Our contemporary, "The Worker," reads the Single Taxers a lesson on their co-operation with the Conservative section of the Free Trade party, and informs them that "it would be wise not to study the company one gets into." We appreciate the advice thus offered. It is valuable alike to men and women who are so uncertain of themselves in that their companions obtain undue influence over them, and to those who are afraid to test what other people may say of them. The Single Taxers, however, do not belong to either class. They know so exactly what they want that no influence can make them swear from the course, and they do not care a damn as to what interested opponents may say of them. All they care about is the cause which they have espoused, and as the success of that cause is the most quickly ensured by their co-operation with all other Free Traders, they act accordingly. Our contemporary may or may not be a Single Taxer; we know that he has a fairly accurate appreciation of the importance of land-value taxation. Will it associate with the Protectionists to bring it about? If it does, we are afraid that it will have to endure the company of protected capitalists. "Have they ever done anything to improve the lot of the workers?" If it will not associate with them, it will also not have the help of their boon companions—Trenwith, Winter, and Co.

The fact is, our contemporary, whose assistance we value, appears to look at men instead of measures. Has Protection done anything for the workers? is the question. If not, why maintain the restrictive laws which establish it? If yes, why not advocate it? This is the dilemma into which all these get; while advocating the success of the workers, profess to remain neutral on the fiscal question.

The Story of a Lower Class.

Frances Margaret Milne.

(From the Weekly Journalist.)

Frances M. Milne was born in an old-fashioned stone farm-house, bearing the quaint name of "Taitykeel," in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the date of June 30th, 1845. Her father, Isaac W. Milne, was as that time a civil engineer of much repute, frequently employed on Government works, and his family was well-known and highly respected in the north of Ireland. Her mother was the daughter of a gentleman of old estate in the South of Ireland, who was a leading member of the Dublin bar. Though belonging by birth and association to the upper classes, this family was always identified with the people's side (in their country's unhappy struggles, and two of its members were exiled to the continent during the troubles of '98.

Her own childhood was passed amid the dreadful famine years and the tremendous uprising which ended with the imprisonment of O'Connell and the transportation of Meagher and his conferees. In 1849 her father emigrated to the United States, settling in Delaware, but after a year or so removing to the town of Sunbury, in Eastern Pennsylvania, where he bought property and engaged in business. The house in which Mrs. Milne's childhood up to the age of twelve years was passed dated back to the time of William Penn, the title deed bearing her signature.

When she was twelve years of age her father removed to a small town in Ohio; and it was here that she began her literary life with some bits of news published in the local papers. Encouraged by this measure of success, the youthful author next produced a romantic tale in nine chapters, to compete for a prize offered by the same paper. This thrilling tale, bearing the startling title of "The Outlaw's Revenge," entered the list on its merits, and naturally met disaster.

During the succeeding years, in the course of which our author removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and became much interested in the excitement of the Civil War, she turned to writing was checked. But when she