

THE STANDARD

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THIS WEEK

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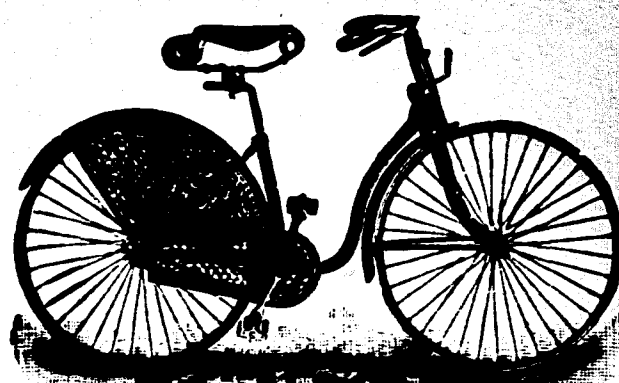
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1891.

No. 10.

GOOD ROADS WITHOUT TAXATION.—The chairman of the New York State Road Improvement Association has written a tract, "The Gospel of Good Roads," in which, among many other interesting facts, he shows that in Union County, New Jersey, where sixty miles of Telford road have been recently built, farm lands have advanced in value from \$50 and \$75 to \$200 an acre. The authorities of that county state that the increase in land values there caused by new roads would pay six times over the cost of every foot of such roads in the State. This is more than Single Tax men would claim, though they recognize the principle and their agitation is based upon it. Every new fact that comes to light goes to prove both the justice and the efficiency of the Single Tax, and we are glad to recognize in the Road Improvement Association a new auxiliary. If the bicyclists of the State would co-operate with the Road Improvement Association, New York might soon have the best highways and the most valuable farm lands in the Union, without adding one penny to the tax burden.

RECKLESS MAJOR MCKINLEY.—If it is indeed true that a cheap coat means a cheap man inside the coat, Americans are cheaper than ever, for, according to Major McKinley, in his speech last week at Columbus, Ohio, clothing was never so cheap in the United States as it is to-day. The McKinley law seems, after all, to have been very ineffective. In the same speech the Major made another bad admission. Asked if a tariff was not a tax, he replied that a revenue tariff "is always paid by the consumer, because if you put a tariff on a non-competing foreign product, a product we cannot produce in this country, then the price of that product to us is the foreign price with the American tariff added." As to a protective tariff he said, "it may for a time be paid by the consumer while we are building up the industry, but when we have reached the successful manufacture of any product in the United States under a protecting tariff, competition at home fixes and regulates the price, and the American consumer does not pay the tax." So this much-vaunted clap-trap that "the tariff is not a tax," is admitted to be, as we have often described it, merely a play upon words. As there is no tariff on domestic products, you pay no tariff if you buy a domestic product! But what becomes of the Protectionists who, not understanding the word-play, have said that "the foreigner pays the tax," and argued that he pays it rather than lose his American market? That argument has always seemed like the business reasoning of the apple woman who could afford to sell apples for less than cost because she sold so many; but now, with one sweep of his tongue, our Home Market Major washes it altogether out of the protection philosophy.

WANTS LABOR DAY ABOLISHED.—Some writer on the Evening Post never misses an opportunity to make good the reputation for a common scold of that otherwise excellent paper. People to whom fault-finding is not meat, drink, and a smoke, have good-naturedly supposed that holidays are blessings, in an overworked community like ours; and it may be that now and then, when moralizing over Christmas, or Arbor Day, or Decoration Day, even the

Post has indulged some such notion. But when one day in 365 is set apart as Labor Day, with a big L, the Post grows angry. Labor with a big L is something specially distasteful to it. With a little l it is good enough; it is then in its place—a servant and not a boss. But the big L in Labor, like the big N in Nation, or the big P in People, is impudently assertive, and by one who limits capital initials in the spelling of small nouns to big Gs for little gods, never in the world is to be tolerated. It suggests Walking Delegate, Grand Master Workman and the like, until it becomes a perfect nightmare of a word. So Labor Day as a legal holiday, is, according to the Post, an "impertinence" and a "nuisance," and the statute ought to be repealed.

The reason is that the payment of checks and drafts falling due on that day is deferred, for which, says our unamiable neighbor, there is no more reason than for stopping the payment of checks and drafts on St. Patrick's Day or St. Vitus's Day. That is true. Nor any more than for stopping it on Christmas day, or Washington's birthday, or the Fourth of July. But when we decide to make a public holiday, whatever be the day selected, or the occasion, it becomes necessary to strike that day out of the calendar for all purposes of legal liability on commercial paper: otherwise, persons who were interested in commercial paper falling due on that day would be deprived of their holiday, and others would soon cease to observe it. Instead of a *dies non* it would be a *holi-dies non*. The essential question, therefore, is not whether it is appropriate to defer the payment of paper falling due on Washington's birthday, or St. Patrick's Day, or Labor Day, but whether it is wise to set aside either of those days for holiday purposes; and the Post exposes its real opposition as arising from prejudice against Labor.

SOCIALISM TRIUMPHANT.—Socialists have just cause to be proud of their capture of the Republican party: and those who possess the political sagacity to know that they have captured it, are, no doubt, quietly jubilant. Not that they manage the machinery of the party: that still remains in the old hands. But what sincere Socialist cares to figure as a mere manager of party caucuses, so long as he can write the party platform in the interests of his plan for social regeneration? That is precisely what he does, by himself or another, whenever paternalism in the form of protection is made a party demand.

HIS ANALYTICAL MIND.—Samuel H. Hotchkiss, of Hartford, Conn., is the happy possessor of an analytical mind, which it would be interesting to analyze. In a paper that he read before the American Social Science Association at Washington, last week, he announced to a gaping world: "The laborer has found that he cannot stand alone in the modern industrial struggle; mechanical invention and immigration have encroached upon his opportunities for remunerative employment until he has met the emergency in the only way open to him." One would suppose that mechanical invention, by providing better tools, and immigration, by furnishing more assistants, would help rather than hinder the laborer. If Mr. Hotchkiss had been discussing man as an eater, instead of a laborer, we can imagine him saying: "The eater has found that

he cannot stand alone in the modern food supply; mechanical invention and immigration, by increasing the supply of food, have encroached upon his opportunities for feeding until he has met the emergency in the only way open to him." According to Mr. Hotchkiss's analysis there is about so much work to do, and every machine and every immigrant encroaches upon it. From his point of view the logical remedy is to prohibit immigration, break up machines, and discourage invention. Then our supply of work might be made to go around. If he is not a Protectionist he has a protection mind.

FREE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—

When the new Legislature of New South Wales was chosen, it will be remembered, announcements reached this country that the Free Traders had been badly beaten; and that, though the new Labor party held the balance of power, the Protectionists were, as a party, in a plurality, and, aided by the Labor party, would swing the colony into the protection line. The Protectionists of the colony evidently relied on the aid of the Labor party; for, soon after the new body assembled, they made an attempt to oust the old Free Trade ministry. In this they failed, and their notes of disappointment vibrating through the earth touched responsive chords in the office of the New York Tribune, whence issued a mournful column of Australasian editorial. The truth was that the fundamental principle of the new Labor party was a demand for the Single Tax, and when the Protectionists undertook to oust the Free Trade ministry with a Single Tax man of world-wide fame at its head, the Labor party rallied to his support. After that, and within the two weeks just past, the Protectionists made a clearer protection issue by offering a motion in favor of protective duties. Again, the new Labor party—the Single Tax party, as it really is—arrayed itself solidly against the Protectionists, and by a vote of 61 to 47 the motion was rejected.

DIRECT TAXATION.—The Journal of the Knights

of Labor has now struck out on a line of agitation that, if followed, will lead to substantial results. It demands direct taxation. In the cry that "the tariff is not a tax," it finds nothing but a recognition of the idea that if people can be taxed indirectly they will pay taxes without knowing it; and right here it sees danger. "Where the people pay taxes directly," it says, "knowing what they are paid for

—they are careful enough to follow the matter up and ascertain to what use the money is put. Each taxpayer in the municipality and county is certain to inquire into the why and wherefore of every increase in his taxes. He knows he is being taxed, and he desires to know why. He makes it his business to know what is done with the money. It is not so with the tariff, or indirect taxation, and the consequence is that that same vigilance and caution is not exercised by public officials in caring for the people's money. No more fruitful source of corruption or dishonesty can be found than that which lies concealed beneath the very plausible and innocent looking scheme of taxing the people in an indirect and round-about manner. Indirect taxation in all its forms should give way for the more practical, businesslike and honest method of collecting taxes directly from the people. Then they will be more apt to take a deeper interest in the question of taxation; they will know what they pay for, and will pay for what they get and no more.

This is a keynote, and the Journal cannot touch it too often.

NEW CURE FOR TRICHINOSIS.—The American

authorities have at last been able to satisfy those of Germany that pork shipped from our ports to German markets is fit for food. Every one knows that the preservation of health was a mere pretense for the restriction. American pork was kept out of Germany, not because of any real fear of infection, but because its consumption for food by the German people interfered with the infant hog killing industries of Fatherland. Proof of this, if any be needed, appears in con-

nection with the "threat" which, when all else failed, constrained the German Government to abolish its interdict. All precautions relative to health had been provided for by the United States, and still Germany held back; but when it was intimated that our Government would not allow us to buy German beet sugar unless the German Government would allow Germans to buy American pork, the great Empire yielded. Beet sugar proved a specific for trichinosis.

THE NOVELTY OF IT.—How do some writers on political and economic subjects gain access to the pages of leading magazines? This is one of the riddles of the day, propounded over and over again, as a new Jones, or Smith, or Brown, or whom you will, asks the world to stop and listen to some unconsidered trifle of his, and Mr. William W. Folwell, who writes in the September Century of the "Weakness and Danger of the Single Tax," is the latest to bring this riddle forward. After considering Mr. Folwell's contribution to the waste basket of political economy, we are at a loss for any other explanation of its appearance in the Century than the novelty of its points and reasoning. But novelty alone is a poor merit.

MARYLAND MIXTURE.—Protection and Free

Trade came together "end on" in the Maryland Republican Convention. The platform, containing a hearty endorsement of the fifty-first Congress for the protection it has afforded to "American industry and labor by its tariff legislation," was about to pass, when ex-Congressman Mudd insisted on an additional resolution favoring such treaty arrangements with England, France, and Germany as would secure the abolition or material reduction of the import duties they impose on tobacco, even at the expense of reducing our own duties on the pauper products of those countries. Mr. Mudd's resolution was added, and then the mixed platform passed unanimously.

The addition was intended to please South Maryland planters, who raise tobacco and want a chance to sell it in Europe. Their desire, though natural, is highly reprehensible. Should they reflect on Mr. Mudd's proposition, they would scent danger to the protected labor of the country. If such a treaty were adopted with England, for example, greedy Englishmen, ever watchful for opportunities to seize upon our markets and to overwhelm and inundate our consumers with goods, would soon accomplish their designs. Our mills and factories would stop, our workmen would languish, and our stores would close. Our mines would be deserted caverns, our magnificent railways would give place to the old stage road, and our miles of telegraph wire would be wholly abandoned to the use of English sparrows. But worse, perhaps, than all, the gentle Carnegie would be forced into sorrowful exile upon his Scottish estates, and the hum of industry would be heard no more in Pittsburg. It cannot be. It must not be. South Maryland planters must content themselves with the greater home market that Mr. McKinley made for them when he increased the tariff on foreign tobacco. That they should want a foreign market too, is, indeed, to be condemned. If we are ever to arrive at that happy time of which Protectionists dream, when each country will keep its own home market for its own people, we must not think of invading the home market of any civilized nation. Except with barbarians, let us do as we would be done by.

Many Protectionists really do not see the absurdity of uniting the notion of what they call reciprocal trade with that of Protection. This apparent obtuseness is not because they lack the sense of humor; it is because they suppose that we lose by opening our markets to foreign producers unless they reciprocate by opening

prices would be quite as just as to impose taxes on imports in order that home producers may get the advantage of higher prices, and it would be far more conformable to the principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number," since all of us are consumers, while only a few of us are producers of the things that can be raised in price by taxes on imports. And since the wealthy country is the country that in proportion to its population contains the largest quantities of the things of which exports and imports consist, it would be a far more plausible method of national enrichment to keep such things from going out than to keep them from coming in.

Now, supposing it were seriously proposed, as a means for enriching the United States, to put restrictive duties on the carrying out of wealth instead of the bringing in of wealth. It is certain that this would be opposed by Protectionists. But what objection could they make?

The objection they would make would be in substance this: "The sending away of things in trade from one country to another does not involve a loss to the country from which they are sent, but a gain, since other things of more value are brought back in return for them. Therefore, to place any restriction upon the sending away of things would be to lessen instead of to increase the wealth of a country." This is true. But to say this, is to say that to restrict exports would be injurious, because it would diminish imports. Yet, to diminish imports, is the direct aim and effect of protective tariffs.

Exports and imports, so far as they are induced by trade, are correlative. Each is the cause and complement of the other, and to impose any restrictions on the one is necessarily to lessen the other. And so far from its being the mark of a profitable commerce that the value of a nation's exports exceeds her imports, the reverse of this is true.

In a profitable international trade the value of imports will always exceed the value of the exports that pay for them, just as in a profitable trading voyage the return cargo must exceed in value the cargo carried out. This is possible to all the nations that are parties to commerce, for in a normal trade commodities are carried from places where they are relatively cheap to places where they are relatively dear, and their value is thus increased by the transportation, so that a cargo arrived at its destination has a higher value than on leaving the port of its exportation. But on the theory that a trade is profitable only when exports exceed imports, the only way for all countries to trade profitably with one another would be to carry commodities from places where they are relatively dear to places where they are relatively cheap. An international trade made up of such transactions as the exportation of manufactured ice from the West Indies to New England, and the exportation of hot-house fruits from New England to the West Indies, would enable all countries to export much larger values than they imported. On the same theory the more ships sunk at sea the better for the commercial world. To have all the ships that left each country sunk before they could reach any other country would, upon Protectionist principles, be the quickest means of enriching the whole world, since all countries could then enjoy the maximum of exports with the minimum of imports.

It must, however, be borne in mind that all exporting and importing are not the exchanging of products. This, however, is a fact which puts in still stronger light, if that be possible, the absurdity of the notion that an excess of exports over imports shows increasing wealth. When Rome was mistress of the world, Sicily, Spain, Africa, Egypt and Britain exported to Italy far more than they imported from Italy. But so far from this excess of their exports over their imports indicating their enrichment, it indicated their impoverishment. It meant that the wealth produced in the provinces was being drained to Rome in taxes and tribute and rent, for which no return was made. The tribute exacted by Germany from France in 1871 caused a large excess of French exports over imports. So in India the "home charges" of an alien government and the remittances of alien officials secure a permanent excess of exports over imports. So the foreign debt which has been fastened upon Egypt requires large amounts of the produce of that country to be sent away, for which there is no return in imports. And so for many years the exports from Ireland have largely exceeded the imports into Ireland, owing to the rent drain of absentee landlords. The Irish landlords who live abroad do not directly draw produce for their rent, nor yet do they draw money. Irish cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, linen and other productions are exported as if in the regular course of trade, but their proceeds, instead of coming back to Ireland as imports, are, through the medium of bank and mercantile exchanges, placed to the credit of the absent landlords, and used up by them. This drain of commodities in return for which no commodities are imported, would be greater yet were it not for the fact that thousands of Irishmen cross the channel every Summer to help get in the English harvests, and then return home, and that from those who have permanently emigrated to other countries there is a constant stream of remittances to relatives left behind.*

* In Dublin in 1882 I several times met the secretary of one of the great

The last time I crossed to England I sat at the steamer table by two young Englishmen, who drank much champagne and in other ways showed they had plenty of money. As we became acquainted I learned that they were younger sons of English "country families," graduates of a sort of school which has been established in Iowa for wealthy young Englishmen who wish to become "gentlemen farmers" or "estate owners" in the United States. Each had got him a considerable tract of new land, had cut it up into farms, erected on each farm a board house and barn, and then rented these farms to tenants for half the crops. They liked America, they said; it was a good country to have an estate in. The land laws were very good, and if a tenant did not pay promptly you could get rid of him without long formality. But they preferred to live in England, and were going back to enjoy their incomes there, having put their affairs in the hands of an agent, to whom the tenants were required to give notice when they wished to reap their crops, and who saw that the landlord's half was properly rendered. Thus in this case half the crop (less commissions) of certain Iowa farmers must annually be exported without any return in imports. And this tide of exports for which no imports come back is only commencing to flow. Many Englishmen already own American land by the hundred thousand, and even by the million acres, and are only beginning to draw rent and royalties. Punch recently had a ponderous joke, the point of which was that the British House of Lords had much greater landed interest in the United States than in Great Britain. If not true already, it will not under present conditions be many years before the English aristocracy will draw far larger incomes from their American estates than from their home estates—incomes to supply which we must export without any return in imports.*

In the commerce which goes on between the United States and Europe there are thus other elements than the exchange of productions. The sums borrowed of Europe by the sale of railway and other bonds, the sums paid by Europeans for land in the United States, or invested in industrial enterprises here, capital brought by emigrants, what is spent by Europeans traveling here, and some small amounts of the nature of gifts, legacies, and successions, tend to swell our imports or reduce our exports.

On the other hand, not only do we pay in exports to Europe for our imports from Brazil, India, and such countries, but interest on bonds and other obligations, profits on capital invested here, rent for American land owned abroad, remittances from immigrants to relatives at home, property passing by will or inheritance to people abroad, payments for ocean transportation, formerly carried on by our own vessels, but now carried on by foreign vessels, the sums spent by American tourists who every year visit Europe, and by the increasing number of Irish Americans who live in Europe, all contribute to swell our exports and reduce our imports.

The annual balance against us on these accounts is already very large, and is steadily growing larger. Were we to prevent importations absolutely, we should still have to export largely in order to pay our rents, to meet interest, and to provide for the increasing number of rich Americans who travel or reside abroad. But the fact that our exports must now thus exceed our imports instead of being what Protectionists take it for, an evidence of increasing prosperity, is simply the evidence of a drain upon national wealth, like that which has so impoverished Ireland.

But this drain is not to be stopped by tariffs. It proceeds from a deeper cause than any tariff can touch, and is but a part of a general drift. Our internal commerce also involves the flow from

banking institutions whose branches ramify through Ireland. Each time he asked my opinion of the crop prospects in the United States, as though that were uppermost in his mind whenever he met an American. Finally I said to him, "I suppose poor crops in the United States would be to your advantage, as it would increase the value of the agricultural products that Ireland exports." "Oh, no," he replied, "we are greatly interested in having the American crops good. Good crops means good times, and good times in the United States mean large remittances from the Irish in America to their families at home, and these remittances are more important to business here than the prices we get for our own products."

* The Chicago Tribune of January 25, 1886, contains a long account of the American estates of an Irish landlord, William Scully. This Scully, who was one of the most notorious of the rack-renting and evicting Irish landlords, owns from 75,000 to 90,000 acres of the richest land in Illinois, besides large tracts in other States. His estates are cut up into farms and rented to tenants who are obliged to pay all taxes and make all improvements, and who are not permitted to sell their crops until the rent is paid. A "spy system" is maintained, and tenants are required to doff their hats when they enter the "estate office." The Tribune describes them as reduced to a condition of absolute serfdom. The houses in which they live are the poorest shanties, consisting generally of a room and a half, and the whole district is described as blighted. Scully got most of his land at nominal prices, ranging as low as seventy-five cents per acre. He lives in London, and is said to draw from his American estates a net income of \$400,000 a year, which means, of course, that American produce to that value is exported every year without any imports coming back. The Tribune closes its long account by saying: "Not content with acquiring land himself, Scully has induced a number of his relatives to become American landlords, and their system is patterned on his own."

country to city, and from West to East, of commodities for which there is no return. Our large mine owners, ranch owners, land speculators, and many of our large farmers, live in the great cities. Our small farmers have had in large part to buy their farms on mortgage of men who live in cities to the east of them; the bonds of the national, State, county, and municipal governments are largely so held, as are the stocks and bonds of railway and other companies—the result being that the country has to send to the cities, the West to the East, more than is returned. This flow is increasing, and, no matter what be our tariff legislation, must continue steadily to increase, for it springs from the most fundamental of our social adjustments, that which makes land private property. As the land in Illinois, or Iowa, or Oregon, or New Mexico, owned by a resident of New York or Boston increases in value, people who live in those States must send more and more of their produce to the New Yorker or Bostonian. They may work hard, but grow relatively poorer; he may not work at all but grow relatively richer, so that when they need capital for building railroads or any other purpose, they must borrow and pay interest, while he can lend and get interest. The tendency of the time is thus to the ownership of the whole country by residents of cities, and it makes no difference to the people of the country districts whether those cities are in America or Europe.

Supplementing the foregoing, and with more direct reference to the doctrine of reciprocity, Mr. George says in his chapter on "Advantages and Disadvantages":

The direct effect of a tariff is to restrain the people of the country that imposes it. It curtails the freedom of foreigners to trade only through its operation in curtailing the freedom of citizens to trade. So far as foreigners are concerned it only indirectly affects their freedom to trade with that particular country, while to citizens of that country it is a direct curtailment of the freedom to trade with all the world. Since trade involves mutual benefit, it is true that any restriction that prevents one party from trading must operate in some degree to the injury of another party. But the indirect injury which a protective tariff inflicts upon other countries is diffused and slight, as compared with the injury it inflicts directly upon the nation that imposes it.

To illustrate: The tariff which we have so long maintained upon iron to prevent our people from exchanging their products for British iron has unquestionably lessened our trade with Great Britain. But the effect upon the United States has been very much more injurious than the effect upon Great Britain. While it has lessened our trade absolutely, it has lessened the trade of Great Britain only with us. What Great Britain has lost in this curtailment of her trade with us she has largely made up in the consequent extension of her trade elsewhere. For the effect of duties on iron and iron ore, and of the system of which they are part, has been so to increase the cost of American productions as to give to Great Britain the greater part of the carrying trade of the world, for which we were her principal competitor, and to hand over to her the trade of South America and of other countries, of which, but for this, we should have had the largest share.

And in the same way, for any nation to restrict the freedom of its own citizens to trade, because other nations so restrict the freedom of their citizens, is a policy of the "biting off one's nose to spite one's face" order. Other nations may injure us by the imposition of taxes which tend to impoverish their own citizens, for as denizens of the world it is to our real interest that all other denizens of the world should be prosperous. But no other nation can thus injure us so much as we shall injure ourselves if we impose similar taxes upon our own citizens by way of retaliation.

Suppose that a farmer who has an improved variety of potatoes learns that a neighbor has wheat of such superior kind that it will yield many more bushels to the acre than that he has been sowing. He might naturally go to his neighbor and offer to exchange seed potatoes for seed wheat. But if the neighbor while willing to sell the wheat should refuse to buy the potatoes, would not our farmer be a fool to declare, "Since you will not buy my superior potatoes I will not buy your superior wheat?" Would it not be very stupid retaliation for him to go on planting poorer seed and getting poorer crops?

Or, suppose, isolated from the rest of mankind, half a dozen men so situated and so engaged that mutual convenience constantly prompts them to exchange productions with one another. Suppose five of these six to be under the dominion of some curious superstition which leads them when they receive anything in exchange to burn one-half of it up before carrying home the other half. This would indirectly be to the injury of the sixth man, because by thus lessening their own wealth his five neighbors would lessen their ability to exchange with him. But, would he better himself if he were to say: "Since these fools will insist upon burning half of all they get in exchange I must, in self-defence, follow their example and burn half of all I get?"

The constitution and scheme of things in this world in which we find ourselves for a few years is such that no one can do either good

or evil for himself alone. No one can release himself from the influence of his surroundings, and say, "What others do is nothing to me:" nor yet can any one say, "What I do is nothing to others." Nevertheless it is in the tendency of things that he who does good most profits by it, and he who does evil injures, most of all, himself. And those who say that a nation should adopt a policy essentially bad because other nations have embraced it are as unwise as those who say, Lie, because others are false; Be idle, because others are lazy; Refuse knowledge, because others are ignorant.

[The foregoing article on Reciprocity will be published in tract form in THE STANDARD EXTRA No. 12, and may be had, postpaid, to any address, at the rate of 10 cents for 10 copies; 80 cents per 100 copies: or \$6 for 1,000 copies.]

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, August 29.—At last Mr. Gladstone has stirred. In a letter to a correspondent he says the Liberal party hope to do full justice to the laborer by bringing local government to his door, and securing for him a more free access to the use of the land. This means that the Grand Old Man feels the pressure of the Democratic wing of his party, and has prepared himself to make some sort of concession to it. But he would have to move very far forward. Indeed, the Conservatives, with their allotments act, their new proposal of municipal councils, granting local self-government in many things, and their intimation of readiness to make other important democratic enactments, such as woman suffrage, go beyond the position taken by Mr. Gladstone with respect to English social and political affairs at the last general election in 1886. It seems very likely that the ex-Premier will present points in his speech at the National Liberal Council this Fall which shall more than cover the Conservative position, though he will yet lag far behind the Radicals. Mr. Gladstone belongs to the old Whig politicians, who can only with difficulty be told from the Conservatives of to-day, and his whole idea of land reform could hardly go beyond some changes in present land laws, with full compensation for any losses in privileges, present or prospective, which the landed class might suffer. In direct conflict with these views is the new aggressive spirit which must find expression in the platform and speeches at the Liberal Conference. This spirit is for action, sharp and short—abolition of privileges without competition. "Who has compensated the people all this while?" they ask.

It should be remembered that the National Liberal Conference is held on a very democratic plan. It is composed of delegates elected by the local Liberal associations, and each association may instruct its delegates what to vote for, as it may recommend the pronouncement by the Conference on certain points or may send resolutions to be submitted for passage to the committee on resolutions. In this way the temper of the rank and file of the Liberal party is arrived at. At the two last conferences very radical sentiment on the land question came up from the body of the party and carried the insertion of a clause in the "programme," which, though not very strong, yet clearly involved the principle of taxing land values. In the coming conference this sentiment is pretty sure to be as strong and much more general, as the subsidence of the Irish question has given a marked impetus to the discussion of English affairs.

Some reflection of village thought is being given in a series of bright sketches by Frederick Verinder under the heading of "Gipsy Jottings" in the Church Reformer. Mr. Verinder directs the movements of the Land Restoration League van, which is moving through "the Eastern counties," preaching the gospel of equal rights to land and the Single Tax plan, and he has spent much time this Summer with the van, speaking and making notes. Here are a few glimpses of the quaint people he has met with and of the conditions in which they live—glimpses really of the greater part of rural England.

The sense of living in a house which has all Suffolk for its garden, and which neither pays rent to a ground landlord nor is assessed to local rates, is in itself exhilarating to a Land Restorationist fresh from London. The sweet, fresh air of the country, and the bracing northeaster from the German ocean; the bleating of the sheep on their way to the fields, and the singing of the larks, are a pleasant substitute for the morning smoke of the London fires and the rattle of the early 'bus. And the quiet earnestness of the meeting held at sunset on the village green or at the cross roads; the talks in the moonlight with the laborers after the meeting; the awakening thought and dawning hope among the toilers in the fields; the rumblings of righteous discontent with unjust social conditions—are all things to make one thank God and take courage for the future of rural England.

* * * * *

In almost every place we have visited, the village innkeeper has been the host, the friend, and sometimes the treasurer of the laborers' unions. But for the publican, the unions would usually have no room in which to transact their business and pay their "club money." The parson is conspicuous by his absence, the schoolroom is shut; but in the hospitable kitchen of the village inn the laborers meet after their day's work and talk of low wages and hard work; of unwholesome cottages and waste land; of the stolen common and the allotment grudgingly let at a rent three times too high; of the growth of union and the hope of better days in store

Often the publican is the only really independent man in the parish, and the inn the only place of free discussion. Of drunkenness we have seen but very little.

* * * * *

I want to lie on my back among the hay and think. I want to find out how many "several" means in Suffolk. We had "several" people, they said, at the meeting last night; I counted about a hundred and fifty. They said there were "several" people in the next village, and the directory tells me the population is a little over a thousand. How many more than a thousand does it take to make "several?" * * * And how long will the children, in these days of School Boards, preserve the old English idioms which ring so musically in one's ears when the youngsters are at play? Will Her Majesty's Inspector, I wonder, accept "housen" as the plural for house? And if not why should that jolly little boy "lose a mark" for speaking purer English than his "betters?" * * * And why is it that it is so much easier, in a pastoral and agricultural village like this, where the land is so fertile, and railways so distant, to get American flour, and Canadian cheese, and Brittany butter, and potted meat from Chicago than to get the fresh produce of these fields? Why does every village shopman want to buy last year's jams while we have to go a day's journey, perhaps to the nearest town, in search of this season's fruit? * * * Why on earth did that dear old soul drop me such a very emphatic curtesy? Does she think, because just now I appear to be doing nothing, that I must be a landlord—one of her "betters" to whom she must order herself, etc.

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Will the days ever return when these villages, where the people, instead of living joyous lives as honest workers should do, only "linger" in toil and poverty—will again be part of a "merry" England. How pleasant to spend the evening of one's day in a village like this, among a free people, tilling the free land and eating with gladness the fruit of their labors. When the land has been restored to the people and co-operative farming has taken the place of over-work and under pay: when—

"I say," says my companion, "there's a tremendous pile of letters for you this morning; and we shall have to use condensed milk for breakfast again, for there isn't a drop of fresh milk to be had in the village."

The by-election contest in Lewisham, one of the South London districts, has been decided in favor of the Conservative contestant, Mr. Penn, by a majority of 1,693 votes out of a total poll of 7,477 and a total electorate of 11,650. Lewisham is what is known as a "village" constituency, that is, composed for the most part of middle class voters—manufacturers, shopkeepers and the like—and has hitherto generally gone Conservative. This time the Liberal candidate, Mr. Warmington, succeeded in reducing the Conservative majority, but that was all. He made a strong effort to force London issues, as to taxation and other matters, to the first place in the fight, and succeeded in awakening a good deal of enthusiasm in his own ranks. But there seems to be no class so obstinately conservative in the party sense as the middle class people who aspire to social, or rather to aristocratic distinction, and the Primrose Dames exercised their blandishments with complete success. Mr. Penn is a compensationist of the first rank, carrying it even to liquor dealers whose licenses are revoked. Mr. Warmington was a four-shilling-in-the-pound ground tax man, but Mr. Penn does not believe in anything of the kind. But though the Conservative has been elected the contest served good purpose in raising discussion of various phases of the social question.

Every day is bringing in fresh evidences of the breaking up of the old order of things. The rural Established Church parsons, who have these many years ruled with a high hand and heaped obloquy and even persecution upon the heads of non-conformist peasants, are beginning to taste of bitterness from the very landlords of whom they had made themselves the obsequious tools. For years it has been very unpleasant to bring in the constable, and, at times, the military to compel the non-conformist peasant to pay tithe for the support of the State Church, to which he did not belong, and for which he had no sympathy, and so the Government passed an act authorizing the landlords to collect the tithe with their rent and pay it over to the parsons. The landlords have shown a great willingness to collect the tithe, but many of them are showing an amazing want of regard for the "rights of property," for they are holding on to tithe, and some of the parsons are likely to have more trouble in collecting it from them than formerly in collecting from the non-conformist peasants. Some of the squires, it is said, are beginning to doubt that a tithe is "property," and rather to take the view that it is an unendurable tax.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

A GLIMPSE OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 21, 1891.—There are twenty legal holidays in Mexico. In addition to these are many "Festivos" and celebrations of historic events. To-day we have one of the latter, and a brief description of the day, starting in at early morning, may be of interest to readers of THE STANDARD.

The Iturbide Hotel was many years ago the palace of Emperor Iturbide, who, banished from the country, ventured to return and was shot in the year 1824. The rooms open into three large "patios" or court yards. These are paved with blocks of lava, and the thorough sweeping they receive every morning is apt to arouse the visitor at an early hour. The building is four stories high. On the third floor is an apartment about 10x20, with a dome which pro-

jects above the roof that was formerly a chapel. From the roof an extensive view is obtained. In every direction are mountains. Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, both of them above 12,000 feet, being perpetually snow capped. Above the common level of dazzling whiteness rise the towers and domes of the Cathedral, numberless churches and private sanctuaries: but not a chimney is to be seen, for no stoves are used. All cooking is done in the open room over charcoal fires. Although there are several huge church bells in the city and hundreds of small ones, they are not hung to ring, but in the early morning and many times during the day a din is created by rapid blows upon them from over industrious sextons.

Before breakfast a walk in the Alameda is agreeable. This is a beautiful park about the size of six New York squares; it is intersected by many walks shaded by tall trees and ornamented by shrubs and flowers, statues and fountains. There are two band stands there which are occupied on Sundays by two of the best military bands. At these times the Alameda is filled with all classes of people. I might, perhaps, better say *both* classes, the gap is so wide where the middle class ought to be. The music rendered is generally of a high order, and is always captivating. A large crowd moves en masse from one band to the other as they alternately play. A merry-go-round is patronized by a host of little folks, who, by the way, are dressed in great variety of costumes, not keeping to conventional fashions. Toy vendors abound, and the children generally go home with a toy balloon or something more expensive. Flowers and lottery tickets are also on sale, of course. The fashionable promenade takes place between 12 and 1 o'clock. Everybody comes to see and to be seen, to stare and to be stared at. Chairs line the principle thoroughfares, and the use of one can be had for a real—twelve cents. At certain points men and dudes (it is hard, sometimes, to distinguish between them) congregate and form a gauntlet, which the promenaders have to pass. As for the ladies (God bless them!) I do not deny that they are beautiful, but for style of carriage without which beauty fails, they should go to New York. Mingling with this crowd of fashion may be seen the humblest *peon* clad in rags and barefooted, but perfectly at home and enjoying the music and social contact.

It was here on last Sunday, comfortably seated between the two bands of music, that, running over the news columns of the Kansas City Star, I was shocked by the death of Croasdale, who as a man and as a power in the Single Tax movement I had come to love and respect. I left him in June so full of life and active usefulness, and now, taken in the prime of life, he had been cold in death a week. The music after that had a peculiar pathos for me. I have seldom been so affected by the death of any one.

At one o'clock the "Danza," the inspiring Mexican dance, is always played, and the crowd disperses. But I have wandered from the day's programme. Breakfast in Mexico consists of coffee and rolls—nothing more.

The celebration to-day has been to honor the memory of Chauhquemoc, the brave young Emperor of the Aztecs, who, 370 years ago, after the long siege of Mexico by the Spaniards, was captured by Cortez. Brought into the presence of the Conqueror, he said:

"Brave Malinche, I have done in my defence and in that of my beloved subjects all that my honor, my crown; my love for my country and my people, had a right to expect from me as king and high priest. But alas! the gods have not been auspicious; they have turned from me, and I am without crown and without liberty. I am thy prisoner against my will. Dispose of me at thy pleasure. Open to me a life escape with thy blade (laying his hand on Cortez's dagger), as such was not my fate in the defence of my kingdom."

The Aztec empire had fallen: the Spanish rule had commenced. Eight days afterward the avaricious Spaniards put Chauhquemoc and a compatriot, the Lord of Tlacopan, to torture over a slow fire, thinking to gain from them a knowledge of secreted treasure. It was then that Chauhquemoc retorted to the bitter complaining of his fellow sufferer, "Am I, then, at a banquet, or taking a bath?" He recovered then, but was afterward cruelly put to death by Cortez.

An heroic statue stands to his memory in the centre of one of the grand circles that punctuate the "Paseo de la Reforma," the grand boulevard of Mexico, and it was at this place that the exercises took place to-day. From the beginning of this avenue, where the equestrian statue of Charles IV., of Spain, said to be the largest bronze casting in the world, is, past the statue of Columbus, to the objective point, infantry and cavalry were drawn up on either side of the wide street, ready to present arms to the President. At the statue a large concourse had gathered, while on and about the pedestal were stationed twenty Indians, dressed in brightest colors, producing an effect highly picturesque. At about ten o'clock the booming of cannon announced the President's approach. Preceded by a company of cavalry his carriage dashed up, and, greeted by his Ministers and other dignitaries, he took his place as master of ceremonies under a canopy upon the platform, the band meanwhile playing the National Hymn. Delegations of Indians, presumably descendants of the Aztecs, had been arriving from distant points in the valley, bringing with them wreaths and other floral tributes,

and bearing aloft green banners with gilt inscriptions that would have graced a 17th of March parade in the States. One of the floral pieces was an immense thing, surmounted by a lance and helmet, and carried by four men. I had been told that all these celebrations were cut and dried performances by a despotic government; but that suggestion was banished to-day by the evident spontaneity with which these pilgrims, actuated by pure patriotism, had brought their tributes from so far. They were a motley crowd, many in rags and sandals, others in European dress.

After a long oration which I could not understand, being too far from the speaker, and an original poem by a young poet whose face almost interpreted his words, as with impassioned eloquence he addressed the statue, ending with the exclamation "Gran mortal! Salud," the President came forward and placed a large wreath of flowers against the statue. The other floral tributes were then placed about the monument, after which came the most interesting event of the day.

Sixteen Indians, including two women, with two leaders playing over and over again a simple measure upon stringed instruments, went through with a very graceful—almost stately—dance, changing the step several times. Men and women were dressed nearly alike. Around their heads were bands made up of small brass framed looking-glasses. From these crowns arose brilliant plumes, while long hair fell loosely down the backs of all. Each had a skirt reaching to the knees, then cotton stockings—all of the brightest colors, every foot being laced to sandals. Following the two leaders they approached the President's platform, then back and around the statue, keeping up in unison the peculiar steps, all gentle and graceful, reminding one of dancing school calisthenics. Occasionally the leader would give a "whoop!" at which all would revolve.

It was my fortune during the long oration to be entertained by a local real estate dealer who, in relating certain transactions of his, told of rises in value that discount Chicago or Kansas City. In the latter city, by the way, they are now enjoying what Edward Atkinson is pleased to lament as "unrequited decrement." But that is not likely to occur here as land is entirely exempt, and houses pay no taxes when unoccupied.

I have already mentioned the abominable tariff that is so effectual in keeping wealth out of the country; but one instance of a protected industry, as a parallel to that of tin plate in the United States, may be worth mentioning.

The vast majority of this population are so poor that they have never had on shoe or stocking. It is estimated that 95 per cent. of them never buy an imported article. (How McKinley and his followers would bow down and worship such a people.) But cotton cloth is the one thing that, more or less of it, generally less, everybody must have. With Free Trade Fall River could supply it at five cents a yard. But as it happens, this article is protected. The price of an inferior quality of it ranges between ten and twenty cents a yard, and the mill operatives work fourteen to fifteen hours a day for from thirty-five to seventy cents. The manufacturers, it may be needless to add, have become very wealthy.

But the land system is worse than the tariff, for, incredible as it may seem to an enlightened people, the land is actually "owned" by a few fortunate individuals, and the tax for its use, instead of going into the public treasury, reverts to the pockets of the "owners," one family alone, I am told, receiving \$200,000 monthly by this peculiar power of taxation which the people have surrendered to individuals. One stands aghast at a system so unjust, so pernicious, so contrary to the precepts of political economy. Some charity has to be used in excusing this people for their folly, not to say sin, in these matters. It must be remembered that they have had but few of the advantages of their Northern neighbors, that they have been oppressed by Church and State for centuries, that they are scarcely capable of self-government.

Another fact that will, no doubt, amaze the readers of THE STANDARD is that the Church in Mexico, instead of leading in matters of reform, is content to patronize vested wrongs, assure communicants of better times beyond the grave, and fetch up in the tail end of the procession of progress. HENRY WARE ALLEN.

POLITICS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 31, 1891.—The Single Tax cause in British Columbia is by no means at a stand still, though seldom heard from; but on the contrary, is becoming a strong factor in shaping public opinion and influencing the Provincial and municipal governments.

Indeed, during the present year our cause may be said to have gained some decided and signal victories, both in the Legislature and in our various municipalities.

A year ago all the public lands at the disposal of the Provincial Government were withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the strong pressure brought to bear on the executive, resulting from the agitation showing how the public domain was being monopolized by mere speculators, thus checking the settlement and development of

the country, producing general stagnation and dull times. The consequence was that at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, after a hard fight with the "moss-backs," an amended Land Act was passed with a clause changing the wild land tax from eight cents per acre to two per cent ad valorem. As some of this wild land has become very valuable, though unimproved, the difference is no small one. The significant fact about this is, that the tax is not on the land as formerly, but on its value, and the recognition of this principle in taxation is the first step towards a total reversion of the land policy in this Province and probably throughout the Dominion.

An important amendment has also been made to the pre-emption law. Before this all that was needed to get a deed for a pre-emption of 160 acres was to employ an "agent" (generally Chinamen) to burn off a few acres, and then get two witnesses to swear in the application that \$80 worth of improvements had been done on the claim. The patent was then issued on payment of one dollar per acre. Now, in addition to the "improvements" a house must be erected, and cultivation and residence proved before a patent is granted. This alteration has effectually put a stop to speculators pre-empting land, selling it, and then repeating the performance.

An act was also passed authorizing municipalities to levy a tax on land within their jurisdiction up to two and a half per cent., and permitting the taxing of improvements to be optional.

Here, again, is the thin edge of the Single Tax wedge that before long will split and break up speculation in town lots, the curse of every city and village on this coast. As a result of this enactment, the municipalities of Surrey and Langley have already adopted the exemption of improvements from taxation, and as these two districts are chiefly agricultural, the farmers are to be congratulated for their clear sightedness in taking the initiative in this important movement, and for knowing in which direction their best interests lie. It is only a question of a very little time when the taxing of improvements anywhere in British Columbia will be very much reduced or abolished altogether.

So far as this city is concerned, the influence of pronounced Single Taxers, and the growing body of those who dimly observe a glimmer of the "cat," is producing a marked effect. A year or two ago our best streets were cheerfully given away for nothing to an electric street railway company. Just now there is another railway company building a track—at the expense of the property owners along the line—to connect the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver. The company wished this city to grant them "terminal facilities." This means three miles of streets to be opened and graded free, the company deciding on the route which offered it the largest bonus. The scheme of this enterprising corporation to capture a valuable franchise—as the possession of these streets in a few years would undoubtedly be—was promptly squelched by the City Council. An arrangement has now been concluded between the city and the company whereby the latter get their terminal facilities, but the city retains full control of the streets, with power to tax the company for their use, and the expense in opening and grading them. This agreement will be submitted to and voted on by the taxpayers next month, and no doubt will be carried with little opposition.

A by-law for the city to purchase the water works will be voted for at the same time; and, as the terms are advantageous to the city, there is small fears of it, too, being passed.

The present Electric Light and Street Railway Company has been approached with a view to the city buying it out also; so the probabilities are that before long Vancouver will own and operate its water works, electric light, and street railway. There has been some hard and persistent fighting in the Council to accomplish this much, and to our Single Tax friends there, headed by Alderman Brown, the credit and honors are directly due.

We have a powerful friend and ally in our morning paper, the News-Advertiser. It is on the people's side in all municipal matters, and admits Single Tax communications freely to its columns. Its editor, Mr. F. C. Cotton, is our senior member to the local legislature and has done excellent service there in helping to frame and pass the acts referred to. Altogether we feel encouraged by what has been done, and are hopeful for the future. That our influence is enlarging and being felt in quarters that generally pretend to ignore it, is evidenced by the remark of a well-known large real estate owner and speculator here, who, in answer to a friend's inquiry as to how things were going with him, replied: "Oh, there's too many of those d—d Single Tax fellows around here to suit me."

Readers of THE STANDARD here are all very sorry for and deeply regret the untimely death of Mr. Croasdale. The cause can ill spare such men from its ranks at this time. W. A. WILSON.

HENRY GEORGE'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

New York World.

Henry George's reply to the Pope's recent Encyclical on the labor problem will be out in a few days. Mr. George is now reading the final proofs. It will be issued in brochure form, and will contain the full text of the Encyclical. The reply will be about the same length. It is said that it will be the strongest presentation of the Single Tax question from a moral standpoint ever made.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

DR. MARTYN'S BELIEF IN THE PEOPLE.—It is a pity that an article in the main so excellent in spirit as that of the Rev. Dr. Carlos D. Martyn, in the September Arena, should be marred by an exhibition of lamentable ignorance touching the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Martyn is discussing "un-American tendencies," and almost at the outset he falls into a curious error concerning the foundation of Federal institutions. His second paragraph reads thus: "The United States is the only nation in history which has dared to base itself upon an absolute trust in the people."

Now, whatever other nations may have done, this is just what our nation did not dare to do. The Constitution of the United States is the result of a compromise between contending factions representing all shades of conservatism short of monarchy, and all shades of radicalism short of anarchy, and in the compromise the conservatives got so much the better of the radicals that the Constitution that was the outcome of the conflict is an instrument constructed for the special purpose of delaying the execution of the popular will. The Constitution did not trust the people to elect a President, but left the choice absolutely in the hands of an electoral college, to be chosen in whatsoever manner the individual States might will. If the Legislature of any State so willed it could place the choice of the State's Presidential electors in the hands of the Governor. Furthermore, the majority of those that framed the Constitution so distrusted the masses that they placed the possible adverse vote of a slow changing Senate and the veto of the President between the will of the people and its enactment into law.

"Now if there be one feature of American republicanism," says Dr. Martyn, "which is supremely characteristic, it is universal suffrage." Nobody will quarrel with that assertion, but Dr. Martyn goes on to say: "The patriots and sages who planned our Constitution grouted it with this principle." The patriots and sages did nothing of the sort. When the Constitution was framed some of the several States surrounded the elective franchise with a great variety of restrictions, and the Constitution scarcely meddled with the question save to stipulate that persons having the right to vote for the most popular branch of the State Legislature should have the right to vote for members of the National House of Representatives.

After this curious exhibition Dr. Martyn half redeems himself by his manful argument in favor of universal suffrage and his scathing denunciations of the snobbish and reactionary spirit too common among the well-to-do and the so-called educated classes. Responsibility educates, he thinks, and he finds the secret of women's political ignorance in the fact that they do not share with men the responsibility of the ballot. He is too optimistic, however, when he says that our men are politicians from the cradle, for it is a lamentable fact that save in great crises our people are singularly indifferent to the larger sort of politics. It would not be difficult, either, to show that the constitutional checks and balances, of which Dr. Martyn seems never to have heard, are in large part responsible for this very indifference. It is true, however, that universal suffrage is to a large degree what Dr. Martyn happily calls it, "a normal school, the people's college."

Dr. Martyn sees in the grog-shop one of the chief hindrances to our social progress; but if he will look a little deeper he will discover that the grog-shop at its worst is an effect rather than a cause, a symptom rather than a disease.

The Doctor takes a thoroughly wholesome tone, however, when he denounces the distrust of the people manifested by the newspapers, the well-to-do, and too many of the college-bred. "Our danger to-day," he says, "does not lie in universal suffrage. It lies in the steady encroachments of wealth, in the multiplication of monopolies, in the too rapid growth of fungus millionaires, in the increasing number of well-educated idlers, in the sinister prominence of the saloon in politics, in the tendency of the country to submit to bureaucracy, in the transformation of the National Senate into a club of rich men, housed and fed at the national expense, in the change of the House of Representatives into a huddle of clerks to the register, the decrees of greedy capital, in the chronic distrust of the people felt among book-educated and professional men; in one word, in the appalling gravitation towards government by 'buddle' in the hands of unscrupulous minorities."

Dr. Martyn condemns the present exotic form of civil service reform engrafted upon the Federal Government, and fears a consequent bureaucracy. His remedy is the election of many officers now appointive. If any one is to be deprived of a vote, he thinks it should be "the railroad king, the mill owner, the indifferent trader, and the Europeanized Yankee, who spends abroad what his father earned at home, and mistakes Paris for Paradise." Dr. Martyn is greatly vexed at our failure promptly to recognize the Brazilian Republic, and at the participation of our fleet in the festivities and pageant attending the accession of the King of Portugal.

MR. LODGE ON THE ISSUES.—Henry Cabot Lodge, the misplaced Hugwump whose devotion to protection is a sad commentary upon his Harvard education, believes that silver is to be the leading issue in 1892. That is, Mr. Lodge thinks he believes so, but endeavors to place his reputation for political prophecy beyond the possible injury of a perverse future by judicious hedging. The only universally popular tariff, thinks Mr. Lodge, is that which will suit every interest in the country. Mr. Lodge has been too long a Protectionist politician to conceive of any man whose views on the tariff are based upon anything higher than self-interest. He has great hopes of the McKinley tariff, and he counts much upon the business man's known preference for things as they are. The tariff question, whatever its importance in 1892, will be protection or no protection. The Democrats demand what Mr. Lodge calls a "Free Trade tariff," whatever that may be, and the Republicans will confidently hold by protection. But the tariff question is perennial, thinks Mr. Lodge, and it may easily give way to some other question now and recur in some future campaign.

Mr. Lodge beholds in the Farmers' Alliance and in the discontent that it voices the promise of a new issue. Cheap money is the big question behind that of free coinage. He is perfectly sure that the next Congress will pass a free coinage bill, and equally sure that Mr. Harrison will veto it. This will make the issue. The Republicans will declare against unlimited free silver coinage, and the Democrats cannot get on the same platform.

Next to the question of free coinage will come the tariff, on which the two parties are clearly committed; then civil service reform, to which both profess devotion and as to which they must be judged by their fruits, and finally there is immigration. Mr. Lodge hopes that this is a question of the very near future, and evidently would be glad to see the Republican party committed to a scheme of restriction or exclusion—of course, all for the good of the American workingman.

ISOLATION OF THE FARMER.—John W. Bookwalter, manufacturer, millionaire, Free Trader, student of letters, art, and men and one unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio has a remedy for the poverty and isolation of the farmer. Mr. Bookwalter sets forth his remedy in ten pages of the September Forum. He calls it a remedy for isolation only, but he evidently thinks it, at least in part, a remedy for poverty as well.

Mr. Bookwalter's picture of the farmer's poverty and isolation, especially of the poverty and isolation from which the farmer's wife suffers, need not be reproduced here. We are all too familiar with this phase of the social problem. Mr. Bookwalter's picture might well be taken to illustrate one of Mr. Hamlin Garland's prairie tales. But to the remedy. It is co-operation and association. Mr. Bookwalter would have farmers live in villages for the sake of a more wholesome social life and also for the sake of economy; such economy he would bring about by co-operation. He would have the village well worked by a wind mill, the village bath house, the village baker, the village library. He would expect a specialization of trades as the result of such communities. He would have many implements owned in common. He is encouraged to hope all these things because such villages exist in Europe.

It is true that such method of life would relieve the farmer's isolation, but village life is not quite the charming thing that it appears to Mr. Bookwalter in contrast with the loneliness of farm life. Comparatively few villages in the United States have the village library, the village bath house and the village water works. Libraries in villages are usually supported, and ill supported, by a few; water works are usually run for the profit of a water company, and the village bath is almost unknown. Every group of farmers can not abandon their farms and build new villages, and if farmers remove to the villages already established they can not easily induce the villages to accept such reforms as Mr. Bookwalter proposes.

Perhaps, after all, the most valuable feature of Mr. Bookwalter's article is his showing as to the comparatively slow growth of farm values in the United States. The increase between 1870 and 1880 was less than one-fourth that between 1850 and 1860.

The editor of the Forum says, in a foot-note to Mr. Bookwalter's article, that Mr. Bookwalter is preparing to demonstrate this theory as to farm villages by experiments in Nebraska. The first village will be built in the midst of a tract of 12,000 acres in Pawnee County. There will be 150 farms of eighty acres each, and the village will have a house for each farm. Let us hope that this village will apply the Single Tax.

AND THOU, TOO, DR. HALE!—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale talks about the work of women in the Social Problems department of the Cosmopolitan for September, and it is difficult to escape the impression that Dr. Hale has joined the chorus of masculine laughter at the expense of feminine ambition. "Keep to your distaff" is really the advice of Dr. Hale. If women crowd into men's employments gallantry will presently disappear. Besides, wages must come down. Not under just conditions, Dr. Hall, for

with free natural opportunities, the more workers the more product, and the more product the more earnings.

Dr. Hale thinks women have too much faith in "meetings." Men that get things done don't accomplish them by means of "I move you, Mr. President," and all the rest of the paraphernalia of parliamentary proceeding. The meeting, with women, is still a new and pleasing toy. Women are audacious. Nobody horsewhips a woman. They make rash statements without the backing of authority. In fact, Dr. Hale seems to believe women almost irretrievably useless in the public and semi-public business of life.

He closes with a fanciful picture of the life of Lady Ida, Tennyson's Princess, after the woman's rights experiment was abandoned. She held her salon, to which His Highness's ministry and His Highness's opposition alike flocked, because there both felt the pulse of the country. Most men thought the Prince dull; none thought thus of Lady Ida. But, as men wrote the history of that State, the Prince was set down as its most distinguished ruler; yet Dr. Hale's peep at the page of the recording angel's account showed that on the calendar of the State's worthies, Lady Ida's name led all the rest.

STORY OF THE WEEK

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.—Robert E. Wright and A. L. Tilden have been nominated by the Pennsylvania Democrats for Auditor-General and State Treasurer. The platform adopted by the convention dismisses national affairs with an endorsement of the national Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, and with this on economy, the tariff and silver: "We are, as we have always been, in favor of honest and economical administration of public affairs; of limiting expenses and reducing taxation to meet the actual necessities of Government; of a sound and stable currency based on gold and silver coined and circulated in such proportions as will keep them on a parity; of a reform and revision of the tariff; of liberal, but just, pension laws, and of all well considered legislation tending to increase the rewards and lighten the burdens of labor."

The remainder of the platform is devoted to State affairs, and the recent public scandals receive most attention. A secret ballot is demanded, and the proposed repeal of the mercantile tax is denounced, while the abuse of State advertising in the case of that tax is deprecated. The platform is silent as to the Presidency.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.—They have nominated J. W. Bruce, a retired farmer, for Governor, and George W. Halleck, a farmer, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform demands Prohibition, the elective franchise for women, Civil Service Reform, the blanket ballot and the issuing of the currency by the Federal Government alone, such issue to be in the form of Treasury notes redeemable in gold or silver and guaranteed by a sufficient metal reserve.

It was agreed that the State Committee should confer with the Farmers' Alliance to bring about the common advantage of the two parties.

GREAT COMPANIES COMBINE.—A new corporation, with a capital of \$11,500,000, organized under a New Jersey charter, and to be known as the National Tube Works Company, absorbs the plant formerly the property of the old National Company, that of the Republic Iron Works of Pittsburg, Penn., that of the Morongah-la Furnace Company of Pennsylvania and that of the Boston Iron and Steel Company. Its business covers the manufacture and sale of wrought iron pipes, tubes, muck bar, blooms, plates, tern plates, etc. Of its capital, one-half, or \$5,750,000, is 7 per cent. preferred cumulative stock; the other half is common stock. It will control half the pipe output of the country. The old National Company has about \$9,000,000 of the stock of the new corporation. Its original capital was \$3,000,000, and at the time of the consolidation its shares were quoted at about 280. The stock of the other companies also ranged above par. The old National is said to have paid 12 per cent. dividends, and the other companies were good for at least 6 per cent.

CASHIER BANTA DISMISSED.—T. M. Banta, cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been dismissed from his place because he contributed an article to the New York Times criticising W. H. Beers, president of the company. It will be recalled that Beers is now suing the Times for \$1,000,000 because of an assault by that newspaper charging him with using the company's funds. Mr. Banta made somewhat similar charges in an official report to the company four years ago, but Mr. Beers was not distressed by the trustees, at the same time Mr. Banta was permitted to retain his place.

GREAT COMPANIES AT WAR.—According to the New York World, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company are about to engage in a great legal conflict. Some years ago the Western Union brought suit against the Bell

Company to recover royalty on certain business, chiefly of local telephone companies. It is now alleged that Judge John Lowell, of Massachusetts, has handed down a decision unfavorable to the claims of the Western Union, and that that company will move to set aside the report, on the ground that Judge Lowell's brother, nephew and other near relatives hold a large amount of American Bell Telephone Company stock. It is also alleged that Judge Lowell himself holds in trust 1,300 shares of the stock under the will of his father, John A. Lowell. Further than this, it is asserted that the counsel of the Western Union Company have searched back into the records of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, and have found a decision of Judge Lowell's favorable to the Bell Telephone Company, made at a time when his father held stock of that company as collateral security for a loan of \$100,000. Had Judge Lowell then decided against the Bell Company, it is asserted, the collateral would have been of little value. It is said that the fact that Judge Lowell's father held this stock was not made public until it was brought out in the course of the Pan-Electric investigation.

LABOR DAY PARADE.—The Central Labor Union of New York City celebrated its tenth annual holiday by a parade, in which over ten thousand members of the local labor unions took part. The Central Labor Federation, composed of socialistic labor organizations, held another parade, in which about four thousand men participated. After the parades the paraders, with their families, went to picnics and festivals, where they spent the remainder of the day. Business was generally suspended, and a large number of business houses and hotels had the American flag flying all day. There were two large parades in Brooklyn.

TENNESSEE'S CONVICT MINERS.—The House of Representatives has authorized an investigation of the charge that Labor Commissioner Ford and his assistant, Representative Allman, were responsible in some degree for the outbreak against convict labor at Briceville, Anderson County. The House also adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of that body that the Legislature cannot abrogate or amend the existing contract with the prison lessees.

It will be recalled that the presence of convict miners in the mines of the Tennessee mountains threatened some months since to result in something very like war. The attitude of the free miners was threatening, and troops were hurried to the scene. Bloodshed was averted only after the miners had been persuaded that Legislative action looking toward abrogation of convict leases would be promptly taken.

SEIZED WITH CHINESE ABOARD.—The United States revenue cutter Wolcott has seized at Port Townsend, Washington, the steamer George W. Starr, from Victoria, B. C., for Port Angeles, Washington, because of the presence on board of two Chinese subjects, secreted and bound for United States territory in violation of the Chinese exclusion law.

TEN THOUSAND STRIKERS.—Nearly 10,000 window glass workers in various parts of the United States, many of them at Pittsburg, have gone on strike instead of going to work on September 2, in accordance with expectation. The employers had prepared a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, but the workmen demanded an advance of 5 per cent. for tending boys. The employers, after conference, offered to compromise on the wages of last year, but the workmen declined it. The trouble can hardly be adjusted before October 10, as it requires six weeks to obtain a vote of the whole order in the United States. The organization extends all over the world, and has \$250,000 in its treasury. The glass-blowers' vacation has just ended.

COTTON-PICKERS ORGANIZE.—Negro cotton-pickers in Texas and other States have organized, under the influence of the Colored Farmers' Alliance, and pledge themselves not to pick cotton after September for less than \$1 per 100 pounds, and board. It is learned that a secret circular has been mailed at Houston to every Sub-Alliance throughout the cotton belt, fixing the date when the strike of cotton-pickers will be simultaneously inaugurated, and how it shall be conducted.

CANADIAN WORKMEN SENT HOME.—United States officers have interfered to prevent the employment at Buffalo of men that live in Canada and walk across the Suspension Bridge every morning to their work on the United States side. The movement against the Canadians originated in the Central Labor Union, and the officer acts under the Federal Domicile Law. Over one hundred Canadians have been turned back from their work, and many railway hands living in Canada and working on this side the line have been dismissed.

WAGES REDUCED.—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association has voted to reduce wages of operatives, probably 10 per cent. It means a loss of about thirteen thousand dollars weekly to operatives.

FEDERAL FINANCE.—The monthly statement of the National debt at the close of business on August 31, shows the following condition:

Interest-bearing debt, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, as stated below:

Four and a half per cent loan of '91..	\$27,953,400 00
Four and a half per cent loan of '91, continued at 2 per cent.....	22,915,000 00
Four per cent. loan of 1907.....	559,567,000 00
Four per cent. refunding certificates	93,220 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.. 1,611,770 26

Debt bearing no interest:

Legal tender notes.....	\$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes.....	55,647 50
National Bank notes (redemption act)	37,372 208 75
Fractional currency.....	6,907,679 60

391,016,551 85

Total debt.....\$1,004,248,958 61

Certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and legal tender notes and purchases of silver bullion:

Gold certificates in the Treasury.....	\$37,721,280
Gold certificates in circulation.....	108,273,079
	145,994,359
Silver certificates in the Treasury.....	6,624,888
Silver certificates in circulation.....	317,588,321
	324,213,209
Currency certificates in the Treasury.....	730,000
Currency certificates in circulation.....	28,455,000
	29,185,000
Treasury notes of 1890 in the Treasury....	13,937,685
Treasury notes of 1890 in circulation....	45,748,350
	59,686,035
	\$559,078,603

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads and referred to above:

Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	646,235 12
Interest paid by the United States over amount repaid by the companies.....	65,359,008 64
Sinking fund bonds.....	14,183,500 00
Sinking fund cash.....	159,904 20
	\$14,342,404 20

The monthly statement of cash in the National Treasury shows the following condition at the close of business August 31.

Gold coin and bars.....	\$240,744,487 66
Silver coin and bars.....	407,844,023 04
Paper.....	94,820,685 22
Bonds, National Bank deposits, etc..	23,193,151 87
	\$766,602,347 79
Less gold certificates.....	\$145,994,359 00
" silver ".....	324,213,209 00
" currency ".....	29,185,000 00
" Treasury notes of '90.....	59,686,035 00
" checks, agency accounts, etc.....	47,249,349 84
	606,327,952 84
Cash balance.....	\$160,274,394 95
Gold reserve.....	100,000 000 00
Net cash balance.....	\$60,274,394 95

The cash balance in the Treasury is more by \$4,490,679.05 than it was July 31.

Secretary Foster gives notice that the time within which the bonds of the four-and-one-half per cent. loan will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for continuance with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, has been extended until further notice. There are still about \$20,000,000 of these bonds outstanding.

The bank officers say that the bullion in question is stored in a trust company's vaults within the same building occupied by the bank, and that the metal is constructively in the care of the bank, since a watchman employed by the latter looks after the bullion.

A circular of the Treasury Department shows these statistics as to money per capita and circulation per capita since 1860:

Year.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.	Year.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860.....	\$14 06	\$13 85	1876.....	\$17 52	\$16 12
1861.....	14 09	13 98	1877.....	16 46	15 58
1862.....	10 96	10 23	1878.....	16 62	15 32
1863.....	20 23	17 84	1879.....	21 52	16 75
1864.....	20 72	19 67	1880.....	24 04	19 41
1865.....	22 16	20 57	1881.....	27 41	21 71
1866.....	21 27	18 99	1882.....	28 20	22 37
1867.....	20 11	18 28	1883.....	30 60	22 91
1868.....	19 38	18 39	1884.....	31 06	23 65
1869.....	18 95	17 60	1885.....	32 37	23 02
1870.....	18 73	17 50	1886.....	31 50	21 82
1871.....	18 75	18 10	1887.....	32 39	22 45
1872.....	18 70	18 19	1888.....	34 39	22 83
1873.....	18 58	18 04	1889.....	33 86	22 52
1874.....	18 83	18 13	1890.....	34 24	22 82
1875.....	18 16	17 16	1891.....	32 83	23 45

The circular says the amount of money in circulation July 1, 1865, as shown in the table for that date, was \$714,702,995. Of this amount \$689,702,995 was paper money. During the calendar year 1865 the average market price of gold was 157. So it required \$157 in currency to purchase as much of any commodity as could be purchased with \$100 in gold. The \$714,702,995 which was then in circulation was, therefore, equivalent, as an average for the year, to only \$646,301,270 of the money which has constituted the currency of this country since January 1, 1879. This is an amount per capita of \$13.36.

The Treasury statement of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury,

and of gold certificates outstanding on the 31st day of August, is as follows:

Total gold and bullion.....	\$240,744,487 66
Gold certificates in circulation.....	108,273,079 00

Net gold in Treasury.....\$132,471,408 66

The Treasury statement of Custom House receipts shows that for the last eleven days of August the total receipts of the New York Custom House were \$10,460,330, of which 0.2 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin; 12.6 in gold certificates, 5.2 in silver certificates, 50.5 in United States notes and 31.5 in United States Treasury notes.

NEW YORK'S ASSESSMENT.—The total assessed realty in New York State for this year is \$3,397,234,679, an increase from last year of \$98,910,748. The assessment of personal for this year is \$382,159,067, a decrease from last year of \$3,170,064. The increase in real is almost wholly in the counties of New York, Kings, Erie, and Monroe, while many of the remaining counties show losses. The loss in personal is principally in the county of New York. All this was before the Board of Equalization sat at the assessment.

Kings County asked the Board of Equalization to reduce the Kings assessment, on the ground that the assessed values of real estate for the purpose of taxation annually returned to the Comptroller of the State of New York by Kings County, have been made at a percentage which nearly reached the actual value of said real estate; whereas, in the returns of other counties of the State, assessed valuations of real estate for the purposes of taxation have almost uniformly been made at a much less percentage of the actual values than that adopted in Kings County.

The Board of Equalization has taken notice of these facts by making deductions from the assessed valuation of real estate annually returned from Kings County for several years past, where the average rate of assessment on realty is about 70 per cent. of the actual values. There was a decrease of \$6,878,399 in the amount of the assessed value of personal property returned for 1890 from Kings County as compared with such returns for 1889. This decrease is due in a great measure to the fact that many large corporations organized and carried on in Brooklyn, such as ferry companies and various manufacturing corporations, have located their principal business offices in New York City, where they are taxed. It thus appears, says the State Board of Assessors, that real estate in Kings County has to bear almost the entire burden of the State and local taxes; and on this ground the Board concurred with Kings County officers in recommending to the Board of Equalization that a considerable reduction be made in the assessed value of Kings County real estate. The Board of Equalization has adopted the recommendation of the Board of Assessors. The assessed value of real estate for 1890 in New York County was \$1,398,290,007; in Kings County, \$445,288,853. The reduction for Kings County was \$22,323,349; the increase for New York, \$116,524,167. The total equalized, real and personal, for Kings County, was \$137,417,661; for New York County, \$1,735,264,972. The assessed value of personal property, therefore, was, in Kings County, \$14,452,167; in New York County, \$220,450,798. The total assessed value of real estate and personal property for all counties, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, was \$3,779,398,746.

EASING THE PATH OF GOLD IMPORTS.—The Fourth National Bank of New York seeks to encourage imports of gold, although the course of exchange with England does not justify such imports, by allowing to shippers interest on gold in transit. This is a common practice with European banks, and its adoption by concert of New York banks is possible.

OUR PORK TO BE ADMITTED.—An arrangement has been made between the United States and Germany by which the latter country has revoked her decrees issued in 1880 and 1883, excluding American pork, bacon and other hog products, in return for which the duty on beet sugar imported into the United States, removed by the McKinley act, will not be restored by President Harrison, who has power to restore it under that act.

MR. VANDERBILT'S YACHT.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt has filed a libel in the United States District Court against his yacht, the Conqueror, and Collector of Customs Fassett. In June the yacht sailed for this country, arriving in New York on July 6. She was entered at this port, and her manifest was delivered to the Collector. That official thereupon collected "light money" on the yacht. The bill of sale was also presented to the Collector, and was certified to by one of his deputies. Mr. Vanderbilt is a member of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, and the Conqueror is enrolled among the boats belonging to that club. The libel declares that the Conqueror is privileged to enter and to leave any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House, or paying tonnage tax, as Great Britain extends like privileges to the yachts of the United States. On August 27 Collector Fassett took possession of the yacht upon the allegation that she was an article

imported within the fair intent of the customs revenue laws, and as such was liable to duty. The libellant denies that the Conqueror is an imported article within the meaning of the law, and prays that the vessel may be delivered to him, and that the Collector be compelled to pay the damages and costs. In a recent case Judge Benedict decided that a foreign built yacht belonging to a citizen of this country need not pay "light money" if her owner was a member of a foreign yacht club.

POPULATION OF INDIANA.—According to the last census the population has increased 214,103, or 10.82 per cent. during the last decade. In 1880 the population of the State was 1,978,301; as returned in 1890, it was 2,192,404. Of the ninety-two counties in the State, twenty-five show decreases. In only four counties are decreases shown of more than 10 per cent.

UNDER THE NEW BALLOT LAW.—Judge Lathrop of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sent down a decision in an important point of law applicable to the Australian Ballot act.

An effort was made by citizens of Revere to oust a member of the Board of Selectmen, their most important point being an allegation that certain persons who had no right to vote voted for the candidate. The defendant's counsel contended that under the Australian Ballot act it could not be objected after an election that persons voted illegally where it did not appear that the votes of such persons were challenged in the manner provided by the act. Judge Lathrop sustained the defendant's demurrer, holding that where votes are not challenged their legality cannot afterward be a subject of inquiry. In Massachusetts the Supreme Court is the court of final appeal.

MILLIONS FOR A VALVE.—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, of the United States Circuit Court for this circuit, has handed down a decision in favor of Christopher C. Campbell in his suit against the city of New York, for violation of the patent right of James Knibbs, to a patent valve now used on fire engines all over the country. The invention enables the firemen to detach one, two or more hoses from the engine without waste of water and without overstraining the remaining hose. The invention was patented by James Knibbs and ex-Judge Marcus P. Norton, on May 24, 1864. Campbell, as assignee of Knibbs, brought suit against New York City for using the valve and infringing, as it was alleged, on the patent. In 1881 Judge Wheeler gave a decision in favor of the complainants, but this was upset in 1888 before the same judge in view of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon motion of the complainant, further testimony was ordered to be taken, and it is on this that Judge Wheeler has made his decision in favor of the complainants. An appeal may be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Ex-Judge Norton says that the claims against this city alone are about \$2,975,000, besides costs of about \$160,000 more. The decision in the case will also affect the complainants' case in nearly 500 other cases, involving about \$15,000,000. The city of Troy has already compromised the suit against it by paying \$75,000.

VERMONT FARMERS.—Forty farmers, representing Farmers Leagues, labor organizers, Knights of Labor and Farmers' Alliance men, met in convention at Rutland, Vermont, September 2, and talked reform. The Alliance men were asked to explain their principles, but the farmers were wary, especially of the sub Treasury scheme. The platform as adopted declares in favor of reform in the administration of State and town affairs, with reduction in expenses and more efficient public service. It demands reform in the tax laws to make the burden lighter on the farmer and the laborer; a reform in the school law, with free text books; a law to prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories, and a separate agricultural college for instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts. It declares in favor of a reduction in the expenses of the State administration, and the abolishing of useless and ornamental offices. It also pitches into one-man power and corporation rule, and demands legislation in the interest of the farmer and laborer. On these points everybody agreed, and the farmer delegates said the leagues would support the platform. It is not proposed to work as an independent political party, but to endeavor to secure through the existing parties the nomination of men pledged to support the platform.

RUSSELL HARRISON'S THREAT.—It is charged that Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, after unsuccessfully seeking to negotiate a loan with the Mercantile Trust Company, approached Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, president of the company, who is also a director of the Western National Bank of New York, and asked, in a somewhat threatening manner, whether he knew that the bank was issuing, in violation of law, silver bullion certificates on bullion deposited elsewhere than in its own vaults. The fact that the bank was under investigation because of such a charge was an official secret, and the mystery is how Mr. Harrison came to have such information.

STILL ANOTHER SCANDAL.—George Roney, Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia, has resigned his office, because he is charged with having removed from Blockley Almshouse, of which he was Superintendent, furniture belonging to the institution; with retaining possession of jewels belonging to the inmates and with converting to his own use \$250 worth of car tickets, purchased for the use of the institution. Mr. Roney denies that he was guilty of intentional wrong-doing, and resigns out of consideration for his friend, the Mayor.

VERY FAST MAILS.—The mail from China and Japan, which left Yokohama August 19th, was safely delivered on the steamship City of New York, at New York, on September 2d, at 5 A. M., and was soon after started for England. August 29th, the Empress of India arrived at Victoria, B. C. There a special train, furnished by the Canadian Pacific, took the mail bags, eighteen in number, twelve for England and six for New York city, and started across the Continent. The train reached Brockville, Ont., at 9:20 P. M., September 1. The mail bags were then ferried across to Morristown, N. Y., and at 9:45 P. M. placed on a train for New York. The train reached the Grand Central station at 4:43 A. M., September 2, the run of ninety-five miles between Utica and Albany being made in ninety minutes. The transfer from the Grand Central station to the steamship lying in the North River was made in about twenty minutes, and at 5:10 A. M. the ship sailed.

CANADIAN SCANDALS.—J. A. Chapleau, Dominion Secretary of State, has been obstructing the current investigation of his department, and the charges of corruption have been brought perilously near to the Secretary himself. He has spirited away two witnesses, and some of the most important documents bearing upon the investigation have disappeared from his office. These documents were depended upon to prove the Secretary's corrupt relations with printing-paper firms from which his organ, La Presse, of Montreal, obtained its supplies of paper. Mr. Rolland, a paper maker, could not explain to the investigating committee why he had been paid for paper furnished the department one-eighth of a cent more per pound than the contract price. It was shown that the ex-Superintendent General of the Printing Department had bled various firms from \$27 to \$1,000. An agent of a Toronto type foundry swore that he went with Senecal to Chapleau's house and there consulted what evidence was to be given before the committee.

CANADA'S LABOR CONGRESS.—The Dominion Labor Congress has declared for the establishment of a Government printing department by each province for printing public documents and producing public school books to be given free to scholars. It recommended free education, but voted down a resolution to make it compulsory; tabled a motion to petition for the prohibition of Jewish immigration; urged that Parliament legislate for the universal adoption of the eight-hour movement, to be attained in three years by shortening present hours by forty-five minutes a day each year; that articles manufactured in prisons and reformatories be exported and sold abroad, instead of being brought into competition with the product of Canadian labor in the local market, and declared that as it is desirable both to improve the public credit by a further use of paper currency and to continue large public works and improvements, both of a national and a municipal character, the latter should be persisted in and be subsidized by means of a new issue of paper money by the Federal Government, to be made redeemable in thirty or fifty years.

PEARY'S WINTER QUARTERS.—Returned members of the Peary Greenland Expedition report that they left Peary and his wife July 30th in a warm ten-roomed house on the shore of McCormick's Bay, in latitude 77 deg. 43 min. north, 800 miles from the Pole. Peary's broken leg was doing well.

FRENCH PREJUDICE DISREGARDED.—The Dominion Senate, in amending the Northwest Territory Act, provided for the abolition of the dual language system by the Territorial Legislature. In various parts of Canada both English and French are employed by law in courts and other public places. The action of the Senate is significant as showing the conviction of the majority that the French population is becoming reconciled to the predominance of the English tongue.

NEW CABLES WORKING.—The new telegraphic cable, connecting Brazil and the eastern coast of South America, has been opened for use. It is controlled and owned exclusively by French capitalists, and extends from Santiago de Cuba to Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, thence by cable to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, by land line to San Domingo City, thence by cable to the Island of Curacao, in the Caribbean Sea, to La Guayra, Venezuela, connecting with the regular telegraph system; and from San Domingo to Martinique and the French West Indies, thence to Cayenne, in French Guiana, and by cable to Vizue and Para, in Brazil, thus opening a short and direct route from the United States to Brazil and the eastern coast

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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, Sept. 8, 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:..... \$1,684 40

Cash contributions remain as reported last week, viz..... \$1,586 52

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 110,164
Signatures received since last report..... 275

Total..... 110,439

Notice is hereby given to those requiring petition blanks, that we have unexpectedly run out of them. A new supply will be received in about a week. Orders will then be filled.

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

MR. WILLIAMS'S MOTION IS SECONDED BY MESSRS. BAILEY AND SPENCER.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Ill.—I most heartily second the suggestion of Mr. H. Martin Williams regarding the vacancy in the National Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States. As I intimated in a letter the day following the lamented Croasdale's death, Mr. Louis F. Post seemed the fitting successor of our dead chairman, and I trust that he will be chosen by the committee to that office. I have every confidence in the ability, zeal, and honor of Mr. Post, and my vote is unhesitatingly cast for him. And I am perfectly willing to leave to the executive committee the matter of selecting another man to add to the general committee to supply the vacant place. Hoping that the work will be taken up and carried forward with unflagging zeal by the new executive, whoever he may be, and assuring him in advance of my cordial and undivided support to the extent of my ability and means, I remain, fraternally and faithfully yours.

Richard Spencer, Burlington, Iowa.—When I commenced to read in the last issue of THE STANDARD Mr. Martin Williams's communication in relation to Mr. Croasdale's successor as chairman of the National League, so soon as I saw the drift of it, and before I had reached his conclusion, my mind instinctively turned to Mr. Post as the man for the place. I therefore wish to second Mr. Williams's motion, and hope Mr. Post will accept, as I am sure it will meet with universal favor.

NEW YORK CITY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was held last Thursday evening, at its rooms, No. 73 Lexington avenue, New York City. After the routine business had been finished, the question came up as to what form of work the club should take up this Fall, and it was decided to push the Local Option bill which was presented in the last Legislature and defeated through the negligence of the Assemblyman responsible for it. A committee was appointed to go over the lists of the various clubs and select names that would be influential among the various exchanges of the city, and it is probable that within a week or two active work will be begun.

The members remembered that Mr. George's fifty-second birthday had occurred on the 2d of September, and the president and secretary were instructed to prepare resolutions congratulating Mr. George, and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

The Economic Class will begin its series of meetings on Wednesday evening, September 16.

On the 16th of October the club will be three years old, and it is intended to celebrate the event with a little dinner.

A committee was named at the meeting to take charge of the arrangements, which will probably be completed by the next issue of this paper.

W. B. DuBois.—Four petitions. No. 1 is a clergyman of Northville, L. I., with whom I got in conversation on the Staten Island boat. He had been spending part of his vacation at Prohibition Park, and while there had invested in a lot for speculation. Imagine the Saviour as a land speculator! I had been reading "Protection or Free Trade?" on the cars, and he had seen "Pro" on the cover. So, as he sat down alongside of me on the boat, he said: "I see you are interested in Prohibition." I was puzzled. Seeing which he said, "Oh, I thought I saw you reading a book on Prohibition on the cars." So then I pulled "Protection or Free Trade?" out of my pocket, and we had quite a talk together. I gave him my views of the liquor question, the bread and butter question, Ingalls speech, land speculation, etc., etc., not, of course, forgetting the Single Tax; and when I finally left him in New York, I had secured his signature and his promise to read the copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" which I presented him with.

NEW YORK STATE.

J. K. Rudyard, East Northport.—I, too, deplore Mr. Croasdale's untimely death as an injury to our cause, and also as a personal bereavement. Though I had not the honor of his acquaintance, I have admired him ever since I saw him at the Syracuse Convention four years ago. His manly course at the conference last September, and the ability he displayed while in control of THE STANDARD, increased my respect for him, and led me to regard him as a most necessary part of our Single Tax movement. But the cause must now go forward without him, and unless it can do this it would itself be unworthy of the devotion of such men as Croasdale.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. L. Crosman, Boston.—The following gentlemen constitute the committee on resolutions for the Democratic State Convention: Hon. Edward Avery, of Braintree, is chairman, with the following as his associates: Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston; Hon. Edward J. Flynn, of Boston; Hon. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; Hon. John W. Cummings, of Fall River; James B. Carroll, of Springfield; Josiah Quincy, of Quincy. If all Single Taxers in the State will write to these gentlemen between now and the date of the convention—September 22—insisting on a radical tariff plank in the platform, we can make our request be complied with. We can say that the time has passed when Protectionists must be conciliated, and at present it is necessary to conciliate Free Traders. We should also demand a plank for local option in taxation. Let us all write.

John Lavis, Boston.—Rev. L. A. Banks, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston, on Sunday, Aug. 30, preached the last of his series of sermons on "Boston Poverty." His last sermon he called "The Gold Gods of Modern Society." The series of sermons will now be published in book form. They have created wide discussion, as the reverend gentleman himself made a personal visit of the "slums" of Boston. It seems very funny that the gentleman offers no solution to all this misery, except a kind of government inspection. Among other things he said:

No one who is in touch with the throbbing life of this time can fail to perceive that this is an age peculiarly given up to the worship of Mammon. Some of the brightest literature of the past few years has been that which has illustrated the destructive power of gold on its worshippers.

These are, however, by no means the only victims of this worship of the gold god. For every individual who is hoarding up his millions, and who is dominated by the love of gold for its very shine and glitter, there are hundreds and thousands who are toiling for insufficient wages, and are suffering in poverty and want, that this lordly worshipper may pay his devotions to the money god.

It is this worship of the gold god which is at the bottom of nearly all the wrongs which have been pointed out in this series of discourses.

The wealthy merchant who pays the poor widow 1 cent apiece for making white aprons, and by his avarice and lust induces the young women who sell them to eke out their scanty wages by the sale of their honor, is a worshipper of the gold god. The sweater who parcels out his work through the miserable tenement houses, grinding the face of the poor to the very last degree possible with physical existence—indeed many times beyond the possibility of existence except when helped by charity—is an obsequious devotee at the altar of the gold god.

The chattel mortgage shark, who watches all the necessities of the poor as anxiously as ever a hawk watched over a helpless or crippled bird, seeking after his share in the plunder, is only brother to the others who gather to pay their devotions to the god of gold. If we do not like these worshippers what shall we say of ourselves for permitting this state of things to come to pass? It is impossible to condemn the sweater and retain respect for the public which permits him to carry on his nefarious business.

Every thoughtful observer of "the signs of the times" knows that the deepest problem of our age is the amicable solution of the struggle between labor and capital. Some of the brainiest work done in literature in our time has been produced out of an earnest desire to abolish this new white slavery. Perhaps the most vivid portrayal yet of many phases of the question, especially those relating to the city, may be found in Mr. Howell's story, "A Hazard of New Fortunes." It one really wants to see what is behind the great upheaval in the West, which has its strongest outward manifestation in the Farmers' Alliance, he only needs to read Mr. Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads."

Most of us are asking "what is the way out?" As for myself, I confess to being only a student. But what the world is waiting for is the thinker who shall either show us how to reconcile the new system with human liberty or else convince us that we can do without liberty.

The Daily Traveller, in a recent number, gave a list of names of men at the City Hall who draw salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and then in the Fall are employed by the registrar of voters at \$4 a night for four hours work for six or eight weeks, and pertinently remarks that this is against the laws of all trade unionism—a man holding two situations. It certainly is a matter for the Central Trades' Union to look into.

McKinley, in Ohio, is trying to convince the laboring people there of the beauties of his bill passed by the Billion-Dollar Congress, and the Home-Market Club here publishes a Bulletin once a month, mainly trying to convince workingmen how much better off they are now by the passage of said bill; but now comes the news of the protected mills of Fall River making a Labor Day presentation to their employees of either accepting a cut down of 15 per cent., or, if they refuse, of shutting down the mills indefinitely.

Edward Fitzwilliam, who took a contract, according to the Boston Herald, from the Boston Home-Market Club to organize workingmen's protective clubs in Massachusetts, and who got paid for his work by an appointment by President Harrison, and still holds the position and is drawing a salary from the Government, has left for Ohio to take the stump for McKinley. He is known in this city as a man who never did an honest day's work.

E. Q. Norton, of Alabama, was back in this city last week, and went to Portland and other places on business. He will make an address next Friday evening, by invitation of Assembly 6,030, Knights of Labor, on the labor question, at Harrison Square Station, in Temperance Hall. Single Tax men of Dorchester should see to it that he has a full house.

The Suffolk Trust Company, of Boston, which dealt extensively in Western farm mortgages, has failed. Its president, S. T. Campbell, was prominent in the Showalter Company, which failed two years ago, another farm mortgage company.

CONNECTICUT.

Arthur M. Degnan, Meriden, Sept. 7.—We do not let any opportunity slip that can advance the great question of the day. After a very great

deal of opposition and up hill work, at the last moment an attempt was made to stop us from taking a part in the Monday labor parade; but thanks to the men and the courage displayed by our president, I. Cairns, those that thought to bluff us had to take in their horns, and we gained friends from all quarters, and we have shed a ray of thought that will cause many to think on the Single Tax.

Our team had mottoes—in front, "Single Tax the Means, Justice the End;" reverse, "Single Tax Means Freedom;" on one side, "Speculation in Land Must be Abolished—Single Tax Will Do It;" on the other, "What Will Raise Wages? Why the Single Tax Will;" on the back, "Have you Seen the (a fine large) cat?" and I have the great pleasure to inform you that all through the parade of the city not one objection was raised to the team's mottoes or men. At the grounds where the picnic was held Mr. Cairns spoke to about 2,000, and his Single Tax remarks were applauded many times. I must say that only for Mr. Cairns the Single Tax would not have been seen or heard on this great day in Meriden. I think this will boom us in our club.

INDIANA.

Mrs. J. D. Gunn, Evansville.—Six petitions. We were greatly distressed by Mr. Crossdale's sudden death. He was an able and admirable man. *THE STANDARD* is just as interesting, and I hope as capably managed as before. We could not well do without it. When will the petition be presented to Congress? My son got five of these petitions while on a little visit to Kentucky. I wish we could secure them in greater numbers. But people read and think so little.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, September 4.—The presence of William Lloyd Garrison in Chicago this week was an event that we marked yesterday evening with a meeting that overtaxed the capacity of our hall, every inch of available space being occupied, while many went away unable to get even standing room. Mr. Garrison was called hither by the serious illness of a son, and he kindly consented to visit the club last night and deliver a brief address. The audience that met him was one that any speaker might have been proud of, and it gave him a reception as warm as could have been desired. A significant feature of the evening was the speech of General M. M. Trumbull ("Wheelbarrow"), in seconding Mr. Furbish's motion for a vote of thanks to the distinguished visitor. Mr. Furbish had been particularly and characteristically happy in proposing the vote, referring with felicity and feeling to Mr. Garrison's illustrious father and the mighty work he had wrought, and contrasting the black slaves whose liberties he had struggled for with the white slaves of today who can not reach freedom merely by crossing a river, and General Trumbull followed in a strain no less appropriate. It will be remembered that the General has been a steady, if a courteous, opponent to the Single Tax, yet he said enough last night to show that he is undergoing a change of heart. He did not pronounce in favor of our doctrine, but he expressed a sympathy with it that fell little short of an endorsement, and he declared his belief that the Single Tax movement was one of the greatest of modern times. His remarks were received with great applause; and Mr. Garrison, in responding to the vote of thanks, took occasion to say that he hoped to see General Trumbull trundling his "Wheelbarrow" into our camp at no distant day. Mr. White also spoke briefly, but with unusual power, and Mr. Beck reiterated eloquently and felicitously to Mr. Garrison as the worthy successor of a great father. Mr. Kenton, of St. Louis, also spoke for a minute or two, bringing a word of cheer and encouragement from the brethren of his city. The music of the evening was supplied by Mr. Frank Pearson, who sang three solos with fine effect, Mrs. Pearson accompanying him on the piano.

[Mr. Bailey enclosed in his letter the full text of Mr. Garrison's address, but owing to lack of time we are not able to print it this week. It will appear in full in the next issue of *THE STANDARD*.—ED.]

The semi-annual election of officers last night resulted in the choice of the following: For president, W. W. Bailey; for vice-presidents, Miss Leonora Beck, Mr. J. T. Ripley and Mr. Jonathan B. Taylor; for secretary-treasurer, Mr. Frank W. Irwin. Mr. Taylor is the only new member of the administration.

Our good friend McGinness, of Pullman, got up a fine meeting in that model city on Wednesday evening for John Z. White. It had been expected that Mr. Herne would be present, but he was recalled to the east and Mr. White was impressed to fill his place. Ernest Foord went down with him and he tells me that the subjects of the Marchese di Pullman showed the liveliest sort of interest in Mr. White's powerful address.

It had been expected that Mr. Clarence S. Darrow would be the speaker at next Thursday night's meeting, but he has been away on his Summer vacation and has been unable since his return to prepare the proposed address. He has, therefore, asked for a later date, and the 1st of October has been assigned to him. September 10 we hope to have Ralph E. Hoyt, of Los Angeles, with us. He wrote that he would be here this week, but he has not yet put in an appearance. Thomas Hanford, the eminent orator, will be the speaker on the 17th, when we will be given such a treat as we do not often have offered us, and on the 24th the attraction will be General Trumbull, who will then deliver his long promised lecture on Richard Cobden. All of these speakers are far above the ordinary, and I hope to see them greeted by big audiences. Our last two meetings have been glorious, and I want to see those of the future equally encouraging in point of attendance and enthusiasm. Chicago is now leading the van in active organized work, and it is to be hoped that she will maintain her place at the head of the column.

IOWA.

Richard Spencer, Burlington.—Though tardy in expression, I yield to none the feeling of grief at the great loss our cause has sustained in the death of Mr. Crossdale. Having strong convictions, devoted to truth and duty as he saw them, strong, able, tireless, enthusiastic and manly in his

method of treating questions in which he was interested, he was yet courteous, kind, generous in his treatment of those who differed with him. His mantle as editor of *THE STANDARD* has fallen on worthy shoulders, known to all Single Tax men everywhere, equal in all respects in the elements necessary to the successful conduct of this important interest. The self-sacrifice and devotion to our cause which induced the assumption of these important responsibilities and duties will be highly appreciated by all.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park.—Forty petitions. Fifteen of them I secured at the labor picnic two weeks ago, but have been so busy I could not find time to send them in. No. 1 is the senior member of a firm of heavy sash and door manufacturers, a Republican, but is doing some thinking. No. 23 is the foreman of the stair shop, a pronounced Single Taxer and Free Trader. He says all the men in the shop are Single Taxers. No. 2 is a near neighbor of mine, an ex-Governor of Minnesota, a heavy landowner, a Republican, but professes to believe in the Jeffersonian doctrine of the least possible governmental interference with private affairs; 3 is teacher of architecture in the State Agricultural College. No. 9 is professor of entomology. Both are Single Taxers. I enclose an address prepared by the principal of the School of Agriculture, which I think is a good tract for Single Taxers in this State or elsewhere to distribute; we will furnish them at cost. Four is a Methodist minister, 5 is a prominent physician (a Republican), 6 is a rabid Protectionist, 7 is a Congregational minister (a good Single Taxer), 8 is a carpenter, 10, 11, 12 are proprietors of a large furniture factory, all Free Traders and Single Taxers, though they all own several vacant lots; 13 is a radical Single Taxer, a railroad man; 14 is a Republican Protectionist Postmaster, 15, 16, 17, 18 are the proprietors of a grocery company, all Single Taxers; 19 is a land agent, 20 is a railroad man, 21 is a Free Trade Single Taxer, 22 is a laborer. No one in St. Anthony Park so far has refused to sign the petition. Probably a larger percentage of the people in St. Anthony Park, accept in a quiet, general sort of way, the Single Tax idea than can be found in any other community of 1,500 people in the country.

August 31.—Twenty-two petitions. When I started out this morning to make the rounds of the houses I am building, I put a lot of blank petitions in my pocket. The first men I ran against was a crew of three street repairers—two Irish and a German. I had the two Irishmen showing up the beauties of the Single Tax in less than a minute, and they made the German understand enough of it, so he signed. (Send him something in German.) This group is 13, 14, 15; 16 is a man who tends the parks, clips the grass, etc.; he signed immediately; 17 is a pork and beef packer; 18 is a very intelligent fellow, a conductor on the electric line that unites St. Paul and Minneapolis; 19 is a hardware dealer; 20 is the man I got a ride with over to the lumber yard, where I went to buy some material. After getting my material I thought I would see how many names I could get there, so I began with the manager (No. 1) and got every man connected with the yard, office, and planing mill—that is, I got everyone I saw, and all in about fifteen minutes. This group is numbered 1 to 12. Most of them were quite emphatic in their zeal for the Single Tax as soon as they found out what it meant, especially No. 1, the manager of the office, and No. 11, foreman of the mill. The foreman hunted up all the men, and helped explain things to them. I started to run one of the machines while the men were signing, but he motioned to the feeder to stop till we got through with the signatures. This is rather unanimous, but it is not far from the percentage that will sign out of almost any group of workingmen.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park.—Twenty-seven petitions. About a dozen of them are employees of the Johnson & Hurd Sash and Door Company. Most of them were obtained by the foreman of the stair shop, Gust. Carlson. He is a pronounced Single Taxer and will make good use of any literature you can send him. Send in care Johnson & Hurd. E. D. Blodgett, the first name on the list, is not very much of a Single Taxer, too much of a Protectionist, is foreman of the molding-room—still he is thinking.

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.

Our table of subscriptions this week shows only a slight gain over last week. It is due to our friends to let them know, however, that the second week of a month seldom yields as large returns as the first; therefore, any gain at all is an indication of a much larger response to our special efforts than the figures show. But if *THE STANDARD* is to be sustained, better results must appear. Here is an average of less than fifty subscribers per week; to succeed, we must have an average of four times as many.

All we ask of the readers and friends of *THE STANDARD* is that they will carefully examine our list of premiums, and then make intelligent use of them in the interest of the paper and what it represents. We have so selected these premiums as to attract the attention of people who are not as yet interested in *THE STANDARD*, and we must rely upon the judgment of our friends to approach their neighbors for subscriptions with reference to the particular premium that will interest the person approached. For men who are inclined toward the Single Tax or Free Trade, here are Henry George's works, the best books ever written on either subject. For the general student of political economy, besides *THE STANDARD* itself and Mr. George's works, here are the North American Review, the Political Science Quarterly, and the Arena. We also have the Cosmopolitan, an illustrated magazine of lighter literature, which, within three years, has jumped to the front rank. The man not specially interested in political or economic subjects, may select "Youman's Dictionary of Every Day Wants," "American Architecture," "Hodgson's Steel Square," or "Black Beauty," and the student of general literature will find in the Literary News an efficient guide and frequent visitor. Hardly any reasonable taste but can be gratified in our list of premiums, and at extraordinarily low prices. This week we call especial attention to our first premium, the

Arena, and the art portfolio that goes with it. The retail price of the portfolio is \$4; the annual subscription price of the Arena is \$5; and the two go together at \$5.20; but we are able to offer them with THE STANDARD at the same price. With a premium like this our friends ought to be able to make good returns, and to place THE STANDARD among people who, having become acquainted with it, will always afterwards be counted among its friends.

TABLE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9.

	Subscriptions.	Receipts.
A. Kuhner, Washington, D. C.	5	\$15 00
R. E. Urell, Tioga, Penn.	1	3 00
H. Williams, City	1 1/2	1 50
Thomas Nixon, City	1 1/2	1 00
Richard Johnson, Vineland, N. J.	1	3 00
C. M. Mick, Paterson, N. J.	3-3	3 00
E. Ruge, Dunkirk, N. Y.	2	6 00
A. L. Toole, City	1 1/2	1 50
S. A. Bascom, Albion, Mich.	3-3	3 00
Arthur L. Reich, Boston, Mass.	1	3 00
G. R. Gulvosen, Marshfield, Ore.	1	3 00
A. E. Freeland, New Westminster B. C.	1 1/2	5 00
James Dunn, Camden, N. J.	1	3 00
T. Rushton, Malden, Mass.	1 1/2	1 00
A. C. Schell, Miamishurg, O.	2 1/2	2 00
Charles C. Foord, Chicago, Ill.	1	3 00
James Fisher, Seneca, Kan.	1	3 00
J. J. Holwell, City	1	3 00
H. W. Knoche, St. Paul, Minn.	1	3 00
J. G. Edwards, Perry, Ia.	1	3 00
Charles T. Dunwell, Brooklyn	1	3 00
R. Donaldson, Watertown, Wis.	1	3 00
Thomas South, Weymouth, Mass.	1	3 00
Gustaff Miller, Boston, Mass.	1	3 00
E. Anthony, Santa Cruz, Cal.	1	3 00
D. B. Terrell, Pulaski City, Va.	1 1/2	1 00
Frank W. Irwin, Chicago, Ill.	1	3 00
John Grob, Austin, Ill.	1	3 00
R. M. Maxwell, Huslan, Iowa	2	6 00
A. Dellgren, Minneapolis, Minn.	1	3 00
Robert Cumming, Du Quoin, Ill.	1 1/2	1 50
Robert Cumming, Du Quoin, Ill.	1 1/2	1 00
Jas. A. Klug, Manistee, Mich.	1	3 00
L. E. Brickell, Watertown, S. Dak.	2	6 00
Chas. Stevenson, Omaha, Neb.	2	6 00
A. H. Blain, Seattle, Wash.	1	3 00
T. E. Lane, Flushing, N. Y.	1	3 00
Anna L. B. Williams, Pasadena Cal.	1	3 00
John M. Hislop, Bethayres, Penn.	1	3 00
W. A. Cole, Kent, Ohio	1 1/2	1 00
D. Stuart, Oakland Cal.	2	6 00
Ida Hibbard, Roselle, N. J.	1	3 00
H. Robersshaw, Sanford, Me.	1 1/2	1 50
D. W. Ferguson, Erypt, Mass.	1 1/2	1 00
J. W. Treadwell, Flushing, N. Y.	1	3 00
Thomas Howell, Victoria, B. C.	1 1/2	1 00
J. B. Wallace, Village, Tex.	1	3 00
J. P. Carbery, Cincinnati, Ohio	1 1/2	1 00
E. H. Underhill, Boston, Mass.	3	9 00
John M. Price, City	1	3 00
John S. Walters, New Orleans, La.	1	3 00
Oscar A. Kuipe, Philadelphia, Penn.	1	3 00
H. L. Pleace, San Francisco, Cal.	1	3 00
Neal Brown, Wausau, Wis.	1	3 00
E. C. Jordan, City	1 1/2	1 00
Martin Garf, West New Brighton, N. Y.	1 1/2	1 00
Robert C. Uress, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 1/2	1 00
O. E. Hull, Leon, Iowa	2 1/2	2 00
Total for this week	59 3/4	\$179 00
" for week ending August 26.	25	75 00
" " " September 2.	58 5-6	176 50
Total since August 19	143 1/2	\$430 50

D. Stuart, Oakland, Cal.—Expresses his deep sorrow and sense of great loss at Mr. Croasdale's death; but declares his confidence that in this, as in other grave emergencies, the occasion will furnish the man, and he promises all in his power to help establish THE STANDARD.

W. A. Cole, of Kent, O.—Deplores the death of Mr. Croasdale, but insists that that the work must go on and THE STANDARD be established.

John M. Hislop, Bethayres, Penn.—Says he has long been a reader of THE STANDARD, which he has purchased of newsdealers, but feels that now is the time when every reader ought promptly to subscribe.

T. E. Lune, Flushing, N. Y.—In forwarding a subscription says that each subscriber should make a point of getting at least one new subscription. We may say to Mr. Lane that if each subscriber does this the prosperous future of THE STANDARD is assured.

J. G. Eldridge, Perry, Ia.—Promises to do what he can to support THE STANDARD, and says it would be a great calamity if the paper were abandoned for want of support. He expresses his deep sorrow for the untimely death of Mr. Croasdale, and urges that it is now the duty of all to work harder.

Rev. Wm. A. Powell, Athens, O.—While I am heartily in favor of the Single Tax, I cannot see my way clear to co-operate with you in advancing the interests of the Democratic party, and hence cannot aid in the circulation of THE STANDARD.

I am a party Prohibitionist and am doing what I can within the ranks of that party to further the Single Tax, hoping that the present confused and confusing state of politics will soon pass away and measures of equity gain a hearing and victory.

TAXING WEALTH AWAY.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is a great lesson in local taxation to be derived from the dispute over the valuation of Axtell, the champion trotting stallion. Axtell is worth \$105,000. No one denies this. The authorities of Vigo County, Ind., have assessed the horse at a few hundred dollars. If they should attempt to tax his owner at one-half, or even one-twentieth his value, Axtell would be hitched to a sulky, and in a few hours would be in another county or another State. In other words, Axtell is the kind of property that can run away and therefore cannot be properly taxed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James A. Herne dropped in at THE STANDARD office last Saturday. He looks remarkably well, his complexion being clear and his eyes bright. He delivered a lecture before the Chicago Single Tax Club a week or two ago, in their club room. Mr. Herne is now engaged with Marc Klan, the New York City theatrical manager. He had been in the city for a week, but owing to long rehearsals and other work had not been able to visit any of our friends in the city, excepting one evening, when he and Hamlin Garland called on Mr. George at his house. Mr. Herne was much gratified to hear that W. D. Howells had spoken so highly of his play of "Margaret Fleming." He says that he intends, as soon as funds permit, to again bring out the play. He went to Buffalo Saturday evening for a short stay. During the coming Winter Mr. Herne will be in New York City a great deal, and he will be happy to take a hand at the Single Tax brakes whenever opportunity offers.

* * *

Mr. John McAuliffe, of Unionville, Conn., was a visitor at the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club last Thursday evening. He is a thorough Single Tax man, of that there can be no doubt; and, while he is a very young man, is probably one of the best advocates of the Single Tax in the State of Connecticut. He never goes away from "Progress and Poverty" or "Protection or Free Trade?" for his arguments, for he can recite from memory every word contained in those two books, which makes him almost irresistible in debate.

* * *

When Henry George was last in Australia, he was proposed for membership in a horse racing association, by an Australian who was an admirer of good horse flesh as well as of the Single Tax. "Henry George," asked the secretary, "what horses does he own?" "Progress and Poverty" promptly replied the proposer. "Never heard of them before," the secretary exclaimed. "Quite likely," remarked the other; "they are American and young yet, but they promise to break every record!" This was satisfactory, and Henry George was admitted to membership as the owner of two promising American colts named "Progress" and "Poverty."

* * *

Congressman Simpson, of Kansas—Sockless Jerry—is rousing the ire of the protection papers in the Eastern States. The Boston Journal calls him a "fool or a fanatic;" another paper calls him a "windy and blatant fanatic," and all because he said this: "I go to the Republican party and ask them for its remedy; it replies, 'put up the tariff,' and yet you have been putting up the tariff for thirty-two years. I asked Mr. McKinley if the tariff raised wages, why is it that Great Britain, a Free Trade country, pays twice the wages protected Italy does? Why is it that Great Britain pays double to her wage earners what she paid in 1874, when she became a Free Trade country? Why is it that Great Britain pays her laborers one-third more than the laborers receive in the protected countries of Europe?" Then Jerry goes on and answers these questions which the Republican party has failed to answer, after this fashion: "My idea is that the freedom to trade with others is a primal right; what have the Republicans done? They have shut us off from the markets of the world. Oh, yes, they put wheat, corn and oats in the duty list. We have a surplus of them. Was there any need of protection there? What we need is a chance to trade with all the world." These remarks of the Kansas Congressman are being accepted by even many Republicans. The thing for these protection papers in New England to do, before they call Jerry a "fool" and a "windy and blatant fanatic," is to answer some of his questions.

* * *

The Steckler brothers say that they intend to make the Tammany fur fly next November. They even go so far as to say that they will "scoop" this city. There is no doubt about it that since they resigned from Tammany Hall they have effected a very strong political organization in their district, which is the Tenth Assembly and Seventh Senatorial. The opinion in that political district seems to be that the Stecklers will route the Tammany Hall candidates at the next election, which is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

* * *

The Albany dispatches tell of a committee representing the "labor element" who called on Governor Hill and asked him to support Labor Commissioner Peck for Lieutenant Governor. The chairman of this "labor committee" was John R. O'Donnell, the "beat" editor of the New York Herald. It is rather strange that any labor element should desire to advocate the claims of our State Labor Commissioner for any office. It is not so very long ago that the paper that this Labor Commissioner runs in Hornellsville was denounced throughout this State by printers as a "rat" office, something like Governor Hill's Elmira organ was a few years ago and it is strange, therefore, that an old union printer like Mr. O'Donnell should advocate such a man's claims, even if he has made his office a union office. There was great indignation in Hornellsville when Governor Hill appointed Peck to be the Labor Commissioner, and the printers there were specially indignant.

* * *

Rumor is busy with the name of Lieutenant-Governor Edward F. Jones. As is well known he is an aspirant for the executive chair of this State, and by all the rules of right he should be to-day the Governor, for when David B. Hill was elected to the United States Senate he should have turned his office over to the Lieutenant-Governor; but there has been bad feeling between the two for a long time, and our cunning Governor knew that if Mr. Jones occupied the executive chair of this State for ever so short a time he would have upset David's political milk wagon. That is the reason why, while he is a United States Senator, that Governor Hill has held on to his gubernatorial office. Governor Hill is even laying pipe for another man to become the Democratic candidate, and Governor Jones is bound to circumvent him if he can—which brings us back to the rumors that are flying around. It is said that Mr. Jones is to be nominated by an independ-

ent labor convention, which will meet in Albany shortly, of course not with a view of electing him, but with a view of bringing our foxy Governor to his knees. There is no doubt but that if Mr. Jones were to receive an independent nomination and run on it, he would certainly endanger the success of the Democratic ticket in this State this Fall, which, all things considered, would not be an unmixed evil.

* * *

Mr. Edward Quincy Norton writes to correct a personal in regard to him in a recent issue of THE STANDARD. He says he is not the inventor of the book-binding machine. Another party invented it, and he has purchased a half interest in it, and is using his best endeavors to bring it into use in the large book binderies in the country. He says, however, that he is finding it hard work to introduce the machine. Every boss book-binder that he has showed it to pronounces it a wonderful machine, and they all desire to have it; but they unanimously say that times are so hard that they cannot spare one dollar from their business even for the purpose of introducing a labor-saving machine. Fully half the large bookbinders of this city, in order to reduce their expenses, have even cut off their collectors, and are endeavoring, by their personal presence, to hasten the payment of bills long overdue.

* * *

A telegram from Terre Haute, Indiana, gives an interview with Thomas H. Nelson, formerly United States Minister to Chili. It throws a new light on the character of the lately routed president of that Republic, Balmaceda. Mr. Nelson says that the leaders of the Congressional party were his friends, and he was interested in their success; but, he continues, "my convictions were with Balmaceda. He was the representative of the masses against the classes. The people were for him; the rich and the privileged few of Chili belonged to the Congressional party." As to the charge that Balmaceda had greatly enriched himself by making away with Chilean public funds, Mr. Nelson indignantly refutes it, and said: "Balmaceda was a very rich man before he took office. Just stop for a moment and think of the most honest man in your town, the man who is your ideal of honesty. Well that man cannot be more strict in integrity than Balmaceda. He would risk his life rather than tell a falsehood. He was a true reformer, but he attempted to accomplish reforms too suddenly. He desired the complete divorce of Church and State, and many other changes; but the people were not yet ripe for them." This is the second time that a story of this kind has got into the papers. Some time ago an interview with a Dr. Edwards, in San Francisco, appeared with a statement similar to the one quoted as coming from Mr. Nelson. During the entire insurrection in Chili one could read the papers in vain for a reason for the fighting that was going on, but now that Balmaceda has been overthrown and the privileged classes have been victorious, it is probable that we will arrive at the truth underlying the insurrection in the Southern Republic.

* * *

Michael Davitt is at present at Oakland, California, where he is trying to recover some of the health which he has lost in his Irish campaigns. It is more than probable that Mr. Davitt's friends will put him up as a candidate for Parliament in some of the Irish constituencies, the programme at present being to put him up in the Parnell strongholds. It is to be hoped that Mr. Davitt will not again undertake political campaigning until his health is fully restored, for he is too valuable a man to the people of the world to take even ordinary risks where his health is concerned.

* * *

A young man named Henry Molansky recently wrote to the New York Journal asking them if they could tell him where a free trade-school could be found. By a free trade-school the young man meant a school where he could learn a trade free. The Journal evidently misunderstood him, for it referred him to the Manhattan Single Tax Club, which, of course, is a good Free Trade school—no better in the country—but not the kind of Free Trade school that that young man was looking for.

* * *

William Dean Howells, the distinguished novelist and literarian, was in Buffalo two weeks ago, where he was interviewed by a representative of the Courier. He told the reporter of the work he had in contemplation, and gave his views of the social situation as it appeared to him. Coming down to an expression of opinion regarding individuals, he said: "Another young writer who, I believe, is one of the coming men, is Hamlin Garland, clear-headed and simple-hearted, a man whom you can't help but love. He is only 30 years of age, and is making rapid strides into popular favor. Thinking of him and his enthusiasm for the Single Tax makes me think of his friend, James Herne, the actor. He has recently written a play, 'Margaret Fleming,' which is one of the most remarkable productions of the day. Herne is another man who has consecrated himself to Single Tax propagandism. I never knew a man of more intense convictions."

* * *

In the "Editor's Study" of the August Harper's Monthly W. D. Howells says of our friend, James A. Herne: "It is evident that in him we have not only an actor of the most advanced type, * * * but a dramatist of almost unequalled performance. We have spoken of his work in both kinds before. We could not now speak of it too hopefully."

* * *

Minister Patrick Egan is receiving a large amount of censure from the American newspapers because of his dilatoriness in regard to posting our Government as to the condition of affairs in Chili, and the probabilities are that he will be recalled, not so much for his dilatoriness as for his open sympathy with the lately deposed President of Chili. It is to be remembered that Mr. Egan, when he came to this country about five years ago, was one of the active members of the Irish revolutionary movement, and it was because he had become a "suspect" he had to leave Ireland. He settled out in one of the Western States, and because of his prominence in the Irish movement naturally became prominent in American affairs, and when Mr. Harrison was elected, Mr. Egan, being one of the supporters of Mr. Harrison's party, fell in for an office. By the way, a man, to be a successful Minister in either Chili or Peru, has got to take care of interests beside

which those of the United States Government are secondary. At one time, regardless of what political party was in power, the Minister to Chili and Peru was usually named by the firm of William R. Grace & Company, of this city, they having very large interests there. Whether they named Mr. Egan or not is not known; but probably not, as the newspapers show that the sympathies of the firm of William R. Grace & Company were with the Congressional party.

* * *

The celebrated oration delivered by Thomas V. Cator, at Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, Cal., on July 4, 1890, of which a synopsis appeared in THE STANDARD two weeks after its delivery there, has been printed in pamphlet form under the title, "Millionaires or Morals: Which?" The oration made a profound sensation at the time of its delivery, because in it Mr. Cator dealt with the social problems of the day, and ignored the spread eagleism and flapdoodle which are so prevalent on our national anniversary.

* * *

On September 2, at Louisville, Ky., little Henry George Teel, the son of J. K. Teel, aged seven months and twenty-nine days, died of cholera infantum.

* * *

In the last issue of the "New Earth" Miss Altona A. Chapman has a very clever article entitled, "No One Compelled Him." The burden of it was the unjust discrimination against woman's industry and the consequent effects of cheap female labor in lowering the wages of men. Her interlocutor, with the opinion common to narrow men, advanced the usual unreasonable argument that "no one compels women to work for less wages than men." Some time after this the gentleman was a passenger on a car which met with an accident, in which he was seriously hurt, and when he recovered consciousness he found himself pinned fast in the wreck of the demolished train. He struggled to free himself until exhausted and then determined, trembling and panting with the effort to free himself, to remain in darkness with what patience he could until help could come to his relief. Soon after a man came sauntering along the tunnel, his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, and contemplated the wreck with an eye of curiosity. At sight of him our friend cried out frantically for help. The saunterer called out, "What's up?" Our friend told of his condition and said he wanted to get out, and quick too, and the man told him to come out that "nobody compelled him to stay there;" all of which was true, although it was somewhat heartless to say so at such a time. But the point that Miss Chapman makes is, was it more heartless for the man in the tunnel to tell the man who was pinned in the wreck that he was not compelled to stay there than it was for the latter individual to tell Miss Chapman that women were not compelled to work for less wages than men? The situation was to a certain extent the same, although women continue to be compelled to do as they do against their will, while this man was probably delivered from his troubles.

* * *

Henry Ware Allen, of the City of Mexico, has been asked by the editor of the Mexican Financier to write a series of articles on the Single Tax. The editor offers him space for articles of a thousand words each. The Mexican Financier is a very influential journal, published in Spanish and English, and has a very wide circulation. In writing to THE STANDARD, Mr. Allen says he approaches his task with fear and trembling, but will "try," because he considers this a golden opportunity to spread the Single Tax gospel among Spanish speaking people.

* * *

It would appear that the late General U. S. Grant was reduced to almost extreme poverty in 1884 through the Grant-Ward failure, in which his son was involved. How sore was his dilemma is shown from some letters lately published by Mr. James Campbell, of St. Louis, in which the General, writing about the sale of some stocks, said: "Even the small sum of \$150 is a matter of great importance to me just now, when everything has been swept from me."

* * *

W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, thinks that the Prince of Wales is past praying for. Mr. Stead calculates that during the fifty years of the Prince's life no less than "eight hundred and eighty million prayers have been said for His Royal Highness," and that they do not seem to have done any good.

A FAIR SAMPLE OF THE HONESTY OF PROTECTIONISTS.

New York Times.

Having made a snug profit, estimated at \$50,000, by importing a large quantity of tin plate before the imposition of the high duty for which he voted, Mr. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, now seeks permission to import workmen from Wales who shall carry on the experiments he began some time ago in a little shed adjoining his kitchen ware factory. To his letter of inquiry as to whether the contract labor law would allow him to do this, Commissioner Owen has replied with an affirmative opinion. The foreign workmen, if admitted, would come in under the exception relating to skilled labor which cannot be procured at home. Our high tariff friends have repeatedly asserted that the process of dipping tin plate is a very simple one, and that nothing except a difference in wages has prevented American citizens from doing the work. Our dispatches show that the Commissioner's opinion as to the admission of Welsh tin-plate workers under contract is curiously at variance with his opinion as to the importation of French skilled laborers who are needed for certain work on the new exposition buildings at Chicago. But consistency cannot be allowed to bar the way when privileges are sought by the manufacturer who supplies tin dishes and spoons for all the high tariff banquets.

IT IS A PLAN THAT WOULD SETTLE THE LABOR PROBLEM.

San Francisco Pacific Coast Alliance.

A good plan of land taxation on this Coast would be to tax according to the value for crops, in the region where located. That is, lands unimproved and not in use should be taxed at exactly the same rate per acre as adjacent lands of same quality under cultivation. That would make the holders of large tracts of fine land, waiting for a raise, tired.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Satisfied men can only be found in coffins.—Texas Siftings.

When Colonel Bob Ingersoll was in Europe last, he visited Westminster Abbey for the first time. As he was contemplating the tomb of Nelson, the guide said:

"That, sir, his the tomb of the greatest naval hero Europe or the whole world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcophagus weighs forty-two tons. Inside that is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and inside that is a leaden casket, hermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Inside that is a mahogany coffin holding the ashes of the great hero."

"Well, said the Colonel, after thinking awhile, "I guess you've got him. If ever he gets out of that, cable me at my expense."—Argonaut.

"Did you ever discover anything a Vassar girl doesn't know?"

"Only once. She didn't know a garter snake when she saw it."

"Oh, pshaw! She knew, but she didn't like to tell."—Puck.

Men care least for honor when most in need of bread and butter.—Texas Siftings.

Husband: "What the deuce is the matter?" She: "My bathing-dress won't go on." Husband: "Well, carry it on your arm. It makes no difference here at Narragansett."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Fourteen Kansas babies have been named for Jerry Simpson so far. They were all born without socks.—Boston Herald.

Teacher: "Where is the State of Illinois?" Smart Scholar: "Near the centre of the city of Chicago."—Munsey's Weekly.

It is said that the gods, in the process of experimenting, produced an empty brain, and in dismayed contrition attempted to repair the injustice by supplementing a fluent tongue.—Judge.

Many people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy, and vileness for wit.—Texas Siftings.

Opinions are acquired; sentiments are inborn.—Judge.

Cadson: "Cholly's a reckless dog; seems always to live from hand to mouth."

The Major: "Yes; and mostly from some other fellow's hand."—Life.

Truth crushed to earth may rise again; but it is with sore ribs, and time wasted in wiping off the mud.—Puck.

If you want to know how to keep a hotel, ask some one who never tried to keep one.—Texas Siftings.

Warden: "Governor, if the law isn't changed pretty soon, we shall have trouble in this prison."

Governor: "Of what do the prisoners complain?"

Warden: "Of being compelled to compete with outside labor."—Puck.

It often happens that fear is merely dread of being afraid.—Texas Siftings.

The Stern Chase.—(Young Aspirant to editor): "I wish to pursue a literary career." Editor: "Well, young man, pursue it. If you ever catch up with it drop in and let me know."—Puck.

Juvenile Precaution.—Anxious Mother: "What in the world did you do during that terrible thunder-storm?" Little Dick: "I got under a tree." "Horrors! Don't you know a tree is a most dangerous place in a thunder-storm?" "Oh, I jumped out every time it thundered."—Street & Smith's Good News.

A tack points heavenward when it means the most mischief. It has many human imitators.—Texas Siftings.

Two tramps were sitting on the dock in the shade, with their feet hanging over, and one was reading from the newspaper in which their frugal meal had been wrapped.

"Listen at this, old man," said the reader. "It says here that John Rockefeller, the oil king, could give every man, woman and child in the country \$2 apiece, and still he would have a million left."

"Yes," was the dissatisfied rejoinder, "and if you was to go to John and agree to discount the \$2 comin' to you so's to leave him \$1.75 out of it, he'd say you was a talkin' through your hat, and you'd be darn lucky if you got as much as a nickel."

"I guess you're right, pard," sadly assented the reader, "and it's that sort of thing that shuts the rich man out of the kingdom of heaven and slides us poor cusses in. Let us pray," and they adjourned up an alley with their tomato can and prayed on a pile of beer kegs.—Detroit Free Press.

He pointed to the button

He wore upon his breast;

She pressed it softly with her head—

His arm it did the rest.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is hard to get people to look themselves squarely in the face.—Texas Siftings.

Author: "The people always judge rightly, and I leave my book to the public." Critic: "Yes, my dear fellow, but it is not a judge you need so much as an advocate."—Puck.

"Loose writing," remarked the city editor, as he looked over a proof sheet. "Tight writing," replied the reporter, who had done his work under the influence of beer.

The man who swears by the principles of his political party often has good reason to swear at its leaders.

"Your father is largely engaged in the pork trade, I believe," said Mr. Gotham to Miss Laker, of Chicago. "Yes, sir," replied the latter, with that bright repartee for which she is noted, "paw is a regular pigmy."—Detroit Free Press.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

News, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George. Mr. George espoused the cause of Free Trade, and he does it openly, boldly, fearlessly; there is no beating around the bush; no tariff for revenue. None of the subterfuges behind which he attempts to hide the naked deformities—the ruinous results of opening up our markets to the world by a repeal of all tariff laws. While we abhor his doctrine, we admire his honesty. The book can be had by addressing Henry George & Co., 42 University place, New York, and enclosing twenty-five cents.

Sunday Journal, Toledo, Ohio.

"Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George and issued by Henry George & Co., 42 University place, New York, is at hand. Perhaps no book of modern issue has attained the circulation of this. Written in that rich and ornate diction of which Mr. George is so peculiarly a master, and dealing with a problem which is of interest to every man, woman and child, it touches a chord which is responsive and which thrills at the masterful presentation. Mr. George has undertaken a task which has been essayed by the masters many times, and it is saying nothing derogatory to them to say that he has surpassed all previous efforts. The science of political economy, the simplest of sciences, has been so befogged by statistics and so mixed with an hundred questions, that to many it appears as impossible of understanding, but after all it is as simple as the truth that men have the right to the fruits of their own labor or to their own bodies. But it is not proposed to make an argument in favor of freedom of trade; Mr. George does that. It is only to call attention to the merits of the work as a literary production, and to suggest to any who esteem the problem as too abstruse for their understanding, and who enjoy reading the result of deep thought expressed in splendid English, that they procure and read this work. It matters not whether we are believers in Protection or Free Trade, it may rightly be assumed that we are equally interested in the best results for the nation, and, therefore, all will wish to know all that can be said on either side. To these, the great army of our citizens who wish, honestly and heartily, for the advancement of the people, and for better wages for toil and better conditions for the great masses, it is suggested that this work be procured and read without prejudice and simply to become informed on the most interesting problem of the day. To the honest student Mr. George addresses himself, and how well he sustains his side of the controversy is shown in language which cannot fail to charm, whether it convinces or not. The author assumes that all are, as is he, anxious to arrive at the exact truth, and that they are perfectly willing to learn and to think. To these, the book will prove a mine of information and of well-sustained arguments which is as fascinating to the reader as the flow of Dickens's narratives, or the tales of Defoe, or the words of the immortal Shakespeare. It is a book which no man who advocates or supports a protective tariff can afford to miss reading, while to those who hold the opposite of the argument it is a veritable mine of information. Paper, 25 cents.

Ten copies of above will be sent, postpaid, to one address or ten, for one dollar. Tracts containing extracts, press notices, etc., will be sent free to any one willing to pay the freight. Your local bookseller should make money selling this book. If any Democrats in your neighborhood believe in an educational campaign they should send us cash to distribute these books among the farmers. Address W. J. Atkinson, Secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

A MCKINLEY "PROTECTIVE" OBJECT LESSON.

St. Louis Republic.

A very striking effect of the McKinley bill is the great impetus it has given to British trade in South America. The Treasury reports recently published show a general increase in British goods imported into Brazil during the first four months of 1891. The cotton goods imports were \$7,591,440, as compared to \$3,702,215 during the similar period of 1890; linen, \$24,850, as compared with \$242,365; woollen stuffs, \$745,195, as compared with \$537,393; railroad materials and machinery, \$2,981,700, as compared with \$2,005,990. A total of 67,829,800 yards of cotton piece goods was exported from Great Britain to Brazil during this period, as compared with 57,176,700 a year ago.

An increase of over 10,000,000 yards of English cottons and of nearly \$1,000,000 in the value of English machinery exchanged for Brazilian products in a single year means a great deal to this country—to the agricultural States of the West and South especially.

Only a moment's thought is required to understand it—to translate these significant figures into the vernacular of our own industrial conditions. Let us see what they do mean in the plain English of our Western and Southern agricultural depression.

In the first place, European trade moves our crop surplus. South American trade does not, and cannot, because the South American States are agricultural. They take some of our agricultural products, but the proportion is so small in comparison with Europe that we may leave it out of count and stick to the general principle that in trade the farm products of one agricultural country do not move the farm products of another. It may be mentioned in illustration that Great Britain moves sixty times as much of our wheat surplus as does Brazil, Great Britain taking over 30,000,000 bushels a year, Brazil less than half a million.

Our exports to Brazil are less than \$10,000,000 a year in value, while we import over \$60,000,000. That is, we pay Brazil \$50,000,000 in cash for lack of sufficient trade with her. Brazil moves our cash, not our crops.

This would be well enough under natural conditions, for we need coffee and sugar, and it is fair trade and good trade to give gold for them when one cannot get them for wheat, corn, cotton and provisions or some other products of our own.

But bearing in mind the fact that Brazil gets \$50,000,000 a year in money from us, look how the McKinley bill is hurting us and benefiting England. The cash we sent to Brazil is going to England for more and cheaper cot-

tons; more and cheaper farm machinery; more and cheaper goods of all kinds. Under the impetus of this trade, Brazilian crops move out rapidly, and as the surplus of manufactured goods England would send here to move our crops but for the prohibitive tariff on trade now goes in increased quantities to Brazil, their price is cheapened for Brazilians, and it is harder for our manufacturers to compete with England in that market.

By our high tariff laws we prohibit England from moving our crop surplus with its merchandise, except to an extent that is as limited as high taxation can make it. So England ships more to Brazil, and the Brazilian crops are moved faster, the Brazilian farmer getting higher prices and cheaper goods.

This is no mere accident. It could not be otherwise. The agricultural States of the West and South are cut off from their European markets. European countries cannot pay cash for our agricultural surplus, and every tax increasing the price and decreasing the quantity of what they do pay, decreases the price of our crops and the quantity of our crop exports.

In the same measure in which the McKinley bill increases Brazilian trade with England it takes from our Western and Southern trade. Brazilian farmers are getting at lower prices than ever the goods shut out from our Western and Southern farmers. Brazilian crops move out with increasing rapidity, ours with decreasing.

What a tribute to McKinley "Protection," against trade with our farmers; to Blaine "Reciprocity" with everybody who has nothing to sell our farmers, is this boom in English and Brazilian trade—a trade into which \$50,000,000 of our money goes every year with a continually lessening prospect of getting any of it back under a system which sends it to "Free Trade England" and refuses to allow us "Reciprocity" except with farmers whose agricultural products compete with our own.

THIS ENGLISH COMPANY WANTS AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Sometimes we suspect that our high tariff friends, who contend that the owners of the San Jacinto tin mines in California cannot do business profitably without the aid of the protective duty of four cents a pound on bar tin, have been misled as to the composition, or nationality, so to speak, of the company known as the San Jacinto Estate, Limited. In order that they may be informed we publish below the official list of the officers, solicitors, trustees, bankers, etc.:

Chairman and Directors.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stokes, K. C. B., a Vice-President of the Suez Canal Company, Chairman: J. R. Francis, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson & Co., Swansea; F. Harrington, Esq., of Messrs. Harrington & Co., metal merchants, Liverpool; Col. C. F. Surtees, Director of the South Eastern Railway Company; N. J. West, Esq., of Messrs. Harvey & Co., Limited, Hayle, Cornwall.

Consulting Directors.—The Hon. Hallyburton G. Campbell, Director of the Law Life and Law Fire Assurance Societies; Herman Gwinner, Esq., Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.

Trustees for the Debenture Holders.—The Hon. Hallyburton G. Campbell, Herman Gwinner, Esq., Col. C. F. Surtees.

Bankers.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Co., 54 Lombard street, E. C. and 1 Pall Mall, East, S. W.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Johnson, Budd & Johnson, 24 Austinfriars, E. C.

Auditors.—Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard & Co., 29 St. Swithin's Lane, E. C.

Secretary.—D. L. Schönberg, Esq., office 24 Austinfriars, E. C.

This is the complete list, as published by the company itself. Our high-tariff friends will see that it has an English look. In fact, there is no American in it. All the officers are residents of London, of Wales, of Liverpool,

or of Cornwall; the bankers, solicitors, trustees and auditors are Englishmen residing in London, and the office is in that city. These gentlemen regard with much satisfaction the efforts of our high tariff friends to prove that they cannot get along without a duty that will enable them by and by to exact from the people of this country for their tin a price considerably higher than the price of tin imported from Cornwall or the British East Indies.

Their satisfaction is increased when they permit their minds to dwell upon their published assertion that the ore of the San Jacinto mines yields at least "an average of 10 per cent. of metallic tin," while the average for a recent year in the Cornwall mines was only 12.10 per cent., and their other published assertion, as follows, concerning the cost of production and the profits:

Metallic tin can be produced from Temescal (San Jacinto) ores at a cost not exceeding £25 per ton. Based on a daily output of 200 tons of ore, yielding 10 per cent. of metallic tin, costing £25 per ton and sold at £95 per ton, the Cajalco mine alone (the lode from which the company is now taking ore) would produce a yearly profit of £420,000, or nearly double the total profit from all the mines of Cornwall.

One of the most enthusiastic and thoughtless of our McKinley contemporaries predicts that the San Jacinto mines will be "yielding hundreds of tons weekly before Congress meets," and by some curious mental process sees in this conclusive proof that the company could do nothing if there were not in the McKinley tariff a clause providing for the application of a duty two years hence.

WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Real Estate Record and Guide.

J. J. Plummer said: "There is scarcely a lot on the West Side, between Seventieth and Ninety-third streets, at the present time, available for improvement. This section is essentially one of private houses, but of not very expensive private houses. It is out of the question for a builder on the West Side to take hold of lots at \$14,000, \$15,000 or \$16,000, and improve them without loss, and yet, where prices have not already reached those figures, they are rapidly advancing towards them. This is all or very nearly all traceable to the building loan operators, who buy lots at fair prices and re-sell with a loan at a considerably enlarged figure, which, of course, does not represent the true value of the lot, but the value of the lot with the building loan. Adjoining property owners do not understand this, and so they put their prices on a level with the high figures of the building loan operator, and, of course, they cannot dispose of them, not having the operator's advantages and facilities for doing so. The result is, that while there are plenty of unimproved lots, and a very lively demand for three-story, 20-foot reasonable houses on the West Side, nothing is doing because owners of lots will not sell at figures which would enable builders to improve at a profit, and builders, when they do buy these expensive lots, put up houses whose cost is above the demand of the market."

ANOTHER BEAUTY OF MCKINLEYISM.

Boston (Mass.) Globe.

It is a highly interesting fact that the protected producers of pig lead in this country sell lead in Canada at a price lower by 18 per cent. than the price which the people of the United States are required to pay. Another striking object lesson of the beauties of McKinleyism.

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, 1900.

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 Levens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 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 1060 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 841 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 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. Kress; sec., Frank L. Beardon.

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. Trustees, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Deffen 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, 336 Hudson av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. E., 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 12.

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, 980 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. T. 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, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 181 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunlap; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 708.

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., J. W. Hazel, 38 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month at 3:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKendrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 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 K. 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 at court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—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, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2303 Lyndale av., N.

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

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Popoon, 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 8 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, 1616 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, 690 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 648 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. Rathbun; 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.

Equal Rights club. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

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 8 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, 128 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 255 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Petersen, 255 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, 83 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.

TRAY.—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 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Slamon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

GALLON.—Gallon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 108 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. Burleigh, 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 Weizenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres., John McCaffrey; 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. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alsbury; sec., E. W. Brown.

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. Boston; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Webb; sec., J. T. Waddington.

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