

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF SHAWLS!

MANTEL BROTHERS.

For the Holiday Season we have marked down our entire stock of Shawls, and submit the following Low Prices:

- INDIA
- Camel's Hair Shawls, \$40 and upward.
- India Decca Shawls, \$12 and upward.
- Cashm're India Shawls, Something very handsome, \$20.
- Broche Shawls, In Endless Variety.
- 100 Chemise Shawls, \$3; cheap.
- Beaver and Velvet Shawls, MARKED DOWN.
- Just Received, an elegant line of EVENING Shawls and Wraps, In handsome colors.
- No more desirable Present can be given.
- 121 & 123 State-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

We will keep open until 9 p. m. during present week.

W. G. HOLMES, BOOKSELLER, SKEEN & STUART, STATIONERS.

77 MADISON-ST., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

Tropical Productions, FRUITS, &c.

We desire to call attention to our large stock and fine assortment of Raisins, Nuts, Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Peas, Citron, &c., selected with an aim to have only NEW and CHOICE FRUIT.

ROCKWOOD BROS.,

102 & 104 North Clark-st.

OIL PAINTINGS

By CHICAGO ARTISTS, AT AUCTION, THIS EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK. SALE AT M. KRITZ', 191 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

FOR HIRE OR TO LET, CHICAGO, ILL. The best double brick store in Chicago, situated in the center of business on Fairmount-st., and will be ready for occupancy Dec. 25, 1878. Price \$1000. For particulars, see ad in this issue. Also, a fine hand-to-hand, heat location for a business, situated on the corner of Madison-st. and Dearborn-st. Apply to CALDWELL, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, 111 N. Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

By JOSHUA H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Application received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

DIAMONDS.

WE GIVE CAREFUL AND SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE IMPORTATION AND MOUNTING OF DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST COLLECTION OF GEMS EVER SHOWN IN CHICAGO, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c., WILL BE OFFERED AT UNUSUALLY LOW RATES DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

S. E. cor. State & Washington-sts.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

NEW GOODS! BUY BEFORE THE RUSH! NEW GOODS!

Our recent general Clearing-out Sale, and immense importations and purchases in consequence thereof, make our display unprecedented, and varied to the purses of all.

Those seeking Christmas gifts, durable, elegant, and useful, will save money by calling on us before making purchases.

N. MATSON & CO.,

GENERAL JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS, STATE AND MONROE STREETS.

Steinway

Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged standard Pianos of the World.

Special attention is directed to the lately-patented Steinway Parlor Grand—but six feet long—with touch, quality of tone, and almost the power, of a Steinway Concert Grand; and to the new Steinway Upright or Cabinet Grand, with matchless tone and perfection of action.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED FREE.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE & MONROE STS.

OAT MEAL.

We now have in stock this season's importation of McCann's Irish Oat Meal, Robinson's Scotch Oat Meal, and the Colobrated Akron Oat Meal, being the finest brands of Irish, Scotch, and American Oat Meal on the market.

ROCKWOOD BROS.,

102 & 104 North Clark-st.

ICE KING, ACME, AMERICAN CLUB.

And all the Cheery Club Skates, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$7.00 per pair. The only place in Chicago having the finest machinery for grinding skates on the Barry & Berry CONCAVE PLAN. A full line of

HIGHFIELD'S ARCHERY.

Tool Chests, Steam Engines, and Cutlery. A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 118 Randolph-st.

FINE CLOCKS.

The finest stock of French Mantel and Carriage Clocks to be seen in Chicago has just been received by

TRASK, ROWE & CO.,

Importers, 103 State-st., second floor.

GLASS SHADES!

China, Oil & Water Color Paints.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

147 STATE-ST., Mathematical Instruments, Wax, Flower Goods, Glassware, &c.

BOXES

OF China, Oil & Water Color Paints.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

147 STATE-ST.

Wholesale Druggists

75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

MUD, SNOW, WATER.

We want every Man, Woman, and Child, who wishes to have dry feet this Winter, to discard Rubbers, and use

Elgin Polish,

Which with its Recent Improvements is Guaranteed Odorless, It is absolutely Waterproof, and retains its Shine in all kinds of weather.

Will NOT injure Leather, and the only SELF-SHINING Polish that in a perfect success. When your boots get soiled, WASH them, and the polish will remain. It is that way man's friend. Use once a week. Every bottle of the Improved Elgin Polish is furnished with a brush instead of a sponge.

"Ask your Dealer for it."

H. M. DICKEY & CO.,

19 and 21 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

IMPORTERS

Fine Decorated China, Engraved and Cut Glass, English Lunch and Dinner Sets, Iridescent Bohemian Glassware, Plain White China and Stone Ware, and the Largest Variety of Fine Fancy Goods & Bric-a-Brac IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

"OVINGTONS,"

146 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Wedding & Holiday Gifts in Great Variety

Brands "IMPERIAL PANEL" Portraits

In time for "CHRISTMAS."

Studios

210 & 212 Wabash-av.

DEFIANCE!!

No house in the city DARE offer you such Bargains in Fine White Goods as we do. We have just received a large stock of White Goods, and we are offering them at a special discount of 25 per cent from our cost.

GOLDSMID'S

LOAN OFFICE, No. 99 East Madison-st.

OUR STOCK OF DIAMONDS

In Unsurpassed in QUALITY and QUANTITY, and Our Prices the LOWEST.

TRASK, ROWE & CO.,

103 State-st., second floor.

PARENTS,

No Home Complete on Christmas

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

ROBESON.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Blaine Election Resolution in the Senate.

Only Six Democrats Had the Hardihood to Vote Against It.

The House Naval Committee Declines to Indict Ex-Secretary Robeson.

Secretary Sherman's Reply to the Beck Resolution of Inquiry.

The Secretary Claims that He Has Always Acted Within the Law.

Frauds Charged in Connection with the National Bank-Note Printing.

Spicy Debate in the House on the Postal-Car Appropriation Bill.

The Quaint Conger and the Beef Durham the Central Figures.

IN THE SENATE.

THE BLAINE RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Blaine, after standing as champion for his resolutions through another day of skilful debate, was rewarded by their passage by the strong vote of 38 yeas to 9 nays. The debate was not so interesting as it was yesterday, with the exception of an interchange of witty sallies between Pinyan, Whyte, of Maryland, and Blaine. It is understood to-night that Blaine will not accept the Chairmanship of the special committee to be raised to conduct the investigation.

RECORD.—The Republicans, having carried the Election-Resolution, were ready to vote for a holiday recess. Morrill, of Vermont, who knows what an immense amount of unfinished business is on the calendar, endeavored to curtail the recess by the present day. Blaine, however, voted down, and a day was added. His motion was accepted this, the vacation will be from Dec. 20 to Jan. 7.

CLAIM.—Senator Morgan will endeavor to call up tomorrow the bill appropriating \$150,000 to compensate the Southern Methodist Publishing Company for the damage which it sustained by the destruction of its printing establishment at Nashville during the War. The passage of the bill is urged by Bishop Simpson and hundreds of Northern Methodists, although it is asserted that the establishment has been converted into a factory for the manufacture of muskets and munitions of war.

THE COMMITTEE.—The Democrats hold a caucus tomorrow to select four members of their party who are to be members of the Blaine Committee to investigate the South. There has as yet been no choice of Republican members. Senator Blaine stated to-night that the selection had not yet been made. He himself declined to be a member. A number of other Republicans have declined, including Senators Edmunds, of Iowa, Conkling, and Ingalls. The choice among the Republicans will be somewhat narrow, as a very considerable number have expressed reluctance to accept.

WILL DECLINE TO SERVE.—It has been taken for granted, ever since the resolution was amended to make it provide for a special committee, instead of directing the Judiciary Committee to make the inquiry, that Senator Blaine would be made Chairman, but he has positively declined to serve. He has declined to do so because he has no objection to the appointment of Blaine to the Chairmanship of this Committee would be most natural, it is not required by parliamentary law or usage. The bill has not yet been introduced, and it does not provide for a special committee, and it was to govern the Senator upon whose motion the change was made would be Chairman. This is a declaration.

DECLINED IN ADVANCE.—The resolutions will aim to select at least three men who will be fitted to preside, because after the committee has been formed, it will naturally divide itself into three sections, one to Louisiana, and one to the States in the North. Senator Hayes has suggested that the best men for the Chairmanship. He has had much experience in the conduct of investigations, when a member of the House. Mr. Blair is also a very capable man, and he has been in dealing with the Southern question in its various phases than his colleague, and the record he made a few years ago when he conducted an investigation in the Committee on the Judiciary, even the Democrats confidence in his honesty and fairness. For subordinate positions on the Committee the Republicans have an abundance of material. It is not probable that the disinclination of Senators to serve.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE OBAMA AWARD BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House spent two hours more to-day on the Geneva Award bill, and it is expected that a vote will be taken to-morrow. The representatives of the War premiums are very confident to-night of the passage of their bill by the House. It is certain that the agents of the insurance companies are much discouraged. The War-premium claimants place great reliance on the speech which Mr. Blaine is to make to-morrow in their favor. One striking feature of to-day's debate was that Cullender, of Brooklyn, who is himself a Director of New York insurance companies interested in the majority bill, and who was yesterday opposed War-premiums, to-day pronounced against the majority bill, or insurance, and said that the minority, or Frye, was right, and that he should vote for it. There was also a very interesting sentiment in favor of War premiums ever since the debate began.

POSTAL-CAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House voted to-day to appropriate \$100,000 necessary to continue the railroad postal service in operation, with the proviso that the appropriation shall be made applicable to the service which it existed prior to Jan. 1, 1878. This will compel the abandonment of the early morning train from New York, which carried the mails and newspapers to Boston by midnight, and will also require the suspension of other service which has been established since that date. The Democrats of the Appropriations Committee endeavored to justify their position by stating that the Committee was not authorized by the House to make such a provision, and that the proposed bill was a mere piece of clap-net designed for campaign uses, but they were quite successful in their efforts. The Republicans had the advantage of them at every step, and the Democrats were finally glad to pass the bill with as little debate as possible.

THE SCHOOL BOY.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Elegantly illustrated. Full gilt, \$1. Morocco, or Tree calf, 60c. For sale by JENNEN, McCLURG & CO.

THE SCHOOL BOY.

An Exquisite Poem by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Admirably illustrated. Cloth, full gilt, 50c. Morocco, or Tree calf, 60c. For sale by JENNEN, McCLURG & CO.

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WASHINGTON.

NOTE-PRINTING.

DOUBLE-DEALING CHARGED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Glover, the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, has sent to Mr. Atkins, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a statement that National-bank notes have been printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing instead of under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, as the law requires, and that the Bureau obtained the work on the back of the notes by offering to do it for \$8.02 a thousand impressions, which was less than the bid of any of the seven bidders; but, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July last, only about one-sixth of the work was done at this price, the remainder being charged secretly at \$14 a thousand for second printing, and at \$20 a thousand for third printing on the faces. Mr. Glover says that Congress and the public have been deceived; that the Bureau figures are wholly unreliable; that the Bureau reports do not make a proper showing of the cost, and that the bank-note printing indicates less than the actual cost. He says that in the last fiscal year, to the extent of over \$100,000, the expenditures of the Bureau before 1874 are not even known, being mixed with the expenditures of the Bureau since that date. He would take a corps of clerks six months to ascertain the actual state of the account.

THE SODA DUTIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and advocated the passage of a bill prepared at the Treasury Department for the extension of the soda duty under the present color standard. They urged an addition of the polariscope test, and, when necessary, chemical analysis.

MAIL MATTER.

RATES FIXED IN THE PUBLISHERS' BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House Post-Office Committee to-day, Cannon absent, dissenting, agreed to the Publishers' bill classifying mail-matter. It retains the uniform rate of two cents per pound for newspapers, magazines, and serials. It includes in this rate sample copies, and all the other matter, receipts, and orders for publications. Transient notices, notices and books are rated at one cent for each two ounces, and merchandise is fixed at one cent per ounce, both of these being the same as existing rates. Advertising sheets are not admitted to registry as newspapers, and periodicals are. The law in regard to packages weighing over four pounds is amended to allow single volumes of greater weight than this limit to go in the mail. Hereafter printed articles and articles of glass, such as microscopes, have been put out of the mail. Under the new bill they can be carried, if so secured as not to injure the mail-bags. Letter-boxes, copies and manifest copies, and copies of the law, are now allowed to go as transient printed matter.

THE TREASURY.

SHERMAN'S REPLY TO BECK'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day a communication in response to the resolution of Mr. Beck, adopted on the 3d inst., regarding silver coinage. The Secretary transmits a report made to him on the subject by the Treasurer, and adds:

"Under the existing law either gold coin or the standard silver dollars may be used in the payment of interest on the public debt. The law does not direct which shall be paid, but leaves this to the discretion of the Department, and to be exercised upon consultation with the policy, and the practice of allowing a public creditor the option of the form and denomination of the money in which he shall be paid has been observed.

The manifest object of my act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and restore its legal-tender character, when construed in connection with the Resumption act, is that gold coins and the standard silver dollar shall be maintained as the standard of value. The object can best be obtained by paying out such coin as may best serve the convenience of the person to be paid, and not to force upon him either form of money. Any other course would discriminate against the standard silver dollar, and would be a deprivation.

Treasurer (Giffen), in his report, says that 'NO DISCRIMINATION HAS EVER BEEN MADE BETWEEN THE GOLD AND SILVER MONIES IN THE TREASURER'S GENERAL COIN ACCOUNT. THE RECEIPTS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS FROM THE 1ST OF JULY LAST TO NOV. 30 WERE \$5,175,345, \$1,500,000 BEING THE EXCESS OF THE RECEIPTS. THESE FIGURES DO NOT COVER THE SILVER COINAGE. THESE FIGURES HAVE EXCEEDED THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS WITH THE PUBLIC FOR GOLD COIN TO THE AMOUNT OF \$1,500,000. THE AMOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR AMOUNTS TO \$29,345,221. SILVER COINAGE RECEIVED DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY APPLIED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. THE BALANCE OF THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT SO FAR AS THE FRACTIONAL SILVER RECEIPTS HAS BEEN USED IN DISBURSEMENTS FOR COIN INTEREST IN MAKING PAYMENTS OF FRACTIONAL PARTS OF DOLLARS.

FEDERAL FUNDS.

The United States Treasurer expects to have on the 1st of January, exclusive of all demands, \$100,000,000 in coin with which to resume specie-payments.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

SUGGESTIONS AND FIGURES PRESENTED BY MR. ATKINSON.

By Telegram to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, appeared to-day before the Committee on Labor, of which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is Chairman, and made a very interesting statement on the relations between capital and labor. He presented interesting statistics obtained by the researches of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Massachusetts Statistical Bureau, and from the returns of the Assessors of State taxes, which, taken together, furnish as to Massachusetts (the richest State in the Union), the basis for a pretty close approximation to the truth in regard to the annual product of labor and the value of accumulated property. In 1875 the amount of property returned in favor of labor was expressed in currency, gold at the time being worth 110 to 120:

Manufactures	\$1,311,000,000
Commerce	238,000,000
Property of corporations taxed directly by the State	84,000,000
Property returned under the bank tax	31,000,000
Total	\$1,664,000,000

On account of property subjected to double assessment, as in the case of mortgages, Mr. Atkinson deducted \$600,000,000 from the returned value of real estate, and on account of mortgages, notes, and other paper merely representing titles to property, he deducted \$514,000,000 from the aggregate amount of personal property assessed for taxes. This left \$1,000,000,000 as the net accumulation of the actual product of labor during the two centuries which have elapsed since the Massachusetts colony was founded.

He next considered the product of industry in the State for 1875, which he set down as follows:

Manufactures	\$300,000,000
Fisheries	7,500,000
Agriculture and mining	43,500,000
Total amount product	\$411,000,000

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative Henderson, of Illinois, who was reported as voting in opposition to the first resolution of inquiry relative to the National banks, was incorrectly reported. He voted for the resolution.

The report in a Chicago newspaper that Greg, one of the persons connected with the Post-Office defalcation, has been pardoned, through the influence of Charles Reed, is incorrect. Reed and other friends of Greg have made earnest efforts here to secure his pardon, but thus far without success. No application for pardon would be seriously considered here unless it received the approval in writing of Judge Bangs, and it is understood that the pardon would not make any such recommendation. The claim in behalf of Greg is something like this: He urges he was interfered in office, and was told constantly to look for advice to Cashier Miller. He did so, and kept looking until he had "borrowed," as he terms it, from him \$1,500. This borrowed sum was carried on memoranda tickets in the drawer of the Cashier of the Registered Money Office as money, and is the amount which the Government claims that Greg owes to the Government. Greg would be heard on condition that he pay the money back, which he is ready to do. He also maintains that it is not just that the Cashier, who was mainly at fault, should be granted immunity, while the lesser criminal is made to suffer.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—A protracted stay here has been in the interests of strengthening his own official tenure. He stated before leaving that he felt confident that he would be returned in office. The chief of the probability that he will not be returned, at least until after the Custom-House cases have been tried. There are those in official circles, however, who think that the Chief Justice is less than he himself thinks it to be.

RE-EXAMINING ARCHIBUT POTTER.—He has declined to re-examine the case of Gen. Brister as his counsel, and is now in consultation with some Democratic lawyer in Chicago, with a view to re-examine the case. Mr. Potter wished the counsel to be Democratic, probably by the way they practice in New York courts.

CATTLE SUPPLIES.—The State Department has recently received information from Great Britain that the restrictions against the shipment of American cattle to England under the new law are not as rigorous as the report indicates. The British representative to the same restrictions as to the importation into England of American cattle shall be imposed as are imposed with respect to the importation of American cattle into Great Britain; that is, that the cattle shall be inspected and have a certificate as to their health.

RECORD AND PUBLICATION.—The Federal Courts from Keokuk to Burlington, Hiram Price, from the Second Iowa District, has filed a protest with the House Judiciary Committee against the removal of Judge Price from office. The Committee has prepared and will report against the bill to remove, and that a large majority of the members will sustain the majority of the bill.

RECORDED.—Ex-United States Treasurer New, who has been charged with having tried to influence the State of New York to purchase the State of New York, has received a letter from President Hayes expressing his own connection with the removal of New from office. The fact that New, accompanied by Representative Hanna, Miller's attorney, called at the White House on business, but had no conversation with the President relative to Miller.

ORIGIN.—Gen. Williams, of Detroit, at midnight was not dead, but there is no possible chance for his recovery. He has been lying in a comatose condition since he was struck by the bullet on the 11th day he was aroused once or twice to recumbent consciousness, but has recognized no persons since. The report originally in Detroit, notifying them of his critical condition, but they cannot arrive here before to-morrow morning when it is feared it will be too late to see him alive.

SENATOR CONKLING to-day argued in the Supreme Court the case of a suit for slander in Alabama against A. T. Stewart, an ex-employee of the Alabama Iron Works, in which he sought to recover damages in some foreign language in regard to such proceedings.

...In this amount, however, there were numerous duplications. Thus to some extent the same cloth is represented in the possession of the manufacturer and again in the possession of the shelves of the dealer. After all deductions on account of duplications, Mr. Atkinson set down the net annual product of the industry of Massachusetts at a maximum of \$200,000,000, or a minimum of \$300,000,000, and pointed out that the aggregate accumulation out of the net annual product of the industry of Massachusetts of only two, or, at most, a little over three years.

As a partial explanation of the extreme slowness of the process of accumulation, Mr. Atkinson pointed out the destructive character of invention in its effect upon existing capital. As an illustration of this he mentioned a cotton-mill which in 1858 produced the same amount of cloth with the labor of 230 men working thirteen hours a day, and in 1875 produced the same amount with the labor of ninety men working ten hours a day. It became necessary to rebuild the mill, and to appear in the same mill now as in 1858, and to the increase of the product of the mill has been twice rebuilt from the ground, with its machinery has been again and again replaced by improved devices, devices which have cost the mill the proceeds of the product of the mill. The destruction of capital to make way for new inventions, said Mr. Atkinson, is the law of progress, and it is the increase of the product of the mill brought about that the working classes must look for the improvement of their condition.

He next proceeded to show by statistics of the annual product of industry that goes to capital, and how much smaller still is the percentage which capital can devote to luxuries. In a country where the annual product of the industry of Massachusetts is \$200,000,000, it cannot yield more, because any industry in which it yields that percentage draws so much capital out of the country that it is unable to pay it back. For some years past it has yielded much less, and speaking of the cotton-mill industry it would not now be yielding more than 10 per cent of the annual product of the mill. It is the utilization of material formerly wasted and only saved now in consequence of services to which the mill has been put, that has been stimulated. Taking the case of the cotton-mill, the repair outfitting, pay insurance, and other expenses, and in the aggregate the amount taken out for these several purposes is about 20 per cent of the product of the mill. Of this 20 per cent is used in the payment of domestic and other service employed by the capitalist, and in the supply of the actual necessities of the capitalist and his family, leaving only 1 per cent that can possibly be devoted to the increase of capital or to luxuries.

To sum up, he declared, as the result of his researches, that the annual product of the industry of Massachusetts, from 95 to 98 per cent is distributed to labor, and all the remainder except 1 per cent is the property of the capitalist. The amount of capital is out of this 1 per cent alone that capital can find anything to add to the percentage received by labor, and the only way in which the capitalist can increase his percentage of the product is through the increase in the efficiency of production which new mechanical inventions are continually producing.

Mr. Atkinson then turned to the question of the services which the capitalist renders to society in return for that 1 per cent which is the sole source of the great fortunes of the capitalist class. He asked the question as to the present tendency for capitalists to invest in industrial enterprises. Mr. Atkinson said there is little inclination to do this in the United States. The great tendency is to invest in real estate, and the great increase of the difficulties in store for British industry and the distress likely to overtake the poorer classes of the British people, and he anticipated within the next few years the migration of great numbers of the British people to the United States, which followed the Irish famine of 1845. In regard to the migration of the British people, he expressed the opinion that the British government would be transferred to this country in large amounts.