

The Louisiana Democrat.

"The World is Governed Too Much."

HENRY L. BLOSSAT, Business Manager.

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UNCLE WILLIAM'S PICTURE.

Uncle William, last July,
Had his picture took.
"Have it done, of course," says I,
"Just the way you look!"
(All dressed up, he was, for the
Berbeuse and Jubilee
The Old Settlers held.) So he—
Last he had it took.

Lide she'd exhaled and begged and plead,
Sense her mother went;
But he'd ought and shake his head
At all arguments.
"What's your likeness mount to, hey,
Now, with mother gone away
From us, like she went?"

But we'd professed round, tell we
Got it figured down
How'd we'd get him, Lide and me,
Drivin' into town;
Brought how well he looked, and fleshed
Up around the face, and froshed
With the morning air; and bashed
His coat-collar down.

All so providential! Why,
Now he's dead and gone,
Picture 'pears so lifelike I
Want to start him on
Them old tales he use to tell
And o'd talks, so sociable,
And old songs he sung so well
Fore his voice was gone!

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

A Reading-Room Plan That Was a Great Success.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, dropping down into a chair, after finishing her week's ironing; "I do wish I had a little time to read! Not that I complain, but it does seem as if a woman's work was never done."

Her cousin Gertrude looked up from the book house which she was building for the amusement of eighteen-month-old baby May, and two sympathetic lines showed themselves between her brows.

"Poor Nannie! You do have a busy life—and you are only two years older than I! But if I were you, I should not iron those every-day sheets and pillowcases and towels so conscientiously; and I shouldn't wear so many white skirts, nor dress the baby in white every day."

"Oh yes you would," sighed Mrs. Nannie. "I used to think just those thoughts. I knew before we were married that Harry's salary would not be large enough for us to keep a housemaid, and I thought our housekeeping would be a sort of play affair. I did make so many good resolutions about letting things go, and furnishing our house simply and dressing simply, but oh dear! There is just about so much to do, no matter whether you think you will get along easily or not. Monday is washing day; Tuesday, ironing; Wednesday, baking; Thursday, sweeping; Friday, mending and sewing; and Saturday, baking again!"

"Yes, Nannie," hesitated Gertrude, but then she went bravely on. "In the first place, your washing is larger than it need be—hush! you must listen—it is. Your starched clothes and the baby's. May would be just as sweet if she were dressed in colored gingham, and she would have a great deal better time, and be healthier, too. I don't wonder that you do not want her to play in the sand, the way you dress her—so that is reform No. 1."

Mrs. Nannie looked as if she wanted to be convinced of this, but that it would take too much heroism and independence, so long as Mrs. Fuller, opposite, and Mrs. Lamson, next door, always kept their little ones so daintily dressed. But Gertrude kept on:

"So, if your washings were smaller, your ironings would be so much easier, too. Harry ought to have his linen sent to the laundry. It is enough to break your back to bend over that table so long. Then comes Wednesday's work. You cook too much—yes you do, Nannie!—that is, you could set a simpler table. You have too many pies and cookies and doughnuts. You know it takes an awfully long time to roll out all those things; and there are so many desserts that are more wholesome and easier made—cold puddings, jellies with cream, custards, and you always have fruit in the summer. Why, my dear girl, you are just spoiling your complexion by staying in the house so much, and standing over that hot stove."

"But I have to, really," interrupted Mrs. Nan.

"No, you must listen. I have saved you at least two hours each day, and you come Thursday. Nannie, you know that you sweep when it is not necessary. And when you furnished your house you ought to have used more straw matting. But then, I suppose you did not seem handsome enough; yet if you would only wait for a little dirt to show itself! Oh, I have been so excited to see you sweep, sweep, sweep; and now I am going to say all I want to, having begun so fluently," she laughed a little, but continued earnestly, "it always gives you a nervous headache after sweeping; for you are not content with stirring up one room, but you go through all the rooms that you use."

"But Aunt Martha looked as if she thought I was a very shiftless housekeeper."

"Oh, Aunt Martha! yes, she is one of that kind of women who polish their shoes until you can see your face in it. I don't believe in the old-fashioned way of housekeeping, neither do you, but you haven't quite the moral courage to defy gossip. And your sewing, Nannie! Again, you dress the baby as if it were a little princess, and it is not in good taste. Children ought to wear very simple frocks instead of tucks and flounces and insertions. And your own gowns might be made with fewer stitches; and instead of hemming your sheets and pillowcases by hand, you might use your machine."

"Oh, no!" protested Mrs. Nannie, in dismay.

"Well, if you keep on this way, by the time you are ten years older, and you ought to be a young, fresh, healthy woman at thirty-five, instead of which you will be thin and tired and sallow, with a chronic head and backache, always staying in the house, unable to walk or enjoy any thing out of doors; never reading, but engrossed and worried for fear you are not as good a housekeeper as Mrs. Winslow; your horizon bounded by a dishcloth, a broom and a needle! Oh, Nannie, you are too good and sweet and clever to become a mere machine!"

There was a little silence; then Mrs. Nannie spoke, and her voice was a little husky, yet there was a new ring in it, as if she would look beyond her world that was growing so narrow.

"What would you have me do? There is no library in town—this is only a little New England village—and I don't believe there are women enough here who would take interest enough to form a magazine club."

FAT-FRYERS PERSEVERE.

The Systematic Robbery by the Monopolistic Force and Fraud Party.

The High Tariff Association of protected monopolists held one of its periodical love-feasts in an Eastern city the other day, and resolved to push the crusade to make monopoly tariff taxes perpetual in this country. (Conspicuous among the brethren was Hon. Robert Protection Porter, who has devoted all the resources of a misspent life and of a perverted arithmetic to the task of proving that a people can remain great, rich and prosperous only by submitting cheerfully to systematic and gigantic robbery.)

In view of the stunning blow which the producers, toilers and tax-payers of the United States dealt this High Tariff Association of highly protected monopolists in November last, it would be instructive to have an exact diagram of the protectionists' plan of campaign from now until the Presidential election in 1892. Their notions of what they want were fully set forth in the McKinley tariff law, which after being thoroughly discussed all summer and most of the autumn, was rejected by the voters with a vehemence and emphasis that leaves no doubt of their purpose not to submit voluntarily to such conscienceless robbery. Do the tariff barons expect to convince these millions of voters in the short space of less than twenty-two months that they made ardent fools of themselves on the 4th of November?

Popular enthusiasm is fickle, but the will of the American people is not so lightly formed nor so lightly set aside. There is not a precedent in the whole of American history to encourage the monopoly-protection propagandists in the hope that they assemble at the polls in 1892 will reverse the decision it rendered at the polls in 1890. The almost unbroken precedent is that the principles and the policies which carry, by a decisive sweep, in the midterm Congressional elections, prevail also in the Presidential elections two years later. Nobody knows this better than the wealthy and successful manufacturers who have resolved to put forth their best efforts for the perpetuity of the McKinley ideas of taxation.

As there is no hope of obtaining a reversal of the popular verdict by the ordinary engines of political discussion, their principal trust must be in the favorite Republican arguments of bribery, force and fraud. They will submit to fat-frying as cheerfully in 1892 as they did in 1888. If the conditions seem at all favorable to success they will ladle out their dollars to corrupt the election of 1892 even more liberally than they did to elect Harrison in 1888. All the power that the "control of the purse-string" gives them over their employes and others with whom they have business dealings will be exerted to the fullest.

But all this will not suffice, and the factory lords are not depending on it. A part of their work has been done to their hand by Hon. Robert Protection Porter, whom they thrust into control of the eleventh census for the purpose of robbing of representation constituencies who object to being plundered for the enrichment of a favored class in a favored section. A good many electoral votes and a good many Congressmen opposed to monopoly protection have thus been gotten rid of. Still, with the growing political revolution in the West, the protectionists are far from seeing their way clear. The force bill is therefore pressed with all the money and all the power of the High-Tariff League. The hostile votes that Porter has spared, and that cannot be bought or bulldozed in the usual way, are to be suppressed in 1892 by this revolutionary device which a conspicuous organ of the protectionists has declared "has a dozen tariff bills" in it. If the West objects to paying tribute to New England the West must be muzzled in Congress by negro and scalawag Representatives elected in the South by Benjamin Harrison and force bill returning boards. In order to appease the hunger of some few hundreds of blood-sucking monopolists the aim is to revolutionize the whole fabric of free representative government in America.

The census, which the constitution makes the basis of our representative system, has already been debauched through the ready connivance of an alien enemy who has earned his living ever since he came to this country by making figures lie for the Republican party. Hoar, Edmunds, Frye and the rest of the New England desperados are now striking at the root of free elections. It is the greediest and most disgraceful conspiracy that ever came to the surface in Washington.

The conspirators may be sure of one thing. This is a big country and it is very strong. The American people are a hard-headed lot; they can take care of themselves and they will do it. When they are thoroughly tired of this foolishness they will stop it, and they are very weary already.—St. Louis Republic.

Gertrude refrained from saying: "I told you so!"

"I think the men like it immensely. Instead of getting off by themselves and smoking in some store, they always find companionship at the club-room, and we are not intellectual enough yet to frighten them. How narrow were your growing, until you came here, like a dove from Samaria, and led us in the right direction."

"It is deplorable," admitted Gertrude, "to know how provincial villagers often become, and it is so unnecessary. I know that individuals can not always buy books nor subscribe for magazines, but on this mutual benefit plan a great deal can be accomplished with very little expense."

"I am going to write about it!" exclaimed Mrs. Nannie. "I presume there are hundreds of villagers just as benighted as we were. Why, we could not live without our reading-room; and more than that, we have learned how to work without becoming slaves, or jaded, faded old women."—Mrs. Merry, in Good Housekeeping.

—The Wife—"I leave your roof tomorrow." Husband (tired of extravagance)—"Thanks. I'm glad you leave me something."—St. Joseph News.

TO SEE THAT THEIR REASONABLE EFFORTS CAN HAVE NO OTHER RESULT THAN TO RENDER THE POPULAR UPRISING AGAINST THEM IRRESISTIBLE AND WELL-NIGH UNIVERSAL.

The most noteworthy of the modifications proposed are those of Senator Teller and Senator Stewart. The former seeks to provide for the exercise, by officers of elections, of ministerial powers only, as distinguished from judicial, while the latter proposes that Congressional votes under the new statute should take place on a day different from that upon which State and local officials are voted for. The former amendment, if adopted, might have some tendency toward curbing the exercise of arbitrary power by subordinates, and the latter would prevent the degradation of local elections by central despotism. The boycott would still be over every ballot for Congressmen, but its baneful gleaming would not affront the eyes of voters for members of State Legislatures or officers of commonwealths, municipalities or townships.

No modification has been proposed, nor can any be offered, that will render the bill tolerable to liberty-loving minds. The fraud and force election bill, whether modified by the silver Senators, with the bayonets hooded by Hoar, or with them unveiled by Quay, is radically and essentially vicious and treasonous. Under any circumstances it would be the duty of members of Congress to fight such a proposition to the bitter end.

The general duty of faithful Senators is emphasized and enforced by the special circumstances of the time. The people of the United States have passed upon the issue of the fraud and force election bill, and by an unprecedented majority they have ordered Congress not to enact any such measure. Every vote for the bill, and every failure to oppose it by any available means, is a disobedience of the supreme order of the sovereign American people. It is especially the duty of Democratic Senators to leave nothing undone that honest men can do; to omit no honorable device to prevent calamitous reversal of the people's vote.

Were opposition hopeless, relaxation on the part of the opponent might be excused. But opposition is not hopeless. The life of the present Congress ends with the third day of March. Unless the revolution in the suffrage be accomplished before that time, it can never be effected, and the safety of home-rule elections will be forevermore assured. It is therefore incumbent on the Democratic Senators to obstruct the progress of the fraud and force election bill by every means permitted by parliamentary law. The rules of the Senate have not been altered. Gag law does not prevail, and the privileges of a free deliberative body must be exerted to the utmost to prevent revolution.—N. Y. Star.

INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY.

Free Government Threatened by the Force Elections Bill.

In many respects the desperate determination to pass the force bill that has been manifested by the leaders of a beaten and repudiated party resembles the activity of the Southern members of James Buchanan's Cabinet after the election of Lincoln. Every one of those worthies foresaw the rebellion, and while yet in power did what he could to further the cause of disunion. That the United States Government which was turned over to Abraham Lincoln in 1861 was capable of resisting armed treason for a single day was due to no fault of these lingering official representatives of a rule that had met the most emphatic public condemnation. So now, if the shameless crew at Washington, representing force and fraud, plunder and waste, shall leave the Government where the people can reach it as they did last fall it will not be because they have not tried to establish a law that would perpetuate their own power regardless of the popular will.

The new force bill has no other motive but the destruction of free government. It is intended to give a Republican President, surrounded by the most capable political villains that the earth now holds, the power to re-elect himself and to return a Republican monopoly Congress in 1892. The fanaticism of Hoar and the swinish drunkenness of many of his associates who have sought to force this odious measure through the Senate are characteristic of so infamous a conspiracy. The time will come when this treason to the people will be as odious as is the traitorous record of Thompson, Floyd and Cobb.

Drunk United States Senators may depend upon it that the people are very sober and that the shameful proceedings that are marking the last days of Republican rule in Washington will leave as lasting an impression upon the public mind as did the closing acts of the slave oligarchy in 1861.—Chicago Herald.

ODIOUS IMPERIALISM.

The Tendency of Republican Methods to Overthrow a Free Vote.

In the contest over the fraud and force election bill there is evidence of a tendency on the part of the more conservative Republicans to press amendments to the measure calculated to modify its odious imperialism.

The suggestions have value as calling the attention of the country to provisions so detestable that even the strongest Republicans hesitate to accept them. But they have another and a less agreeable significance. They evince the effect of the pressure of the voter fund machine for aid to the project that has become the favorite of the Administration, because in no other way is there reasonable prospect of overcoming the popular majority against the Republican party. A free vote and a fair count would mean the election of a Democratic President and another Democratic House of Representatives in 1892. Trained to reliance on the methods of intimidation and chicanery, the imperialistic chiefs fall

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PITH AND POINT.

—Where you will find the girls and boys industriously pining—at an apple tree.—Drake's Magazine.

—"Emmeline, can you keep a secret?" he whispered hoarsely. "I don't know; I never tried. What is it?"—Philadelphia Press.

—Great difficulty will soon be experienced in deciding which of the two cakes of ice left at your door is the milk.—Lowell Citizen.

—"I suffer dreadfully from insomnia," said the novelist. "Then you don't do your own proof-reading?" queried Cynicus.—N. Y. Herald.

—If the time ever comes when an ordinary man weighs more than a ton it happens along about the time a boot-black calls him "Colonel."—Ram's Horn.

—A clock manufacturer advertises that his wares have "a dead beat attachment." So he wa; No. 7s, with nails in the heels and extra heavy tips.—Philadelphia Traveler.

—Do you have much excitement down here on the beach? "Oh, yes. With a good glass I can see sea serpents almost any day." "A good glass of what?"—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

—Son—"Father, I am twenty-one and I want a silk hat." Father—"But you haven't a dress suit yet." Son—"No, but I would have to have one if I had a silk hat."—Clothing and Furnisher.

—"You are more than beautiful, madam." "Don't flatter, sir—don't flatter. I can not forget that I am thirty years old." "But what are thirty years in comparison to eternity?"—Fliegende Blätter.

—The Race Improving.—"How is your son getting along at school, Uncle Abe?" "Mighty fine, sah. Gitten better a gem'man mighty fast. Ye jes order see how he makes fun of us two ole ignerent nigger folks when he comes home. It makes me mighty proud, sah."—Epoch.

—Returned for Repairs.—"Dashaway—"Do you remember that some time ago I borrowed an umbrella from your one night, when it was raining! Here it is." Cleverton—"You don't mean to say you have brought it back!" "Dashaway—"Of course I have brought it back. I want it re-covered."—N. Y. Sun.

—The Chief Clerk (aside).—"His royal nibs ain't slick to-day. Kind of silent and sad. Wonder what's up." Undergarment Office-Boy (softly voice).—"Guess my little plan worked. Knowed it would when I fastened the typewriter's yaller hair on his overcoat last night. An' I'll do it every time he calls me a chump."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

—Florine—"Have you heard, Winifred, of the death of our young friend, Charlie Adle?" "Winifred—"No. The poor fellow's really dead, eh?" Florine—"He is, and his death is an event which will leave quite a void in our little circle." "Winifred—"How appropriate! It couldn't leave any thing that would more eloquently recall him to mind."—Boston Courier.

THE OBSTINATE CAMEL.

An American's First Experience with the Lumbering Animal.

If any other animal gives out it is still possible to make it travel a few miles by a judicious use of patience and a club; but not so with a camel. When he lies down he will get up only when he feels like doing so; you may drag at the string which is fastened to the stick through his nostrils till you tear it out, he will only groan and spit. It was my first experience with camels, and I vowed that it would be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen, and are suited only to Asiatics, the most patient and long-suffering of human beings.

Besides their infirmities of temper, resulting, I believe, from hereditary dyspepsia, as evidenced by such coated tongues, offensive breaths, and gurgling stomachs as I have seen with no other ruminants, they are delicate in the extreme. They can work only in the winter months, for as soon as their wool begins to fall, Sampson like, their strength abandons them.

They can travel only over a country where there are no stones, for the pads of their feet wear out and then they have to be patched, a most troublesome operation. The camel is thrown and a piece of leather stitched up over the foot, the stitches being taken through the soft part of its skin in such condition it may travel till the skin has thickened again; or, what is more likely, until it refuses to take a step.—W. Woodville Rockhill, in Century.

He Needed a Wife.

A recent wedding in England was so interrupted that the friend of the wedded pair found special reason to congratulate them when the ceremony was at last over. All went merrily until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding-ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the indispensable trifle. Nothing could be found, except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into the high boot, which is adopted by young men of that district. What was he to do? "Take your boot off," said the parson. The suspense and silence were painful. The organist, at the priest's bidding, struck up a "voluntary." The young man removed his boot, the ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the delay of the ceremony in mind: "Young man, it is time you were married."—San Francisco Argonaut.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TAXATION AND THE LAND VALUE TAX.

In the study of a question of so vital import to a nation as in the question of taxation, it is important that it should be investigated and weighed not only in its present aspects, but also in its historical features.

I therefore propose to present a few gleanings from history that may be of special interest to those who look upon the land value tax as the ideal tax. Space forbids giving more than a brief glance at the subject; but it may serve as a guide to those who wish to go more fully into the matter.

The historical study of the subject of taxation is attended with some difficulty, as most historians, while recording battles and court intrigues, have paid too little attention to the economic side of history.

The idea that the earth is the common heritage of man, is as old as human intelligence, and the contributing of individuals of wealth and services to the common good as old as society. But, so far as I can discover, the idea of making every man contribute, not in proportion to his wealth, but in proportion to the value of natural or economic opportunities he controls, is a matter of modern history. Take, for instance, the Jews. They had a system of land tenure by which the lords of England could give hearty assent; for the land of a family, even if it passed from possession, reverted back each fifty years. They had a system of taxation, but it was a tenth of the actual product; not of the potential product.

The Greeks and Romans also had highly developed systems of taxation of property, occupations and individuals. In renting of the ager publicus, or public lands, like the Jews they had something akin to land value tax. In Rome the tenant of the ager publicus gave a tenth of the agricultural product to the government called decuman. The occupiers of pasture lands paid a tax on their flocks called scriptio, though the rate is not known. The salt mines were rented out and the rent or tax was called salinum. The other mines were also rented out by the government.

But in passing, as we may naturally, from Rome over to England, we find that while the primitive England that succeeded Roman domination had no scientific idea of a land tax, yet they had something that was akin, though it also was based not upon control of natural opportunities, used or unused, but upon actual production. The ship tax, which might be an exception, was proportioned to population. The Danegeld was proportioned to the cultivation. When, after Norman conquest, the feudal system began to develop, the Danegeld or hidage disappeared and the earncate was employed, a Norman term of similar import. Both the hidage and earncate were a crude measure of land. The earncate was determined by what eight pairs of oxen and a plow could cultivate in one season, and was probably equal to about one hundred acres.

Then came the scutage or shield tax, which the knights, who were also landlords, paid in commutation of those obligations to the crown. This was also a direct tax upon his whole property. As the English became more and more an industrial people, a large proportion of the taxes very gradually shifted upon the different forms of industry. Though in 1882, a "bad year," the landlords paid the whole tax.

As the land owners were also the ruling classes it is easy to see how it was they gradually transferred the burdens upon industry, where it largely remains to this day.

In Cromwell's time (1656) a taxing act was passed (see Stephen Dowell's History of Taxation, vol. III, pages 76 and 77), which provides that—

The tenants of houses and lands rated to the tax are required to pay the whole tax rate to use such houses and lands; and power is given them to deduct on payment of their rent so much tax as, in respect of rent, the landlord ought to bear. This deduction all landlords, mediate or immediate, according to their respective interests, are required to allow, upon receipt of residue of rent. In short, a payment of the tax is considered pro tanto a payment of rent to the landlord. Power is given to the divisional commission to settle differences between landlords and tenants.

The word rent, though, in this act is used, not in the strict economic sense of ground rent, but in the popular sense.

According to J. Thorold Rogers ("Economic Interpretation of History," p. 457), Cromwell's heavy direct tax was thrown off as intolerable after the restoration.

In 1691 the great English philosopher, Dr. John Locke, published a pamphlet entitled "Considerations on the lowering of interest and raising the value of money."

This contains, according to Dugald Stewart, an eminent lecturer on political economy the first part of this century, the first written advocacy of a territorial tax, which was afterward developed scientifically by the great French school of physiocrats, of which Quesnay was the founder.

The following extracts will show its tenor:

A tax laid upon land seems hard to the land owner, because it is so much money going visibly out of his pocket; and therefore, as an ease to himself, the landlord is always forward to lay it on commodities. But if he will thoroughly consider it and examine the effect he will find that he buys this seeming ease at a very dear rate. And though he pay not this tax immediately out of his own purse, yet his purse will find it a greater want of money there at the end of the year than that comes to, with the lessening of his rents to boot, which is a settled and lasting evil that will stick upon him beyond the present payment.

He supports this position at length, and concludes by saying:

It is in vain in a country whose great load is land to hope to lay the public charge of the government or any thing else. The merchant, do what you can, will not bear it, the laborer can not,

and, therefore, the land holders must. And whether it were not better for him to have it laid directly, where it will at last settle, than to let it come to him by the sinking of his rents, which when they are once fallen every one knows are not easily raised again, let him consider.

The farmers of New England might well ponder those lines. They might find in abandoned fields, lowered farm values a striking confirmation of their truth.

In 1692 the real estate tax, or land tax including the improvements, was re-imposed, probably in a measure as a result of the teachings of Locke. It was assessed at four shillings on the pound valuation. This tax, though it fell some years to only a shilling on the pound, remained in force until the time of Pitt, who in 1793 made it perpetual and redeemable at four shillings on the pound at the valuation of 1692. This tax remains to this day; and though originally it was placed upon land and improvements, it has in the course of time resolved itself into a tax on economic, or ground rent only, and the only direct tax which that rent now bears in England. According to the same Dugald Stewart in 1696 Mr. John Asgill, in a treatise entitled, "Several assertions proved in order to create another species of money than gold and silver," advocates the same opinion with respect to a territorial tax. This treatise was in advocacy of a land bank proposed to the House of Commons in 1693 by a Dr. Hugh Chamberlayne. I will make but a brief quotation:

Man deals in nothing but earth. The merchants are the factors of the world to exchange one part of the earth for another. The King himself is fed by the labors of the ox; and the clothing of the army and the victualing of the navy must all be paid for to the owners of the soil as the ultimate receivers.

Stewart also quotes Jacob Vanderbilt's pamphlet, "Essay to make money plentiful," published in 1784.

If all taxes were taken off goods, and levied on lands and houses only, the gentlemen would have more net rent left out of their estates than they have now, when taxes are almost wholly levied on goods. That land gives all we have would be self-evident, if we did not import many goods which are the produce of other nations. But this makes no alteration in the case, since the quantity of foreign goods which we import can not continually be of greater value than the goods we export; because this in the end must exhaust our cash, and so put an end to that excess. Therefore, the goods we import stand only instead of those we export; and, consequently, the land gives not only all we have of our own produce, but virtually all we receive from other nations. * * *

That the land must pay all taxes in what manner soever they may be levied; a proposition which might perhaps be assumed as virtually implied in a self-evident truth, that what gives all must pay all.

Mr. Vanderbilt goes on to elaborate his views regarding taxation at length. Thus, commencing with Locke, we have really the crude statement of the single tax upon land presented in the language of that day. But there was soon to arise in France a school of economists, the physiocrats, characterized by great scholarship and wonderful intellectual ability, unsurpassed in unselfish devotion to humanity, which should bring economics into scientific form, and should urge with great earnestness and power the "import unique," or single tax.—James Middleton, New Orleans, La., in The Standard.

Lecky on Ireland.

Lecky, the historian, writes in the same magazine about "Ireland in the light of history." The article is principally remarkable for ignoring the land question as a cause of trouble. Mr. Lecky thinks the disturbed state of that country is primarily due to the fact that the conquest of Ireland under Elizabeth took place just after the reformation. He says that the result of this was that the conquerors became Protestants, and the conquered remained Roman; Catholics, but that, nevertheless, all breaches might have been healed by a union of the countries about 1700. He does not explain how this could have reconciled the religious differences.

The land question shows itself, nevertheless, in such incidental phrases as the following: "When population pressed closely on subsistence the system of middlemen produced a fierce competition, which raised rent in the lower grades to an enormous height." It would be more consistent were the disturbances attributed to the ownership of the land by Protestants whose tenants are Roman Catholics.

A COUNTRY CLUB.—The handsome new home of the Union County Country Club was opened to visitors on the last day of the old year, and it is described as one of the most attractive buildings of the kind