

life to the cause that he loved. It is fitting that a monument should be erected to his memory."

The meeting added quite a sum to the monument fund, which is rapidly nearing \$3,000. Weekly public meetings are held every Friday evening at 128 East Twenty-eighth street, to which all friends of Dr. McGlynn are invited. Addresses will be delivered as follows:

Oct. 18, Michael Clarke; Oct. 25, Lawson Purdy; Nov. 1, Bartley Wright; Nov. 8, John Keegan; Nov. 15, Bolton Hall; Nov. 22, Hon. John McMackin.

THE JUBILEE OF A BELOVED PRIEST.

Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, one of the dearest friends and staunchest upholders of Dr. McGlynn, a firm believer in and constant advocate of the teachings of Henry George's Progress and Poverty, was signally honored last August. The Golden Jubilee of his priesthood was commemorated by a five days' celebration, beginning with a solemn Jubilee Mass on Monday, August 5. Archbishop Corrigan and a large number of Catholic priests were present, the sermon being preached by Bishop J. Farley.

Tuesday was Childrens' Day, and an entertainment was given in the Parish Hall. Wednesday there was a reception and parade of church societies from many of the towns of Westchester County with which Father McLoughlin has been connected. Thursday, in the great hall of the city, some fifteen hundred people assembled and listened to addresses by Mayor Dillon, J. Addison Young, John Sherwin Crosby, Augustus Thomas, and Catholic priests and Protestant ministers; and finally, to a simple, earnest, sincere, heart-to-heart talk to his friends by Father McLoughlin, in the course of which he said:

"I feel deeply the honor which you have paid me this evening. There are many things which you have said about me to which I object. I admit I have been a fighter. In the slavery days I was worse than a Republican; I was an Abolitionist. I thank God I witnessed the downfall of what I fought against and the triumph of what I fought for—the freedom of the slaves and the preservation of the Union. At the present day I see with fear and sorrow the dangers to which our country is exposed, and, old man as I am, I feel like fighting again."

When he was building his beautiful church, he said, able-bodied, intelligent, willing men, many more than could possibly be employed, came to him "begging for the chance to work." And then he told of his belief, which they have often heard him express, of the great message contained in Henry George's Progress and Poverty.

Among the many messages of good will received and read were a cablegram from Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, telegraphed:

"Accept hearty congratulations. May you

long be spared to continue in your good work is the prayer of your friend and admirer,

"Tom L. JOHNSON."

The following was received from the Massachusetts League:

"The Massachusetts Single Tax League tenders congratulations upon the golden celebration, and may Heaven hasten that waiting year of jubilee, the object of your blessed prayers and labors.

"Very truly yours,

"C. B. FILLEBROWN."

SAMUEL SEABURY FOR JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT.

The New York campaign has resulted in the nomination on the Anti-Tammany fusion ticket of Samuel Seabury as Judge of the City Court. His portrait is presented elsewhere in the REVIEW. His chances of election are fairly good; with the labor element he will run well, and single taxers will of course support him, whatever they may do regarding the Mayoralty.

Samuel Seabury is the son of the Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., Professor of Canon Law in the General Theological Seminary, and descendant of Bishop Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

He received his early education in the local schools, and studied law in the office of the late Stephen P. Nash, and in the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1893. He graduated from the Post Graduate class at the head of his class in the following year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1894 and became a member of the firm of Seabury & Pickford, which firm was dissolved in 1895. He then became associated with Hon. Bankson T. Morgan in the firm of Morgan & Seabury.

He was nominated for Alderman in 1897 by the Citizens' Union; he declined the nomination as soon as Henry George's candidacy for the Mayoralty was announced.

In 1899 he was nominated for Judge of the City Court by the Citizens' Union, Republican Party, and Independent Labor Party.

He has published a pamphlet for the use of law students upon "Corporation Law," and recently "A Review of the Labor Laws, Relative to the Rate of Wages and Hours of Labor in the City of New York." In another column, in our report of the Ulmer Park meeting, will be found the address of Mr. Seabury on the Labor Laws of the State, a subject which he may almost be said to have made his own. He is counsel for several important labor unions.

Samuel Seabury is one of the strong characters of our movement, a modest, dignified, studious and conscientious lawyer. On questions of political honor he is punctilious; on questions of law he is the equal of many men twice his age; and in point of personal qualities he is attractive and lovable. His nomination for the eminent judicial position honors him, for he is a very young man for so

high an office, but he will in turn honor the bench, and his election will do credit to the people of New York and prove that they were able to recognize distinguished legal fitness and an almost unique personal integrity.

EXEMPTING CEMETERIES.

The Mount Neboh Cemetery Association of New York was formed in 1847 under an act which provided that all sales of land shall be applied to the improvement and preservation of the cemetery, for incidental expenses and for no other purposes. The Association violated this law by applying the funds received from the sale of lots to the payment of dividends upon its capital stock, thinking themselves amply protected under the Act of 1872, which superseded the act of 1847 and which provides that:

"No land actually used and occupied for cemetery purposes shall be sold under execution or for any tax or assessment, nor shall such tax or assessment be levied, collected or imposed."

There is no reason why the lands of cemeteries should be free of taxation as long as such lands are a source of profit to the owners. The exemption was with the understanding that the profit should be applied to cemetery improvements, but it is clear that such exemptions do not accomplish the intended purpose. It turns out to be a land speculators' law.

Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of this city recently preached a sermon on a "Plea for a Restful Life," in which he claimed that four hours' work a day was the ideal. These calculations are always entertaining, but under ideal conditions, men would not lead a restful life, and some would work three hours a day and some eighteen. But the important thing is that all would work.

Charles M. Schwab, of the Steel Trust, has determined to make his residence on Riverside Drive, New York, and has purchased a site in that exclusive section. Mr. Schwab is, though an able man, neither a great nor a good one, but the news of his coming has already put money in the purses of the owners of adjoining property. One real estate dealer said: "There can be no doubt that Mr. Schwab's purchase has had a strong stimulating effect on the value of property everywhere in the vicinity. We have recently received directions from clients who have property for sale in the neighborhood that they will not be content with the prices at which they were lately willing to sell." So those who desire to live near Mr. Schwab will have to pay an increased price for that inestimable privilege. It is an "advantage of location," and therefore to be paid for in good round figures.

John De Witt Warner is one of the many corrupting demagogues who shout themselves into prominence between assassinations.—

New York Sun. Is Mr. Warner included among the group of those immortals who by their moral excellence have incurred the anger of the *Sun*? It is a long and distinguished list.

PROF. HUXLEY'S INCONSISTENCY.

The recent volume on the life of Professor Huxley by his son contains the following inspiring words addressed to those who are advocates of an unpopular truth: "I doubt not," he says, "that there are truths as plainly obvious and as generally denied as those contained in *Man's Place in Nature* now awaiting enunciation. If there is a young man of the present generation who has taken as much trouble as I did to assure himself that they are truths, let him come out with them, without troubling his head about the barking of the dogs of St. Erulphus. *Veritas prævalebit*—some day; and even if she does not prevail in his time, he himself will be all the better and wiser for having tried to help her. And let him recollect that such great reward is full payment for all his labor and pains."

It is hardly necessary to say that Professor Huxley rarely gave to new truths hospitable reception. His professions were noble, his practices usually ignoble. His prejudice amounted to pettishness; no man prating of the scientific spirit was so little informed by it. Of self-repression and breadth of mind he had but little, though passionately declaiming for liberality of judgment. Science, which he pictured as the stern unviolated handmaiden of truth, became in the Huxley household the veriest shrew. Without making any important contributions to science, Prof. Huxley was nevertheless a valuable popularizer of much scientific truth. But when he stepped into the realm of economics, Science, as he pictured her, flew out at the back door. His treatment of the philosophy of Henry George was a surprising instance of the absence of the scientific spirit. None of the "old women of both sexes," as he was fond of stigmatizing a certain section of his religious opponents, could have equalled him in the rôle of scold. Huxley was a man of magnificent profession, and of moderate performance; a bitter and prejudiced partisan on the side of questions upon which he was ill-informed, and a faithful servitor of "My Lord" in the interests of My Lord's privileged holdings. This service will be remembered to the injury of his fame as a man long after his contributions to popular scientific discussion shall have been forgotten.

A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE LAW OF WAGES FROM A "BENIGHTED CHINAMAN."

"The amount of wages is the sum which must be paid to labor out of a given item of its production; the rate of wages is the amount subdivided among all the persons who perform the labor." —Ho Yow, Chinese Consul-General, in September *North American*.