

THE STANDARD

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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THE STANDARD

[PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.]

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1891.

No. 17.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—An apology may be due to readers outside of New York state for the space given this week to the New York election. To New York readers, however, none is called for; and inasmuch as those beyond our borders who study the subject as we present it, will be better able to understand the significance of the result here, whichever way the election may go, than they could otherwise be, no very abject apology is due even to them.

LAST WORDS BEFORE ELECTION.—What the results of the pending elections will be we do not pretend to predict; whoever does, expresses what he hopes rather than what he knows or even expects.

There are but four states in which the issues are important, or where results may be regarded as significant. These are Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and New York. Massachusetts has shown a tendency to break away from protection worship, and the tariff issue there is this year sufficiently pronounced to make a democratic victory desirable as evidence of the advance of free trade sentiment. In Ohio, McKinley personifies protection; he may be regarded as the very fetish itself. And Campbell has made an aggressive anti-protection campaign. It is highly important, therefore, that the democrats should carry Ohio. It is important for other reasons, too, not the least of which is this, that in the event of Campbell's election any attempt by democratic protectionists to overthrow Cleveland next year would be discouraged by the shadow of an equally good free trader, in the person of Campbell, immediately behind him.

In Iowa the result will have but little, if any, national significance, the prohibition issue having overshadowed every other. In New York, too, the national issue is not involved. The democrats here very nearly ignored the tariff question in their platform, and they have wholly ignored it in their campaign; the republicans also have pushed it aside.

But the issue in New York is nevertheless of great importance to us. Upon its decision hinges for three years to come our demand for the blanket ballot, for which single tax men have worked early and late, on the stump, in their clubs, at the Albany capitol, and among their neighbors, ever since 1886. Henry George made the demand in his celebrated mayoralty campaign. The United labor party incorporated it in its platform adopted at Syracuse in 1887. In the winter of 1888 its representatives appeared with the representatives of other bodies before the legislature and urged its adoption. And taking the issue up where the labor party at its dissolution had laid it down, the single tax organizations, together with the labor organizations of the state, have been most active and efficient in carrying it forward. In this, success crowned every effort but one, that to secure the approval of Governor Hill. He vetoed three bills which republican legislatures had passed; and he finally forced the compromise under which independent nominations and secret voting are almost as difficult as before, while machine methods continue and corruption funds are as unblushingly collected and disbursed.

The late democratic convention fell wholly into the hands of cliques whose interest it is to perpetuate this system—whose very existence, indeed, depends upon it.

Inspired by them, the convention approved Governor Hill's conduct in defeating genuine ballot reform, applauded him for forcing the compromise, and placed the party in this state in an attitude of positive hostility to the blanket ballot. The Republican party, on the other hand, explicitly pledged its candidates to this form of ballot—the identical reform for which single tax men have clamored; and that no doubt as to his own position may remain, Mr. Fassett, replying to the questions of General Christensen and Mr. Shearman, as shown in the correspondence published in full in another column, declares unequivocally that this precise reform shall have his support, both in and out of office. In addition, there is the positive promise of Mr. Platt, the party leader, to give it his support.

When Mr. Flower was first asked his position on this question, he said that he would stand by the platform of his party; and of the letter of General Christensen and Mr. Shearman, to which Mr. Fassett promptly replied, Mr. Flower took no notice whatever. But, finally, frightened by the magnitude of the opposition to him which the issue is raising up, he explains his position to the People's municipal league.

Of the blanket ballot reform—an issue that has been before the legislature at three successive sessions, and before the people for five years; one that has been reduced to detail in a bill three times passed by the legislature, and three times vetoed by Mr. Flower's political sponsor—he says he ought not to bind himself in advance to the precise form of a proposed law! No one asked him to do that; and had he added that a properly framed law, calculated to give effect to the blanket ballot reform, would receive his approval, his answer would have met the case. But from doing this he carefully refrained. He writes vaguely, however, in favor of an "extension of the system of secret voting." What he means by this appears when he speaks of his party as committed "by the declaration of its late convention at Saratoga to the extension of the system of secret voting." Thus his recent letter, though less blunt than his former declaration, leaves him where that left him, standing by the platform of his party. And the platform of his party denounces the reform we seek, as an attempt to curtail manhood suffrage.

It must be obvious to single tax men that if they really want the blanket ballot in New York their only safe course is to vote for Fassett and against Flower. There is one dubious excuse for voting the other way. It is stated in the address of the tariff reform and ballot reform democrats—among whom are several single tax men, both limited and unlimited—which is also published in another column. We refer to the supposed prejudicial effect upon the tariff issue of a republican victory here at this time.

It is with regret that we differ in any political crisis from men like these. They are public-spirited men, sincere in their convictions and shrewd in their judgments. They are well known both as tariff reformers and as ballot reformers. They are democrats in the best sense of the term. Moreover, those of them who live in New York are, like Mr. Cleveland and even like Mr. Flower, without a party. They may vote the democratic ticket, and advocate democratic principles, and sign democratic addresses; but they have no

more voice within the party than a republican has. They can neither be delegates to a convention, nor vote for delegates. This is not because they are unworthy, but because the democratic party of this state has officially declared that Tammany hall is the only democratic organization in New York city, and their own sense of honor and self-respect forbids their affiliation with that body. Their disinterestedness is therefore beyond dispute; and for that reason alone, what they say is entitled to the most candid consideration.

But they make no convincing appeal to voters who are really independent. Democratic sympathies partisan in character, supplemented by a sentiment in opposition to silver coinage that, if not repressed, will aid the western silver men in lifting that issue above the tariff issue, animate their address. Indeed, they say that the currency question is, in this contest, more at stake than tariff reform. And that partisanship influences them is shown by their expressions of fear that, if the republicans succeed, a law will be enacted under which presidential electors from this state will be chosen by congressional districts. What objection, other than a purely partisan one, can there be to that? It is the fair way to choose electors; and every independent democrat recognized it as such when it was adopted last winter by the democrats in Michigan. Nor is there any weight to the argument that the great majority of democrats throughout the country favor the Australian ballot. It is true that in most states the democrats advocated and the republicans opposed the reform. But that has not been true in this state. The democratic machine opposes it here from the same bad motives that made the republican machine oppose it elsewhere—to perpetuate its own power. And it is the democratic machine here, not the sentiment of democrats in other states, nor the sentiment of New York democrats who cannot so much as vote for a delegate or propose a resolution in the party organization, that will determine the action of that organization.

We have already given full expression to our views regarding the relative importance in this state at this time of ballot reform and tariff reform. We are for tariff reform first. But we live under a state government as well as under a national government, and if our convictions as to national policy should control our relations to state questions under existing circumstances, there can never be a time, so long as national issues remain undetermined, when they should not. No national officials, apart from a few congressmen to fill vacancies from districts that are certain to return democrats, are to be chosen. The tariff issue is not discussed by either party. Neither candidate is a representative of his party's side of the tariff question. Neither party can with any plausibility claim the result as a victory in connection with the tariff question. The only effects of Flower's election would be to delay the blanket ballot for another three years; to extend Tammany's jurisdiction over the state; to make the delegation to the national convention unanimous in opposing Cleveland and any clear-cut declaration for tariff reform; and to give to that delegation and the rings it will really represent, the prestige of recent victory. For ballot reformers, who are also tariff reformers, to vote for Flower is to put power into the hands of the enemies of both reforms and to trust, in the language of the New York Times, that they will be too "open-minded" on these subjects to make bad use of it.

VOTE AGAINST SHEEHAN.—Some independent democrats, some free traders, some single tax men, are afraid to vote against Flower for governor lest his defeat might be regarded in other states as a protec-

tion victory. We cannot understand the logical processes by which they reach this conclusion; and we are sure that the New York Times is not their exponent, for they are generally sensible men, while the Times' editorials have been models of unintentional humor. But they certainly cannot object to voting against Sheehan, the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. If the ticket generally were elected, Sheehan's defeat could by no possibility influence national politics. May we not urge all who agree with THE STANDARD as to local politics, but fear to adopt its policy lest that might be detrimental to a national policy we hold to in common, to join with us in opposing Mr. Sheehan's election?

FALSE IDEAS IN OTHER STATES.—The principal objection to the course of THE STANDARD regarding the New York election intimates that single tax men owe allegiance to the national democratic party for the work it is doing along free trade lines. It is significant that this objection comes almost exclusively from men in other states. They evidently do not understand the political situation in New York. We have not severed our allegiance to the national democratic party, nor shall we so long as it continues to move in the direction of free trade. But the New York democracy is only nominally a part of the national democracy. In fact, it is its enemy, scheming to divert the party from its free trade tendencies, and calculating, by means of a victory in New York, to dominate the national democracy and silence its progressive elements. To oppose Tammany hall, Governor Hill, the canal ring, the anti-ballot reformers, and the reactionists, is not to oppose the national democratic party. It is to help it.

TIN-PLATE NIEDRINGHAUS.—The protection press has ceased to praise ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, who for a time was its little tin god. He stood at the front in urging upon Congress the importance of taxing tin plate in the interest of American wages, and now he is at the front in reducing wages and importing foreign labor. What will the tin plate tariffites do without a Niedringhaus?

A WOMAN TO WOMEN.

H. Augusta Howard, in THE STANDARD of October 7, says: "I am as much surprised that men should seek to enlist the sympathies of the disfranchised in questions of public welfare, as that women themselves should lend their energies to the furtherance of any movement until their own liberty is attained."

I will leave single tax men to explain their position to Mrs. Howard, while I try to show her why single tax women, or those at least who are advocates of woman suffrage, are glad to lend their energies to another reform than that.

It is because they believe that by advocating the single tax they are taking the best means to secure, not only their own liberty, but that of others as well; because they believe that the whole is greater than a part; that the race is of more importance than a sex; that true liberty for all is better than sham liberty for all; that the substance is better than the shadow, the real thing better than the symbol.

They look abroad upon our land, and they see that men with the ballot in their hands are not free. They are freer than women, Mrs. Howard would say: Oh! yes, they make our laws, such as they are. They live under laws they themselves make; women live under laws that are made by others. If men are taxed to death, they have themselves to thank. If they are denied access to natural opportunity, their God-given heritage, it is they themselves who have put up the barriers and keep them in repair.

Bent under the same weight of taxation, pent in by the same barriers, women with the franchise would be as free as men are now, and no freer. What does that freedom mean for the masses of men? Freedom to ceaselessly toil from the cradle to the grave or slowly starve; freedom to satisfy the coarsest animal appetites if they are strong, sober and industrious; or, if they or their parents or their parents' parents grew tired of being strong, sober and industrious with so little to show for the effort, then have they freedom to sink to lower and lower depths of degradation till charity hands them over to death. And close at their heels will drag their women, ballot or no ballot.

And as for those a little "up in the world" as the phrase is — but why speak of them? The fate of a nation is decided by its lowest and most numerous class. Rome fell because her crop of men gave out. She was rotten at the foundation.

I yield to no one in the strength of my desire for woman suffrage, but I must admit that the exercise of that right under present social conditions would not give me the satisfaction that I should expect from it after the adoption of the single tax had purified our national life and raised the standard of morality in every department.

If the fates offered me woman suffrage to-morrow I would take it. If they offered me woman suffrage or the single tax I would take the single tax, knowing I should then have both. It is not certain that the single tax would follow the enfranchisement of woman; but the adoption of the single tax, which means the abolition of a fundamental wrong affecting alike men and women, would open the way for every other reform. Woman suffrage is gaining ground now; under the single tax it would be speedily attained.

No single taxer can be an anti-woman suffragist without laying himself open to the charge of unreason. He and the single taxer who declares himself an anti-free trader, are birds of a feather and equally illogical. I am happy in believing that there are few of either.

As I have said elsewhere, single taxers propose to turn the stream of unearned increment, now deflected from its natural course by our system of land tenure, from the pockets of the landlords into the hands of its rightful owners, the people, to be used by them as a common fund for common expenses in place of the multitudinous taxes now draining their life of all that makes it worth living. The people are the rightful owners of this fund because they created it. Now, what are the people? Men, women and children, or men and male children alone? If we could spirit away into space all the women and female children in the world, wouldn't land values drop? Apart from sentimental reasons, as political economists say, that is, eliminating from the problem the sorrow, despair, discomfort and confusion caused by such an event, and eliminating also consideration of the fact that such a loss would mean the extinction of the human race, and looking at the problem simply from the economic standpoint, wouldn't the removal of half the population cause a sharp decline in land values? No sane man would deny it, and no single tax man can fail to advocate woman suffrage without proving himself only one degree better than the landlord. The latter says: "This is mine, to be spent as I please." The former says: "This enormous sum belongs to the people, because created by them. It shall be spent for their common good, but spent as one-half of them thinks best."

And if we go deeper than this we come to the same problem. Is not woman a land animal as well as man? And does not Henry George base his whole theory on the proposition that man is a land animal? If any one could prove that man is not a land animal, "Progress and Poverty" would have been written in vain. Shall we deny woman her right to the earth? He who denies her right to vote denies her right to her share of economic rent, and to deny her this is to deny her right to the earth, since the only way to recognize this fundamental right in a state of society of which permanency of tenure is the corner-stone, is by securing to each the equal right to economic rent.

If Mrs. Howard will study the single tax literature which she has already received, and that which, I am safe in saying, will come to her, she cannot fail, I think, to understand why single tax women, in lending their energies to our sacred cause, are working for their own liberty.

SARAH MIFFLIN GAY.

West New Brighton, Staten Island.

HENRY GEORGE'S LETTER TO THE POPE.

The demand for Henry George's letter to the Pope is phenomenal. The first edition, both paper and cloth, was exhausted almost as soon as it was published, a fact that accounts for the delay in supplying orders. A second edition will be soon ready, however, and orders will be filled as rapidly as the books can be prepared for mailing.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

A special public meeting for men will be held next Sunday night, November 1, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the Reconciliation, No. 248 East Thirty-first street, New York city, under the auspices of the C. A. I. L., the same society that held the service in Trinity, recently reported in THE STANDARD, at which the Rev. Henry Adams spoke so inspiringly. The coming meeting will be addressed by Father Huntington, who will speak of the "Duties of Citizenship," and by Frances Lynde Stetson, whose theme is "Honest Voting." These names ought to insure a crowded church.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The eleventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Birmingham, Ala., on the 14th of December.

International and national unions with less than 4,000 membership are entitled to one delegate; those with more than 4,000 members two delegates; with 8,000 members or more, three; with 16,000 or more four, and so on. The delegate tax must be fully paid to entitle an organization to representation, and the organization must have been affiliated with the Federation at least thirty days before the convention.

MAKE OUR DULL EARS TO HEAR.

Down from the mount of God the prophet comes,
Comes with His message sweet and clear and strong,
Unto the busy crowd who late and long
Strive for the mammon which the soul benumbs.

"Our Father's service perfect freedom is.

Seek first His justice; all else yours shall be.

Your devious ways but end in misery;

All darkness, every other light than His."

O blessed thou, whom the high God doth send

Steadfast to speak His word 'mid praise or scorn;

The nations of mankind shall call thee Friend,

Through happy ages of a world new born.

His words of righteousness and cheer,

Speak to us. Lord, make our dull ears to hear!

Webotuck Farm, 25th October.

M. S. L.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

A FULL AND FAIR PRESENTATION OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

There is no difference of opinion among single tax men as to the importance of adopting the Australian system of voting; and if it were certain that national issues were not involved in the New York election this year, and that Mr. Fassett, if elected Governor, would in good faith advance this reform, single tax men would unanimously support him. They would do so because his party platform declares unequivocally for the reform, while the democratic platform opposes it. But some of them fear the effect upon national issues of a republican victory in New York, and both these and others are slow to believe that Mr. Fassett would regard the declaration in his party platform as a rule of action. Again, it is supposed that Mr. Platt rather than Mr. Fassett might determine the fate of a blanket ballot bill. THE STANDARD's view all along has been that Mr. Fassett's record, and the conditions of continued success in politics, make it impossible for him either to repudiate or to evade the platform pledge. The effect on national politics of his election we consider elsewhere; and as to his own good faith regarding ballot reform,

THE CHRISTENSEN-SHEARMAN-FASSETT CORRESPONDENCE, given in full below, ought to be a sufficient guarantee.

General C. T. Christensen and Thomas G. Shearman, in behalf of ballot reformers and real estate taxationists, and at the request of many of them in New York and Brooklyn, wrote a letter to Roswell P. Flower, the democratic candidate for governor, in substance the same as the following, which they sent to J. Sloat Fassett, the republican candidate:

176 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,
BROOKLYN, October 12, 1891.

DEAR SIR: There are thousands of voters in this state who, regarding the abolition of protective tariffs as the supreme issue in national politics, are nevertheless disposed to give precedence to local issues, and especially to the questions of ballot reform and local taxation in an election for purely state offices, provided they can do so without danger of a false construction being put upon their action. On behalf of this large class of electors, and at the request of a considerable number of them, we beg to submit two simple questions to you for their guidance.

First. We are greatly dissatisfied with the ballot law of this state as it stands. We desire the adoption of the exclusive official ballot, commonly called the blanket ballot, with the other leading features of the ballot laws which have been adopted by the republican legislature of Massachusetts and the democratic legislatures of Ohio and Indiana, so far as they all agree. We desire the repeal of the statute passed at the last session, so far as it restricts the right and facility of independent nominations. In case of your election as governor, will you permit any bills which the legislature may pass to this effect to become laws?

Second. We desire the enactment of a law securing to each county home rule in the method of raising taxes, by allowing the local authorities to decide whether their taxes shall be levied upon real estate alone, with or without improvements, or upon personal estate alone, or upon both real and personal property. A bill has been drafted for this purpose, which gives this power to each county, at the same time requiring all personal property to be assessed and returned as at present, or as may be hereafter provided by law in other counties, so that every county choosing to exempt one or more classes of property shall, nevertheless, pay just as large a share of the state taxes as if no exemption were made. Thus, for example, if this law should be enacted, and afterwards a listing bill should become law, the people of New York city would be required to list their personal property precisely as the people of any other county would be, and their share of the state tax would be based on the returns thus made; but they could, if they chose, collect all their taxes from real estate alone.

In case of your election, will you permit a bill to this effect, if passed by the legislature, to become law?

It is proper to say that we address, at the same time, the same inquiries to your competitor, Hon. Roswell P. Flower.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT.

Mr. Flower made no reply to the letter sent to him; but Mr. Fassett replied promptly as follows:

NEW YORK, October 19, 1891.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter, signed also by Thomas G. Shearman, was received at Rome in the midst of great confusion. I have had but little time since to consider the questions therein contained. I take advantage of the first available opportunity to make reply.

First, as to the blanket ballot, let me say promptly and unequivocally from the first moment that the Australian ballot so-called was spoken of, I have approved of it as being the best form yet suggested to insure a fair and untrammelled ballot, and as best calculated to make it possible for independent men to fairly express their preferences at the polls. Governor Hill three times vetoed bills to give us a blanket ballot. The democratic platform of this year declares emphatically against the kind of ballot you describe, in the old familiar language of the Tammany hall orators. I believe in the exclusive official blanket ballot regulated on the lines described in the petition presented to the legislature of 1890 by 51,000 signers. Whether the legislature passes a bill, such as you describe, or not, and whether I am elected governor or not, I am in favor of it now as I always have been. The chief opponents of such a ballot have been the spokesmen of Tammany hall and the governor of the state, and I notice that my distinguished opponent, the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, places himself squarely upon the democratic platform. You say you are greatly dissatisfied with the present ballot law. So am I. Universal manhood suffrage will best be conserved by the exclusively official blanket ballot.

When, however, we reach the question of taxation, we come to the most difficult and intricate problem of government. I recognize most clearly, as it seems to me all men who have given the subject any study must recognize, that the entire tax system of this state needs reformation; but I must say with equal frankness that your proposition to put the power of the state, to determine how taxation for state as well as local purposes shall be raised, into commission in the counties, is a method of treating the tax problem (which, as I have just said, is the gravest and most difficult of all governmental problems) which I have never before been called upon thoughtfully to consider, and I think you will agree with me that the turmoil and pressure incident to an active campaign are hardly conducive to the most satisfactory consideration of such an important problem.

While I believe unqualifiedly in the doctrine of a genuine home rule, and the principle of local self-government (see senate document No. 72, introduced April 15, 1891), still I recognize that in many departments the state must be supreme and must act directly, in order to secure liberty and equality both as to person and property, and inasmuch as your proposition involves a partition of the sovereign power of the state, in that which applies to the state as a unit and to all of its citizens alike, I should, were I elected governor, desire to consider the entire matter soberly and maturely, after hearing all that could be urged both for and against it, before I could conscientiously or properly declare what my official course would be. To say more than this now, under all existing circumstances, would be to pre-judge the matter, ex parte, and without evidence or conviction.

As to ballot reform, to your questions regarding which I have given such unequivocal answers, the matter has been thoroughly discussed by the public and in the legislature, and I unhesitatingly declare that, if elected governor, I would do all in my power, within the constitution and the law, to secure to the people of this state what I regard as the most inestimable boon—the exclusively official blanket ballot.

Yours very truly,

J. S. FASSETT.

MR. PLATT ALSO PLEDGED.

John Brooks Leavitt, a well known democratic lawyer of the city, and also a well known tariff reformer and ballot reformer, has supplemented the Christensen-Shearman letter to Fassett with an intensely interesting and well-put letter of his own to Mr. Thomas C. Platt, to which Mr. Platt makes a straightforward reply. This correspondence is as follows:

NEW YORK, October 23, 1891.

HON. THOMAS C. PLATT—Sir: A large number of democrats in this state find themselves in great perplexity as to how they shall vote this fall upon the issues presented by the two parties. I learn, in conversation with a number of friends and acquaintances, that they are troubled by the same considerations which trouble me. We have been working for a number of years to obtain a reform of the ballot system of the state. We believe in and have fought for the Australian ballot, to wit, a blanket ballot without pasters. Our efforts have, so far, been defeated, mainly by the midget "statesman" who happens for some years to have been perched on the edge of the gubernatorial chair in this state. He has been deftly aided by politicians of both parties, who, while they wish to have the appearance of deferring to public opinion, are determined in the interests of the party machine to defeat the public will. It has pleased the republican party in its last platform to declare itself in favor of the blanket ballot. It has pleased the democratic party in its last platform to declare itself against that ballot. A gang of political pirates (for by that term the organization known as Tammany hall is fitly characterized, notwithstanding the fact that honest and estimable men are befooled into lending it their countenance by membership or support—more's the pity), a gang of political pirates has obtained possession of the democratic ship in this state. Unless they can be pitched overboard, they will surely scuttle or wreck the ship. We, who have been fighting for a proper ballot for years, do not propose to give up the fight, even though our own party, under the

threats of that piratical crew, may declare against us. We do not feel the force of the arguments of Mr. Cleveland and other eminent democrats, that in casting our votes in the present campaign we should have an eye to its effect upon the national campaign of 1892. We believe that state issues are paramount in state campaigns. Nor do we think that the issue as to which party killed the world's fair is one which should occupy for a moment the attention of sensible men. No issue is therefore left for our consideration but that of the blanket ballot. The republican party, having declared in favor of it, the democratic party having declared against it, we would naturally vote for the republican candidate, but for this consideration: "we fear the Greeks bearing gifts." We are aware that Mr. Fassett has publicly pledged himself in favor of the Australian ballot reform; but we also are mindful that a governor's only power is to sign such bills as come before him; he has no power to compel the introduction into the legislature of any bill in order that he may redeem an ante-election pledge. We also bear in mind that a party platform is too often treated as *functus officii* when it has served its purpose of carrying votes. Hence, neither the declarations of Mr. Fassett nor of your platform are sufficient to warrant us in casting our votes in his behalf, unless in addition to having a governor in the chair who will sign such a bill, we may hope to have members of the legislature who will introduce and pass such a bill. And now we are brought by these reflections to an aspect of the case where you come into view. We are confronted by the fact that you are popularly supposed to hold members of the legislature in the hollow of your hand. This may not be so; you may not have any power or influence with the members of your party; but you certainly in public estimation are supposed to have. Consequently, your position as to ballot reform is a factor which we think—whether rightly or wrongly is immaterial—that we must take into our consideration when deciding how we shall cast our votes in the coming election. You may feel that, as a private citizen, holding no office, you are not called upon to express any opinion upon this question; but if you are sincerely interested in your party's success, it is not so much a question how you feel, as how we feel. If you are the power behind the throne, we feel that you ought to be held to the responsibilities which power entails. Your public utterance upon this subject may therefore properly be asked by those who regard you as being such power.

For which reasons, a private citizen of the democratic party, holding allegiance to principle above party, addresses you, a private citizen of the republican party, holding an influential position therein, and asks you to give public answer to the following question:

If Mr. Fassett shall be elected to the governorship, will you use all the influence which you may possess in the councils of your party, whether that influence be great or small, in having introduced into the legislature and passed, a bill embodying the Australian ballot system, to wit, the blanket ballot without pasters? If you will publicly pledge yourself to do this, in sincere, frank, manly fashion, you will probably gain for the candidate of your party a large number of votes of men who are now doubtful as to how they shall cast their suffrages. If, on the other hand, you refuse to answer this question, or, shielding yourself behind your undoubted prerogative as a private citizen, remain silent, or if you shall answer in hesitating, uncandid, ambiguous manner, then their fear of the Greeks bearing gifts will be greatly increased, and the argument as to the effect of the present election upon the national issues of 1892 will take a different turn, and in all probability they will march to the polls and cast their votes for the pirates' candidate, albeit sullenly and with much reluctance.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

OCTOBER 23, 1891.

MR. JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, No. 111 Broadway, New York City—Sir: Replying to your favor of even date herewith, I beg to say, it would seem to be almost superfluous and absurd for me to make reply to the question contained in your communication, when it is so generally known throughout the state what my sentiments are on the particular subject to which you refer; and when you also know that the republican party has been battling for just what you and your friends are striving for for two or three years, and were prevented from accomplishing the desired object by the machinations of the present governor of the state. There is no man in this state, be he republican or reformer, who is more thoroughly in earnest in his desire to introduce into the legislature and pass a bill embodying the blanket ballot, without pasters; and my influence has been steadfastly exerted in that direction for three years last past, and will be in the next legislature, which I feel confident will be thoroughly in accord with these sentiments. Yours truly,

T. C. PLATT.

AN ADDRESS IN FAVOR OF MR. FLOWER.

The following address has been issued by the gentlemen whose names are signed to it. THE STANDARD'S comment will be found in the editorial columns.

To the Democratic and Independent voters of the state of New York:

Feeling vividly the importance of our state campaign this year to the causes of tariff and currency reform, and of good government, both in state and nation, we, some of us being democrats and some independents, beg to address you.

Certain prominent independents, often of late acting with the democratic party, have thought fit to support Republican candidates this fall, alleging that the campaign has no bearing upon national issues. They assign two reasons for their course. First, the issue of the Australian blanket ballot; second, a supposed subservience to Tammany hall on the part of the Democratic candidate.

The undersigned are believers in the blanket ballot, and have worked for it in times past. None of us are in any way connected with Tammany hall, and all are advocates of the right of independence in local politics. But we believe the charge that the democratic candidate has been or will be subservient to Tammany hall to be one absolutely without foundation. We

believe the cause of tariff reform, and to a still greater degree the cause of a sound currency, to be the issues most at stake in this contest. Reasons for these beliefs we beg to lay before you.

However much we may wish that it were otherwise, nevertheless, in voting upon this state election in 1891, it is necessary to consider the effect upon the national election in 1892. So long as the United States senators are elected, and congressional districts are gerrymandered by state legislatures; so long as state campaigns are fought by national parties; so long as these campaigns turn, in the minds of the people, upon national issues; so long as their results are generally accepted as popular verdicts upon national questions—so long must we consider the effect which state elections may have, not only upon national elections, but also upon the policies which will be adopted by political parties in national controversies. The principles which the democratic party have at heart can never win until the friends of reform obtain a majority in the Federal senate. In that body the republican majority is now six. A year ago it was fourteen. When the next administration opens, the control of the senate may not improbably depend upon a single vote. The state senators now to be elected will vote for the successor to Mr. Hiseock next year. The assembly to be chosen next fall will also vote for that successor. If there were a fair legislative apportionment in this state, there would be no doubt of the result. The chances for a fair apportionment rest upon the election of a democratic governor and legislature now. Congressional seats are also to be reapportioned by the coming legislature. The control of the Federal senate, the control of the Federal house, even the presidency, may turn on this state election, for it is a story, widely spread and never yet denied, that the republican leaders, despairing of New York's electoral vote, have decided, if now successful, to gerrymander the state, and then have its vote cast by congressional districts, a scheme which the legislature has the constitutional right to enact into law.

In its indirect bearings a republican victory in New York this year would have a most important relation to next year's contest, especially in the western states now struggling toward democracy. The moral effect of the present campaign upon the great battle for tariff reform sober second thought will scarcely belittle.

But its effect upon the issue of sound currency will be especially rapid and direct. The whole country is looking to New York for her verdict upon the issues of honest money. Here in 1891, as in the nation at large in 1888, this banner is borne by the democracy. But now, in the nation at large, the democracy is divided, and in portions of the west and south what we believe to be the fatuity of free silver coinage is maintained. It is sought by a powerful wing of each party to introduce a change in our coinage which as we believe would injure the national credit, benefit nobody but speculators, and put an immense profit into the pockets of a few mine owners at the expense of the people of the United States. Upon this question the democratic platform of next year will not improbably be determined by the result of the election in this state. Every thoughtful friend of good government rejoiced when he learned that the democrats of New York had taken the sound position upon past and future currency legislation; he felt that the position they had taken had excited the attention of every part of the union. We cannot escape the fact that the result will do more to raise or lower the soundness of our money than any single event of recent years.

The question is not the same as it would be if the republicans, as well as the democrats stood for sound currency in this fight. The democrats do. The republicans do not. As in 1888 they are catering in their platform to the friends of a debased standard. The country looks to your votes between them.

With democratic victory now, we may look for a platform next year sound and strong upon tariff and currency. We may look for courage and confidence which will mean not success in New York alone, but another and final "tidal wave" throughout the United States.

Among these weighty questions, we do not perceive any present issue concerning the form of the ballot, which rises above the level of minor importance. We believe that the Australian ballot is bound to come. We believe that it is backed by the great majority of the democrats of this country, as shown by their action in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and so many other states. We cannot expect substantial aid in this regard from the republican organization in this state, or from its candidate for governor. The men who engineered the wholesale bribery of 1888 are not likely to tie their own hands before the campaign of 1892 is over. When in a minority they may cry reform to catch a vote. When in a majority there are many ways to stifle measures without an open stab. Why should we not fear these gilt-bearing Greeks? The party which has just deserted its vaunted cause of high license is not a safe custodian of electoral reform. On the other hand we have much confidence in the desire of the democratic candidate to further every such reform which he believes to be constitutional and just, remembering his words in 1888: "The two arms of monopoly, bribery and intimidation, must be struck down. Laws securing the most absolute secrecy of the ballot must be enacted and enforced, and the crime of bribery must be made odious and punished as it deserves."

But even if we were to resign hope of further immediate improvement in our voting methods, yet it must be remembered that ballot reform laws are a means and not an end. The present imperfect and cumbersome system does still, when its administration is properly watched, effect vast improvement in stopping intimidation and impeding bribery and fraud. We must beware of raising one needed reform into a fetish that blinds us to reforms vastly more immediate in their necessities.

There remains one objection for us to consider—the republican claim that a vote for Mr. Flower is a vote for Tammany. This claim is based on an action of the last state convention, which was entirely independent of the nominations of the platform. We refer to the exclusion of the delegates of the County democracy. We shall not discuss the merits or demerits of Tammany hall. This letter is addressed to its opponents.

But what ground is there for saying that Mr. Flower, the democratic nominee, is in any way pledged or subservient to Tammany hall, or identified with any of its objectionable features? Long before the convention met he was known to be the choice of so many other counties that New York and Kings together could not have hoped to defeat him. The very County democracy delegates who were excluded from the convention went there to vote for his nomination. He has never been a member of Tammany hall. He has never had its nomination except when he had the nomination also of the opposing democratic organization. He has always been a democrat unidentified with either local faction. As member of the ways and means committee at Washington, and as chairman of the National democratic congressional committee, he has stood far above the need of factional office.

The Tammany charge then comes down to this: that Tammany is a strong local organization, and that its representatives, together with nearly everybody else in the convention, voted for Mr. Flower's nomination upon the first ballot. Does this forbid subservience? Is that our experience of candidates taken from without the Tammany ranks and nominated by the aid of that organization, even when that aid was necessary to their nomination? We need but cite the candidacies of William R. Grace for mayor in 1880, of Grover Cleveland for governor in 1882, of Abram S. Hewitt for mayor in 1886.

Having made answer to our independent objectors, we now beg to ask a question of them ourselves. With what face can a man claiming to support the cause of purity in elections or independence in administration, support the candidacy of J. Sloat Fassett for any office within the gift of the people? The part which he took in the scandals of the 1888 election seems to be hidden in his then comparative obscurity. Is the Republican national committee of 1888 already forgotten? Is it forgotten that while Matthew Stanley Quay was its chairman and William W. Dudley was its treasurer, J. Sloat Fassett was its secretary, and that throughout that corrupt campaign the three men worked together in iniquity? Dudley has been disowned in Indiana. Quay's throne is tottering under a storm of popular indignation in Pennsylvania. Is Fassett, by the votes of reformers, to be installed in honor in New York?

Mr. Fassett has shown no regret or repentance for his part in the "blocks of five" campaign. On July 29, 1891, the republican national executive committee met in Washington to receive the resignation of its chosen chief. Those present were Mr. Quay, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Fassett, Mr. Dudley, and three others. In a letter to Mr. Fassett, the chairman presented his withdrawal. In unanimous resolutions the members present expressed their sorrow at the departure of Mr. Quay, who "by his matchless power, his unequalled skill in resources, his genius to command victory, won for his party an unprecedented victory in the face of expected defeat," and endorsed his methods as honorable and fair. Mr. Dudley, the treasurer, who stands convicted by the unanimous public verdict as the foremost corruptionist of his time, and who has confessed the charge by failing to push any of his libel suits in that regard to trial, was dismissed with similar approval, Mr. Fassett joining in the resolution of the committee that "he has proved himself always worthy of the respect and admiration of his countrymen," and expressing "grateful evidence of what we know the republican party owes to him for his services in so many of its contests, and especially in the memorable struggle of 1888."

On the same July 29, 1891, and in his same trip to Washington, Mr. Fassett gave an illustration of what we may expect from him, in the way of independence in public office, and showed his subservience to a corrupt political ring. Mr. Erhardt, the collector of this port, after a long and vain struggle to maintain the dignity of his position and administer his trust upon business principles, resigned his place. He did not leave to inference the grounds for his resignation. He filed a letter from which we quote as follows: "I have resigned because the collector has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer, with authority commensurate to his responsibility. * * * The recent policy of the treasury department has been to control the details of the customs administration at the port of New York from Washington at the dictate of a private individual having no official responsibility. The collector is practically deprived of power and control, while he is left subject to all responsibility. The office is no longer independent, and I am. Wherefore we have separated."

Under these conditions Mr. Fassett at once accepted the same office. Six weeks later, at the dictation of the same private individual, he resigned it to become the candidate of his party organization for the high office of governor of this state.

We respectfully request the democratic and independent voters of the state to contrast against this story the long and honorable record of Mr. Flower.

Charles S. Fairchild, Francis C. Barlow, Henry G. Marquand, Charles H. Marshall, Henry Holt, H. H. Boyesen, Stephen A. Walker, William L. Trenholm, A. Augustus Healy, Peter B. Olney, William B. Hornblower, Simon Sterne, Robert Grier Monroe, Edward B. Whitney, George Walton Green, Wallace Macfarlane, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Henry L. Nelson, Everett P. Wheeler, Theodore Bacon, William J. Coombs, Henry Hentz, Fred. W. Hinrichs, Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Walter S. Logan, William E. Curtis, August Lewis, William S. Kahnweiler, Calvin Tomkins, Charles D. Ingersoll, Charles O. Brewster, Lucien Oudin, A. Walker Otis, Signal D. Woodward.

New York, October 23, 1891.

STORY OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

The Ohio supreme court has thrown out a case brought to test the legality of the Australian ballot law, and the state will undoubtedly vote under that law November 3.—Robert Bonner's mare, Sunol, made a mile in 2:08 1/2.

October 20, on a kite-shaped track in California. This beats the record of Mand S by half a second, and makes Sunol the world's greatest trotter—More than 10,000 women sought to be registered for voting in Chicago, and about 700 got on the registration rolls. Some of those who did not succeed in registering will appeal to the courts.—The rapid transit commissioners have agreed upon a rapid transit plan for New York city. It will be chiefly underground, and the motive power will be one not necessitating combustion in tunnel.—Mount St Elias, in Alaska, has been climbed by a joint expedition, sent out by the United States coast survey and the National geographical society. The mountain is found to be between 18,000 and 19,000 feet high. One glacier is 1,000 square miles in area.—Dr. J. B. White, of New York, thinks he has discovered in chloride of gold with manganese a cure for consumption.—Judge Dykman, of Rockland county, N. Y., decides that the twenty day limit named in the New York ballot law is directory only and not mandatory, and that certificates of nominations made by conventions may be filed with the secretary of state less than twenty days before the election.—The Kansas Farmers' alliance will join the National union company of New York, capital stock \$30,000,000, organized to enable farmers to make all purchases without resort to middlemen. The scheme involves a vast system of co-operative stores.—Mr. Blaine has returned to Washington apparently in good health.—Two citizens of Texas are reported to have been shot as revolutionists in northern Mexico.—Dr. Von Holleben, German minister to Japan, has been accredited to this country to succeed the late Count Arco-Valley.

FOREIGN.

Cardinal Tachereau, of Montreal, has again denounced the Knights of Labor and warned Catholics to eschew the order.

The Chilean elections resulted in a victory for the liberals over the clericals. The liberals are the party of the victorious Junta.—It is certain that the killing of a United States sailor and the wounding of many others by Chileans in the streets of Valparaiso is the result of Chilean hatred of the United States and diplomatic friction is expected to follow. The Chilean government refuses to give safe-conduct to the refugees who have found shelter at the United States legation. The United States government has instructed Minister Egan to demand reparation for the attack on the Baltimore's men.

Fifty Albanians attacked a party of Montenegrins journeying toward the Serbian frontier, killed five and wounded many others.

About 2,000 Chinese insurgents in the province of Tokien have taken the city of Thiwa, and called upon patriots to "sweep away the Ta-Ching dynasty and tranquilize the people."—China has ordered 40,000 men to the Pamir, the region toward which Russian troops are marching.

John E. Redmond announces that he has been made leader of the Parliaments.—There was an attempt on the night of October 26 to blow up the National Press office, McCarthyite organ, of Dublin.—Michael Davitt declines to stand for North Kilkenny on the ground that he can be more useful outside of Parliament than as a member.—William Lawies Jackson has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland in the British ministry to succeed Mr. Balfour, the new tory leader of the house of commons.—The Duke of Fife is selling off his estates in Scotland, because he foresees a land bill for Scotland.

Mr. Dibbs, leader of the protection opposition has formed a new cabinet in New South Wales.

There was launched at St. Petersburg, October 20, the new iron-clad Navarino, 9,500 tons displacement and 9,000 horse power. It is said to be the beginning of a great Baltic fleet.

The French senate committee has fixed the pork tariff at about 2½ cents per pound, rather more than the duty agreed upon by the chamber of deputies. American pork is now excluded from France, but the action of the chambers in fixing the tariff indicates that it must shortly be re-admitted.—The Intransigent, of Paris, contains a communication announcing the formation of a league to establish in France a socialistic republic. Several members and ex-members of the chamber of deputies sign the communication.—It is now said that both Boulanger and his mistress were addicted to the morphine habit, and that some of the most dramatic incidents of the general's life occurred while he was under the influence of the drug.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

LAND VALUES IN MORRISTOWN.

For a country town without industries other than the commercial ones of a secondary market for smaller neighboring towns, land values in Morristown, N. J., are very high. The assessed value of real estate is about \$6,000,000, but the market value is not less than \$13,000,000. The real estate value is divisible as follows:

Improvement values.....	\$4,000,000
Land values of improved land.....	3,600,000
Land values of unimproved land.....	5,400,000
	\$13,000,000

This is an average of about \$1,800 of improved land value, and \$4,500 total land value, for each family of five persons.

A tax of 5 per cent. on the improved land values alone would yield sufficient revenue to meet all the present local and state taxes, together with the town's proportion of national taxes, besides leaving \$40,000 surplus for additional local improvements. As unimproved land would, under the single tax, be required to pay as much in proportion to its value as improved land, the revenue from that source would very materially reduce the rate of taxation. It should be considered, however, that a high tax on land values would at first lower the value of land; but this would not prob-

ably make it necessary to impose a higher rate than from 3 to 4 per cent. to produce the above result.

EXEMPTING THE RICH AND TAXING THE POOR.

The township of Kearney, Hudson County, N. J., where the Clark thread factory is located, protested against the addition by the county authorities of 50 per cent. to the local assessments. The county authorities were sustained by the state officials, and the investigation brought out some interesting facts. The Kearney assessor unblushingly admitted that, in defiance of the law requiring assessments at full value, it had been his practice, and that of his predecessors since the establishment of the township, to estimate real and personal property at one-third of its value. That he had not always estimated even as high as one-third was apparent from the fact that the Clark thread factory, worth at least \$3,000,000, was appraised for taxation at only \$600,000; and several other large establishments in the township were assessed in the aggregate at barely a third more than the average value of each.

As an illustration of the way in which this practice of under assessment tells in favor of the rich and against the poor, the adjoining township, Harrison, may be profitably considered. It has the same population, but the area is only about one-seventh that of Kearney; and there are no large establishments and but few wealthy people there, the property holders consisting principally of small home owners. It is said that the vacant land in Kearney would sell for as much, under the auctioneer's hammer, as all the property—land, improvements and personalty—of Harrison. And yet the valuations in Harrison, for taxing purposes, are about the same as those in Kearney.

LABOR IS THINKING.

Bishop Huntington, of Central New York.

The over-worked or ill-paid have found out what they are, and what they might be, what rights are restricted, what injustices are organized and inflicted, what inequalities might be leveled. They know what political economy has to say. They know the meaning of a ballot. They know the origin of power in a republic. Kossuth said of the new age and new armies in Europe, "the bayonets think." It is now the spade and trowel, hammer and plough, loom and needle, that think; nor only that, they read, debate, ask questions, combine and invent. It follows that workingmen are both competent and likely to think about Christianity, so far at least as to compare its professions with its practice, its creed with its life, its representative operation with him whose name it bears. Too much trouble has been taken by our contemporary controversialists on both sides with the question whether poverty is more or worse now than it was half a century or more ago. The vital question is whether the disabilities are more felt, more aggravating, more inexcusable, more out of proportion to intelligence and character, and whether the gap between owners and hired men, or great fortunes and privation is widening. In that inquiry Christianity has a voice; for its settlement the church will be held answerable.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Oct. 27, 1891.

The National Committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a Single Tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every state, calling their attention to the wide-spread interest now shown in the subject of the single tax, and urging that they call on the press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for single tax matter.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last

week, viz.....	\$1,685 40
Cash contributions for week ending October 27 are as follows:	
David Harrower, Wakefield, R. I.....	\$12 00
Richard Hughes, Youngstown, O.....	2 00
S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.....	10
Edwin Platt, Irving, Ills.....	35
	\$14 45

Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....\$1,623 52

Total.....\$1,637 97

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	111,593
Signatures received since last report.....	155

Total.....111,738

For news budget, see roll of States.

Owing to pressure on the columns of THE STANDARD, the result of the vote for chairman of national committee cannot be announced until next week.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

The next subject will be foreign trading, each member of the class having been asked, meantime, to post himself on the modus operandi of effecting any particular trade transaction between foreign countries that he may select.

Warren Worth Bailey, of Chicago, reports a meeting of the club there which was addressed by Thomas E. Hill, who spoke on "Banking and Finance." Mr. Hill did not mean to be humorous, but he was ; and it was so unconscious, so infantilely innocent, that it was all the more enjoyable. After relating personal experiences in trying to borrow money from bankers who told him money was scarce, Mr. Hill asked himself why, and suddenly a dazzling light burst upon him. Money was scarce because people had no confidence in banks and hid their greenbacks and "daddy" dollars in old teapots or buried them in the cellar. The problem, then, was to bring the money out of hiding into circulation ; and so Mr. Hill put on his inventive cap and out of a heated inner consciousness he forged a beautiful banking system which he thinks will solve the whole social problem, abolishing poverty and introducing an industrial millennium. His scheme contemplates the complete extirpation of private banking and of the present system of national banks and the substitution therefor of government banks, some three thousand in number, with post

office adjuncts, every postmaster to be an authorized depository to whom the people may intrust their savings, receiving 3 per cent. interest on deposits. The scheme also contemplates the lending of money on all property at 4 per cent., the profits to be used in defraying government expenses, thus doing away with taxation. Mr. Hill thought interest had been eating out the heart of industry, and he said that with the cheap interest rate possible under his system, enterprise would immediately feel a fresh impulse and the production of wealth be enormously increased.

The gentleman was given a respectful hearing, and the discussion that followed was considerate and instructive, Mr. Furbish, Mr. Cooling and Mr. White each undertaking to expose the fallacy of Mr. Hill's argument. Mr. Furbish was sarcastic, but not unjust; and Mr. Cooling and Mr. White made strong arguments in demonstration of the utter folly of attempting to redeem society by any means short of the abolition of monopoly of natural opportunities.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the piano performance of Mr. Ben King, of the Press club.

Mr. James A. Herne will be in Chicago the week of November 2, and the club has appointed Messrs. White, Foord and Irwin a committee to arrange a public meeting for him.

Hon. Henry McKee, who was announced to speak at the Chicago club next Thursday evening on "Free Trade," will not be able to keep his engagement, on account of ill health, and it is expected that Ralph E. Hoyt will take his place.

IOWA.

William E. Brokaw writes from Sioux city of a little talk he had with an alliance man, which led to his getting signatures to the petition and selling some books. In the midst of a warm discussion with a newspaper man a farmer came in and, after listening, said that ever since his experience as assessor, in the early days of Iowa, he had believed that land, and not improvements, should bear the taxes. He willingly signed the petition.

When Governor Boies spoke in the Peavey Grand Opera House, as the audience passed out, Mr. Brokaw distributed Extra No. 39 tracts. The governor's expressed desire for the opening of wider and wider markets for the farmers' produce was enthusiastically received; but most of his speech was upon the liquor question, and the election in Iowa will turn upon that this year.

Of the signers one is an alliance man, very much interested; another claims to be a single taxer, but is not very well posted yet; a third is the ex-assessor above referred to; and the fourth is secretary of the trades and labor assembly, and desirous of understanding the single tax. The rest are all interested in the subject.

At the suggestion of the Burlington Single tax club Mr. Brokaw makes the following statement of his work in Iowa since June 1, 1891:

"I have attended conventions at six places, fairs and races at eleven places, other public gatherings at six places. Have distributed about 15,000 tracts, besides several hundred papers; also about 15,000 cards, bearing single tax sentences. Have secured 1,302 signatures to the national petition, besides 2,302 secured before June 1, and 4 1/2 yearly subscriptions to THE STANDARD. Have sold about 400 books and given away a few. Visited twenty-nine towns and cities, seven of them more than once. Total cash received, \$226.85; total paid out, \$227.17, which sum includes amounts received and paid for books, subscriptions, printing, state fair expenses, and everything else. I received assurances from a good many publishers that they would advertise and handle 'Protection or Free Trade.' I have met a good many single tax men whose names I could not obtain from any known source otherwise."

MISSOURI.

"Uncle Tom," of St. Louis, who sends twenty-nine petitions for a congressional investigation of the single tax, reports that the Post-Dispatch published five and one-half columns of Henry George's reply to the Pope, and says it created no little commotion in St. Louis. Men who would never before consider the single tax at all were enthusiastic in their praise of this open letter, and extremely curious to know about various points regarding the single tax question. "Uncle Tom" believes that the new book will make more converts than any other one thing; and this belief sets him at reflecting upon the mere handful we were only a few years ago, and comparing the apparent hopelessness of our movement then, when we were regarded as visionaries and cranks, with its condition now, when we are worthy of condemnation by the greatest pulpit in Christendom, and our response calls out inquiries from every direction and makes converts of all who seek light. In his enthusiasm "Uncle Tom" exclaims: "Gloria in excelsis!"

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

The publisher has opened a Hotel List in the advertising columns for the insertion of the name, location and terms of any hotel that he can recommend, which will agree to keep THE STANDARD regularly on file in its reading room. This is done for the purpose of enabling readers of THE STANDARD when traveling to know where they can see the paper. Friends who wish to assist in placing THE STANDARD on file in their local hotels have only to satisfy us that the hotels they name are worthy of recommendation, to forward \$1 for subscription price and binder, and to secure the assurance of the hotel that the paper will be regularly filed. Upon this we will forward THE STANDARD and publish the name, location and terms of the hotel in our Hotel List.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

States and Towns.	No. of Subscriptions.
Alabama—Jasper, Lowndesboro, Daphne.....	3
British Columbia—New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo.....	5 1/2

California—San Francisco, Perris, Pasadena, San Luis Obispo, Ocean-side, Santa Cruz, Oakland, Stockton, Diamond Springs, San Jose, Red Bluff, Mare Island, Alameda, Auburn, San Diego Santa Barbara.....	22 1/2
Colorado—Denver, Trinidad, Aspen, Highlands, Sunnison, Haun-hurst, Alamo-o, Leadville.....	16 1/2
Connecticut—Hartford, New Britain, Danbury, West Haven, Wash-ington, Meriden, Bridgeport.....	6
Cuba—Santiago.....	1 1/2
Delaware—Rockford, New Castle, Milford.....	3 1/2
District of Columbia—Washington.....	10
England—Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	1
Florida—Ft. Barancas, Tampa.....	2
Georgia—Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah.....	2
Illinois—Chicago, Henderson, Morrison, Creel Springs, Anna, Galeburg, Fullman, Braceville, Auston, Du Quoin, Peoria, Cherttenham, Ravenswood, Lawark, Avondale, Pana, Decatur, Ottumwa, Elgin, Belleville, Hindsboro.....	40
Indiana—Richmond, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Clinton, Far-ington, South Bend, Terre Haute.....	3 1/2
Iowa—Forest City, Dubuque, Charles City, Burlington, Leon, Hus-lan, Perry, Tripoli, Des Moines, Fairbank, Boone.....	13 5-6
Kansas—Lincoln, Halfway, Whitecloud, Seneca, Grainville, Utica, Topeka, Hutchinson, Coffeyville, Ireland, Baltinsglass, Wichita	9 1/2
Kentucky—Wingo, Covington, Franklin, Louisville, Rowland, Lex-ington.....	3 1/2
Louisiana—New Orleans.....	2
Maryland—Baltimore, Cumberland, Hanoverville, Sandy Spring... ..	4 1/2
Massachusetts—Hyde Park, Marblehead, Boston, Dorchester, Neponset, Egypt, Waltham, Crescent, Brockton, Onset, Stoughton, Northampton, Stoneham, Springfield, Malden, Weymouth, Cambridge, Worcester, Chelsea, West Warren, Southboro, West Roxbury, Winthrop, Danvers, Beachmont, Lowell, Holyoke.....	35 1/2
Missouri—Hermann, Potosi, St. Louis, Richmond, Kansas City, Moberly, Sweet Springs, Springfield, Chillicothe, Joplin.....	16 1/2
Maine—Salford, Eastport.....	1 1/2
Minnesota—St. Paul, Georgetown, Hartford, Minneapolis, St. Anthony Park, Parker's Lake, Farmington.....	8 1/2
Michigan—Adrian, Oscoda, Lapeer, Samaria, Old Mission, Sargis, Detroit, Manistee, Albion, Grand Rapids, Stonach, Bay City, Tecumseh, Albion.....	16 1/2
Mississippi—Flora.....	1
Mexico—City of Mexico.....	2
Montana—Butte City, Kalispell, Helena.....	2 1/2
New York—New York City, Binghamton, Ilion, Brooklyn, Stony Point, Oswego, Dunkirk, Avon, Staten Island, Rochester, Buffalo, Bruslen, Lisbon, Jamestown, Albany, Flatbush, Long Island City, Leesville, Sparrowbush, Mount Vernon, Troy, Oswego, Olean, Bath-on-Hudson, Sag Harbor, Mechan-icsville, Yonkers, Hornellsville, Utica.....	92
North Dakota—Lisbon, Park River.....	1 1/2
New Brunswick—Moncton.....	1 1/2
New Mexico—Socorro, Raton.....	4 1-6
Nebraska—Pender, Omaha, St. Paul.....	4 5-6
New Jersey—Paterson, Port Morris, Jersey City, Tenafly, Plain-field, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Oxford, Madison, Vineland, Camden, Roseville, Avondale, Orange, Clinton, Midland Park Newark.....	23
Ohio—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ada, Circleville, Dayton, Oxford, Belfontaine, Seffen, Sandusky, Miamisburg, Kent, Perrys-burg, Columbus, Gallon, Toledo, Youngstown, Cornersburg, Asht Harbor, Hartwell.....	26
Oregon—Portland, Marshfield, Harrisburgh, Milwaukee.....	4
Ontario—Toronto, Kingston, Halloway, Guelph.....	10 1/2
Pennsylvania—Germantown, Garland, Philadelphia, Phillipsburg, Cedarville, Brookville, Reading, Altoona, Slatington, Martin's Creek, State College, Upper Lehigh, West Conshohocken, Brad-ford, Plainfield, Wyoming, Lancaster, Tioga, Bethayres, Frank-ford, Allegheny City, Kenilworth, Mauch Chunk, Sawyer City, Pottstown, Warren, Pitsburg, Beaver.....	30 1/2
Rhode Island—Pawtucket, Providence.....	2 1/2
South Dakota—Seneca, Watertown, Bowdle.....	5
South Carolina.....	1/2
Texas—Galveston, San Antonio, Plano, Marysville, St. Jo, Village, Providence, Richmond, Shoell Mount, Dallas, Kirkland, Paige	13 5-6
Tennessee—Memphis, Monteagle, Knoxville.....	6 1/2
Utah—West Jordan, Park City.....	1/2
Vermont—Burlington, Rutland.....	3
Virginia—Norfolk, Pulaski City, Guyandotte, Newport News, Ports-mouth.....	6
Wisconsin—Corn Valley, Watertown, Wausau, Beloit, Milwaukee.	6
Washington—Olympia, Waterville, Anacortes, Seattle.....	9
	493 5-6

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ACTIVE FRIENDS OF THE STANDARD WHO HAVE FOR-WARDED TWO OR MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE AUGUST 19, 1891.

State.	Name.	Town.	No. of Subscriptions
Alabama.....	C. J. L. Cunningham.....	Jasper.....	3
British Columbia.....	J. G. Roberts.....	New Westminster	2
California.....	Joseph Lezgett.....	San Francisco.	2
	D. Stuart.....	Oakland.....	4
	Mrs. F. M. Milne.....	San L. Obispo.	2
Colorado.....	M. H. Puteil.....	Denver.....	3 1/2
	Geo. Champion.....	".....	4
Delaware.....	H. Sudell.....	New Castle....	3
District of Columbia.....	A. Kuhnner.....	Washington....	7
Illinois.....	W. T. Weir.....	Henderson.....	4
	Robert Cumming.....	Du Quoin.....	2 1/2
	E. O. Brown.....	Chicago.....	2
	R. Munro.....	".....	2
	H. W. Macfarlane.....	".....	2
	John Casey.....	".....	2
	C. W. Kellogg.....	".....	2
Iowa.....	R. M. Maxwell.....	Huslan.....	2
	Irving W. Smith, M. D.....	Charles City....	3 1/2
Kansas.....	W. A. Garrison.....	Lincoln.....	2
Kentucky.....	Samuel A. Edgar.....	Louisville.....	8 1/2
Massachusetts.....	G. O. Nickerson.....	Onset.....	2
	John Lavis.....	Neponset.....	2 1/2
	C. B. Filtebrown.....	Boston.....	2
	E. H. Underhill.....	".....	3
	Jas. R. Carret.....	".....	3
Michigan.....	L. W. Hoch.....	Adrian.....	4
Missouri.....	Wm. W. Rose.....	Kansas City....	2
Mexico.....	Henry Ware Allen.....	City of Mexico.	2
Minnesota.....	F. J. Smalley.....	St. Paul.....	2
	C. J. Buell.....	St. Anthony Park	2

New York.....	Charles H. Govan.....	New York City.....	4 1/4
	S. H. Matthews.....	Brooklyn.....	2
	B. Macdonald.....	Flushing.....	2
	T. E. Lane.....	Flushing.....	2
	H. G. Seaver.....	Flushing.....	2
	E. Ruge.....	Dunkirk.....	2
	J. H. Scully.....	New York City.....	2
	F. G. Anderson.....	Jamestown.....	3
Nebraska.....	Charles Stevenson.....	Omaha.....	2
Ohio.....	W. W. Kile.....	Dayton.....	2
	F. Burdoff.....	Cleveland.....	2
	A. R. Wynn.....	Toledo.....	2 1/2
Ontario.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Toronto.....	3
	Robert Tyson.....	".....	2
	Jane S. Balmer.....	".....	2
Pennsylvania.....	C. J. Bartlett.....	Philadelphia.....	2
	William Hancock.....	Wyoming.....	10
	Single Tax Club.....	Germantown.....	2
	C. S. Prizer.....	Reading.....	2
South Dakota.....	L. E. Brickell.....	Watertown.....	2
Texas.....	Albert Pluefset.....	St. Jo.....	2 1/2
Tennessee.....	A. M. Segin.....	Memphis.....	2 1/2
Virginia.....	E. K. Robertson.....	Norfolk.....	2
Washington.....	A. H. Bain.....	Seattle.....	3
	Peter Rothe.....	".....	2

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	48%
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" " " October.....	48%
" first " September.....	58 5-6
" " " October.....	52%
" second " September.....	59%
" " " October.....	56 2-6
" third " September.....	51%
" " " October.....	34 5-6
" fourth " September.....	50
	493 5-6

PERSONAL.

H. Martin Williams, the Missouri member of the Single tax national committee, is stumping Ohio for Campbell. He makes a splendid impression wherever he speaks, as no one who has ever heard him needs to be told; and of Campbell he says that whereas two years ago he would not have turned a hand to elect him, he now warms toward the governor on account of the latter's brave and aggressive course in this canvass.

H. W. Westbrook, another Missourian, is also on the stump for Campbell. An absolute free trader drifting rapidly toward the single tax, Mr. Westbrook is withal an eloquent and forceful speaker.

Besides Williams and Westbrook from Missouri, and the democratic candidate himself, free trade has upon the Ohio stump Congressman John DeWitt Warner and W. C. Warner, the latter not a relative of the congressman, both from New York. Congressman Warner promises to be one of the strongest men on the floor of the house of representatives, and W. C. Warner has already won the reputation among the delighted democrats of Ohio of the most convincing tariff speaker on the stump in that state. It is needless to explain that he is a free trader, pure and undefiled.

John Lavis of Boston had a long communication in last Saturday's Traveller, in which he laid bare the fallacious arguments on taxation of Henry Winn, the people's party candidate for governor.

Miss C. Estelle Bachman is now at her home in Mauch Chunk, Penn., busy with her growing single tax correspondence. Earlier in the season she spent two weeks with Miss S. M. Gay, on Staten Island. It is understood that the ladies had under consideration a plan of work for the new organization, the Single Tax Propaganda association, of which they are the general and acting secretaries. A number of well known single tax

men and women have helped in the preparation of the plan by criticism and suggestion.

Lawrence Dunham, Connecticut's member of the National single tax committee, whose illness has been reported from time to time in these columns, is slowly improving. He is now able to take occasional exercise.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, on returning from a stumping tour through North Carolina, expresses his confidence that the third party movement will carry all the southern states, excluding Maryland and Delaware. His idea is that the farmer's party will take into its ranks both white and black voters on its guarantee of securing political rights as distinguished from social privileges to the negro, and that in this way the old parties will be killed and the race question will settle itself. It is probable that Mr. Simpson's political prophecy is not so good as his political economy, which in most particulars is a first class article.

W. A. Douglass, of Toronto, Ontario, in a recent address delivered to the Baptist ministerial association, pressed upon his audience some thoughts which will be apt to haunt them when preparing their sermons hereafter.

J. E. Nichols, of Hattonia, Ohio, applies to the Tribune for an answer to this question: "Would a tax on pig iron enhance the price of free sugar? If not, how does a tax on the product of labor increase the price of labor?" The Tribune turns the question over to Roswell G. Horr, its tariff editor, and Mr. Horr writes: "I am utterly unable to discover what you mean by the question. It may be a very wise one, but it is beyond my depth." That is all he says. If Mr. Horr really does not understand the question, the Tribune ought to advance the wages of its office boy and assign to him the additional duty of unraveling the mind of its tariff editor. The probability is, however, that it is not the question, but how to answer it, that Mr. Horr does not understand. Score one for Mr. Nichols, of Ohio.

John Dyer, of Brooklyn, had the good fortune while on his way home from Denver to fall in with E. H. Bailey, of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Bailey produced "the cat," and Mr. Dyer became so deeply interested that he signed the petition to congress and promised to attend the meetings of the Brooklyn single tax club.

Arthur Hildreth presented a paper on the Malthusian doctrine at the meeting of the social science class in Social hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, last Friday evening.

Roger Q. Mills is now stumping Massachusetts for Russell. "Free raw materials all along the line," is what he is demanding, and the people there take to him and his doctrine kindly. Earlier in the campaign the republican papers begged the democrats to bring Mr. Mills into the state, saying that his free trade speeches would surely defeat Russell. The democrats have complied, and Mills is giving them "free trade blood raw," as H. Martin Williams would express it. By reporting his speeches the republican papers might contribute to Russell's defeat, if Mills and free trade would defeat him; but they are as quiet as frightened mice. Free trade is like the hay stack to the horse in the fable. It is only at a distance and in twilight that it frightens; the nearer we get to it the more inviting it looks.

Ralph E. Hoyt, of Los Angeles, who has been for some weeks in Chicago, will return to California in a few days.

Charles Keller and Benjamin Franklin, both good men, are in nomination, the one for alderman and the other for assembly, from the Twenty-third district of New York, as candidates of the County democracy, endorsed by the People's municipal league. Mr. Franklin is pledged to the blanket ballot, an easy pledge for him to make, for he has favored it from the beginning.

Dr. Montague R. Levenson has opened a school of legislative science adjacent to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Albemarle County. No more competent instructor could be found.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

"Talking about literary style, there goes a man noted for his finished sentences." "Indeed! Is he a novelist?" "No; he is an ex-convict."—Baltimore American.

"Could you not, if you tried, grant me a place in that icy heart of yours?" "My heart may be of ice, as you say, Mr. Sopbleigh. But all the same I am not in the cold storage business."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Katie, dear, you're always on My mind," said smiling Matt.
"Go'd gracious," she remarked, "that's worse Than living in a flat."

Auditor (at a seance): "I would like to speak to Robert Browning." Spiritual Medium (ten minutes later): "Mr. Browning has just been seen, but the angel could not understand what he said." Auditor: "How like Bob!"—Wasp.

Politician: "I don't know what is the matter with me, doctor. I can't lie on the right side." Doctor: "That's not strange. It takes a statesman to do that."—Truth.

Strained Relations Avoided.—Russian Officer (politely): "Pardon me; I know you are a stranger, but it will save me much trouble and questioning if you will kindly raise your hat as the others do. Here comes the Czar." American (defiantly): "I raise my hat to no potentate on earth. I am an American—freeman, sir; born within the shadow

of"—Russian Officer (struck with a bright idea): "The Czar is very rich." American (humbly raising his hat): "Why didn't you say so before?"—New York Weekly.

CELESTIAL CURRENCY.

David Dodge in Kate Field's Washington.

I was in the Fall of 1865, and Uncle Cephas's first year of freedom was drawing to a close. His little crop of corn had been hauled up and shucked, and was now ready to go in the crib. Just then Mr. Speed, his landlord, and former master, passing by, caught sight of the corn, and rode up to the pile where the old man was just beginning to toss the first ears in at the crib door.

"Maw'nin', Unc' Ceph," called out the newcomer, by way of greeting.

"Sarvunt, marster," was the old man's humble response.

"G thered your crop, I see, Unc' Ceph."

"Yes, sah, whut li'l' de crows en de squir'ls er mongst um lef' me, sah."

"Where's my share?" asked Mr. Speed.

"Sah?" was the surprised inquiry.

"Where's my share?" repeated the landlord.

"Yer sheer er whut, marster?"

"My share of your crop, of course."

"Yer sheer er my crap! Al' seed it, sah. D'ai' bu' one sheer in dis hyere crap, en dat un's mine—not yone, sah."

"But didn't you make it on my land, and with my horse?"

"Made it, sah, precisely whar I's allus been makin' craps, en plowed de same critter I's plowed fer twenty year. Allus what we made we e't 'cep' whut li'l' moufful you en mistis wanted. En ef ar' one er yer gits hawngry now, des let Cephus know it."

"Whut's dat marster, 'bout yo' lan'? Thought 't'us God's lan'. 'Pears lek to me de good book sey He make it, en I ai' nebber hyeern un His giuin' any erway er sehlin' none."

"Sides, atter dat ar li'l' diffikilty in de Gyarden ob Eatum (Eden), didn' Ole Marste (God) sey sump'ner 'bout ev'body mus' root-hawg-er-die? En dat whut er man tussel en sweat ober wus his'n? En dat de wuss he swear de mo' he had to hab? En fundermo', dat less he did git up en git he 'arn' to hab er theng? Now, marster, no ober seed you sweat er drap—whilst I allus wus called wuss 'bout swear'n' dan anybody else in de whole Nunitid States? Yes, sah, ef sweat'n' gins er man de right to be rich, I oughter be er n'er Keng Soll-rmun."

"Now, dar's dat li'l' pile er nubbins, dat pun-kin ertwo, en dat han'ful er taters. Whar did dey grow? Awn God's yearth. Who made um? God en Cephus ertwix' um."

"Who sont de fraws en de cole, en frez up de groun' en kilt out de cut-worms? God. Who driv all de cole wedder way back up hyonder under de norf stair (star), en shev de sun down er mile er mebbe er mile en er-half clo-eter, so dat it might git de groun' warm ernough to sprout

cawn? God. Who skiffed er roum' en swabbed en dug mougt de briers en pizen-oak, en pitched dat crap? Cephus. Who made de sun draw up water out'n de sea en sprinkle hit ober dat cawn en sot it to sprout'n' en growin'? God. Who hilt back de April fraws, en kep' under de wuss er de cut-worms twel de li'l' puny stalk got er good holt? God. Who sided en wed (weeded), en dirted, en flung out de middle, en billed up en laid by dat cawn? Who fit en foute (fought) crab-grass up en down, up en down dem lawng rocky rows, half er mile fum de shade, wid de hot sun brillin' down en swivin' (shriveling) up de whole er creatium, when put' nigh ev'body else was hangin' back in de cool ober er water-milyun? Cephus? Who sent mo' sun en rain en jew, en fotch dat cawn up er bulgin', en made it fleng out out its silks en tasseles twel nar' picter awn yearth couldn' hol' er light to it? God. Den who hilt up de freshets en de hull en de fraws twel dat cawn was all ripe en hard, en ready to be ged-dared? God. Who done all de res'? Cephus. In adder words, God He 'ten' to all de bussniess up dar; Cephus he 'ten' to all de bussniess down hyere.

"Now, marster, I don't see whar yo' part er dat job come in, sah. Cephus neber got no he'p, en God He neber want no he'p. So hit 'pear to me lek dat crap 'lawngs to God en Cephus er-twix' um. But bene how Ole Marster He al' got no use fer sump'm t' eat, He good es sey, 'Cephus, you tek dem nubbins, ole fel, en you git yer er good shellin' rock en shell dem nubbins, en den fleng de shell cawn in er bag en step down to Mr. Billy Knuckles's mill en hab hit turned into meal; en den git Phleby, yer ole dooman, to turn dat meal, er li'l' at de time, into ash-cakes, en den you eat dem ash-cakes 'lawng wid er li'l' fat—dat is, ef yer kin git holt er de fat—en den turn bofe ash-cakes en fat into pra's en sawngs en praise to glorify Me wid; en dat'll be My sheer."

"Soyer see, marster, dey ca' nar' grain er dat cawn 'lawng to you. Hit rally 'lange to God, case He gin me muscle to make it, but He sells it to me to be paid en sawngs en hallelu's, de onliest sort er money dat passes in heaben."

The humor of the situation was too much for Mr. Speed, and the last grain of that corn, saving what the dogs and rats got, was duly converted into celestial currency.

SOMETHING NEW IN PENSIONS.

J. A. B. Dilworth.

From the report of Consul General Carr of Copenhagen, published in the June number of Reports of Consuls of the United States, it appears that the Danish government has recognized the truth of the familiar quotation, "Peace hath her heroes no less renowned than war," and that the worthy citizen who has worn out his life in earnest and honest endeavor to be useful to the community in which he lives, is worthy to be classed as a hero and pensioned, when he may no longer be able to produce those things that make his life comfortable.

One section of the poor laws of Denmark provides for the pensioning of worthy old men and women. Mr. Carr says: "Pensions are hereafter to be provided for the aged native and naturalized citizens, men and women, who have completed their sixtieth year, and are of good character, not having been convicted of crime, and who have not, for the benefit of their children or by improvident living, impoverished themselves, and who have lived for ten years, immediately preceding, without having received relief. All such persons are to be supported and provided for during their declining years, not as paupers, but as pensioners, losing none of their political rights."

It appears to me that there is as much more of the spirit or essence of the teaching of the lowly Nazarene in the pensioning by Denmark of worthy but unsuccessful laborers in the fields of commerce, as there is less in the pensioning and heroizing by other Christian nations of laborers in the fields of destruction.

LAND GIVES POWER.

The Free Speech, the colored organ published at Memphis, Tennessee, reports the speech of a negro orator who, referring to the increasing disproportion of white and colored population in some portions of the south, says:

"One of the causes of this is the fact that the

world supposes that none but the rich or comfortably situated can long endure the supposed deadly malaria lurking in our swamps and lagoons except the colored man, who thrives and is happiest when the heat and moisture would swamp his Caucasian brother; but there must be other causes, and among them is the fact that the white man is not wanted by the large land owner as a laborer or tenant."

From a letter of a correspondent of the same paper, writing from Winterville, Mississippi, the following extracts are significant:

"Here some of our people own their farms, but not so many as we expected to find. How I wish I could tell the people in trumpet tones that the secret of success with them depends not on politics, but on owning their farms and saving their money. * * * * Upon his (the negro's) labor this section depends for its cotton, corn and other produce. Upon his labor the white man is growing wealthy and the negro poorer. The fields are beautiful with acres upon acres of finely growing crops; the cotton plants, kissed by the summer sun and moistened by the life-giving rains are tilled by negro hands; the millions upon millions of stalks of corn pushing their way heavenwards and rustling in the June breeze, are planted and hoed and plowed by the sweat of the negro's brow; and yet, how little of it is owned by him."

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

The reason why the idea of a house-to-house canvass has not been more widely adopted must be that it is considered expensive and difficult. It is neither. Such a canvass may be started with ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and a few circulars "To Thoughtful Men and Women," all of which will be supplied for \$1. As the retail price of these ten books is \$2.50 there is ample margin for expense. The circulars do all the talking needed. There are everywhere boys and girls, or even men and women, out of work who would gladly undertake to call from house to house with the book if those interested in its circulation would supply the dollar capital needed. And the sale of the books would be the least of the advantages gained by this method of circulating them. Even those who did not buy would have the question forced on their attention and a discussion of taxation would be started that only the adoption of the single tax would stop. The circulars are furnished free to all who send stamps for postage or pay freight on large quantities. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

The Taxpayers' league, of Kings County, New York, has solicited pledges from the various legislative candidates of the county to support the proposed bill for allowing counties to tax land values, improvement values, personal property, or any two, or all, as they may select. The following candidates have replied favorably: For the senate, from the Second district, Archibald C. Weeks, republican; for the assembly, Second district, John Costello, republican; Third, John Cooney, democratic; Eighth, James Boyd, republican; Tenth, William Lambert, republican and labor; Eleventh, George L. Weed, republican; Twelfth, James P. Graham, democrat. The league will urge the support of these candidates, and of all others who pledge themselves by Friday.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 2, 1900.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities with-

out a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
 2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
 3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
 4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
 5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.
- With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

Lawyer (to female witness): "What occupation did your husband follow?" Witness: "He was a skipper." Lawyer: "Of a schooner?" Witness: "No; of a bank. He skipped to Canada."—Puck.

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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 43 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1066½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 341 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 341 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec. James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kreer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., N. W.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st., n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 723.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Atchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 13.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. Y. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 330 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hassel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1433 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 8 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 523 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month. at 2:40 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROOKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 64 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWMETPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crossman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 98 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 403 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2303 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1516 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 630 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market st.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

New York.—Manhattan single tax club. Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres. Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres. Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 448 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 225 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Fottanhofer, 225 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres. F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Maiden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec. T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray sec., Wm. Minchaw, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabensberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TRIOY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martin, 576 River st.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Foralid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec. W. W. Kille, 104 East 5th st.

GALLON.—Gallon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeney; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longhee sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres. T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burling, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7:30, 64 4th av. Pres. Edm. Yardley; sec. Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitsenkorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres. John McCaffrery; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres. Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City; sec., John B. Hanten Watertown.

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne sec., T. J. Questad.

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres. Jno. B. Hanten sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Pres., J. S. Menken; sec., R. G. Brown, Appeal building.

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. L. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. L. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Jas. Charlton, Pres.; E. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec. W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., E. Nebs. sec. sec., E. LeCompteur.

SPECIAL CARDS.

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HENRY GEO-GE'S LECTURE
—ON—
MOSES

Appeared in THE STANDARD of December 3, 1887, and has not been published in any other form.

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THE STANDARD.

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New York.

PER CAPITA—A FABLE.

Agricola. in New York World.

Once on a time two monopolists were discussing the dullness of trade, when a politician who knew them came along. Said he: "There are two farmers hard by who have just sold their produce, and I can get them into a little game called protection if you will join." So the monopolists lent the politician \$5, and they went at it.

When they started, the politician, who had a turn for figures, said: "Let us see the amount of money per capita in the crowd." It was, politician, \$5; two monopolists, \$100; two farmers, \$100; per capita, \$41.

After a while the farmers went out and borrowed \$10 each on their watches, and the game went on.

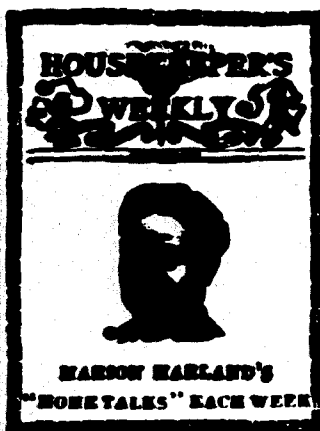
When they rose from the table the distribution of the money was thus: politician, \$25; two monopolists, \$200; two farmers, \$00. Per capita, \$45.

"Thus," said the politician, "the money per capita in this crowd has been raised \$4 by our little game of protection, and the country is more prosperous than ever!"

But a British capitalist sold the farmers' time pieces to recover amount lent on deposit, and the farmers were sad.

Moral: The wealth of a nation per capita is a great thing if we all get our share.

He: "I see that one girl has been admitted to Harvard college. She'll be awfully lonely, don't you think?" She: "O, no; there are lots of real nice lady-like young men there."—Judge.



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THE STANDARD

Our readers are so well acquainted with the merits of THE STANDARD, we need say nothing further than that it will be the constant aim of the management to make it in every sense a credit to the Free Trade and Single Tax movement and an ideal weekly newspaper.

THE ARENA

Though the youngest of America's three great reviews, the Arena has forged its way to the front rank of the world's leading reviews, and is recognized as the most liberal and progressive great magazine of the day. Among its contributors are Henry George, Hamlin Garland, W. D. McCrackan, Thos. B. Preston and other leading Single Taxers. The Arena

Employs the boldest, ablest, and most authoritative thinkers in the New World and the Old, to discuss all the great social, economic, ethical, educational, and religious problems of the day. In its discussions of all the great living problems, strikes at the very root of the question, instead of wasting time on mere results or superficial aspects of the same. Its contributors are largely among the vanguard of the world's thinkers and reformers, hence it discusses problems six months to a year before the slow coaches reach them.

The Arena is the only Great Review

- Which monthly gives portraits of the world's great thinkers.
- Which richly illustrates its important papers calling for illustrations.
- Which gives its readers a brilliant story by a strong American author each month.
- Which regularly publishes critical and biographical sketches of illustrious personages by the ablest writers of the age.
- Which in addition to its regular one hundred and twenty-eight pages of reading matter, monthly publishes from eight to twelve pages of critical review of books of the day by scholarly writers.

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The Arena Portfolio contains twenty-four portraits of eminent personages, printed on the heaviest and most expensive grade of coated plate paper, 8x10 inches. A delicate India tint forms a background upon which the picture and autograph are printed; thus each picture receives two ink impressions, the whole affording the richest possible effect. Our readers will, we think, agree with us that no more attractive premium could be given, as portraits of the great with their autographs are always interesting and in a way instructive, aside from the art value of the premium. The Portfolio which contains the twenty-four portraits is richly gotten up, and would be an ornament to any home in the land. It is bound in board, covered with delicate pearl gray French paper, with corners and back of pure white vellum cloth. The words "Arena Portfolio" are stamped in large ornamental letters of gold or silver leaf on each side. Three sides are tied with delicate ribbon.

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Shorten Shy plays 'round my knee
While I read Herbert Spencer,
But still the more I read and read
My ignorance grows denser;
For Shorten Shy decries my taste
And tells me every minute
"Say, papa, I don't like that book,
There ain't no lions in it."

Now Herbert Spencer is a great,
A world-compelling thinker;
No heavy plummet line of truth
Goes deeper than his sinker.
But one man reads his work way through
For thousands that begin it.
They leave one half the leaves uncut—
"There ain't no lions in it."

The age-old errors in their den
Does Herbert Spencer throttle,
And ranks with Newton, Bacon, Kant
And ancient Aristotle.
The mighty homage of the few—
These towering giants win it,
The millions snuff their hunting ground,
"There ain't no lions in it."

I leave this metaphysical swamp,
Thick grown with sturdy reeds,
And roam the meadows of Romance,
With Shorten and his lions.
He brings his gaudy Noah's Ark book,
And begs me to begin it;
"Better than Hubbert Pencer book,
That ain't no lions in it."

"Now wead about the efalunt
So big he scares the people;
An' wead about the kangaroo
Who jumps up on the 'teeple."
So I take up the Noah's Ark book,
And studily begin it.
And read about the "efalunts"
And lions that are in it.
Shorten will grow in soberness,
His life become intenser,
Some day he'll drop his "efalunts"
And take up Herbert Spencer.
But life can have no happier years
Than glad years that begin it,
And life sometimes grows dull and tame
That has no lions in it.

"Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty."
"No; you are not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep." (A pause.) "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink; I'm so thirsty!"
"If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll get up and spank you." (Another pause.) "Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to spank me?"—Life.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of September 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William P. Dane, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly qualified assignee of said Dane, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Freling H. Smith, No. 116 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of December 1891.

Dated New York City, September 2, 1891.
SAMUEL F. PRENTISS,
Assignee.
FRELING H. SMITH,
Attorney for Assignee,
116 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Andrew Bollong, trading as Constantine Schmidt, to George C. Keep, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of George C. Keep, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account. Witness Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, and the seal of said Court, the third day of October, 1891.

S. JONES, Clerk.
PECK & FIELD,
Attorney for the Assignee,
No. 481 Broadway New York.

CHARLES PRATT & CO.
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP NAME.

WHEREAS, the co-partnership of CHARLES PRATT & CO. had business relations with foreign countries, and transacted business in this State for a period of three years or upwards, prior to the death of Charles Pratt, a member of said firm, on the fourth day of May, 1891; and

WHEREAS, Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt and Horace A. Pratt, members of said firm, desire to continue with their appointment the use of said co-partnership name of Charles Pratt & Co.;

NOW, THEREFORE, We, the undersigned, do hereby certify as follows:
That Charles M. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 239 Washington Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; Frederic B. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 222 Clinton Avenue, in said City of Brooklyn; Horace A. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 195 Prospect Place, in said City of Brooklyn; and Mary H. Pratt, Charles M. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt as trustees of the trusts created in and by the will and testament of said Charles Pratt, the place of abode of said Mary H. Pratt being at Number 332 Clinton Avenue in said City of Brooklyn, are the persons who under such name of Charles Pratt & Co., and that our principal place of business is at Number 26 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, October ninth 1891.
CHARLES M. PRATT,
FREDERIC B. PRATT,
HORACE A. PRATT,
MARY H. PRATT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
On this ninth day of October, 1891, before me personally appeared Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt, Horace A. Pratt, and Mary H. Pratt, to me known and known to me to be the persons decribed in and who execute the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WM. H. ERWIN,
Notary Public,
Kings County
Certificate for Kings County
filed in New York County.

[Notary's Seal.]
STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
I, William J. Kaiser, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said County (said Court being a Court of Record) do hereby certify that Wm. H. Erwin, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment a Notary Public in the State of New York in and for the said County of Kings, dwelling in said County, committed an oath, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary and verily believe the signature to be said certificate genuine, and to said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County and Court this 15th day of October, 1891.

WM. J. KAISER,
Clerk.

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