

urged that the ship subsidy should be welcomed by them as an ally. But free traders are not playing in a game. They are not opposing protection for sport. They oppose it because, whatever may be the mode of application, it is in practice destructive to wholesome industry and in principle economically false and morally pernicious.

The subsidy movement is the normal culmination of a long era of protection by tariffs. In that era a few gigantic trusts, promoted and buttressed if not caused by protection, have developed. They hold the fate of legitimate industry almost at their mercy, and threaten even the political integrity of the republic. They have perverted the intellectual standard of schools and colleges. They have polluted the moral atmosphere of churches. They have insinuated their influence into newspaper sanctums. They have dictated policies in legislative assemblies, seated their own professional servants upon the judicial bench, corrupted nominating conventions, and by trick and device diverted the course of public opinion itself. And now, glutted with pelf and drunken with power, they cynically propose to rob the public boldly, directly from the public treasury, as for a generation they have been robbing it stealthily by means of protective tariffs.

That in doing this they will cause the whole protection edifice to crumble is reasonably to be expected. But that much-desired ending of the most absurd and demoralizing superstition of economic history, is not a reason for advocating subsidies as the destructive means. This would indeed be doing evil that good might come. Much more to the honor of American intelligence and American sensitiveness to right and justice would it be for American citizenship to condemn the protective scheme with deliberation, than to leave it to the fates.

Rather than approve the shipping subsidy, though in the reasonable hope that its development would expose the absurd iniquity of protection and loosen the grasp of that superstition, all conscientious and intelligent citizens will demand that the shipping subsidy be condemned because it is one of the forms of that superstition. Free traders would

rather kill protection with the club of common sense or the sword of common justice, than help to poison it with an overdose of subsidies, however reconciled they might be to seeing it so poisoned by its friends.

DR. L. B. TUCKERMAN.

Outside of the medical societies, in which he was an active member, and beyond the city of Cleveland, where his medical practice was large and his personality familiar, Dr. Tuckerman's fame had but slightly extended. In Cleveland, however, his reputation as a citizen had been for years as general as it was unique. It is a reputation, too, which is more likely to spread and grow with time than to fade.

Of Dr. Tuckerman, Tom L. Johnson, now the mayor of Cleveland, is reported by the local press to have said several years ago that he regarded him as "the best citizen of Cleveland," because "he is always striving for the best interests of all the people and he has devoted his life unselfishly to the alleviation of suffering and the promotion of civic righteousness." This estimate of Tuckerman was repeated by the mayor upon learning of the doctor's sudden death, which occurred on the 5th, when he was barely 52 years of age. Nor was it an empty compliment. For in fact Dr. Tuckerman's devotion to public interests, and in no narrow or mere "patriotic" way, either, was both singular and weariless. And this devotion is to be publicly acknowledged at a meeting now being arranged upon a large scale, to be held on Sunday the 16th by progressive citizens of Cleveland.

A democrat of strong convictions, his intolerance of the undemocratic influences so long dominant in the Democratic party, made Dr. Tuckerman a populist in politics and afterward a member of the Socialist party, of which he was the candidate for school director at the time of his death. His socialism was not distinctively of the "scientific" order. It did not rest upon the materialistic philosophy nor cling to the class lines, of the socialism which is becoming in this country as in Germany the dominant type; but would have to be classified with the miscellaneous kinds,

of which there is a great variety, usually to be found outside instead of inside the Socialist party. Dr. Tuckerman was doubtless the father of the agitation for municipal ownership of public utilities in Cleveland, which has now gained such enormous headway there.

His early training in public affairs was under abolition influences in the famous Western Reserve; and to the time of his death the inspiring ideals of absolute right in human relationships, which made that movement invincible, remained his pillar of cloud by day and his pillar of fire by night. A public character developed conscientiously under the guidance of that principle, and which makes so deep an impression upon his community as Dr. Tuckerman is conceded to have made upon Cleveland, cannot but be remembered with increasing distinctness and grateful affection by everyone who may have come within the range of its influence.

JOHN S. MURPHY.

Another man of moral valor and civic power in his own community, is numbered this week among those whose days of fighting for the truth as it comes to them are over. The death of John S. Murphy, long the editor of the Dubuque Telegraph, and, after its consolidation with the Herald, of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, is announced in the issue of that paper of the 11th. Mr. Murphy was one of the leading newspaper men of Iowa, guiding the policy of a daily paper that stood in the foreground of state journalism; and in the Democratic party of the state he was a valued counselor, in convention and committee room as well as in the editorial sanctum. A democratic-Democrat, and withal a single tax advocate of clear perceptions and the intelligence as well as the courage of his convictions, his services to the Democratic party were dictated by the highest motives and distinguished by rare good judgment. On one occasion his loyalty was put to a severe test, but he stood it without flinching. Though dependent upon an editorial salary for the support of his family, he promptly laid down the editorial control of the Telegraph and sacrificed the much needed salary, rather than