

ments, has withdrawn from his position as managing editor. The Journal has become an organ of imperialism.

—The court of appeals of New York decides that the anti-scalping law of that state is unconstitutional. It holds that the buying and selling of railroad tickets is a legitimate business, which may be honestly conducted, and therefore that the legislature has no power to destroy it.

—A claim of \$3,000 for arming and equipping troops, which was allowed to the state of Virginia by the war department, has, without the consent of Virginia, been balanced off by the treasury department against a claim the general government holds against her upon defaulted state bonds. The importance of this item lies in the fact that the general government could not enforce its claim directly by any legal process.

—The National Municipal League, or federation of Civic Clubs, held its seventh annual conference at Indianapolis on the 30th. Among the representative delegates in attendance were Horace Deming and Prof. John R. Commons, of New York; Prof. George D. Herron and William Graham, of Iowa; William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana; Hon. Samuel M. Jones and Rev. B. O. Vincent, of Ohio; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, and Prof. E. W. Bemis, of Kansas. The league had under consideration a model city charter, prepared and submitted by the committee of seven appointed for that purpose at the conference at Louisville in May, 1897.

MISCELLANY

SUNRISE IN MEXICO.

For the Public.

Oh, I look east, and there smiles at me—
Ere the rosy dawn is red—

A silver ship in a golden sea,
With a pearl-pink sail outspread,
And heavily draped and crimson tinged,
Purple shadowed and golden fringed,
The curtaining clouds draw wide.

And I look west, and the valleys laugh,
And the hillside dimples show;
And far beyond, where the mountains gleam,

The sunbeams redden the snow
And the blue sky peeps thro' the rose-
cloud spray,

And the silver ship sails away, away—
Away on the endless tide!

VIRGINIA M. BUTTERFIELD.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BALLOT.

The indifference of educated women to their political disabilities may be traced in a large measure to their comfortable environments, and their fear of assuming new responsibilities. The indifference of the working classes is due to their imperative necessities, which fully occupy their hands and

thoughts. Thus as a class we are sacrificed to plenty on the one side, and poverty on the other, the few only being roused to action by the vindication of a principle. The many do not see that the wrongs of society are the result of laws made by man that can be repealed. We are not the victims of an inexorable Providence that has placed us in a position where we are compelled to stay. "Dead fish go down with the current; live ones only swim up the stream."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, before the New York State Suffrage Asso., Nov. 8.

WANTS A MONOPOLY.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has returned to the United States for the purpose, it is said, of making formal application for the restoration of the Hawaiian crown lands, valued at \$6,000,000. The application will be based on the ground that the lands are private property, and therefore are not subject to confiscation. What the ex-queen really wants this government to do is to give her and her heirs authority to enrich themselves and live in luxury at the expense of others. Perhaps 40, or at most 160 acres, carefully cultivated, would afford the royal family a comfortable living. But this is not satisfactory. They want millions of acres to the end that they may extort tribute from the thousands who, forced by their necessities, must work the land as tenants or laborers. So far as the common people of Hawaii are concerned it will probably make no difference whether Liliuokalani is granted or refused what she intends to ask, since if she is not accorded a monopoly of the land others will be and they must therefore continue tribute payment. What is objectionable, whether the monopolist be of royal or non-royal blood, is the system of land tenure which permits and encourages monopoly. — Dubuque (Ia.) Daily Telegraph.

BRAINS NOT ESSENTIAL TO MONEY-MAKING.

We are wont to regard the acquisition of large fortunes as due to exceptional thrift and enterprise, or to farsightedness, and the existence of poverty to indolence and improvidence, as well as to want of sagacity and foresight. But this is not true. While there is a great difference in business sagacity and qualifications for business, no man can earn a great fortune by honest toil, nor can any man acquire a large fortune, by which we mean become a millionaire, and give the public an equivalent in return for it. Some men have a keener sense of spoils and profits

than others, are shrewder in trade and more alert for opportunities and less scrupulous in improving them than others. The possession of these qualities is rather to be deprecated than boasted of. Who would not rather be poor like a Sumner or a Stevens, a Whittier or a Hawthorne, or even a Burns, than rich like a Gould, a Mills, or a Sage? Again, the love of money is stronger in some than in others. It often amounts to a passion, and dominates all considerations of fair play, honesty and even honor. Men thus constituted bend all their powers to business, and accordingly succeed, not by weight of talent or exceptional ability, except it be for business, but rather by reason of enterprise and unscrupulousness as to methods.—American Magazine of Civics.

THE NEW ZEALAND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

New Zealand has recently made a remarkable experiment by a law allowing £18 a year (about \$90) to every person in the colony whose income is less than 13s. (\$3.25) a week, and whose age is over sixty-five. This is practically an application of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's idea of old-age pensions, and is especially interesting by reason of the time and place of its probable operation.

New Zealand is pre-eminently the leader in advanced democratic legislation, and whatever distrust may be felt in regard to some of its experiments is fairly well balanced by the approval of changes which have proved solidly beneficial, and by the deep interest which its fearless attempts to actualize theories of social amelioration have excited.

This thought of old-age pensions is deep in the minds of millions of workmen, especially in Europe, and it is associated with the idea of justice due from the community to those whose labor has benefited it, as well as the duty of the State, the executive organ of the community, to see that justice is done. New Zealand is apparently about to do what vast masses of democratic voters in England and on the Continent of Europe would like to see done in their respective countries; and, if New Zealand is successful in the attempt, the hopes of the older peoples will be perceptibly nearer realization.

We have not yet seen any particulars as to the methods of taxation to provide for these pensions. Much will depend upon the view of the Government as to special contributions by workmen. The London Spectator recommends that the necessary taxation