, who made the concluding speech for the Republicans, was greeted with cheer upon cheer as he arose, and cheer upon cheer as he finished his peroration. The speech was worthy of the occasion. Instead of the humorous banter and merciless railery which have won for him

his pre-eminence in parliamentary encounters, Mr. Reed addressed himself seriously to the philosophy of the question at issue. The Wilson Bill, he said, could not be regarded on either side as a settlement of the tariff question:

"On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it do it with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left.

"Whatever speeches have been made in defense of the bill on the other side have one and all, with but rare exceptions, placed their authors uncompromisingly, except for temporary purposes, on the side of unrestricted free trade.

"It is evident that there is no ground for that hope entertained by so many moderate men, that this bill, bad as it is, could be a resting-place where our manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive, can re-establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future, free from party bickering and party strife.

"Hence, also, there can be no foundation for that cry, so insidiously raised, that this bill should be passed at once, because uncertainty is worse than any bill possibly can be. Were this bill to pass both branches to-day, uncertainty would reign just the same."

Chairman Wilson, in concluding for the Democrats, did not attempt to deny that he regarded his bill as merely a milestone in the long march toward commercial freedom. The income-tax amendment, which he had opposed as a matter of policy, he earnestly defended as a matter of justice; especially did he defend it against the charge of being "a class tax." "It is simply," he declared, "an effort, an honest effort, to balance the weight of taxation in this country. During the fifty years of its existence in England it has been the strongest force there in wiping out class distinctions. It was a doctrine taught by Sumner, Walker, and other New England economists, that an income tax was the most simple form of taxation. New

England taught that doctrine to the South and West; and she has no right to come up to day and complain because her own teaching has been used against her." His final words formed an impassioned appeal to the Democratic members to disregard petty and local interests, and to vote for the bill if their faith and hopes were on the side of the principle it sought to advance:

"This is not a battle expressly on this tax or on that tax; it is a battle for human freedom. As Mr. Burke truly said, 'The great battles of human freedom have been waged around the question of taxation.' This roll-call is a roll of honor. It is a roll of freedom. And in the name of honor, and in the name of freedom, I summon every Democratic member of this House to the support of this bill."

The enthusiasm of his supporters exceeded even that which Mr. Reed had called forth, and on the final roll-call only sixteen Democrats—all from the East and Louisiana—voted against the measure. The final vote stood 204 to 140. All but one of the Populists recorded themselves on the side of free trade and direct taxation.

When Secretary Carlisle came to New York on Sunday of last week, less than seven millions out of fifty of his proposed bond issue had been subscribed for. The next day he had a conference with leading bankers, in which he urged upon them the legality of the bond issue (whatever the limitations upon his use of the proceeds) and appealed to them as a matter of patriotism to come to the support of the Administration. This appeal was so coldly received that the meeting seemed to have ended in failure. The day following, however, a few leading bankers, informed by the Secretary that the failure of the bond issue meant the expansion of the currency by the coinage of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act, persuaded their colleagues that it would never do for the bond issue to fail. The next evening bids aggregating over forty-three millions were forwarded to Washington, and the success of the loan was assured. Nearly all of the subscriptions came, of course, from banks and trust companies, since the investment was profitable only to institutions requiring a large reserve fund, or able to issue currency on the security of the bonds. The cashier of the Gallatin National Bank of this city estimated that National banks could make eight and a half per cent. on their investment through the currency privileges afforded them. In the Senate the debate on the legality of the issue continued throughout the week. Senator Sherman urged that Secretary Carlisle could lawfully issue the bonds to increase the gold reserve, but could not lawfully use the proceeds for any other purpose. Senator Hoar declared that the entire issue was a usurpation of power, since it was "a notorious fact that the proceeds were to be used for the current expenses of the Government," and not for the purpose specified in the law of 1875. "I feel bound to declare," he said, "that, in my opinion, the bonds issued will be illegal and convey no constitutional or lawful obligation." Senators Voorhees and Vilas defended the Administration. The suit instituted by the Knights of Labor to enjoin the issue of the bonds was dismissed by Judge Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on the ground that three hundred thousand workingmen did not have enough financial interest in the obligations assumed by the Secretary of the Treasury to give them a standing in the courts.

The special election of Congressmen held in two districts of this city last week had less National significance than appeared from the face of the returns. These seemed to show a political revolution. In one district a Demo-

cratic majority of 12,000 in 1892 was reduced to less than 5,000, while in the other a Democratic majority of 8,800 was replaced by a Republican majority of 900. A closer examination of the returns, however, showed that no perceptible number of Democrats had voted the Republican ticket, since the Republican vote had fallen off some four thousand in one district and five thousand in the other. The results reached were due to the fact that one-half of the Democrats, particularly in the tenement-house districts, did not go to the polls. This indifference was probably partly due to opposition to the Wilson Bill; but when we remember that Mr. Croker had declared a week beforehand that if the income tax were incorporated into that bill the Democrats were in danger of losing both districts, there is still more reason to suspect that it was due to official as well as to personal opposition to the income tax.

Since political and social discussion began to circle around the question of the distribution of wealth, there have been innumerable widely divergent estimates as to how American wealth is at present distributed. Unfortunately, there have been until now no official records by which the question could be determined. Even the recent National investigation of mortgages, while most helpful, only determines the extent to which men are owners of the homes and farms they occupy, and leaves in darkness the more important question of how many or how few of its citizens possess the mortgages, the rented property, the railroads, the factories—in short, the bulk of the Nation's wealth. When, therefore, the State of New York began to require a public record of the value of all estates, real and personal, passing through the hands of the Surrogate, The Outlook gladly co-operated in carrying forward an investigation which promises to show just how far the mass of the people participate in the enjoyment of the wealth that is being amassed. Those interested in this question will find it discussed at length on another page.



George W. Childs

The career of Mr. George W. Childs, who died in Philadelphia last Saturday, illustrates conspicuously the value of a steady purpose in life. When Mr. Childs was a mere lad of eighteen, he hired a small room to be used as a book-store from the manager of the "Public Ledger." He then and there formed the idea that he could in time become proprietor of the great paper; and nearly twenty years after he carried out the cherished purpose toward which he had since constantly worked. Through the steps of his business progress, from being an errand-boy in a book-store to becoming the head of an immense employing and educating agency, Mr. Childs was pre-eminently steadfast of purpose, strong in action and wise in planning. Thus, after he bought the "Ledger," his first action was to double its price, increase its advertising rates, exclude doubtful advertising (throwing aside, it is said, \$15,000 worth of questionable advertising in one year), and in every way to raise the moral and literary tone of the paper. The immediate result was a loss, but he had the courage of his convictions, and time amply proved that he was right. Under his control the "Ledger" quickly gained, and still holds, an enviable reputation for



moderation, fairness, and honorable dealing; its financial success has been earned by honesty and justice. Mr. Childs's generosity to his employees, and his benevolence toward the worthy in need, have become widely known. His public spirit was great; a single instance out of many was his gift of half the money which secured Fairmount Park to Philadelphia. Among his public gifts may be noted the Shakespeare Memorial Fountain at Stratford-on-Avon, the window in Westminster Abbey in memory of Cowper and Herbert, and the monuments to Leigh Hunt and Edgar Allan Poe. Socially Mr. Childs was extremely genial, and his circle of acquaintance included a remarkably large number of men eminent in literature, politics, or religion. These men he delighted in entertaining and honoring. It has been truly said of him that even his eccentricities were invariably amiable. We doubt if there is any other prominent public man of whom it can be so exactly said, as it may be of Mr. Childs, that he had absolutely no enemies, or for whom a greater number of people feel a sincere personal affection.

London, and indeed all England, was thrown into a good deal of excitement last week by the announcement in the "Pall Mall Gazette," from an apparently authoritative source, that Mr. Gladstone was on the point of resigning and retiring from public life, and that this decision had been reached under a sense of his advanced age and of the great strain to which he was subjected during the recent session of Parliament. It was also stated that the Premier had been deeply disappointed by the rejection of the Home Rule Bill and the opposition to the Parish Councils Bill on the part of the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone, who is at Biarritz, immediately telegraphed, with his usual careful accuracy (an accuracy very unusual, by the way, in public men), that the statement that he had decided to resign was untrue, but that for many months past his age and the condition of his sight and hearing have made relief from public affairs desirable, and, therefore, his tenure of office has long been liable to interruption from these causes. This, he said, is the exact state of the case, and there has been no change. The cautious nature of the denial has somewhat disappointed the Liberals, but attention is called to the fact that in all statements of this kind Mr. Gladstone is scrupulously exact, and that he has put the facts precisely as his friends and himself have long known them to be. His condition has not changed in any respect for the worse, but he is a very old man, and he has long realized that he holds his place upon a very uncertain tenure. The incident calls out some very interesting statements of the late Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician, who said last year that Mr. Gladstone displayed no sign whatever of breaking down, but that he still possessed the freshness, elasticity, and vigor of youth, with a nervous energy far beyond that of ordinary men in the prime of life, and with the inestimable power of holding himself in absolute repose and obtaining sound sleep even under the greatest excitement. Sir Andrew attributed Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary vigor to the simplicity of his life and to his love of work. In his case, Sir Andrew declared, work was not exhausting but restorative, not physically depressing but physically stimulating, and even heavy work would prolong his life. The incident has also brought out anew the great place which the Premier holds in English politics, and the enormous importance which attaches to his ability to remain at the head of affairs for an indefinite time.

The House of Commons will resume its sittings on Monday next, and will find considerable work awaiting it

as the result of the recent activity on the part of the House of Lords. Before the Commons separated for the recess they declined to agree with Lord Dudley's amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill. This was introduced in the House of Lords, and was intended to protect the numerous mutual insurance societies which have existed in connection with railway and large industrial undertakings since the first Employers' Liability Act was passed in 1880. Lord Dudley's amendment would have given all these insurance societies a new lease of life. The House of Commons, however, refused to agree with it, and, by way of compromise, introduced a clause which would have kept these societies on foot for three or four years longer, and at the end of that time have compelled all their members to come within the provisions of the Employers' Liability Law. The Lords in their turn have refused to accept this compromise. They have practically reintroduced Lord Dudley's amendment, and it would now seem that permanence must be guaranteed to the insurance societies, or the Lords will reject the bill. One House or the other must now give way; and, backed by appeals made to it by the members of the insurance societies, the House of Lords seems to have determined that it will not move from the position it has taken up. When this difficulty is settled, the House of Commons will have to turn again to the Parish Councils Bill. The Lords have amended that measure, and made it much less radical than it was when it left the Commons. In particular, they have altered the bill as it affects the compulsory hiring of land for allotment purposes by the Parish Councils, and they have also toned down some of the more drastic changes which the bill is intended to bring about in Poor-Law administration. Lord Ripon, the Colonial Secretary, who had charge of the bill in the Upper House, has announced that the Government will not concur in these changes in the Parish Councils Bill; so that when the House of Commons resumes, it will have on hand two very serious contests with the Peers. Time is against the Government in these conflicts. The session, which began in February, 1893, is not yet at an end; and, unless the new session begins almost at once, the business of passing the financial votes in the House of Commons will be very much in arrears. Neither the Employers' Liability Bill nor the Parish Councils Bill in their present advanced stages can be carried over until next session. They must receive the royal assent or be abandoned before the Queen's speech opening the new session is read.

Last year was notable in Europe for its increase of land armament; this year is likely to be notable for its increase of the naval force. The programme of the English Admiralty has not yet been made public, but it is known that it will include the construction of a number of battle-ships of the largest size, and that it will call for an increased expenditure in ship-building of at least \$15,000,000. Great attention is being paid to the German navy and to the Russian navy; and the matter of naval expenditure and efficiency in France was the occasion of a spirited debate in the Chamber of Deputies last week, in which the Minister of Marine stated that, as a recognition of the necessity of reforms in the navy, the Government had nominated a commission with full power to investigate naval affairs. He also declared his belief in the equality of the French vessels of war with those of other countries, and that the French navy is better armed in some respects than the English navy. The Minister of War, in answer to the criticisms of the Government for its failure to put the coast defenses in proper condition, declared that everything was

being done to bring the forts up to the best condition of modern warfare; that fortifications were being increased, and that more than two hundred thousand men, excluding those who might be mobilized, were engaged in the defense of the French coast. The statements of the different Ministers evidently gave satisfaction to the Chamber, because a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by a majority of 196. Evidently the day of disarmament and of the reduction of expenditures for military purposes has not yet come, and republican France, quite as much as absolute Russia, is obliged to continue the exhausting contribution to the old-time system of international destruction, in disregard of the new-time gospel of international amity and co-operation.



Nowhere, perhaps, are the sufferings from the present depression so acute as in the southern extremities of Europe. In Italy they have manifested themselves in insurrection; in Greece, in partial repudiation. Two scholarly letters to the New York "Evening Post" describe the present conditions. Both nations for years have been borrowers. They have even borrowed to pay the interest on past borrowings, and have reached the end of their credit at a time when prices have fallen and trade has lessened. In Greece the interest payments to foreign bondholders (five-sixths of their bondholders are foreign) have risen more than twenty-fold since 1878, and now consume one-half of the entire public revenues. The fall in prices has, of course, not affected the amount of the indebtedness, and the Government, unable to increase taxes, has arranged to pay its creditors provisionally but thirty per cent. of the interest due them in January. Comparatively little of the money borrowed has been expended upon productive enterprises. Only one-third as much has been put into railways and public works as into preparations for war during the recurring war scares. The sums spent upon railways and public works have proved a profitable investment, but for the rest of the borrowings the nation has nothing to show. A large part of the revenues is raised by the direct taxation of the articles chiefly consumed by the poor. There is no tax upon the landowners, but, instead, a heavy tax on plowing-animals and a tax on wine levied at the grape-press, so that the poorest tenants have their industry crippled before their very eyes, and cannot be persuaded that the tax does not impoverish them. With such a system the Government cannot increase taxation without the danger of insurrection, and therefore it is scaling down the public debt.



In Italy the situation is nearly as bad financially, and worse morally, inasmuch as the Government has had comparatively little excuse for the great army and navy appropriations which have plunged it so heavily into debt, and made necessary the intolerable taxation. In Greece the motive for the military appropriations was one which appeals to some of the better sentiments of the people. There are still several million Greeks under Turkish rule, and the desire to free them is one which must for years make the armament of Greece disproportionate to the country's resources. But in Italy the military expenditures have had no such justification. In a vain attempt to rival its more powerful neighbors, Italy has permitted her military classes to dictate the nation's policy. The reason that the Sicilians have been rebellious is that throughout southern Italy, where the working classes have taken no part in politics, every new tax has been imposed upon the propertyless masses. In northern Italy the agricul-

tural communes are generally "open," but in southern Italy the peasants, fishermen, and miners are forced to live in towns and villages which levy a tariff on nearly every article entered for consumption. "In Venice," says the letter to the "Post," "the farmers and peasants pay a tax when they kill a pig, or for such articles as they have to purchase in town; but they grind and eat their own corn, they drink their home-made wine, untaxed—they eat their fowl, their eggs and vegetables, untaxed." But in Sicily they "must pay for every morsel of food they consume, for the sticks that their women and children pick up, for the litter of their mules and horses." To repress the insurrection, the Government has promised to reform the local taxation so as to increase the burdens on property and lessen those upon the poor. "If," says this letter, "the monarch and his patriotic advisers can induce the wealthy landed and capitalist classes to alleviate the burdens of the masses, they may yet have a long term of life; but if not, depend upon it, the people will reverse Cattaneo's ultimatum to the Austrians who threatened to starve the inhabitants of Milan, 'As well die of hunger as by hanging,' and will say, 'As well be shot as starved.'"



We briefly noted last week the fact that as we went to press there were rumors that American merchant ships had been fired upon in the harbor of Rio Janeiro by the insurgents, and that our war-vessels had returned the fire. The rumor was true, if taken literally, but it must be added that there was nothing like a battle or a real naval engagement. To understand the incident, it must be remembered that neither our Government nor any other has recognized the insurgents as a belligerent power, and that the attempts of Admiral da Gama (who has now apparently quite superseded Admiral Mello, of whom dispatches nowadays say nothing, and whose death has even been rumored) to blockade the city have been irregular, and have not been recognized by the war-vessels of the foreign powers present in the harbor. Merchant vessels have gone to and from their wharves, and commerce has not been seriously interrupted. The insurgents, however, have attempted to prevent merchant vessels from going to certain landing-places near the fortifications of President Peixoto, so that their presence should not interfere with the cannonading which is still carried on in a desultory sort of way between the two forces. It was to this action of the insurgents that Admiral Benham, of our navy, objected, and when one of the insurgent vessels attempted to prevent two American merchantmen from going to their chosen wharves, and even fired a shot at one of the vessels, Admiral Benham promptly fired a single small shot into the stern of the insurgent vessel, and gave warning that if the shot first fired at the merchant vessels should be repeated, the Detroit would return the fire, and, if necessary, would sink the insurgents' ship. This brought an instant end to hostilities, if what we have described may properly be so called. Admiral Benham is in the harbor of Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of protecting the life, property, and commercial rights of American citizens. In acting as he did he was explicitly carrying out this duty, and is deserving of nothing but praise for bringing the matter to a positive and proper conclusion. He has received the commendation of our Government, and his conduct is, we believe, generally approved by all students of international law. It is thought that the incident will not seriously interfere with the progress of negotiations between the two forces which Admiral Benham—acting solely as an individual and not as an official—has been trying to bring about. It is certain that the people of Brazil are extremely weary of the strug-



gle, and there seems to be little prospect of its coming to an end by the absolute victory of either side. A report is current this week that the insurgents have captured the important town of Nicheroy, but, like many other reports which have come for the last few months from Brazil, it is extremely doubtful whether it has any truth whatever behind it.



GENERAL NEWS.—King Behanzin of Dahomey has surrendered to the French forces and will be sent to Senegal; this brings an end to the campaign against the King which has been carried on for over a year by General Dodds, who captured the capital of Dahomey in November, 1892; King Behanzin has been fighting and retreating since that time in the interior of the country; whatever may be said as to the original rights of the French in the country, there can be no question that the fall of King Behanzin is in the interest of civilization, and will aid the advance of commerce.—A Spanish commission, with General Campos at its head, has arrived at Morocco City, and will undertake to settle the Melilla affair.—Auguste Vailant, the Anarchist who threw the bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies on December 9, was guillotined early in the morning of last Monday; there was no demonstration by the populace.—The Czar of Russia, who has been seriously ill, is now rapidly recovering.—The trial of John W. McKane for illegal practices in the recent election at Gravesend, L. I., is still proceeding as we go to press; Mr. McKane, it is generally considered, injured his own case very much on cross-examination when he was forced to admit that statements made in his affidavits were absolutely incorrect.—A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts House of Representatives making it a penal offense to exhibit or employ for exhibition in any theater or public place any person who has been engaged in a prize-fight (whether in Massachusetts or any other State) within two years prior to such exhibition.—The patent on the telephone receiver expired at the end of the year just closed; but, notwithstanding this, there has been no reduction in telephone rates because of the existence of other patents and the commercial advantage now held by the telephone companies which have heretofore had exclusive use of the receiver.—The House Committee on Banking, by a vote of 9 to 8, has reported adversely upon the bill drafted by the sub-committee to remove the National tax from State bank notes.—A memorial to Phillips Brooks will soon be placed in Westminster Abbey, in the form of a beautiful mosaic representing the charge of the Saviour to Peter, "Feed My Sheep."



## The Lenten Season

The Episcopal Church has long had the inestimable advantage of continually emphasizing the great facts in the life of Christ and in the spiritual history of man, instead of the human interpretations or philosophy regarding those facts. Every year the Prayer-Book takes those who use it through the entire cycle of the revelation of God to man, culminating in the life and death of Christ; and of late the other Christian churches have tended more and more strongly away from philosophical interpretations to a fresh and vital grasp of the great realities of historic Christianity. These are the finalities of the Christian system; the interpretations and philosophies change from age to age. There may be many philosophies of the divine nature, but the divine Saviour does not change; there may

be many theories of the introduction of sin, but the fact of sin remains; and theory after theory is advanced to explain the Resurrection, but the risen Christ is the same from age to age. Almost every religious body observes in some form the Lenten season which begins on Wednesday of this week, and which brings anew to society and to individuals the consciousness of human frailty and the need of the divine forgiveness. The real problem of society is always the personal problem. There are many changes to be made in social and political organization which will more equably adjust the burdens of life and more evenly distribute its rewards, but the great problem of society will never be solved by organization in any form or by constitutional changes. The great problem is the righteousness of the individual man and woman. The final question is not the political or the social question; it is the moral question. The worst possible political system existing among men and women whose characteristics were integrity, purity, and love would produce infinitely better results than the best possible system operating upon impure and selfish men and women. The righteous man is the foundation of society and the hope of the world, and nothing will ever permanently regenerate society except the moral regeneration of the men and women who compose it. And the higher men advance in moral achievement, the more sensitive do they become to their own imperfections. Men do not feel their sins most deeply when they are committing them, but when they have cast them out. It is the righteous man who appreciates the vast distance in moral perfection between himself and the God whose nature he is trying to reproduce. To have a keen conscience and a constant sense of divine need is not only to atone for the sins of the past, but to avoid the possible sins of the future. If the Lenten season brings to men a new sense of their dependence upon God, and a new consciousness of the sorrows of the Son of God on account of the sins of the world, its observance will not have been in vain.



## The New Anti-Lottery Campaign

Mr. L. S. Metcalf, formerly editor of the "Forum" of this city, and now the publisher of the "Florida Citizen" of Jacksonville, has rendered the Nation an invaluable service through the investigation which the "Citizen" has conducted into the present operations of the Louisiana Lottery Company. Our readers have already been told that the Lottery Company, while now conducting its drawings in Honduras, is printing its tickets and advertisements at Port Tampa City, Fla., and circulating them throughout the country from that point. The "Citizen" has sent its representative not only to Port Tampa City, but to Honduras and New Orleans, and is able to report exactly the present status of the Lottery enterprise. The printing establishment erected at Port Tampa City is a branch of the great printing-house that has been doing the Lottery's printing and lithographing in New Orleans. The offices on one side of the building are ostensibly occupied by the Central American Express, the company in whose care the Lottery advertisements direct all orders to be sent. This express company does not exist, however, for the purpose of forwarding packages to Honduras. "When delivered to the Central American Express," says the "Citizen," in describing what took place last month, "the packages were opened and the orders for tickets filled, the money being sent to New