

ies to be located on Gull lake, Yorkville P. O., Michigan, where a "Golden Rule park," comprising 50 acres, is to be laid out under the management of E. D. Wheelock, of Chicago; N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, and Mayor Jones, of Toledo. Building lots in the park are not to be sold, but are to be leased upon ground rents to be used for common purposes. The summer school will be under the direction of Prof. George D. Herron, aided by Franklin D. Wentworth, of Chicago, as financial agent; and with this school as his educational base of operations, Prof. Herron, under Mr. Wentworth's management, will devote his time when the school is not in session, to lecturing throughout the country. He will begin his lecture work early in the year.

MISCELLANY

HARPER'S FERRY—1900.

For The Public.

Old Loudon stands titanic in repose,
Unbonneted to every passing breeze,
While at his feet the Shenandoah flows
To join her sister stream unto the seas.

Fearless, those rocks looked down when
Brown was here;

No stone more rugged in that lofty pile
Than he, who also never knew a fear;
Steadfast, whom servileness did ne'er de-
file.

Convulsion's riving throes to both gave
birth.

Secure they stand undaunted to the end;
Prophets of Freedom in a slavish earth,
Their mighty rest shall ruthless time not
rend.

JULIAN A. DUBOIS.

WHEN STOCKS FALL, THE REPUB- LICAN HEAVENS FALL.

E. L. Godkin, in a letter to the New York Evening Post of Oct. 3.

There is no denying that McKinley has committed a class of faults unknown to former presidents. He has disregarded the constitution by annexing foreign provinces without the authority of law. He has employed 65,000 Americans to massacre foreigners who had done him no injury and to destroy their homes. He has declared war, without notice, upon a friendly people, to whom he had first promised peace and cooperation. He has allowed his subordinate officers to denounce the organic law which created them as worn-out and of no effect. He has, in fact, done all the things which usually precede a coup d'etat, whether under Julius Caesar or Louis Napoleon, and, what is unheard of in history, he has secured a congress in connivance with him.

To tell me that such a man as McKinley is fit for the presidency because his nonelection will cause a fall of stocks strikes me as ludicrous. This might be

considered a sufficient answer for a broker. Among free and self-governing people it ought to excite a smile. It is the old argument by which Napoleon III. justified his coup d'etat. What he said was that he must be emperor, must kill those who opposed him and must put an end to the republic or stocks would fall heavily.

This is exactly the McKinley argument. There is not one unconstitutional act committed by McKinley the omission of which would have imperiled the happiness of a single American citizen. If he had court-martialed Otis and Merritt, who have been abusing the constitution and justifying his own violation of it, it would have secured us the respect of foreign nations and continued the stability of our power, without the loss of a single life. The permission accorded to his military officers to decry the form of government to which they owe their existence strikes me as one of the silliest things in his career. The proposal to give a man who is elected to the highest office in the state once in four years authority to decide when he will obey the constitution and when he will not; to annex provinces when he pleases by simple proclamation, and to make treaties of peace through his creatures seems to me one of the craziest propositions in history. To decide upon the propriety of this one does not need to prefer either McKinley or Bryan. Great nations do not compose their state papers while hanging over a stock exchange ticker.

WHY ITALY IS RESTLESS.

What are the particular grounds of complaint in Italy? It is a country with 30,000,000 of people in which only 2,000,000 have the right to vote and where the most outrageous liberties are taken with the ballot. The senate is strong for the interest of the crown, which is its own interest, and the chamber of deputies is for the most part dominated by the crown, so that there is nothing like free government under the so-called constitutional monarchy. The socialist and republican parties elect members regularly and their number is steadily increasing, but they are too much in the minority as yet to produce any real results. Mazzini was elected to the chamber of deputies, but he would never take a seat; and just a few weeks ago, Dr. Nicola Gigliotti, one of the triumvirs of the Federazione Pensiero ed Azione, of this country, was elected, but he declined to return and serve under the monarchy. Such things occur in spite of the corrupt electoral system.

On the surface of things there is a brave show. All things governmental have the appearance of affluence and stability. The king and his family get 28,000,000 francs a year—more than \$5,000,000. Then there is a vast army and navy establishment, and a great higher educational organization to support, and they are supported at monstrous cost, and to the glory and benefit of the privileged class.

As for the fiscal reports of the Italian government, they are a masterly array of confused matters. They are as comprehensible to the masses as is Herbert Spencer's definition of evolution: "An integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." For many years successive governments (what we should call cabinets) have brought into parliament budgets, which have juggled with the word "equilibrium," making it appear to have some potency to raise revenue and meet wild extravagance. But the word was like so much sand thrown into the people's eyes; it blinded them, so that they could not see what was really going on. But the day of reckoning is at hand. H. R. Whitehouse, at one time secretary of the American legation at Rome, in the current number of the Forum Magazine explains this situation:

The reasons for this are obvious. Economies alone, however sweeping, could not accomplish this much-heralded equilibrium; it was necessary to devise fresh taxes or to increase the burden of those in force. Italians now enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the most heavily taxed nation in Europe. The interest on the perpetual debts alone amounts to 490,000,000 lire. Sig. Fortinato, the deputy, estimates the budget at 1,600,000,000 lire, out of which 800,000,000 lire are devoured by the interest on the public debt in its various forms, including pensions. Deduct another 160,000,000 reserved for the payment of redemptions, and but 600,000,000 remain for the expenses of the government, including the army, navy, public works, prisons, public security, etc. This is not only meager, but absolutely insufficient.

Rotten with debt, the Italian monarchy seems ready to topple. And if this is the condition of the head-piece of the state, what of the people—the body and limbs of the state? Three words sum up that condition: 1, taxes; 2, taxes; 3, taxes. These taxes fall not in proportion to privileges enjoyed, nor even in proportion to wealth possessed. In the first place they fall with exceeding weight upon the common necessities of life,