

TEN CENTS.

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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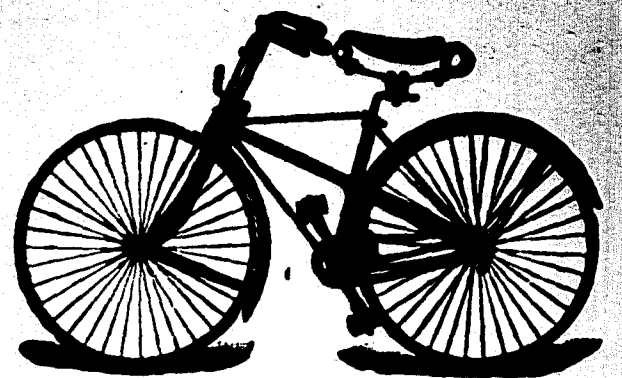
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891.

No. 7.

THE STANDARD, for the present, will be in my charge. This is in accordance with the last request of Mr. Croasdale and the desire of Mr. George and such other representative men as I have been able to consult. As soon as arrangements for its continuance are definitely made, the fact, with all particulars, will be announced. In making these arrangements and in the future management of the paper, the wishes of its patrons will receive the most candid consideration, and their opinions and suggestions are invited. Until further notice all checks and post office orders should be payable simply to the order of "THE STANDARD."

LOUIS F. POST.

PROPOSING CLEVELAND FOR GOVERNOR.—

In writing of the game of politics, in which men like Governor Hill, ex-Speaker Reed, and President Harrison engage, we elsewhere say that such men could not win success but for a popular conception of politics as low as their own. This unflattering opinion is confirmed by the way in which a recent proposition to nominate Grover Cleveland for Governor of New York is put forth and defended. It is incidentally urged that the success of the Democratic party in New York this Fall is desirable because the party next year will need the thirty-six electoral votes of that State. This probably is a mistake. There is good reason for believing that the time has gone by when New York was a pivotal State. But, however that may be, the peculiar reason urged for pressing Mr. Cleveland's nomination for Governor is not that it would aid the party in the Presidential year, but that, as a candidate for the Presidency, his power to carry his own State is all important and should be tested before the National Convention meets.

In a sense, Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for the Presidency. But it is a sense entirely different from what is implied in the proposition to nominate him for Governor; a sense utterly incomprehensible to the class of politicians and the order of candidates to whom politics is a game. He represents, as no other probable nominee of the Democratic party does, the essential principle that alone entitles that party to the support of men with truly democratic instincts, and that alone can induce them to withdraw their habitual support from the opposing party. What McKinley is to "Protection" and Blaine to "Reciprocity," that Cleveland is to the antithesis of those unnatural doctrines for the carrying on of commerce by means of Congressional committees, the lobbyists of monopoly, and the manoeuvres of diplomacy. His popularity is confined to no locality, and his election would depend upon no particular State. His candidacy does not rest upon the assumption that he could carry New York. It rests upon the assumption that, as the representative of a great principle in national politics, he would command the support of every voter everywhere who believes in that principle, and excite the opposition of every voter who denies it. It is this that has turned the democratic wing of the Democratic party toward him; and unless he is nominated because of this there is no reason for his nomination, nor any probability that he will be nominated.

It is part of the philosophy of the game of politics that a candidate should be able to count his own State

upon his side. But in political struggles like the one pending in this country the residence of the candidate—his power to carry his State, his county or his ward—is no more a factor than is the residence of the commanding general in a war. To urge the test proposed for Mr. Cleveland is to lose sight of his true position before the country, and of the real character of his candidacy. It is at the same time to acknowledge that the people look upon politics as a mere game of skill between self-seeking champions, and are themselves willing to play the part of admiring fools.

"THREE OF A KIND."—Last week three notable events occurred that aptly illustrate the low political ideals of a certain influential class of public men. One was a World interview with ex-Speaker Reed; another was the installation of Senator Fasset as Collector at the Port of New York; and the third was a Tribune interview with Governor Hill. Governor Hill formulated a principle of success in politics; ex-Speaker Reed recognized the principle, illustrating it with a reminiscence; and the installation of Senator Fasset afforded an opportunity to observe this principle in actual operation under the patronage of President Harrison. Reed, Hill and Harrison; a queer combination, but appropriate. They are politicians of the same species, differing only in party name; players at the same game, but upon opposite sides.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of being on top in politics!" Thus, Governor Hill. To what may we suppose this ceaseless vigilance must relate? To the wiles of wicked men conspiring against public interests, and menacing the rights of those whose support the politician seeks and professes to deserve? or to the stratagems of competitors for misplaced public confidence? Is it the vigilance of the patriot, or that of the gamester? And who or what is to be "on top?" Some beneficent principle of public policy ennobling the State and enhancing the happiness of the people, or some keen-eyed self-seeker? Patriotism or Governor Hill?

To these questions Mr. Reed's interview suggests the obvious answer. Referring to his career as Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Mr. Reed said to the reporter

We never lost a trick in the whole game. Not a trick. Play what? Then you understand what it means to take the thirteen tricks. Well, that's what we did. Nothing got away from us. If the game of politics is worth joining in at all, it should be played with the best skill and judgment that one possesses. Politics? Its business—all business.

Yes, politics is all business—the kind of politics that the Reeds and the Hills and the Harrisons engage in; and its simple rules for success, as once summed up by a Western politician, are, "never miss a trick, never go back on your ring, and never get into the penitentiary." Disaster is certain to follow the neglect of at least one of these rules, as some politicians, whose vigilance was less than eternal, have learned.

Though Governor Hill's apothegm is illuminated by Mr. Reed's reminiscence, it may be better understood by considering the induction of Senator Fasset into the office of Collector of Customs as an object lesson. When the new Collector had taken the official oath he was presented with a package from the somewhat notorious Nathaniel McKay. The package contained

a cutlass, on one side of the blade of which this inscription appeared :

PRESENTED TO J. S. FASSETT,

Collector of the Port of New York, August 12, 1891.

This cutlass is an instrument of torture to be used in beheading Democrats. Use it quickly and success is assured for the Republican party. It was applied with great success on kings, princes, nobles and other distinguished persons who were traitors in the fifteenth century. The blocks will be Democratic heads. I bought it in May last, alongside a well built by Columbus in the fourteenth century, at San Domingo, West Indies.

REPUBLICAN DIRECTIONS:

Use daily, morning, noon and night, until every Democratic head is severed.

NATHANIEL MCKAY.

Waiving the reference here to the construction of a well by Columbus in the West Indies an indefinite number of years before the West Indies were discovered or Columbus born, and protesting that it is a matter of utter indifference to us, so far as the individuals immediately affected are concerned, whether Collector Fassett, in political vernacular, beheads every employee in the Custom House or assures them all a life tenure, we ask attention to the striking likeness between Mr. McKay's advice to the Collector and the political principle that Governor Hill expresses, and upon which ex-Speaker Reed throws such a brilliant red-fire light. The good of the service, the competency of employees, in a word, the interests of the public which pays these men, are considerations that Collector Fassett is asked wholly to ignore. Neither is he to consider questions of political principle. There is no pretence that the men whose discharge is asked for, being out of sympathy with the doctrine of protection, do not faithfully enforce protective laws. The sole reason for "beheading" them is, in the language of Governor Hill, to enable somebody, by eternal vigilance, to get "on top in politics," or in that of ex-Speaker Reed, that President Harrison shall not lose "a trick in the whole game."

How is President Harrison responsible for the foolishness of Nathaniel McKay? He is not responsible for that; but in this instance it happens that Nathaniel McKay merely puts into plain language the badly-concealed motives of the President that forced Erhardt's resignation and led to Fassett's appointment.

Mr. Harrison could not expect either renomination or election without the support of New York. To obtain this support in the Republican convention and afterwards in the electoral college it was necessary to secure the co-operation of Thomas Platt, another politician who is "eternally vigilant" in order to keep "on top in politics," and who, looking upon politics as "business—all business," was never known to "lose a trick" but once. But Mr. Platt for his co-operation demanded control of the Custom House. Here Collector Erhardt showed his ignorance of the commonest principles of the game; an ignorance so profound that he did not realize he was in a game at all, but imagined himself a responsible public servant. He was soon disabused of this notion, and from disgust at the revelation he resigned. Mr. Fassett was appointed in his place, with an understanding that he should use the power of his place to assist Mr. Harrison and Mr. Platt in their game—an understanding as clear to public apprehension as it could be made without published words; so clear that even Nathaniel McKay understood and translated it.

This is politics as it is played by the Hills, the Reeds and the Harrisons. It is politics as it is understood and approved unfortunately by a large proportion of the American people; if it were not, no vigilance—not even eternal vigilance—could keep such men "on top," nor would there be enough of interest or "business" in their favorite game to make them care whether they took any "tricks" or not. There is no intelligent man but understands Governor Hill's vicious meaning when

he says: "Eternal vigilance is the price of being on top in politics;" none but comprehends Mr. Reed's total disregard of principle in politics when, in the way we quote, he talks of it as a game; none but knows the selfish object animating President Harrison and recognizes his indifference to public interests in substituting Fassett for Erhardt at the New York Custom House. And yet, by consent of such, the Hills and Reeds and Harrisons are allowed to play their game, and are laughed with while they describe their manœuvres and count their winnings. If there were a higher popular conception of politics this could not be.

DEATH OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—Every true democrat who is familiar with his writings will lament the death of James Russell Lowell. Though critics may not regard him as the greatest American poet, his name will live longest in the memory of the common people. THE STANDARD might be crowded with quotations from him that would excite the most pleasurable emotions in men of to-day, who see as he saw,

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.

And who would say with him:

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,—they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

As the bugle to the war horse comes his summons, and it will come while Wrong exists, to the men who, generation by generation, live and work and die that others may be free:

'T is as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves.

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth.

And in his "Parable," what a lesson he reads to the modern Pharisee, when, after describing a second coming of Christ and the grandeur of his reception at the hands of "the chief priests, and rulers, and kings," who proudly point to their images of the Nazarene, standing "sovereign and sole, through all our land," he tells how—

Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
These set he in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment hem,
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he,
"The images ye have made of me!"

But it is not in his poems alone that Lowell's democratic sentiment finds expression. In his lecture on "Democracy," though prepared in his later years when environment and age had made him more cautious if not more conservative, the same love of liberty appears. He may not have seen the root of social wrongs, much less the remedy; but his eye was turned toward the root.

"It is only by instigation of the wrongs of men," he said, "that what are called the Rights of Man become turbulent and dangerous;" and in the same line of thought: "The sores of Lazarus have a poison in them against which Dives has no antidote." He seems to have understood and approved the principle of the Single Tax, but not clearly to have associated it with the agitation, then without a name, that Mr. George had but recently begun in England, for while unnecessarily protesting that he did not believe land should be divided, he said of Mr. George: "He is right in his impelling motive; right, also, I am convinced, in insisting that humanity makes a part, by far the most important part, of political economy." Lowell saw, at least, as we see, that petty expedients for relieving suffer-

ing that flows from wrong, can accomplish nothing, and that only radical remedies can avail. "For the individual man," he proceeds, "there is no radical cure outside of human nature itself; for the evils to which human nature is heir, the rule will always hold good, that you must 'be your own palace or the world's a gaol.' But for artificial evils, for evils that spring from want of thought, thought must find a remedy somewhere. There has been no period of time in which life has been more sensible of its duties than now. It builds hospitals, it establishes missions among the poor, it endows schools. It is one of the advantages of accumulated wealth and of the leisure it renders possible that people have time to think of the wants and sorrows of their fellows; but all these remedies are partial and palliative merely. It is as if we should apply plasters to a single pustule of the small pox with a view of driving out the disease. The true way is to discover and exterminate the germs."

DEATH OF GEORGE JONES.—George Jones, of the New York Times, who died during the present week, for many years directed the policy of a great daily newspaper from the counting rooms; but in doing so he was governed not by the cash drawer, but by the best interests of the public, as he understood them. His conduct in deliberately engaging in an unequal conflict with the old Tweed ring, when the failure that was probable meant destruction to his property, typifies his whole career in journalism. In that fight he won, and for the service he rendered them the people of New York must remember him gratefully. But Single Tax men have additional reasons for remembrance. The able editorials advocating their reforms that have from time to time appeared in the columns of the Times could not have obtained admission there without the direction or at least the consent of Mr. Jones. In thus lending the support of his journal to the Single Tax, though but as a fiscal measure, he gave strength to what we believe is not only the best system of taxation, but also the only method by which the germs of social disease may be extirpated. It is not improbable that at no distant day this public service will be recognized as the greatest in his career, and the one that will perpetuate his memory long after Tweed and his associates and what befell them are forgotten.

THE SINGLE TAX IN JAPAN.—It is not always that interesting general news regarding the Single Tax may be found in our publisher's department. A publisher is supposed to scheme by day and to dream by night about the problem of expenses and receipts, and to have no time for either sentiment or news. But in this issue, in the business letter from Kate V. Johnson, of Tokio, Japan, appears a statement that the Single Tax doctrine has just been presented in print to the Japanese—the Yankees of the Orient. As the title of the publication is "The Complete Abolition of Taxes," the subject has probably been presented intelligently, and we may reasonably hope that the Japanese translation of "Progress and Poverty," also about to be published in Tokio, will be a good translation.

THAT TORY BOON FOR IRELAND.—The first large purchase by Irish tenants from Irish landlords of Irish land with public money, under the Tory Land Purchase act, has been consummated. Nearly one thousand tenants living on the estate of Lord Lurgan, in Counties Armagh and Down, have agreed to purchase their holdings for the aggregate price of two hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds, or about \$1,275,000. As readers of THE STANDARD know, the object of the Land Purchase act is to create a peasant proprietary, and to silence the cry, once so powerful in

Ireland, of "the land for the people," by creating a large class of small owners. It was advocated by Parnell; but John Dillon, who may be regarded as the new leader, and who was in prison when the act passed, has publicly denounced it. What the effect of this law will be in reviving the values of Irish land, and making life more pleasant for Irish landlords, is graphically described in the letter of Henry George, Jr., in this issue, one of the most interesting of all the interesting letters he has been contributing to THE STANDARD from abroad.

PROTECTION AND PROTECTION.—Mr. Cleveland having presided recently at a meeting near Buzzard's Bay, held for the purpose of taking steps to protect the fish of the bay from destruction by the working of seines, weirs, and pounds, the Press seriously calls him to account for opposing protection for men while advocating protection for fish. It has been said that there is nothing in a name, but that is a mistake. It is a name that turns the ideas of Protectionists topsy turvey, and makes the full-blown editor of a metropolitan paper see an analogy between protection intended to prevent fish slaughter, and protection intended to prevent men from buying goods where they prefer to buy. He would probably see analogies between the protection that protects a man's property from midnight marauders, and the protection that prohibits him from going away from the home market in his own ward to buy provisions.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE.

MR. CROASDALE'S FUNERAL.

Simple, but thus the more worthy of the strong soul that is gone, was the funeral of William T. Croasdale. The services on Wednesday last at the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue, were followed by incineration of the body at Mt. Hope Crematory, Fresh Pond, Long Island.

When the friends gathered at the club house, the cofined body lay in the rear parlor. A mass of flowers rested upon the coffin lid, and at the foot of the coffin was a floral pillow from the Delaware Society, "in memory of its first president." Old friends that looked upon the dead recognized marked traits of his earlier manhood, when the massive frame of later years was slender and wiry, and the ample, intellectual brow loomed in full value above a thin, nervous face.

The Rev. Father James O. S. Huntington, clad in the robe of his order, read a psalm, and then Henry George, standing at the foot of the coffin, spoke with singular power and simplicity to an audience that listened in absolute silence and with intense sympathy. Mr. George spoke thus:

To us who knew him, who were close to him, the death of him whose frame lies in that coffin brings with sudden and peculiar solemnity the awe that on every hand bounds life. A strong man, a brave man, in mind and body the personation of vigorous vitality, looking forward with the anticipation that belongs to life to the task that was before, it comes with a shock to us to feel that what our senses knew of him is stark and still, that the light of his smile, the greeting of his voice, remain now but in our memories.

What shall we say of him, our friend, our comrade, our greathearted soldier of the good cause, ere we bear him away, as others in our turn must bear us? That he had tasted the joys and gained the prizes of life?—that he had got wealth, honor, wisdom? No, it is not on such things that the heart dwells as we stand by the coffin; as we come face to face with that unanswering silence that is the background of all life's hopes and fears. How this room, this gathering of friends, suggests to us the political struggle that he made less than a year ago; the brave and honorable hopes that nerved him against hopeless odds, the noble ambition that was kindled only to meet rebuff! How important, how absorbing it seemed then. What does it matter now? You who knew him knew something of his struggles, his successes, his disappointments—how confidently he still looked forward to the future, how much he yet hoped to do! But now, success or failure, the momentary gleam of pleasure, the passing sting of pain, the few years more or less—what does it matter now?

But this does matter; it remains; it is of this that our hearts speak in the hush that as fire separates dross from gold—the kindly thought, the helpful hand, the scorn of the false, the love of the true; that he stood for justice, that he fought for freedom! For ourselves we may mourn. We have lost a friend, a comrade, a man who was strong to battle for the right, and whose absence we shall feel as we close up our ranks and move forward. But for him, we may say gladly, proudly with the solemn joy that

casts out regret, that he did strive for the good, that he did labor for others, that when justice called he stood by her side; that his highest hopes were the hopes, and his strongest efforts were the efforts, to bring about conditions that should make mankind better and happier after he should cease to be.

Cease to be? No; I do not believe it! Cease to be? No; only to our senses, yet encompassed in the flesh that he has shed. For our hearts bear witness to our reason that that which stands for good does not cease to be. We who hold the faith he held, we who strive for the aim that was his aim—we of all men may say farewell to the outward semblance of our friend in the confident belief that that which animated it, that which we loved, that which we honor, though it has passed from our view, has not ceased to be.

For what is the core, the essence of our belief—we, who for want of a better word, call ourselves Single Tax men? It is that there is in social relations as in physical relations a law, an order; a law which everywhere coincides with the moral law; an order which shows Intelligence and Beneficence. The simple, yet far-reaching reform that we urge is to us no ingenious scheme devised by human wit; no deftly invented panacea to cure human ills. It is something far simpler, yet transcendently grander—it is the conformation of human law to the supreme law of justice; the obedience in our legislation to God's will. The injustice, the want, the suffering growing out of bitter poverty on the one side and monstrous wealth on the other, that so threaten and perplex the world to-day, raise no doubt in our minds of the existence and beneficence of a Supreme Intelligence, for we see that they spring not from His neglect, not from His niggardliness, but from man's violation of His order and rejection of His blessings. We see in the material provision that He has made for men room for all, work for all, abundance for all, and opportunities of leisure and the fullest development for all, conditioned only on men's obedience to the moral law that teaches us to give each his right; to do to others as we would have others do to us. We see that in the most highly developed civilization there is no difficulty in securing to all an equal share in their Creator's bounty, but that in the Divine Forethought a provision has been made by virtue of which the very growth of society by increasing land values, provides a fund adequate for all the increasing needs of society, and that to apply this to its intended purpose would be to make the growth of civilization an advance toward greater and greater equality. And thus we see that the evils which afflict the world, and which to so many shut out the idea of a beneficent Creator and the moral government of the universe, spring really from the wrong that disinherits the masses of all share in their birthright, and turns into the reward of greed and the incentive to forestalling the provision designed to supply the wants of society and promote equality.

Thus we realize that what is to be done to purify the State, to solve the labor question, to do away with undeserved poverty, to give to all sons of men equal opportunity to live their lives and develop their powers, is not to construct any elaborate machinery, but simply to do the will of God; simply to obey the moral law; simply to give to men that opportunity that is their birthright, that freedom that He intended. And out of this perception of the justice and wisdom and beneficence of that power that is before and beyond us grows a faith that trusts where it cannot see.

The changing matter, the passing energy that gave to this body its form are even now on their way to other forms; in a few hours there will remain to our sight but a handful of ashes. But that which we instinctively feel as more than matter and more than energy; that which in thinking of our friend to-day we cherish as best and highest—that cannot be lost. If there be in the world order and purpose, that still lives.

Our comrade was not a man who speculated much on things beyond. With a firm belief in a Power that ruled for good, his feeling had something of the feeling of the Stoic, "It is the business of Jupiter, not mine." But the faith of standing for the truth, of working for the right, of fighting against wrong, injustice and oppression; of struggling for the betterment of social conditions and the advance of mankind; the faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil—that faith was his!

We take leave of him to-day—leave for a time—without sorrow and without repining. We may say of him, what let us hope may when our time comes be said of us—that he did his work as light and strength were given him, without flinching, without faltering, without turning to the right hand or the left. He did what it was his to do while life was his. He has been called away. The rest—that is for the Master!

Swiftly following our friend has gone the poet Lowell. Here are two verses of his in which Mr. Croasdale took great pleasure. Let me read them by his coffin:

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Careless seems the great avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong for ever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

At the close of Mr. George's address, Father Huntington read the Episcopal service for the dead, and after the friends had taken a last look at the confined face, the procession moved toward the crematory.

There was no service of any sort at Fresh Pond. Fifty or sixty friends of the deceased gathered in the little chamber in front of the furnace, and saw the body, cradled in wrought iron, committed to the flames. Twenty minutes later, when the little company emerged into the open air a cloud of smoke was floating placidly from the chimney of the crematory. The coffin was broken up in

the presence of a few friends and some of those present carried away fragments of the wood as memorials. The cremation was in accordance with the wish of Mr. Croasdale, vaguely expressed some weeks since, without reference to a possible early death. He was singularly indifferent to the fate of his body after death, and it was his favorite declaration that he should never concern himself on that score, since, if necessary, the State must, as a sanitary measure, see that the remains of the dead are properly hidden away. His friends, however, knowing the sensitiveness of the man, eagerly seized upon his expression touching cremation as furnishing the best clue to his real wishes.

The committee in charge of the funeral were: Wm. McCabe, Benj. Doblin, G. W. Everett, Jerome O'Neill, A. J. Steers and W. D. Williams.

The pall-bearers at the funeral were: Henry George, Louis F. Post, A. J. Steers, Isaac B. Cooke, Edward N. Vallandigham, R. Harry Young, Read Gordon, J. A. B. Dilworth, Jason Hinman, Colonel Geo. A. Miller, John A. Mason, E. J. Shriver, John P. Cranford, Martin Battle and E. H. Underhill.

Among those present were:

From the Manhattan Single Tax Club—Jerome O'Neill, G. W. Everett, Thomas Scully, W. B. Scott, William McCabe, John Lanza, A. M. Jamieson, Wm. Britigan, John Brown, W. D. Williams and wife, Chas. P. Kelly, M. Van Veen, W. H. Matthews, J. W. Graham, W. E. Hicks, Antonio Bastida, Fred Maybohm, John Y. Savage, Geo. Brunswick, S. Ulrich, J. P. Rogers, Rignal D. Woodward, Alfred Bishop Mason, L. O. Macdaniel, Dr. Walter Mendelson, Wm. F. Hull, August Lewis, Louis Morris, Mrs. Henry George, Miss Jennie George, E. Moran, C. S. Hopkins, James Walsh.

From the Brooklyn Single Tax Club—Geo. W. Hickling, J. T. McKetchnie, A. J. Wolf, G. H. Neal, E. O. Roscoe, C. H. Delano, A. Pettenkoefer, W. J. Browne.

From the Reform Club—Charles Biggs, Congressman John DeWitt Warner, Walter H. Page, editor of the Forum; Calvin Tomkins, E. H. Hovey, P. Chauncey Anderson, Bolton Hall, Louis Windmuller, Dr. T. T. Gaunt, W. H. Arnold.

From the Delaware Society—Geo. L. Whittaker, John J. Miller, Wm. G. Kerbin, Wilson L. Cannon, Robert W. Todd, E. V. Cahoon, T. Rodney Reynolds, Arthur Dennie, M. W. Jones.

From Delaware—J. Barton Cheney, John M. Whitford, R. Harry Young, all connected with Mr. Croasdale's newspaper, Every Evening.

Other friends present were: G. E. Swain, B. G. Sims, Miss Sayre, Miss Brennan, Miss Drummond, James Shourt, Mrs. Burke, Thomas A. Shelly, Single Tax Club, St. Augustine, Fla.; I. F. Jung, Hoboken; Mrs. Ellis, Thomas R. Shaw, George W. Jenkins, Wilmot M. Vail, Port Jervis Single Tax Club; E. M. Talbot, assistant clerk of the Reform Club; J. M. Davis, F. L. Lubbe, George W. Stevens, J. F. Haug, Ira Ulman, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Gilbert, Charles T. Dunwell, F. L. Holmes, Rev. D. H. Martin, W. Withers, E. M. Allen, E. H. Dewey, Dr. C. S. Weeks, E. S. Hinton, George Kennedy, Thomas Doyle, Boston Single Tax Club; John J. Hopper, Harlem Democratic Club; Jas. Frazer, Peter Lang, Charles McDowell, M. L. Lemaire, J. H. Dillon, H. A. Spencer, Harding Weston, J. C. Seaver, Fritz Meyer, Frank Reptschlager, A. T. Thayer, J. H. Johnson, Lester M. Clark, S. F. Dorrance, E. F. Clark, R. F. Burroughs, Henry W. Sackett, J. F. A. Fitch, T. H. Potter, New Jersey; W. A. Hoy, New York World; David Cavanagh, C. W. Hughes, Frank Sullivan, G. Carey, R. M. Porter, Middletown, N. Y.; W. J. Slattery, F. J. Deverell, Eastern District Single Tax Club, Brooklyn; George R. Gage, H. G. Loew, Charles Hecht, S. H. Sankey, Michael Murray, Dr. M. C. Redmond, A. M. Molina, Flushing Single Tax Club; Miss Vorrath, of THE STANDARD; J. J. Lovell, of THE STANDARD; C. M. Roeder, H. E. Wells, William J. Bannon, John J. O'Brien, L. S. Dickey, Chicago; Miss Marion Macdaniel, W. J. O'Brien, Robert F. Thomas.

FEELING AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Croasdale's death has been for a week the chief topic of conversation among his friends at the Manhattan Single Tax Club and the Reform Club. At the former he was known chiefly as the aggressive leader in many campaigns; at the latter he was known not only as an active supporter of the Club's propaganda work, but as a marvelously interesting social companion. When not at Merriewold, he lived at the Reform Club, and there he was the centre of a considerable group of men that frequented the house. His wit, sense and genuine kindness endeared him to those that knew him best, and even his brusquerie was cheerfully forgiven as a necessary part of so strong and rare a character. Since his death the memories of his companions have been busy recalling his sallies that had passed into proverbs. The man's strength and kindness, however, were not less remembered than his wit, and the expressions of regret were of the most striking sort. "I would rather have lost a brother," said one man. It is probable that the friends of Mr. Croasdale at the Reform Club will have a portrait of him painted

and request the privilege of hanging it in the club library. A letter will be addressed to the Trustees asking that a meeting of the Club be called to take action upon his death.

ACTION OF SINGLE TAX CLUBS.

Manhattan Single Tax Club, New York.—At a special meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, held August 10, 1891, for the purpose of taking action regarding the death of William T. Croasdale, it was resolved by the club and the friends of Mr. Croasdale present by invitation:

That in the death of William T. Croasdale the Single Tax men and the Free Traders, and all those who fight in the cause of freedom throughout the world, have lost a true friend and co-worker, who by his stanch and firm adherence to principle, his readiness to support with his utmost strength the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed, has stimulated all who came in contact with him.

Resolved, That we, who knew him personally, recognize and appreciate, not only the value of the work contributed by Mr. Croasdale to the movement we all have at heart, but the high individual worth and social charm of the beloved friend who has gone from among us.

Resolved, That in memory of Mr. Croasdale, his portrait be properly draped in mourning for six months, and that the flag be flown at half mast for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes of the Club.

Emily A. Deverall, Secretary Eastern District Single Tax Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—With deep regret we learn of the death of William T. Croasdale, one of our ablest champions. Though no longer with us in person, the influence he leaves will spur us on to greater efforts.

Massachusetts Single Tax League.—At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, called to take action on the death of the late William T. Croasdale, a letter from William Lloyd Garrison, president of the League, was read, and the following resolution was passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. Garrison be adopted by this committee as an expression of the loss the Single Tax cause has sustained by the sudden death of Mr. Croasdale, and of our appreciation of his character and services, and that the secretary forward a copy of this resolution, and of the letter, to THE STANDARD.

The letter is as follows:

Boston, August 12, 1891.—My dear Mr. Carret: I regret sincerely that I am called away from town, and cannot be present at the committee meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League to-morrow evening, to take action on the death of Mr. Croasdale.

The cause sustains a severe loss in the death of this staunch and powerful advocate of our movement. His strong support and cordial co-operation with Mr. George in the "day of small things," his earnest and effective public speeches, his direct and forcible writings, and latterly his skillful management of THE STANDARD, have made him a leader and a "steadfast mast." Wherever our principles extend his death will be regretted. Although he has not lived to see the fruition of the seed he has helped to plant, the evidence of its vitality and ultimate harvest was assured him. His memory will be preserved in the annals of the struggle, and his example will not cease with his death. We must draw closer together, and press on more vigorously in the work he has bequeathed to us. Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Arthur M. Dignam, Secretary, Meriden (Conn.), Single Tax Club.—At a special meeting of the club, held Aug. 10, a vote of condolence and deep regret at the demise of William T. Croasdale was passed.

The Single Tax Society of Philadelphia.—At the meeting of August 13 the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this society hereby records its recognition of the irreparable loss which the Single Tax movement has sustained in the death of William T. Croasdale; and

Resolved, That this society pledges itself to carry on with renewed energy the work to which he gave his life.

Chicago (Ill.) Single Tax Club.—At a meeting of the club, held August 13, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Chicago Single Tax Club have heard with deep regret of the death of William T. Croasdale, late editor of THE STANDARD; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of our deceased friend and brother our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and express our appreciation of Mr. Croasdale's high character and efficient services in the cause so dear to us. To him, we believe, is largely due the credit for the existence to-day of the Single Tax League as an organized movement for the remedy of a clearly apprehended and fundamental injustice by a definite and practical course of action, radical in effect, though conservative in method.

Resolved, That in the loss of one who has been so steadfast and brave in his adherence to the cause, we recognize and acknowledge a call to increased devotion to a movement fraught with blessings to burdened humanity, and pledge ourselves to increased activity and fidelity in securing the abolition of privilege due to indirect taxation, and the opening of equal natural opportunities to all; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE STANDARD for publication, and spread upon the records of the club.

F. W. IRWIN, Secretary.

St. Louis (Mo.) Single Tax League.—At a meeting of the League last Tuesday evening, the death of our friend and co-worker, brother Croasdale, was discussed at length, and the following words of regret and condolence adopted as an expression of esteem for the departed leader:

In the immutable destiny of things terrestrial, it having been decreed by the fates that our leader and adviser, William T. Croasdale, an inimitable worker in the cause of justice and good government, should be smitten by the hand of death at the very noonday of his earthly career, the St. Louis Single Tax League, in regular meeting, hereby extend to the deceased brother's relatives and friends an expression of regret and condolence, and a wish for them of all the comfort and cheer it is possible to draw from the thoughts that though he is gone it is but a change, but the throwing off of the old and a taking on of the new, but the departure from things mortal and terrestrial to things immortal and celestial, and that after but a span of life as compared to eternity, we shall be called upon to surrender this fitful existence and join him in a realm where moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.

We further extend to the Single Taxers throughout the civilized world our sympathy in the loss to the cause everywhere of a valiant worker and a courageous leader, whose place will not be easily filled.

In this unfortunate dissolution we can easily learn the lesson that life at

its greatest length is but a leap from the cradle to the grave, and that a good name is better than all the riches in the world, for the one can follow us into the tomb, but the other must be left behind; therefore, we should be active and unceasing in our efforts to bring justice to humanity and purity to public life, and in this way endeavor to emulate the character of him who has been so suddenly taken from our midst.

DENNIS A. RYAN, President.
T. J. SMITH, Secretary.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Single Tax League.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Minneapolis Single Tax League, August 14th, the following was adopted as the sentiment of the committee concerning the death of Mr. William T. Croasdale, and copies ordered sent to THE STANDARD, to the New York Reform Club and to the Manhattan Single Tax Club:

It is with feelings of deepest sorrow that we learn of the death of our earnest fellow-worker, William T. Croasdale.

In his death the Single Tax League of the United States loses a courteous and competent presiding officer; the readers of THE STANDARD will miss a brilliant and accomplished editor and writer; the New York Reform Club and the Manhattan Single Tax Club lose a zealous and active member; and the great causes of social and political reform will suffer the loss of a most earnest and untiring advocate of the undying principles of liberty, equality and human brotherhood.

To the friends and kindred of the deceased we extend our heartfelt sympathy; to the great and growing army of Free Traders and Single Taxers we commend an intelligent emulation of his brave and manly advocacy of the cause they have all espoused; and we bid all friends, who mourn the loss of our departed brother, to remember that he lived and labored to remove the unjust burdens laid by privilege and class distinction upon his fellow men.

LETTERS.

Francis Lynde Stetson, New York.—Mr. Croasdale had made a hard and manly struggle for the right as he saw it, and I grieve for his loss as that of a brave and faithful leader of those who stand for honor and principle in political action.

Charles W. Dayton, New York.—Mr. Croasdale seemed to be a noble type of man—unselfish, brilliant, honest, indefatigable, and of his great and growing usefulness in the uplifting of the "common people" there can be no question. His life work is an inspiration. I am glad to have known him and to have been esteemed his friend.

William S. Opdyke, New York.—Mr. Croasdale's death was a great shock to me, and is a great loss to the community. His great ability and energy, united to patriotic and highly honorable instincts, made him a power for good which New York can ill afford to lose.

Bolton Hall, New York.—We have lost in Mr. Croasdale the half of our strength. Wherever we turn, whatever we do, each will miss him only the more. He is not with us, but the work is still to do. There are less of us—the work is not the less; then we must work the harder. Yet, let no one think that the cause will suffer unless by our fault. God can save by many or by few. The matter is in His hands. He chooses the workmen who shall stay, and who shall go. If our task be double, that is a misfortune only if we shall neglect it.

Everett P. Wheeler, New York.—I saw with great regret the notice of the death of Mr. Croasdale. I had, indeed, a high regard for him. I respected his earnestness, his sincerity and his ability, and regret his loss.

Wheeler H. Peckham, New York.—I am greatly shocked to hear of the death of my valued friend, Mr. Croasdale. I was not aware of his illness, and it seems but a few weeks since I saw him in robust health. A genial, warm-hearted man, a clear thinker, a forcible, convincing writer, Mr. Croasdale challenged and received the respect and admiration of all his friends. He had mine thoroughly and completely.

Horace White, New York.—I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the funeral of our friend, William T. Croasdale, to-morrow, as I am living out of town and could not reach home after the exercises.

Charles Biggs, New York.—Mr. Croasdale's death was a real shock, for he was a whole man.

John A. Mason, New York.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death came to me with the force of an unexpected blow. Until Monday morning I had supposed he was in stalwart health. We have all lost a loyal and unselfish friend, and the loss to journalism and the cause he so thoroughly loved is well nigh irreparable. I never knew a man in whose nature there were combined more of the qualities that go to make a widely influential citizen and a lovable companion.

Rignal D. Woodward, New York.—I am utterly prostrated by the shock, and yet I cannot come to the realization of it all. To me Mr. Croasdale was life itself, and I thought he must have years of happiness and usefulness before him. Long ago I said to a mutual friend: "We shall never have another Croasdale." The happy, hopeful, simple soul, so earnest and vigorous, so quick of thought and speech, a man who was honest to himself and true to his friends! He is the first important loss from our ranks. May he sleep in peace after his hard day's work.

Col. George A. Miller, New York.—Since Croasdale's funeral the appreciation of the loss which his friends have sustained has become clearer. To those, who like myself occasionally pass an hour or so at the house of the Reform Club, the sense is keen that one of its chief attractions has gone.

When, sometimes, tired and depressed I would take my way to the club house, the thought that Croasdale would be there was in itself a relief which his presence always justified. There was in his genial presence, his honest face, his keenly benevolent eyes, his jolly laugh and his brilliant, forcible conversation, sometimes sparkling with wit and sometimes bristling with invective, a combination that made him irresistible; and I am conscious, now that he has left us, that he was closer and more valuable to his friends than they realized. He was such a sturdy, honest, valiant specimen of manhood, and so free from all that was mean or sordid that his presence was tonic; and his faults were so consistent with his virtues that they, to my mind at least, rather added to his attractiveness. Not only did he entitle himself to the gratitude of humanity, for his devotion to its cause, but in the narrower circles of friendship he has lightened many a

care and here and there stimulated a noble thought. For many years to come his memory will rest tenderly in the hearts of his friends.

Osgood Smith, New York.—I cannot let this sad occurrence pass without expressing my sincere grief at this very sudden loss, which falls on the political cause and the Reform Club, in both of which I have followed Mr. Croasdale since I have been in New York. His will be a place impossible to fill, and it touches me deeply to feel I never shall be in his company, nor hear his honest, manly voice again.

B. R. Bowker, New York.—I had looked upon Croasdale always as one of the most useful men we had, and I think few men have been so unselfishly and self-sacrificingly patriotic as he. Despite a ruggedness of manner, which caused him to be misunderstood by some, he was one of the most true-hearted and kindest of men; and it will be long before his fellow-workers in either cause will cease to feel the loss of one whose loyalty could never be doubted, and whose energy could never be abated, except by sickness, and now by death.

James Gaunt.—I cannot tell you how shocked I was to learn of the death of our friend, Mr. Croasdale. We have lost in him a good friend, but what is more sad, the cause which we have at heart has lost a valiant champion.

John P. Cranford, Brooklyn.—For what Mr. Croasdale was—and, I trust, still is—my affectionate regard will long continue.

Thomas B. Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I was very much shocked on hearing of Mr. Croasdale's death. It is a great loss to the Single Tax movement in its organized form. He was an excellent writer and tireless worker. But I do not despair of the success of our ideas, no matter who may be removed from the ranks, and even though the organizations grow weak I shall feel sure that the ideas they represent are gradually permeating the minds of Americans and thinking people generally throughout the world, and are sure of ultimate triumph at no distant day.

Fritz Meyer, Brooklyn.—I don't know where we can find such an energetic man as Mr. Croasdale to fight our cause in his stead.

E. Butterworth, West Conshohocken.—With great sorrow I learn of the death of our esteemed friend and co-laborer in the cause of justice, and I hope that his mantle may fall on shoulders worthy to wear it.

George F. Parker, Bay Ridge, Long Island, August 15.—Probably no man ever gave less attention to the question "What will be said of me when I die?" than did William T. Croasdale. Indeed, he was not accustomed to ask anything about the opinion in which he was held while living, but went on doing his work in his own way in almost utter disregard of return in the matter of reputation. As he was not given to cant, he did not go out on the housetops to ask of the chance passer-by an opinion as to any proposed course of conduct. More almost than any other man I have ever known, he did ask himself, unconsciously perhaps, if the thing proposed was right, and he squared his action by his thought as completely as it is given man to do.

He bore the name of being radical without an if; but I must say that it was almost easier to get him to consent to a compromise on a matter of policy than any man of positive opinion I have known. Once convince him that the thing proposed was both right and politic, and he was as firm in its advocacy as the everlasting hills; but make it clear to him that, though a thing ought to be done, it was not politic to do it then, or that it would not in the end conserve the cause he had at heart, and he was generally ready to do that which could be done.

I never knew a man more thoroughly loyal to his friends or true to his enemies. His unerring moral principle led him to choose his friends because they accorded with his ideas of right, and to select his enemies because, to his mind, they represented wrong or injustice or moral obliquity of some kind. Neither class was ever at a loss to know where its representatives stood in his mind. He was not given to showing his likes in school-boy fashion, and yet the object of them always knew he had found one more appreciative friend. Those he disliked found out his position in much more positive way. As to them he had no concealments. He was always ready—his friends sometimes thought too ready—to declare his rooted hatred of the men of whose moral obtuseness he was convinced. And it must be admitted that his judgments were usually, though not always, right. It was the men that he detected in little things; or in the promotion of ends purely selfish; or in furthering causes or methods they knew to be wrong, who excited his undying animosity. He was not naturally distrustful, but his moral insight was so much keener than that of the average man: his whole life had been such an utter abnegation of self, and he had been so honest with himself and with the world, that he saw with much clearness what the reverse of all these things meant in others, especially if they were men of ability, reputation or standing in the business or political world. He never could forgive those who, knowing the right, the wrong pursued, and within his field he has perhaps applied the scourge to more pretenders than any other man of his age in his profession. He was not a scold, as his denunciation had behind it a consciousness of right on his part, and a conviction that the victims of his powers were fully as bad as he painted them.

His service to his profession was commanding. None knew better or recognized more frankly its shortcomings. In it, as everywhere else, he was simply himself. He never looked upon the muck-rake, immortalized by the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," as the proper instrument with which to edit a newspaper. As a result he had no illusions about the work to which he had given more than a quarter of a century even of his short life, but avowed his belief in its power for evil, while asserting his conviction of its immeasurable influence for good. But his work was always clear, clean, and with a definitely good purpose behind it. No reward that earth had would induce him to turn his paper over to a bad cause or a dangerous man. He was never the responsible editor of a paper in a large city, but in spite of this fact, his one successful venture in a city of less than forty thousand inhabitants no doubt influenced for good more persons than any metropolitan paper could boast with all its machinery.

He was without fear, and nowhere does courage reach and influence men more vitally than in the conduct of a newspaper. His presence on the staff or in a gathering of his fellow-craftsmen was, of itself, a standing rebuke to pretension or sensationalism, or a lack of conviction or honesty.

In a letter sent me last week a friend kindly referred to me as one who had been associated with Mr. Croasdale "in the public affairs that absorbed his attention." No words of mine could so fittingly describe this side of the man's character. The high conception of civic duty that moved him is a gift imparted to few men. He looked upon politics as a noble calling. In it he recognized the relation of man to man, the duty of man to government and of government to man. His ideals were exalted. If an evil was to be remedied, or if a wholesome political reform was under discussion, there was no need to ask where William T. Croasdale would be found. And yet he did not ally himself with sentimental agitation. He was not easily discouraged by a temporary failure, because he was not wont to expect the triumph of a cause until the public had had time to canvass its merits fully. He was, indeed, one of those who held with the poet:

"That it becomes no man to nurse despair,
But in the teeth of clench'd antagonisms
To follow up the worthiest till he die."

Such devotion to high ideals is as rare as it is useful to society and the State. It is such men that make our most precious possession and insure the preservation of the political heritage bequeathed us by our ancestors.

Some years ago, when wandering in the Cemetery du Père la Chaise—that permanent home of the dead who in life were prosperous and the temporary resting place of the bones of those who were poor—I ran across the grave of an Englishman who had died in that foreign land. His body was covered with a stone bearing the single inscription: "He was a man—Shakespeare," which was also repeated in the French language. Amid the glory of sepulchred greatness and the neglect of the forgotten poor this plain tribute which said so little and meant so much was a revelation. When I first read the unexpected news of the death of W. T. Croasdale, the scene and its surroundings occurred to me again.

Hamlin Garland, Boston, Mass.—I saw with consternation announcement of Mr. Croasdale's death. This is a real blow to our cause. He was a great worker and a devoted one. I am shocked and deeply grieved. I thought him so strong and well.

John Lavis, Boston Mass.—We sincerely regret the loss of Mr. Croasdale, and we who were at the convention probably knew his worth to the cause. I was at the meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax Committee on the 13th, which adopted resolutions, and all present knew Mr. Croasdale.

W. L. Crosman, Roxbury, Mass.—The Single Tax cause has lost one of its best advocates by Mr. Croasdale's sudden and untimely demise. I think it would be for the best interests of our movement if Mr. George could see his way clear to again resuming the editorial helm of THE STANDARD.

David Harrower, Wakefield, R. I.—The News of Mr. Croasdale's death will cause all Single Tax men to mourn, and all true lovers of freedom beside, who had the pleasure of knowing him personally or through his writings. In the present contest the loss of him is inestimable.

M. S. Littell, Webotuck Farm, Sharon, Conn.—We who are mourning dear, brave, true Mr. Croasdale's death up here, find it impossible to believe that so dire calamity has befallen. We kick against the pricks and refuse to have it so.

Jose Gros, Morristown, N. J.—It must have been a grand sight to see the first Single Tax leader step into Heaven, the region of the eternal Single Tax, where no set of men or angels are allowed to rob the rest of the joys that belong to all. I have often thought in the last years that death must be specially sweet to men who repudiated the idea that righteousness on earth is a mere divine dream. Are we not, Single Taxers, the first body of men who take Christ at his word? For Christ, righteousness among men was not the divine dream preached by the churches. For Him righteousness among men was a divine reality that men gain as soon as they see fit to pray and work for it. God pays little attention to prayers without work, and to work for righteousness is so beautiful and so sweet that I imagine the average Single Taxer must have his cup full of joy on earth, as he shall no doubt have his cup full of joy in Heaven, since while on earth he has been hungry and thirsty after righteousness.

The Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—In Croasdale's death we have lost one whose place cannot be filled, a warm friend, to those who knew him best, an honorable enemy, an earnest man.

Wm. Saul, Jersey City, N. J.—It is an irreparable loss to the cause. His sturdy qualities and independent mind would have been of immense service in the halls of Congress where we all hoped to see him seated. I condole with you in so great a loss and trust THE STANDARD may be continued.

"Uncle Tom" and wife Elina, West Philadelphia, Penn.—With deepest regret we read of the death of Mr. Croasdale, and we keenly feel his loss.

A. B. Harrower, Philadelphia, Penn.—I had learned to admire Mr. Croasdale's clear-cut perceptions of right and wrong, and to look for his expression of them with pleasure. Of course we must all go, but we miss those who drop before the journey should be done.

W. J. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Penn.—The shock came so suddenly that we cannot yet fully realize our loss. In the weeks to come when we read no longer his scathing denunciation of wrong; when, in the battles before us, we miss his vigorous presence and inspiring voice and that sturdy form on whose strength we had learned to lean, how vainly must we mourn our lost leader. But, if we would fittingly honor his memory we should show our sorrow in something more substantial than words. The task to which he gave the best years of his life lies unfinished. The poor of our great cities to-day live under conditions that make it impossible that from their tenements should come a Croasdale. Let us then, drawing inspiration from our remembrance of his rugged honesty and unflagging zeal, renew the fight, resolved never to rest till all laws legalizing robbery are repealed.

R. E. Urell, Tiooga, Penn.—A few weeks ago I met in the editorial rooms of THE STANDARD Mr. Croasdale, Mr. Post, and Mr. Leavens. Mr. Croasdale appeared at that time as little liable to be called from the great work which he had mapped out as either of the others. Allow me to express my deep sense of the great loss which the Single Tax cause has met in his death; but I know that the truth, as he advocated it, is gaining friends daily, and I trust THE STANDARD will continue to lead in the educational work.

Mrs. A. P. McManus, Washington, D. C.—I have learned with deep sorrow of the death of my very highly esteemed friend, Mr. Croasdale. The world can ill afford the loss of such a man.

Eugene Withers, Danville, Va.—I was greatly shocked and saddened to learn of Mr. Croasdale's sudden and untimely death. Our cause has suffered a loss that it will be hard to repair. I had come to admire greatly the bold, brave independence and manliness of Mr. Croasdale; and to read his editorials was a pleasure that I must regretfully force myself to know will no longer be mine. I feel as if I had lost a friend and political counsellor. We must now rally even closer to THE STANDARD, determined to uphold it in any emergency.

Wesley Whips, Lakeland, Ky.—I regretted exceedingly to see the announcement of the death of our most highly esteemed, able and efficient editor, William T. Croasdale, announced in the columns of the Daily Courier Journal, of the 10th. I never had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Croasdale personally, but his name has become as familiar to me as a household word, and I have learned to love him for the sacrifices he has made and the labor he has performed in our most righteous cause.

His friends have my deepest sympathy, and may the mantle he has so honorably worn fall upon a worthy successor, and THE STANDARD be as potent for good in the future as it has been in the past. He rests from his labor, and the world is better from his having lived in it. We shall greatly miss the productions that flowed from his gifted pen and so richly adorned the columns of THE STANDARD—the cream of the weeklies of this tax-ridden country. We shall miss his ripe experience in committee and no less his active service in the ranks. May his ashes rest in peace.

Robert Baker, Chattanooga, Tenn.—The notice of Mr. Croasdale's death has caused me profound sorrow. The cause has suffered an irreparable loss, while I have lost a true friend. Few men have had the opportunity afforded me of knowing that the criticisms and attacks which he has been subjected to were, in the main, unwarranted, unjust and unkind. I should grieve still more could I think that the work of continuing THE STANDARD, which he performed so ably and so well, should die with him. If the affection and respect of those who knew him best is sufficient reward for his splendid work, then he has earned that perfect peace which he strove to gain for all of us. Would that I could be with you to pay my last tribute of respect.

Congressman Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, O.—My feelings for Mr. Croasdale were of the warmest kind. His genius attracted me, and his big, honest heart held me ever after as a fast friend.

L. A. Russell, Cleveland, O.—God rest his soul.

Thomas Williamson, Lexington, Ohio.—Without personally knowing Mr. Croasdale, I had an affectionate respect for him as a man who used a high order of talent for the good of mankind.

Judge E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis, Ind.—Croasdale was a strong man and had made thousands of warm friends by his vigorous advocacy of the Single Tax doctrine. He made mistakes. Who has not? We shall all miss his pen and his voice. Poor fellow, with him the struggle is over. He was no coward. He was found where the battle raged hottest, and death took him while he faced the enemy of human freedom. This ought to afford great consolation to those nearest and dearest to him. Let us redouble our efforts and carry on the work in which he was so prominent. Let each man build in his own heart a monument to the memory of Croasdale, and let that monument be a firm resolution never to cease agitation until the principles for which he contended become the law of the land.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—I was inexpressibly shocked when I read this morning of the death of Mr. Croasdale. I was wholly unprepared for such terrible news, and it came upon me with crushing force. Such a loss, it seems, is irreparable, and I mourn it with the deepest sincerity. Almost any man in the movement could, at this time, have been better spared, and I am not now able to think of the man who can step into the wide breach Mr. Croasdale has left. Yet the occasion, let us hope, will bring forth the hero. Some one will doubtless arise to claim the mantle that has been laid down for the shroud. Our club will take appropriate action on the death of our sturdy champion at its next meeting. I have already seen White, Irwin, Ripley, and several others, and all feel as I do, that we have sustained a heavy loss. As for myself, I feel a sense of personal bereavement, and I believe that a hundred thousand hearts share with mine the grief that this untimely taking off occasions. We, in Chicago, cannot stand beside the grave, nor offer any testimonial of our love for the departed, but in spirit we shall be there, and our tears will mingle with yours.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, August 14.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death fell with stunning force upon the Single Tax men and women of Chicago. It was utterly unexpected, and it came not alone with the suggestion of irreparable loss to the cause which he loved so well and served so nobly, but with the sense of personal bereavement. We had learned to love him for those splendid qualities which had easily won the high place that he so adequately filled and so fitly adorned. His courage, his devotion, his high sense of honor, his unswerving attachment to our beloved chief, his unfailing humor, his high scorn of all meanness, his executive ability and masterful leadership, his rugged and uncompromising practicality, and his inspiring faith in the justice of our cause and the certainty of its ultimate triumph, all had commanded our respect, esteem and affection, and it was with something deeper and tenderer than the emotion that we

are wont to feel when a notable man and leader falls that we received the mournful intelligence of this good friend's untimely taking off. We felt it as a personal affliction, and mingled with our solicitude for the future of the organized movement of which he was the founder and the head were the tears of genuine sorrow at the loss of one who had endeared himself to our hearts by many manly graces and large sacrifices. All this found fitting expression at the club on Friday evening, when Mr. Croasdale's death was formally announced by the president. A programme especially relating to the sad event had been prepared, and there was an air of solemnity in the large gathering that plainly indicated the sorrow that sat on every heart. All the officers of the club wore crape badges, as did many of the members, these having been supplied by the thoughtfulness of Mr. Charles E. Reid. After the formal announcement of Mr. Croasdale's death a series of resolutions, prepared by Mr. J. T. Ripley, were offered by Mr. Marshall Beck. In supporting the resolutions, which were afterwards unanimously and reverently adopted, Mr. Beck, speaking with profound feeling and simple, yet moving, eloquence, said:

I desire to say that it was my feeling and the feeling of all to whom I have spoken, that this session of the club should be set apart alone for the recognition of our infinite loss. But that situation seems to have been anticipated by those in charge of the programme, and the proceedings will be made to suit the matter of paramount interest to us at this time. To act as Mr. Croasdale himself would have us do, would be to let the work go on. "Lay me down and save the flag," he would say, like a true soldier. In what I say I can hardly succeed in voicing the deep feeling of Single Tax men caused by Mr. Croasdale's death. It is a trite saying that "life is a battle;" but it is true, nevertheless, even in the life of the most selfish person, as Mr. Howells has so beautifully written, that we win only victories, not peace, in this strife. Even those who by pursuing their own selfish interests have won a measure of independence, must afterwards listen to the cry of those who are dependent. For them there can be no true peace in such a contest. But to the contestants in this cruel and brutal war is given permission to bury and mourn over their dead. It is, therefore, fitting that we should pause to express our sorrow over the too early grave of Wm. T. Croasdale.

The loss to us and our movement cannot be easily estimated. He was its recognized head so far as the active organization is concerned, and it was to his efforts as Chairman of the Enrollment Committee that the national organization now exists. I have never had the privilege of meeting Mr. Croasdale face to face, but the pages of THE STANDARD have so mirrored his qualities to me that it is difficult to realize that I have not indeed had his personal acquaintanceship. The quality of his mind has been renewed to me by noticing some of his sayings at the conference in New York. In speaking of the work in hand, he refers to "the evil which is drawing human society down." Not a part of society, but the whole of it. After outlining the remedy and the methods which are to give it effect, he continues: "These are our principles, and the plan by which we propose to work for these principles; and so, please God, we will work together, not until this man and that man adopts them, but until they are written finally in the laws of this country and of the world."

The crowning glory of Mr. Croasdale's life seems to me to be that he earned his way into that all too small band of statesmen who make absolute justice the basis of their actions and systems, and one is thus reminded of the slow development of right in the public mind until its advocates succeed in embodying it in the laws. So recently as Patrick Henry's time he made the not more than selfish declaration, "Give me liberty or give me death." And still later, Miss Anna Dickinson said, "Give me above all things liberty," which was also selfish in its scope, for she had in mind only the voting right of her sex. I had the pleasure of listening to Frederick Douglass's eulogy on John Brown. While Patrick Henry, he said, had declared for his own liberty, John Brown had chosen a more noble part in demanding liberty for the whole negro race in America. But for our hero we can say even better than this, for he threw his life and energy into the work of removing the evil which is dragging all human society down. So, to my mind, Mr. Croasdale, who was our brother, but is now our saint, enrolled himself with those statesmen who will in time drive the mere politician and knave from high places and public view. Shall we lament, shall we sorrow, for Mr. Croasdale, or for those left behind who need and miss him? He has died in the discharge of his duty. And is it not probable that if he had been asked his will he would have said: "Let death find me working for the cause I love." Let us rather mingle our tears with those to whom family ties had endeared him, and with those who counted him among their friends and as a noble leader; and above all let us mourn for the disinherited throughout the world who in Mr. Croasdale's loss have been deprived of a champion.

Mr. J. T. Ripley, in seconding the resolutions, said that in listening to Mr. Beck's remarks he had been reminded of the appropriateness with which one of Shakespeare's sayings could be applied to our departed brother: "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again." It would appear as if some law of heredity had been suspended in Mr. Croasdale's case, for while he came from Quaker stock he was a man of more than ordinarily liberal views. It could also be said of him that he had remained from first to last steadfast to Henry George. It was a serious question as to who should fill his place on THE STANDARD and in the National Committee. Many Single Tax men already look to Mr. Louis F. Post as the likely successor.

Mr. Bolton Smith, of Memphis, Tenn., a sojourner in Chicago, said that as one who had known Mr. Croasdale personally he could not forbear saying a word in behalf of our great friend. We had all experienced more or less of a feeling on similar occasions caused by a lack of absolute truth in the remarks of those referring to the dead, but knowing Mr. Croasdale as he had known him, he could say that Mr. Beck's tribute was absolutely true. The best eulogy that could be bestowed on Mr. Croasdale was to recall the fact that those who were closest to him loved him best, respected him most and had the deepest and profoundest regard for him. "Friends," said Mr. Smith, "not only as Single Tax men have we lost a leader but as Americans. If that man had lived and strength had been given him the day was not far distant when he would have shone in the councils of the nation. He had the material out of which heroes are made, but he has been taken from us, and look where we will I do not believe we can supply his place. There are men who have his organizing ability and who are as sincere as he, but who unfortunately have the willingness to adopt methods to which Mr. Croasdale would never have descended. His sterling honesty and organizing ability in one man we shall look for in vain."

Mr. Charles E. Reid felt deeply the loss sustained by Mr. Croasdale's death, whose essential qualifications as a leader in the practical part of the movement could scarcely be equalled. Mr. Reid called particular attention to Mr. Croasdale's definition at the conference of a Single Tax man—"a man who does something for the Single Tax."

H. W. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill.—In common with all our friends here, I feel that by Mr. Croasdale's untimely demise the cause of freedom has sustained a severe and deplorable loss. Actuated by high and unquestioned zeal for the right; never losing his clear grasp of fundamental principles, nor his steadfast scorn for those who ignore them; with an arsenal of invincible logic, biting sarcasm and stinging invective at his command to worry and confound his antagonists; able, fearless, deeply in earnest and, in pursuing the course once selected and entered upon, resolute to a degree bordering upon obstinacy—these were the leading characteristics of the man as I came to know him through the columns of THE STANDARD and by personal contact, extremely limited as that has been. Such a man could not fail to make both friends and enemies—friends among those who were thoughtful only of the success of our great reform; enemies of those who wished to promote or retain their present advantages. I know that the former were numerous, and trust that, among the sincere foes of land monopoly, the latter were few. The cause of liberty has certainly lost a most courageous and effective fighter, and the immediate circle of intimate friends and associates has lost one of its most genial and animated members; for I am told he had a most humorous and genial disposition.

Charles E. Reid, Chicago, Ill.—What a gloom there is this day in the Single Tax fraternity throughout the land! What a blow the cause has received! Who will fill his place? With what a manly, simple and unswerving devotion has he given his valuable services to the great cause of truth and justice! What a fearless defender of the faith, what an uncompromising individualist and adversary to State Socialism, protection, and all kindred misleading sophistries! What a power in the movement! Alas! he is gone from us! A gloom has come and settled upon our hearts, and it is with sorrow, deep and felt, that we pass the word around—Croasdale is dead!

He always seemed to me a magnificent character, and I do not idly use the term: for what an immovable bulwark of strength was he to our cause, when to his other virtues and many and exceptionally valuable qualities, was added that one surpassingly valuable attribute in any leader, and which was so predominating in his character, viz., steadfastness and unflinching determination and strength of will power that was the delight and pride of all Single Taxers who really appreciated his character, and that spread terror and confusion in the ranks of his enemies; for his enemies and the enemies of the Single Tax cause were the same people.

May the Almighty grant him the recompense that we all feel he has earned, and that will be accorded to him by a Judge whose laws are based primarily on justice alone, not on creed mandates.

His words at the opening address at the National Conference, that "a Single Tax man is one who does something for the Single Tax" have been in my mind ever since, and I intended just now, while enclosing subscriptions to the paper which I supposed would go to him, to let him see that at least to me his words had been a lesson retained. But it is too late. My regrets are not for him, but for the cause that has lost him. May his successor be the right man. I could not sufficiently emphasize these words, for in them lies the most important proposition that could possibly stare us in the face. Keep THE STANDARD up if all else goes under. It is "our standard," and keep it raised, despite all the cranks and kickers, or the movement loses its main, its vital root.

James W. Hill, Peoria, Ill.—I was speechless for a few moments, and the morning paper fell from my hands, when I read of the funeral of our noble friend, W. T. Croasdale. This was the first intimation I had seen that he was not well and strong. I had never met him, yet I feel that I have lost a personal friend and the cause one whom it will be hard, if not impossible to replace. But THE STANDARD must not stop. It would be a hard blow to the cause and set it back for years if it was to fail. Will not Mr. George's health permit him to again take the helm?

Edward H. Bailey, Bloomington, Ill.—The news of Mr. Croasdale's death came to me like a thunderclap from a clear sky. I am unable to frame adequate expressions of the sorrow and regret I feel because of his untimely taking off. To those who were nearer and dearer to him I wish, through your columns, to offer my heartfelt sympathy. Their loss is indeed great; but the cause by which he stood so manfully, boldly, ably and consistently, sustained a greater, an irreparable loss. He was a beacon light to thousands of God's disinherited children, struggling for their natural and inalienable rights, and these will long cherish the memory of him and his noble work.

J. H. Risdon, Elgin, Ill.—With great sorrow I learned of the death of our friend and co-laborer, William T. Croasdale. I had learned to think of him almost as a personal friend, and will confess that when his call came for help to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD, my efforts were tinged with a desire to help him. We have met with a great loss, but we must not falter. We must carry on the work as best we can, and, above all, we must stand by THE STANDARD.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—The news of the death of Mr. Croasdale fills me with grief. It seems to me that we could have better spared any one else out of our movement, except Mr. George.

W. E. Brokaw, Oskaloosa, Iowa.—It is impossible to express one's feelings in such a case, but as Mr. Croasdale was always a helping friend to me (and to him I owe much of the influence I am able to use in our common cause) I hasten to express my sorrow and sympathy in this great misfortune. No one else can fill his niche, but I sincerely hope that whoever takes up the pen he dropped, will wield it as boldly and earnestly as he did.

L. G. Booth, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—THE STANDARD containing the news of Mr. Croasdale's death is just at hand. We, of this locality, were but beginning to recognize and appreciate the powers of the man, and the announcement of his death causes real sorrow. THE STANDARD occupied a

position as a disseminator of economic thought held by no other paper. May its publication continue is the wish of its friends here.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park, Minneapolis, Minn.—How sad we all feel up here over the death of Croasdale. We are looking anxiously for THE STANDARD to give us particulars. Croasdale has done a powerful lot of work, and we feel as if it will be hard to get any one who can fill his place. THE STANDARD must not stop if it is possible to keep it going. More from us soon.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Harlem Local Reporter, August 12.

It was a shining mark Death struck down on Sunday, when the grim visitor took away William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD. The news of Mr. Croasdale's unexpected death was a serious blow to the thousands of friends his qualities of heart and mind had made. His demise is a great loss to American journalism and American public life. Mr. Croasdale was a man of great ability and courage and of unquestioned honesty and sincerity. He was a master of the science of government and taxation, and for many years had devoted his time and his intellect to the Single Tax cause because of his complete faith that that system of taxation contains the element of salvation for the masses of his countrymen from poverty and oppression. For the emancipation of labor and commerce he was a tireless worker, while his unselfishness and the brilliancy and force of his writings and speeches made him second only to Henry George as a leader in the Single Tax movement.

New Earth for August.

As we go to press, the death of William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, and chairman of the National Committee of Single Tax organizations, is announced. By this event, which took place at Merriewold Park, Sunday, 9th inst., the Single Tax movement loses the outward presence of a strong and somewhat unique personality. The central and positive element in Mr. Croasdale's character, that to which all others were subservient, was undoubtedly perfect loyalty to truth. This is a verdict which even a limited acquaintance with him compelled, and which the story of his life long fight against oppression and wrong, wherever he encountered them, fully endorses. It is true that, soldier as he was, his directness of purpose often led him to speak and act with unnecessary harshness, and so, as it seemed to many, to hinder the accomplishment of the very ends he so earnestly aimed at. These faults, however, formed no part of the essential and positive character of the man; and realizing this, we know that the process of sloughing them off, which had already begun in some measure, will now be continued more surely and more rapidly.

Albany Weekly Times.

The cause of Free Trade and the advocacy of a third nomination of Grover Cleveland for President have both lost a notable and prominent champion in the death of William T. Croasdale. This gentleman had long been connected with the press, with better deserts than fortune, and was known as a writer of unusual force and ability before he took the editorship, upon Henry George's retirement, of the New York STANDARD. * * * His death was sudden, and adds one more to the many we have recorded this Summer, of city people dying on their Summer vacations in the country.

Philadelphia Justice.

A dispatch from New York announces the death of Mr. William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, and Chairman of the National Single Tax Committee.

Mr. Croasdale died on last Sunday at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, of peritonitis, after an illness of eight days. Mr. Croasdale was for several years engaged in journalism in Wilmington, Del. From there he went to New York, and continued his profession. He was among the first to take up with the Single Tax idea, and was an ardent worker for the cause up to his last illness. His blunt style, both in speaking and writing, offended some, but it was his nature to hold positive opinions, and he was fearless in their expression. In many respects he has done valuable work for the Single Tax cause, and the news of his sudden death will be a severe shock to his numerous friends throughout the country.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Leader.

The New York dispatches announce the death of Wm. T. Croasdale, editor and proprietor of THE NEW YORK STANDARD, the organ of the Single Taxers, or Henry George school of political economists. The paper was started by Henry George four or five years ago, but when failing health compelled him to give up its publication a year and a half ago, Mr. Croasdale, who had been assistant editor from the beginning, became editor and proprietor. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in one of the New York City districts last Fall, but failed of election. He was also chairman of the National Single Tax Association, and his death will be no slight blow to the movement in which he, next to Henry George, was perhaps the most energetic, able and persistent propagandist. What effect his death will have upon the fortunes of THE STANDARD is problematical. The paper under Mr. George was not a paying investment; it is understood Mr. Croasdale has made no slight pecuniary sacrifices in continuing its publication, and it is quite possible that his death may result in its discontinuance—a result that would be regretted not only by those who tie to its radical Free Trade and land doctrines, but by all political and economic students who admire clean, courageous, able, manly journalism.

Toronto, Canada, Labor Advocate.

The Single Tax cause has received a severe blow in the sudden death of William T. Croasdale, editor of the New York STANDARD, and one of the most enthusiastic and best known advocates of the movement. Mr. Croasdale, who died on Sunday last, was forty-seven years of age, and had, all his life, been engaged in journalism. He was one of the early adherents of the Single Tax movement, and last year ran as a candidate for Congress, on the Democratic Single Tax platform, but was defeated. It will

be a matter of considerable difficulty to supply his place in connection with THE STANDARD. The death of so earnest and unselfish an advocate of popular rights will be widely mourned.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, August 8.—As a natural consequence of the passage of the land act, it is becoming known in landed and money lending circles here that Ireland is once again a good field for investment. I have learned from an Irish solicitor whose practice relates principally to land there, that there has been a remarkable boom in Ireland since the time when it became known that the land act would surely pass. Before that an Irish proprietor, wanting to raise money on his land, or anyone else desiring to raise a loan on an expectancy, was asked where the land was. "Ireland." "Oh, no; couldn't think of such security. Wouldn't give a guinea on it." But now that the British Government has decided to buy out the land at inflated prices, values have risen again like the lark.

What has conduced to this happy state of land speculation in Ireland has been the total and utter collapse of the organized anti-landlord movement there; coming primarily from the fact that Mr. Parnell and the other leaders who had the direction of the movement were never true land reformers, but took the landowner's view of the question. Mr. Parnell, himself was a landowner, and always was for land purchase and peasant proprietary and that only; and he deliberately destroyed the Land League movement and the cry of "The land for the people," to institute a movement and a cry better according with his landlord views. Of the group of Parliamentarians around Mr. Parnell, Thomas Sexton thoroughly knew the people's side, and made several brilliant speeches for equal rights in the land in the earlier part of the movement. But Sexton allowed himself to be swung along with the easy current of tenant proprietary. The only man who made anything like a consistent stand for the rights of all the people was outside of the Parliamentary party—Michael Davitt—and he was harried and hounded as no other man in the whole movement was. The climax came when the Irish members—some of them openly, though most of them covertly—supported the Conservative Government in passing a purchase bill, which riveted on the British taxpayer a taxation burden exceeding a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It was then that the English Democrats broke out in cries of disgust, and denounced the Irish members as being, not social reformers, ready to help in the solution of the English and Scottish land problems, as well as the Irish, but only mean, weak, grasping politicians, ready to be bought off from the cause of freedom and equal rights.

As for the Conservative party, it may well rejoice, as it has diverted something from the fast-growing strength of the Radicals; has put up another bulwark around its institution of private property in land, and, if things must be looked at from their worst side, for the landlords it has secured to present landowners of Ireland big prices to get out on.

It is now rumored that in the next session of Parliament beginning next February, the Government will make another attempt to bolster up things by bringing in what is known as a "leaseholders' enfranchisement" bill, which is nothing more than a measure to enable leaseholders to buy the land of which they are in possession. This, in one way, would be a very shrewd move, since the Whigs in the Liberal party—among them nearly all the Liberal so-called leaders—are in favor of it, and would find one more of their cherished proposals stolen away from them. But, on the other hand, this would drive the Liberals further forward, or bring to the front the Radicals. "The Toryism of to-day," says the Radical Daily Chronicle, "is more and more working itself up to the Liberalism of five or six years ago, which Liberalism, in its turn, advances a peg with every new forward movement of its rivals." "But," says the Chronicle, "there is something more than a general shifting up of the position on both sides."

Between the right centre of Liberalism and the mass of Toryism there is no practical difference. Both are agreed on the fundamentals; both are opportunist; both go forward with reluctance with every fresh prod from the democracy. But a section of the Radicals, like Mr. Haldane, are more and more inclined to sniff at any extension of the old policy of Liberalism, which had for its basis the freeing of land transfer from legal trammels, the cheapening of its purchase, the abolition of entails, and generally the distribution among the people of little bits of property on the present basis. The New Radical is interested in the taxation of rent rather than in the creation of a new set of rent-receivers. He has applied Mill's doctrine of the unearned increment to the growth of urban wealth, and has in his mind the creation of a really new basis of taxation, springing from rent and interest. If, therefore, the Government take up leasehold enfranchisement, they will simply hasten on this new cleavage of political and social ideas. They will put all the Tory-Whig-Liberal free-landers on one side, and the Radical land-taxers on the other.

What the Chronicle says is quite true. As for the growth of the sentiment favoring taxation of land values, it is general and

marked, and it is outside, and apparently independent of the efforts of the Land Restoration League or any other concerted Single Tax effort. The utterances in the London County Council show that the seed has sprung up in most unexpected places, and things are now ripe for a hot radical campaign on Single Tax lines. The Chronicle itself is a sign of the times. Nobody knows how it got converted; but everybody appreciates its immense circulation and the tremendous effect this straight talk must have in furthering education.

It is announced here by telegraph that Sir George Grey will sail from New Zealand for England in October. He recently telegraphed to the secretary of Sydney, New South Wales, Trade and Labor Council:

The success of the Labor party in the elections encourages us who are here struggling for a just land tax. If you continue to move so wisely, 4,000,000 of Australians will establish a federation which will be a glory to our ever-generous England and a blessing to all mankind. It will bring to the front many great men now unknown and comparatively useless. They would have remained so but for the grand movement.

It is interesting to learn that Germany is still torn up over the decision of one of its customs officials classifying a case of stuffed butterflies as "poultry," and as such demanding duty on them.

It is also somewhat astonishing to learn that there has appeared in some of the extensive game preserves in Scotland numberless field mice known as campagnol, or short-tailed field mice, which are twice as large as the common mouse. These pests, it is said, "have burrowed into the ground and devoured all the herbage." Their presence is ascribed to the over-preservation of game, "the keepers having utterly destroyed what they call the vermin, winged or quadrupedal, which are necessary to preserve the balance of nature."

Silas M. Burroughs is nowadays conducting a little Single Tax campaign all by himself. He nails every man who comes into his establishment to buy a bill of drugs; he talks to anyone whose ear he can catch on the street, in a 'bus, a train or a restaurant; he writes to individuals and to newspapers, and now he is going to read a concise little paper on "the housing of the poor classes" before the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which meets here next week and which promises to bring together a large number of very bright men from all parts of the world as well as howling swells of London. Mr. Burroughs' paper is as follows:

The chief difficulties in the way of the housing of the poorer classes appear to be:

1. The necessity of living near their work, which leads to congestion in towns and cities.
2. The dearth of land, which arises partly from the same cause.
3. The rates and taxes upon houses.
4. The average inability to pay for good houses among the working classes.

With regard to the first difficulty, it could be mitigated or removed by free travel, and while this may appear very utopian to some people, it is, I believe, easily practicable, and that without robbing anyone for the benefit of others. At the present time traveling is made unnecessarily expensive, as many seats are unoccupied, and the cost of selling and collecting tickets and keeping accounts of the same is very great. Free travel, of course, involves the purchase of railways by the State. They now make average dividends of 4½ per cent., whereas the Government securities would float at 2 per cent. The saving of interest alone to the public would amount to £10,000,000 per annum. The strongest objection to free travel is that if it is to be paid for out of the consolidated fund, the pecuniary benefit would go chiefly into the pockets of owners of suburban lands. An illustration of this is afforded by the case of the free ferry at Woolwich. This has made the hitherto swampy and useless lands on the north side of the river available for building purposes, and a large rental value has been added to the lands of north Woolwich which previously possessed no rental value to speak of. These increased values are a great deal more than enough to pay for the cost of the ferry; in fact the abolition of fares on the ferry immediately increased the value of land in North Woolwich. It is observed that the construction of toll roads by making hitherto inaccessible lands available for use increases their value. If the tolls are abolished the land rises still higher in value. The construction of bridges and freeing them from tolls has a similar effect, and the same would be said of railways, if travel were made free. The tendency of free travel is to make land in the suburbs equally valuable to that in towns. It is therefore submitted that it is reasonable and just to tax land values imparted by free travel to pay for the same. If the principle is correct that land values created by the public expenditure should be taxed to recompense the public for the expenditure it then follows that the cost of constructing roads and streets and sewers, and keeping them in order, the expenses of lighting, planting of trees, etc., etc., should be paid for out of the so-called unearned increment upon land which arises on account of public expenditure and the neighborhood of a civilized community. The taxation of the unearned increment imparted to land by the community would reduce the selling price of land and thus remove this difficulty. It would also make rates and taxes upon houses and improvements unnecessary, and thus remove the third difficulty. In fact it would exempt industry entirely from taxation.

Finally, the increased employment of labor would advance wages. The transfer of taxation from industry to unearned increment would be of the greatest benefit to the working classes. It would make unprofitable the holding of land out of use, and would at the same time exempt improvements on land from taxation.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

CAST OUT—BARRED OUT.

They were startling these headlines in the New York World: "Facing Starvation." "Russian Hebrews in Hightstown, N. J., Appeal for Aid." "Promised Homes and Employment, but Plunged Into Penury." Lest I be mistaken for a Jew defending Jews, permit me to say that I am of direct Puritanic descent, from an ancestry that came to this country on the 23d of June, 1676, and also that the attitude of the United States Government toward the oppressed of this and of other countries is one of which, as a "Yankee," I am not proud.

I remember reading a short time since of the arrival of those Jewish refugees, and of the peculiar reception the United States gave them; and this Hightstown disclosure again strikes the chords of human pity and sympathy that quivered then.

O, citizens of the Republic, my countrymen! We do right to denounce the cruel, almost unexampled, inhuman Russia; but have we not "a beam in our own eye?" Look to that also. Liberty stands at our door with uplifted torch inviting the oppressed of the world to the "land of the free," and her light illuminates, right at her very feet such scenes as this. A little handful of Hebrew refugees, robbed by Russian laws of property and home, driven from the country of their birth, found their way to the port of New York, this gateway to the promised land. At the sight of our beautiful shores, our magnificent buildings, our over-towering statue of Liberty enlightening the world, their despairing hearts swell with new hope, and from their very souls they cry out: "Hail! Columbia, happy land," with a fervor of zeal such as only the wronged and outcast feel as hope anew springs up. That was their hail to Columbia; and Columbia, in fact, though not precisely in these words, answered back:

"Hail you, and halt! You who have been literally robbed and cast into the sea, and have floated hither, stand and answer! Have you sufficient means wherewith to buy the privilege of using any available part of the earth's surface within this land of the free whereon to work and produce your own subsistence?"

Answer came from the robbed: "No! the robbers have taken all and left nothing for you. We have but willing hands and hungry mouths, and we only beg you let us come to the land. With our hands we will coax from the unused earth food and raiment for ourselves, yea, more than we require and easily, for we are skilled in working the soil. Our surplus gains shall add to the common stock of wealth of your people, which will certainly increase the comfort and happiness of both you and us. We pray you, do not cast us back into the sea, even as the Czar cast us out. We hail you, Columbia, with hope. You have of productive, unused land millions of acres, a hundred times more than all your people could use if each should abandon all other work and till the soil. And, besides, you have millions of acres of coal beneath the surface—five times more than enough to supply the entire world for a hundred years. And unused iron, and oil and natural gas, all God-made, not man-made—stored up by God Himself, for you and us His children."

To this truthful plea that we may save the outcast if we will, this pitiful wail of the disinherited and robbed, "Fair Columbia," "Free America," makes answer such as this:

"All you have said is true. But though not a sixteenth of our land is even shiftlessly tilled or used, it is all owned. You may or you may not be children of God, but we assure you God has nothing more to do with this unused land of his creation, this stored-up coal, and iron, and gas, and oil, and copper, and lead; they are the property of certain citizens of this and of other countries, and if you cannot purchase the privilege of putting them to use you may not use them, you shall not use them! Therefore, if we permit you to land on the shores of free America we shall be annoyed by your agony of starvation, or, in charity, must feed and clothe you for a time. No, no! You shall not land; go back into the sea!"

And then the torch of enlightening Liberty should have gone out, but it didn't.

That was in our keen Yankee sense of the phrase "business like," and we are so fond of "business principles." The case for both sides was fairly and truthfully stated, and Law—American law—gave judgment: "Go into the sea thou expatriated, disinherited, landless mortals. The earth is denied you; go!"

But there is a law of the soul deeper than human laws—the kinship of pain and fraternity of sorrow; and that law begat pity. A Jewish charity society promised fair Columbia that if she would let these poor Jews come to the land, the charity society would see that they were provided for and "should not become a public burden." Columbia reluctantly consented, and Charity set herself to the work she had promised. She immediately met just such barriers as she has ever met before. Sweet Charity in this, as in other efforts to help the distressed, has been plucked and robbed herself. Witness the properties and the actors in the drama—on one side some robbed, expatriated, suffering Jews, crying to be saved; the rich, but soft-hearted Baron Hirsch and his charity fund; a Jewish charity aid society; one of our coddled, popular, and much-petted American industries, a hickory shirt factory; and some American

landowners with benevolence and charity; on the other side a few American landowners, a manufacturer and a miscellaneous lot of Jew and Gentile go-betweens, all more or less impecunious, to negotiate between unlimited advantage and helpless need. The *tout ensemble* is complete, and we need hardly go through the action to determine what will be the denouement.

During the Irish famine some years ago, "Sweet Charity" sent from the United States to Ireland food, clothing and money, to the value of many millions of dollars, to save the Irish people from starvation. Of that which charity sent to Ireland, more than two-thirds went directly from the starving tenants, or to the pockets of English and Irish landlords for rent. And during that "famine year" Ireland sent to England, in payment for rent to English landlords, one and a half times more food products than all she consumed herself, including that part of the American charities she was permitted to retain. Thus it has been ever, and ever continues in Ireland, England, France, Germany, America—everywhere.

So now again the charitable Baron Hirsch, for very pity, comes with his fund to the aid of the thirteen families sent out to Hightstown, and, as soon as the fact is known, Hightstown landowners double, treble the price of the privilege of using their earth. No land can be bought. And the manufacturer of shirts who went to Hightstown to defy the "oppression of organized labor," graciously consents to pay to these disinherited men, women, and little children for hard and wearisome toil, the magnificent sum which he says is possible, when they learn to work as he wants them to work, of \$2 a week for girls and women; the men, he says, can hardly expect to do so well, they are too heavy-handed from their former farm life in Russia.

These outcasts are undoubtedly suffering famine, whether or not it be strictly true, as they say, that they are now living on apples and water, else one of their number, a bright girl of eighteen, would not have made her way to New York and walked the streets of the East side hunting honest means to obtain food. For two days, too noble in her nature to beg, too proud in her soul to sell herself, she was destitute.

Citizens of what we have been pleased to call a Republic of freemen, I beg you to examine and thoughtfully to consider this fruit of nineteenth century Christian civilization.

E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

SOME TORY POLITICS.—Edward Dicey, C. B., is a Tory not without guile, as any one may learn by reading his article, "The Next Parliament," in the August issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Dicey thinks that men past 70 and Parliaments within two years of their expiration are usually of small account in practical life. The present Parliament must expire at latest in August, 1893; but Mr. Dicey would hold on to the last, because he believes that the people want a change now, and apparently because he hopes Mr. Gladstone will die before August, 1893. Mr. Dicey thinks a general election now would probably go against the Tories, not on any broad principle, but upon Mr. Gladstone's personality.

The possible acts of the next Parliament are, to Mr. Dicey's thinking, more important than almost anything that may be done by this Parliament. He is absolutely sure that if the business of the State was conducted on the principles that govern private business, the next Parliament would be of Tory complexion. No body of sane shareholders would think of turning out a board which could show so satisfactory a report of work done during their tenure of office. But the ordinary elector cares little for Irish affairs, and is indifferent to even so excellent a work as Mr. Dicey esteems Balfour's to have been; therefore, the ministry would have little to urge upon the British elector, and the masses, ignorant that Home Rule for Ireland means the dismemberment of the empire, would obdurately vote for Mr. Gladstone's Liberal candidates.

All this being the case, the dying Parliament must do something to commend itself to the masses. A local government bill for Ireland would help. Mr. Dicey scarcely believes in such a measure, but let that pass. Then there is the House of Lords, that should be amended before the ruthless Radicals lay hands upon this ark of the covenant. Mr. Dicey says innocently that "respect for high rank, old names and large fortunes is characteristic of the British nation." This sounds like Thackeray taken seriously, and reminds one of the rhyme that has something to the effect that the free-born Briton "dearly loves a lord." Now, in Mr. Dicey's opinion, the popularity of the upper Chamber is damaged by the measure of landless lords, whose honors came down from parents distinguished in art, literature, law or politics, and also by the presence of aristocratic black sheep. He would exclude both, and make the upper House a representative, not only of land, but at the same time an assemblage of notables. Then he would give it some sort of real veto upon the doings of the lower House.

Then Mr. Dicey would have this Parliament carry into effect the

one man, one vote idea, not because he believes in it, but because the thing now practically exists, and because it is popular. He would also apportion Parliamentary representation according to population, not because it is right, but because it would lessen the Irish delegation, and because the Liberals dare not oppose it.

If, however, both these measures were carried the Tories would still need a popular cry. There is nothing Mr. Dicey so much distrusts as the masses, but the masses have votes, that is irretrievable, and Mr. Dicey would court those votes at almost any sacrifice of principle. The people are too busy and ignorant to understand any great question, thinks Mr. Dicey, but they might be caught with the bait of State insurance against poverty in old age, and he would offer such bait. Again, "if we want to secure the working class vote we shall have to pay for it," and what is cheaper than an eight hour bill?

Finally, having conceded that the election must be an appeal to the working people, Mr. Dicey looks about for a leader that can make the appeal in opposition to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Randolph Churchill he thinks the man, which is a doubtful compliment to Lord Randolph, since Mr. Dicey intimates pretty plainly that the Conservative leader that shall play to the workmen must be something less than honest. Mr. Dicey thinks almost anything may properly be sacrificed to maintain the union.

The article is a singular exposure of Tory policy, for it is a proposition by a distinguished Tory unblushingly to abandon principle for the sake of keeping in power and preserving the Union.

DEALING WITH THE POOR.—"Our Dealings with the Poor" is the title of a rambling article by Miss Octavia Hill, in the August issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. Such articles in the English reviews furnish a sorry commentary upon the conditions of life in London. They bring up a picture of a charitable few struggling with the bottomless sea of misery that engulfs the English Capital. Miss Hill says that the charitable have found themselves of late face to face with doubt as to the effect our dealings with the poor have had upon them. It is the system of "district visiting" that troubles Miss Hill. The new workers, she thinks, come in contact too little with the poor in their homes. She would link this work more with family life. She is shocked to find the rich furnishing amusements for the poor, when what seems most needed is bread and clothing. Volunteer inspectors, to see to the condition of the poor and report it to the proper persons, Miss Hill thinks, would do good. The Women's University settlement, in South Wales, she thinks a step in the right direction.

Miss Hill outlines the workings of her own plan. It is to have the visitor do many kinds of things for a few people, instead of a few kinds for many people. She must have a few people continuously under her charge. She must select some one piece of work to introduce her to the people, and give her a chance of being of use to them. One thing to do is to carry post office slips and stamps, to aid the people in beginning deposits in the postal savings banks. Such a visitor, thinks Miss Hill, could thwart drunken parents who, moving from court to court to avoid the consequences of their delinquencies, evade the Compulsory Education Act for weeks together. Such visitors could see to the enforcement of sanitary laws.

Miss Hill has received grace to see the evils of material relief to the poor. She would be glad to see the visitor and the society she represents get control of houses occupied by the poor, and thus direct and improve such houses. Finally, Miss Hill disclaims the hope of radically improving the condition of the poor. She has hope, however, of something to come from the familiar acquaintance of the poor to be gained by coming in contact with them at home.

The plan does not seem to promise great results. In fact, nothing is much more dreary reading than the account of the fashion in which a few devoted women feebly struggle with the formless, hopeless mass of London poverty.

RUSSELL AND THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS.—Governor Russell and the Young Democracy of Massachusetts are celebrated by Josiah Quincy in the August issue of *Belford's Magazine*. Mr. Quincy is himself one of the most distinguished of the Massachusetts Young Democracy. He belongs to the famous Quincys, and is a useful non-resident member of the Reform Club of this town. Governor Russell was twice defeated in the Gubernatorial elections before the tidal wave of 1890 carried him into office. Mr. Cleveland's excellent appointments in Massachusetts greatly strengthened the Democratic party of that State, and his tariff reform message of 1887 roused the enthusiasm of the Young Democracy. Early in 1888 the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston was formed. Its object, as expressed in its constitution, was "To foster and disseminate Democratic principles; to secure the active participation in politics of those who have hitherto been indifferent to political duties, or who have been prevented from performing them; to bring about the election of honest and capable men to all public offices, and to secure the purity of elections."

After the defeats of 1888 and 1889 this organization set to work

with the idea of educating the people on the tariff question; and to this is largely traceable the election of Mr. Russell in 1890. Says Mr. Quincy:

The movement which resulted in the election of Governor Russell has been emphatically one of young men; most of those actively connected with it have been under thirty-five, though their work has been carried on in consultation with such older leaders of the party as Patrick A. Collins, and has had the benefit of their wise advice. Not only has the work of the Young Men's Democratic Club been conducted entirely by young men, but for several years they have represented the party in Congress, been its leaders in the Legislature, and have had charge of the executive work of the State Committee. John F. Andrew and Joseph H. O'Neil, the solitary representatives of Massachusetts Democracy in the last Congress, and John C. Crosby, George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar, who will keep them company in the next, are all under forty, while the latter has just turned thirty; John W. Corcoran, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and for three years candidate of the party for Lieutenant-Governor, is under forty; Harvey N. Collison, the president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, is thirty-three; Sigourney Butler, chairman of the executive committee of the club, and Second Comptroller of the Treasury under President Cleveland, is thirty-four; Nathan Matthews, Jr., the present Mayor of Boston, who was chairman of the executive committee of the State Committee last year, is thirty-seven; and the writer, who this year succeeds him in the latter position, is thirty-one. The results of this policy of bringing forward young men in the party have been so obvious that the Republicans are making an earnest effort in the same direction, but under conditions which can hardly admit of the same success.

Mr. Quincy says that Gov. Russell has grown and strengthened during his seven months' occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair. He has manfully struggled with an adverse Council, but his conduct has given the opposition nothing to attack. The Governor's friends are strong believers in his future. If the Governor can be re-elected this year, the State will be doubtful on National issues in 1892; but whether successful or not this year, the Governor is regarded as a great National possibility, and as likely to prove himself worthy of any office within the gift of the National Democracy.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—The New York Democratic State Committee, in session in this city August 11th, set the State Convention for September 15th, at Saratoga.

MR. CARLISLE ON POLITICS.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle has declared in an interview his belief that the farmers' movement will cut no great figure in the election of 1892; that it will do the Republicans more harm than the Democrats; that Cleveland is still the strongest Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but that New York's voice must be heeded, and Cleveland cannot be nominated without the support of his own State; that Blaine can be the Republican candidate if he will, but that he probably will not. Harrison will almost certainly be renominated.

TARIFF REDUCTION THE ISSUE.—Senator Kenna, Democrat, of West Virginia, having been called to account for urging Mr. Cleveland's renomination, says that while no one man is a necessity, the issue must be the tariff question. "Let silver be coined; coin it free, but never for a moment forget that neither silver, gold nor greenbacks, nor all combined, can bring and maintain prosperity for a people whose earnings are exhausted by merciless taxation and reckless extravagance."

WHY QUAY AND DUDLEY RESIGNED.—Jerome Carty, W. W. Dudley's law partner, says that Dudley and Quay resigned from the Republican National Convention with intent to ask vindication at the hands of the party in their respective States. He adds that both will support Mr. Blaine for the Presidency.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.—This organization's executive committee met in New York last week and received reports showing that the National body can place itself in communication with a corresponding secretary in every county in the United States, with the exception of those in one Southern State, where the club organization has not yet been formed. Chauncey F. Black, chairman, presented to the committee a paper declaring that the silver question must be subordinated to that of the tariff. From the same States that spoke against the free-coinage idea reports were read insisting that the party believed in making further efforts to escape the burdens of the present tariff law, and they said the tariff issue, if made the prominent one in 1892, would appeal to the people as no other question would.

The committee took no formal action on this subject, for the reason, it was said, that it was no part of the committee's duty to define issues for the party; but after hearing from all the States the committee prepared a brief statement of its work, in which appeared these words: "It was made clear that the Democrats of the South and West would make the plan of campaign next year

with the tariff as the main issue, and that the silver question should be subordinated to it."

The brief report which the committee prepared for the press also made allusion to the statement of the German antipathy to free coinage, saying that statements had been made to the committee that the Germans would not tolerate a free-coinage plank, but the secretary made a bad impression by taking his pen and, in the presence of the reporters, striking out all direct reference to the silver question.

MISSISSIPPI'S SENATORS.—George and Walthall have enough votes pledged for the two Senatorial seats in Mississippi to bring them within twelve votes of election, provided all the pledged legislative candidates are elected, which it is highly probable they will be, and all hold by their pledges.

FOR CLEVELAND AND BLAINE.—Of the Democratic Southern lumbermen in session in St. Louis, 28 are for Mr. Cleveland; seven for Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, if he is re-elected; two for Palmer, of Illinois; and one for Hill. Of the Republicans, 26 are for Mr. Blaine; two for Mr. Harrison, and one for Gresham. The Campbell men nearly all wanted Cleveland as a second choice, their only opposition to him being on the silver question. Five of the Blaine men said that if Blaine was not nominated, they would vote for Cleveland as the best man in either party.

EXCLUDING THE CHINESE.—Collector Phelps, of San Francisco, stopped the landing of Chinese from the steamship Oceanic August 13. The cause of the order was on a circular received from Secretary Foster quoting the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that no Chinese whatever could land without a consular certificate, to obtain which a Chinaman would have to prove that he was conducting a mercantile business in this country. This will practically exclude all Chinamen.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTIONS.—The President has ordered that hereafter in all offices coming under Civil Service rules, promotions as well as appointments shall be made only after examination and for merit.

IMPORTED TIN PLATE WORKERS.—Mr. Neidringhaus having insisted that he would import tin plate workers for his works in St. Louis, and having affirmed that the law is on his side, Assistant Secretary Nettleton said August 12 that if Mr. Neidringhaus wished to import tin plate workers all he had to do was to prove to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department that the same material could not be obtained here. The Department, however, will not decide upon Mr. Neidringhaus's necessities until his imported laborers arrive.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The Treasury statement of Custom House receipts shows that for the first ten days of August the total receipts at the New York Custom House were \$3,286,626, of which 0.1 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 8.0 in gold certificates, 6.6 in silver certificates, 52.5 in United States notes, and 32.8 in United States Treasury notes.

GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES.—The Treasury statement of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, and of gold certificates outstanding on the 10th day of August, is as follows:

Total gold and bullion.....	\$238,158,627 44
Gold certificates in circulation.....	114,577,299 00
Net gold in Treasury.....	\$123,581,328 44

HARD TO EXTEND BONDS AT 2 PER CENT.—Secretary Foster's plan for continuing the 4½ per cent. loan at 2 per cent. has so far failed to meet with the favor that was anticipated by its advocates. On July 2, when the offer was made to continue the 4½ per cent. bonds at 2 per cent., there were outstanding \$51,000,000 of 4½ per cents., of which about \$23,000,000 were held by 300 national banks as a basis for circulation. Since then \$18,500,000 of the bonds have been continued. Of this amount \$3,000,000 came from private individuals and \$15,500,000 from 600 national banks, leaving \$7,500,000 in the possession of 300 national banks and \$23,000,000 in the hands of individuals. These bonds, aggregating \$23,000,000, in order to be continued under the present offer, must be presented on or before September 2, the date on which their interest ceases. Otherwise the Secretary of the Treasury must be prepared to redeem them on presentation, or make terms with the holders for an extension of time at the present rate of interest—4½ per cent.

Secretary Foster denies that the Treasury will be embarrassed if the necessity arises for redeeming the 4½ per cents outstanding. He had a long conference with Senator Sherman in Ohio a few days since, and it is reported that the Senator advised the redemption of the bonds. Secretary Foster says that he and Senator Sherman are at one on the subject.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.—Senator Stanford is encouraging emigration of negroes from the South to California, and the Rev. R. P. O. Benjamin, colored, of San Francisco, says that within a year 8,000 negro families will have removed to California to till 50,000 acres of land. They will come chiefly from Alabama, Texas and North and South Carolina. The Oakland Times protests against such colonization.

Ex-Senator Bruce, colored, of Mississippi, discountenances negro emigration to Liberia, and says the American negro is an African only in color, and has as much right here as any one else.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S RESIGNATION.—He gives up the mission to Hayti, but denies that it was done under pressure, or that he has a grievance against the Administration.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Captain Brooks, Superintendent Foreign Mails, just back from the International Postal Convention in Vienna, where he represented the United States, says that the admission of the Australian States to the Postal Union, October 1, will reduce the postal rate to Australia to 5 cents per half ounce. Merchandise packages, heretofore limited by the Union to the size 3x4x2 inches, may hereafter be 12x8x4 inches. The double postal card, with flap for reply, will be issued by the countries of the Union on or soon after July 1, 1892.

CAPTURED IN BEHRING SEA.—The sealing schooner Marion, of Victoria, B. C., is the first vessel captured under the international close season agreement. The U. S. S. Thetis boarded her first, ordered her out of the sea, and the boarding officer insisted upon recording the incident upon her paper, in accordance with law, but her captain would not permit it, and Commander Reiter, of the Thetis, thought it unwise to carry out this provision of the law by force. Captain Reiter fell in with the U. S. S. Rush, and communicated the incident, and later the Rush found the Marion in Behring Sea with one fresh sealskin on board. This time the Marion was made prisoner, so to speak, and later, in accordance with international agreement, sent to Victoria, the nearest British port, for trial. Many other vessels have been warned out of the sea.

NEWS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—President Polk has forbidden the arranged fusion of the Alliance with the Anti-Lottery wing of the Democratic party in Louisiana, and a consequent split in the Southern Alliance is prophesied.

The North Carolina Alliance closed its session Aug. 14th. Every county was represented and there were 1,100 delegates present. The State Alliance numbers 3,000 sub-alliances and 100,000 members. President Polk of the National Alliance (Southern) addressed the convention and said that there would be no third party in the South unless it was evoked by the prescriptive course of the Bourbons. He added, however, that if the next Congress failed to pass the Sub-Treasury measure and to provide for unlimited silver coinage, there would be organizations of the People's party in every State throughout the Union. Two-thirds of the delegates favored a third party. After Polk's speech the convention voted unanimously for the Sub-Treasury scheme. State Senator Marion Butler, who led the opposition to corporations in the last Legislature, was elected President of the Alliance. He is an extremist and third party man. Thomas B. Long, the new Vice-President, is a Republican and high tariff man. All the third party men favor Polk as candidate for President of the United States. The Democrats all preferred Cleveland, but for his silver letter. They praised the courage of his attitude. The Republicans are for Blaine. To prevent the organization of the third party, it is reported from trustworthy sources that Polk has been agreed upon for Governor, and Elias Carr for Treasurer on the State Democratic ticket next year as representatives of the Alliance.

At the Alliance meeting in Springfield, Ill., J. H. Powers, president of the Northern or Open National Farmers' Alliance, opposed a third party and all meddling with politics. David Ross, labor leader, created a sensation by questioning the poverty of farmers.

Maryland's Farmers' Alliance was in annual session in Baltimore, August 11, 12 and 13, with about 50 delegates, representing 16 counties, present. The State Alliance has doubled in number of organizations, and trebled in membership since the last annual meeting. Anne Arundle County delegates were excluded, because a sub-alliance of that county had admitted to membership two Democratic politicians. The charge was made that the politicians had gotten the chief organizer drunk and persuaded him to organize a sub-alliance with themselves among the members. This sub-alliance had participated in the election of the excluded delegates. A resolution formally endorsing Frank Brown for Governor was amended and passed. The amended resolution recited that Frank Brown had been first proposed by the farmers, and that the Democratic convention had simply endorsed their preference, in view of which facts the State Alliance recommended Mr. Brown's candidacy to the Alliance voters of Maryland.

The independents were satisfied with this, and so it was

passed. It amounts to the same thing as an indorsement, and Brown's friends are perfectly satisfied. Other resolutions declare in favor of taxing mortgages where they are owned and exempting the mortgaged property to the amount of the mortgage; demand equal taxation on all sorts of property, real and personal; affirm that non-residents should not profit by the oyster fisheries; that the fishery and other water rights of riparian and other citizens ought to be clearly defined by explicit statute; that no natural oyster ground now productive ought to be sold or leased by the State; that no single person or corporation ought to be allowed to acquire control of sufficient oyster ground to erect thereon any monopoly destructive of rights heretofore enjoyed by the public, and that, therefore, it is necessary to limit strictly by law the quantity which any citizen or corporation can acquire; that the Alliance should not be a political party, and that the Alliance endorses the Ocala platform. On the last day a resolution was adopted declaring the Alliance in no way antagonistic to Senator Gorman. This resolution grew out of an interview with the editor of the Alliance organ in Washington, in which interview the editor said that the Alliance, by the use of money, could defeat Gorman when he came up for re-election.

The Tennessee Alliance met at Nashville, August 11, with 150 delegates present, representing Alliances in all but twelve counties. The resolutions adopted oppose the use of convict labor in competition with free labor; favor the taxation of railroads and railroad property, according to the cash value of the same; declare that the trouble about prices of agricultural products is due rather to underconsumption than over production; favor an increase of circulating medium necessary to meet trade demands, and indorse the administration of Governor Buchanan.

It is reported that J. O. Wynn, State business agent of the Farmers' Alliance Exchange of Georgia is short \$20,000 in his accounts. He has been removed. Wynn, upon entering upon the duties of State Business Agent, was required to give a \$50,000 bond. His individual bondsmen are perfectly solvent and amply able to pay the deficiency. Besides this security the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York are upon Mr. Wynn's bond for this amount. Wynn says the apparent shortage must be due to loss of vouchers.

President Frank McGrath, of the Kansas Alliance, reports that farmers in Kansas are holding wheat for a rise in accordance with recommendations made by Alliance lecturers. A Chicago paper of August 11, has a dispatch from St. Paul saying that the circular to the farmers, urging them to hold wheat, emanated from a syndicate with 6,000,000 bushels of old wheat to unload. Editor Dunning, of the National Economist, does not believe the circular urging farmers to hold wheat emanated from the Alliance.

DOINGS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—A dispatch from Kansas to a Republican newspaper asserts that at a conference of fifteen of the strongest People's Party Leaders ex-Congressman Kelly, whose defection from Republicanism was noted in this department last week, was received into the fold, and fixed upon as Plum's opponent for the Senatorship and for a Congressional nomination in November. It was further decided to retire from leadership Jerry Simpson and other Alliance Congressmen as "inferior men," and J. F. Willitt's ambition for the Gubernatorial nomination was discountenanced. The dispatch should be considered with caution.

The State Central Committee of the People's Party in Kansas met August 11, and Levi Dumbauld, chairman, said after the meeting that the party had gained 20 per cent. since the November election. He prophesied that the electoral vote of Kansas would not be cast in 1892 for the Republican candidate for President.

STRIKERS INDICTED.—Julius Menke, a leader of the Cloth Hat and Cap Operatives' Union, has been indicted by the New York Grand Jury on the charge of extorting money from employers. During a strike Menke demanded and obtained of the employers \$100 to be distributed among thirty-three men constituting the executive committee of the strikers. Menke's counsel says that the money was designed to pay the men for the time and trouble involved in treating with the bosses. This is the same offence as that for which Joseph Barondess was convicted, as reported May 2, under title "Conviction of Barondess," and May 9 under title "Sentence of Barondess."

CONVICTS ORDERED OUT OF THE MINES.—At the Briceville, Tenn., coal and iron mines, where serious disturbances occurred because of the substitution of convict for free labor, the State Board of Prison Inspectors ordered the convicts from the works on August 12, because it was found that the mines and stockade were in a shockingly unsanitary condition. The Board also adopted a resolution providing that hereafter convicts must be kept at the places established and operated as branch prisons, and must not be employed elsewhere unless the Board is notified and their permission obtained.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE.—About 1,000 cloakmakers, cutters', finishers' and pressers working for several New York firms, struck August 13. The employees of Freedman Bros. struck because the firm would not enter into a written agreement relieving the tailors from a weekly payment of \$2 each to the pressers. Stein & Co.'s men struck because the employers wished them to leave the union. Finally Stein & Co. signed an agreement to employ only union men, and their employees agreed to return to work.

FOR A NEW LABOR BODY.—Several trades unions of New York City, disgusted with the interference of the Socialistic Labor Party, which is constantly trying to force them into politics, have combined to organize a new central trades and labor organization, either under the American Federation of Labor or out of it. Among them are Confectioners and Cake Bakers' Union No. 7, the International Bakers' Unions of New York, and the Trades Council of the United National Garment Workers.

CEREALS GO UP.—For particulars, see this issue under title "Europe Has a Grain Scare."

CROPS.—Wheat in parts of North Dakota is scalded so that all of it will be below grade. There is some damage in Minnesota. Hempstead, Tex., shipped this year 175 car loads of melons for which the farmers received \$10,000 and for carrying which crop they, the farmers, paid \$12,000 to the railways. Farmers are fattening hogs on the surplus melons though good molasses can be made from the juice.

Reports from the great grain growing States indicate the prospect of an enormous wheat, corn, oats and barley yield. The August return to the Government Statistical Department is encouraging for all these crops and likewise for cotton, though the latter crop will be late.

ON THE BELLAMY PLAN.—There is a scheme to form a colony on the Bellamy plan on top of Mt. Penn, which overlooks Reading, Penn. Participation in the scheme is secured by purchasing a share of the community stock, but nobody can become a purchaser who is not personally agreeable to the other shareholders. Each purchaser is to have a deed in fee simple to his acre or more of ground, but he can transfer his deed only to a family that is unobjectionable to the other members of the community. Each shareholder is to build upon his lot according to his means, within certain general limitations as to style and design prescribed by the community. The tract of land is circular in form, each separate lot forming a segment of the circle. In the centre a general dining hall, a library and reading room, and amusement pavilions are to be erected, while carriage drives are to surround the whole reservation and intersect the lots here and there. All the cooking and laundry work is to be done in the main building, and the grounds and drives are to be tended by gardeners at common cost.

SCHOOLS FOR SOCIALISTS.—Liebknecht, one of the great Socialist leaders of Germany and a member of the Reichstag, has opened six schools in Berlin for educating Socialist laborers in elementary and practical matters. Four thousand persons have applied for admission, but there is room for only 1,000. Other schools may be opened.

MORMONS TO COMBINE.—Elders of the Josephite branch, at a meeting in Ogden, Utah, August 8, agreed to negotiate with Joseph Smith, Jr., of Lamari, Iowa, with a view to the removal of the headquarters to Ogden. It is asserted that the Brighamite of Utah Church is on the verge of upheaval, and that since the alleged abandonment of plural marriage the differences between the two branches are so slight that they could easily coalesce. Prophet Joseph Smith made his son Joseph head of the church, but Brigham Young usurped the place and the split resulted. There are 30,000 Josephite Mormons, mostly in Utah. They have not been polygamists, and it is asserted that thousands of Brighamites will join them, with the hope of conciliating Federal authority and regaining possession of church property.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.—Governor Northern has signed the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of any church or school, except in incorporated cities. This means prohibition in rural Georgia, as either schools or churches exist almost every three miles, and where they do not exist cheap structures will be erected at once.

EXAGGERATED EARTHQUAKE STORIES.—Reports of tremendous upheavals caused by earthquakes near the mouth of the Colorado River in Southern California are denied in dispatches from Yuma. It was at first represented that the Mexican town of Lerdo had been destroyed; that the course of the Colorado River had been changed, and that great fissures had appeared in the earth, while many mountains had burst into volcanic eruption and others had disappeared. There were slight shocks of earthquakes,

but it is asserted that none of these things occurred, and that the reported tidal wave 100 feet high is an invention.

TO BUILD A NEW TOWN.—Negotiations for the establishment of a big manufacturing town just outside of Chicago have been completed. Arrangements provide for the sale of the plant of the Columbia Steel Car Company, near Desplaines, the transfer of 1,000 acres of land, and the formation of a new organization, the price paid being \$500,000. B. F. Holmes, of New York, is at the head of a syndicate of Chicago and Eastern capitalists and railroad men, and they have perfected plans for the erection of factories that will, when completed, furnish employment to 500 skilled car-builders and mechanics.

A GREAT SWINDLING CONCERN.—Postal officers at Chicago have descended upon the National Capital Savings Bank and Loan Association of North America, with a proposed capital of \$30,000,000, and agents in every State of the Union. The scheme involves inducing people by a bona fide loan of \$500 to one individual to pay into the concern, on one pretence or another, nearly \$100 each. Louis F. Mortimer, manager and secretary, is missing from Chicago, and it is supposed he has carried off about \$90,000 in cash furnished by dupes of the concern. Alfred Downing, president, and N. H. Tollman, vice-president, admit that an enormous sum has been taken in by the association.

DISMISSED BANK EXAMINER DREW.—He has sent Secretary Foster a letter, giving a detailed statement of his action in regard to the broken Keystone National Bank. Drew says that his omission of any reference to the state of the bank in his report of January, which omission caused his dismissal from office, was merely the result of an oversight in transcribing. He did not know of the omission until June 23d, when he received his papers in the case, but the Clearing House loan certificates were liabilities of an extraordinary nature, and known to the Comptroller's office to have been issued to the Keystone National Bank in November, 1890, and to have been greatly increased in amount in December following, by reason of a "ruu" on the bank. His January report, Mr. Drew says, was marked "preliminary," intimating a fuller and more trustworthy report was to follow, and which did follow with the omitted item in full. The statement further comments upon the fact that the omission was not discovered until five months had passed, and that the unsatisfactory condition of the Keystone and Spring Garden Banks was called to the attention of the Comptroller in 1890.

TREASURER BARDSLEY'S LOANS.—Councils in Philadelphia this week resumed the investigation of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley's affairs. Expert Lawrence E. Brown testified that the entire deficiency of Bardsley to the city and State, after crediting him with \$930,000, the amount of the due bills in the Keystone Bank, was \$553,835.38. He could not, however, state what share of this amount was due to the city and how much to the State. He found that Bardsley had lent public moneys in amounts ranging from \$25 to \$25,000. William M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, borrowed \$25,000 August 18, 1890, and repaid it December 31, 1890. Laughlin & McManus, brokers and bankers, borrowed various sums, the largest being over \$23,000.

WANAMAKER ACCUSED.—Mrs. H. J. Langdon, of Oroville Cal., for eighteen years a mail-carrying contractor, affirms that in thirteen years' experience at Washington she has never known the postal service to be in so deplorable a state. She says she will have the Postmaster-General investigated by Congress. The investigation will show, she says, that Wanamaker paid \$100,000 for his office, and how he has made the investment pay. As to the location of the post office at San Francisco, she says she will show that a site was selected far from the business centre, on property belonging to a Presbyterian congregation, for which John Wanamaker got \$25,000.

RAIN ARTIFICIALLY PRODUCED.—Professor Dyhreufurth's rain-producing experiments with explosives on the ranch of Nelson Morris in Texas are announced successful. Clouds gathered and a heavy rain followed the explosions. Congress made an appropriation for the experiments.

NEW GUNS.—The Secretary of War has approved the Ordnance Board's award of the contract for 100 new high-power guns to the Bethlehem Iron Company at \$3,580,373.85, this to include powder for proving. The guns are to be furnished as follows: Eight-inch type gun in 730 days; the other guns in such regular periods that the twenty-fifth shall be delivered in 2,433 days after information of the acceptance of the type gun. Ten-inch type gun in 882 days; the others in regular periods so that the fiftieth shall be ready in 3,407 days after the acceptance of the type. Twelve-inch type gun in 1,095 days; the others in such regular periods that the twenty-fifth shall be completed in 3,194 days.

ENORMOUS CHARGES OF POWDER.—In making further tests of the 12-inch gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, August 11, 1,000-pound projectiles were fired successively with charges of 300 pounds, 350 pounds, 400 pounds and 440 pounds, the last the heaviest charge ever used in a gun in this country. The gun can do effective work at twelve miles, and can throw projectiles fifteen miles.

EDISON'S TORPEDO BOAT.—In experiments with the Sims-Edison electric torpedo boat at Willis Point, N. Y., August 11, it was shown that the boat could be driven and steered from the shore by electricity. It ran at the rate of 20 miles an hour. It is 31 feet long, 25 inches wide, and weighs 5,000 pounds. It will carry and explode 1,500 pounds of dynamite, enough to destroy a war ship 50 feet distant.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.—These five were adopted by popular vote August 11: Providing for registration of voters in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over, with further provision looking to legislative changes of the ballot laws, and the introduction of the Australian ballot; authorizing the legislature to place 1 per cent. of the permanent school fund to the credit of the available school fund; limiting the rate of interest 10 cent., and to 6 per cent. in contracts where no rate is named, this being a Farmers' Alliance outcome; providing better facilities for the passage of local prohibitory liquor laws; for the creation of additional civil and criminal courts of appeal.

NEW MINERAL IN TEXAS.—It resists heat, water, acids and alkalies, is an almost perfect insulator, showing seven times the resistance of any other known, and is found in exhaustless quantities.

SCANDAL IN CANADIAN POLITICS.—Sir Hector Langevin, Dominion Minister of Public Works, has resigned under pressure of scandalous charges. Sir Hector was accused of holding corrupt relations with contractors for public works, and especially with obtaining from such contractors large sums for political purposes. In resigning his post he denies the truth of all accusations. Sir Hector maintains that no charge was made against him by Mr. Tarte, M. P., else he would have resigned earlier; and that he has only been implicated by suggestions and insinuations that have been adduced during the taking of testimony. Furthermore, he says all these suggestions and insinuations are ill founded. He is innocent altogether of any manipulation of tenders and contracts in the interests of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and not a cent of the contractors' money ever soiled his hands. It has been proven from Thomas McGreevy's correspondence that he kept the contractors informed of everything of interest to them that took place in the department. It has been admitted by Mr. McGreevy that he himself received from the firm so large a sum as \$55,000 for political purposes. It has been shown that McGreevy and Sir Hector were close personal and political friends, and that the latter has been indebted to the former in the amount of \$10,000 for many years. The accusations against Sir Hector date back some months.

ARBITRATION IN CHILI.—It is reported that both factions have asked Spain to arbitrate their differences and end the war.

CHILIAN INSURGENTS CHEERFUL.—A Herald correspondent telegraphs from Iquique, Chili, under date of August 10, that there is a vast improvement in the insurgent forces, and that they are likely to triumph over Balmaceda in the expedition to the South. The great danger to the insurgents would be the arrival of Balmaceda's new cruisers from Europe.

MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—Richard Cotts Shannon, of New York, has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the new mission created by the last Congress.

TROUBLE IN A SALVADORIAN PORT.—Salvadorian officers seized the Pacific Mail Steamer, City of Panama, at La Libertad for having violated a port regulation in leaving La Union without the Commandante's license, but on August 10th the vessel steamed away from La Libertad in spite of the seizure and headed for San Jose, Guatemala. The vessel had on board five political refugees, and Captain White left La Union for the purpose of preventing their seizure by the Salvadorian authorities. Captain White telegraphed from La Libertad that a Salvadorian armed force lay in wait at Acajutla with intent to seize the passengers, and it was in accordance with telegraphic orders from New York that he sailed with his passengers from La Libertad. Acajutla lies between La Libertad and San Jose.

HIGHLANDERS FOR VANCOUVER.—There is a scheme on foot to settle 6,000 Highland Scotch Crofters, members of the Royal Naval Reserve, upon Vancouver Island, B. C., in part with a view to having them available for service in case of war on the Pacific coast.

BOLIVIA'S STATE OF SIEGE.—President Arce, on June 25, raised the state of siege proclaimed May 26, 1890, in consequence of ex-President Camacho's rebellion. The ex-President has been making trouble since 1889, and May 1, 1890, he won a victory over the President's troops, but later was driven into Peruvian territory. President Arce's recent act shows that he believes himself supported by public opinion.

A SHORT CUT IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Carlos Fry, an explorer, reports that he has discovered a practicable short route from Chanahamayo, Peru, to a good port on the river Pichis, a navigable tributary of the Upper Amazon. A road connecting the town with the river port can be built for \$4,000, and thus the journey from Peruvian points to the nearest points on the eastern coast of South America would be reduced from thirty days to four or five. Communication with the Brazilian coast would thus be established via the Amazon, instead of by the Isthmus of Panama, but it seems hardly possible that the journey by river across South America could be made in four or five days.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.—The entire Haytian Ministry has resigned, because the National Chamber of Deputies refuses to ratify the action of the Ministry in granting a concession for the construction of a telegraph line. At last reports the President had not accepted the resignation of his Cabinet.

REVOLT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—There has been an outbreak in the province of Catamarca, so serious that the National Government will probably have to aid the local authorities in restoring order.

PIZARRO'S BODY REMOVED.—The body of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of the Incan civilization of Peru, after lying 350 years in a vault under the altar of the Cathedral at Lima, was removed recently to the Chapel of the Viceroys, in the same building. The body is remarkably well preserved, the marks of Pizarro's many wounds being distinctly visible.

WARNER MILLER ON THE NICARAUGUA CANAL.—He said to a correspondent in London that false reports against the canal had been spread by one Knight, a dismissed employee, and added that the construction company had a concession for 200 years; that \$4,000,000 had been spent and the estimated expense of the work, with interest on bonds during construction, would be about \$100,000,000. Bondholders will have first claim on the property and upon receipts.

CORNERING THE RUBBER MARKET.—John C. Goncaloes Vianna, a Spanish resident of Brazil, is reported to have cornered, with the aid of a syndicate, 90 per cent. of the crude rubber supply. Vianna tried to corner the rubber market in 1883.

EUROPE HAS A GRAIN SCARE.—Russia has issued a ukase forbidding the exportation of rye or rye meal, because the crop is so short that all will be needed for home consumption. The effect of the ukase has been felt all over the world. The price of rye in Amsterdam rose at once to eight shillings the quarter, and both there and in Berlin its price exceeded that of wheat. On an average Germany imports 3,500,000 quarters from Russia; Holland, 1,000,000 quarters; Italy, 500,000 quarters; and Norway and Sweden, 1,500,000 quarters. No country can supply this loss. America is able to supply hardly 1,000,000 quarters. Therefore the loss must be replaced by wheat. Much now depends upon the next fortnight's weather in Europe. If the weather turns out bad, America will be in a position to control the market. Alarm is already felt in London, owing to a report that American farmers are mortgaging their crops in order to hold wheat back.

It was at first thought in Germany that the Russian ukase was directed against the German Empire, but the Government now believes the measure chiefly prompted by economic motives. Germany's imports of rye in the last decade have amounted to only about one-sixth of her own produce, but the failure of the German crops this year makes the situation more serious. The latest statistics, however, leave ground for hope that the harvest will be much better than was expected. Rye bread is the food of millions in Germany and in most other parts of Europe.

As a consequence of the threatened scarcity of rye in Germany there is strong pressure for suspension or reduction of the duty on bread stuffs, but the Government will resist the demand as long as possible. Minister Miquel strongly urges reduction. Advices from various parts of Germany show that large importations of grain will be imperatively needed. The Government evidently relies on America to supply the deficiency, but the public, and especially workingmen, are not so easily satisfied as to that. The radical press, in attacking the Government, dwells on the probability that the corn syndicates of America are not likely to show much consideration to Germany, if by withholding their grain they can force the market and so get their own price.

Letters from Vienna also indicate that, although the official relations of Austria and Germany are of the most cordial nature, private individuals are not disposed to sacrifice probably exceptional business profits to mere sentiment. Grain merchants are elated at the continual advance of grain in Germany. The enormous surplus of Austria-Hungary, it is expected, will all come to Germany, promising to exporters their biggest profits in many years.

It is thought that the United States will not have more than 5,000,000 bushels of rye for export. This fact, together with the foreign influences, has sent the price of rye up some 40 cents a bushel within the last few days. On Friday there was an advance of from 3 to 4 cents over the closing price on Thursday. In the neighborhood of 112,000 bushels of rye were sold on cable orders, at 210 marks on delivery. This is equal to \$1.24 in this country.

The effect of the rye scare in Europe was to cause an almost unprecedented rise in cereals in New York and Chicago. There has been no such stir on the New York Produce Exchange since the opening of the Franco-Prussian war. Wheat, rye and corn were all active. The trading in wheat ran up to 11,500,000 bushels, the December option representing over 5,000,000 and September 3,250,000. In such a market the export business was rather light. This is the way the quotations went: September, which had closed at \$1.07½, on Friday opened at \$1.09½, and ran up to \$1.13¼, where it stood at the regular close. Curb trading sent it to \$1.15, then to \$1.13, and then to \$1.14. December opened at \$1.11 and \$1.12, got up to \$1.15, and closed at \$1.14¾. On the curb it went to \$1.16¾, finally working down to \$1.15. It closed at \$1.09¾ on Friday. May wheat opened at \$1.16 and closed 2¾ cents higher. Friday's close was \$1.14¾.

September corn gained an even cent over Friday's last price—69½ cents—and on the curb went to 73 cents. October closed at 68½ cents regular and 69½ cents on the curb. Oats went up from ¾ to 1 cent a bushel. In corn the trading was unusually heavy, amounting to 1,000,000 bushels, 600,000 of which were for September.

The news of advances in Europe sent rye up higher than ever and that grain sold up about 7 cents above the prices secured for it the day before. At the close \$1.12 was bid for it and holders were asking a cent or two more. Rye flour was hard to get and was quoted "strong" at \$5.50 a barrel. Some of the millers who turn it out packed up their samples and withdrew. They were willing to wait and see what was going to happen. The same thing was done by some of the representatives of the wheat flour mills. Flour went up along with wheat and was higher by from 10 to 25 cents a barrel for the day's developments. Some of the fancy brands were quoted at \$6.

In Chicago the scenes were of the wildest sort. December wheat rose to \$1.08, fell to \$1.05½ and closed at \$1.06½. On the "curb" later it went to \$1.10 and finally to \$1.18.

BRITISH MINERS STRIKE.—Ten thousand Cumberland miners are on strike.

LOSS IN THE LIBERAL VOTE.—Mr. Holden, Gladstonian, was elected to Parliament from Walsall over Mr. James, Tory, by a majority 1,100 less than that of the last Liberal member. The loss is explained by the extreme popularity of Mr. James, the influence of Mr. Chamberlain, and the fact that the only influential newspapers circulating in the district are strongly Unionist. There was no election in Walsall in 1886.

NOT MADAM BLAVATSKY'S SUCCESSOR.—William I. Judge, vice-president of the Theosophical Society and general secretary of the American Branch, denies the rumor, reported in this department of THE STANDARD of August 12, that the Countess of Caithness had become the successor of Madam Blavatsky as head of the society.

RELIEF FOR IDLE IRON WORKERS.—Six thousand iron workers in the Cumberland district of Great Britain, idle for a year, are reported in desperate straits, and public works will be undertaken for their relief, so as to avert a threatened famine.

BANKRUPTCY IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—The bankruptcy report on the condition of business in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1890 shows that the number of insolvents in all branches of trade and industry has steadily diminished. The number of failures show a decrease of 509 as compared with those of 1889. The estimated decrease in the loss to creditors is placed at £375,000 as compared with the losses in 1889. The compiler of this report points out that the losses in the United States caused through failures are steadily increasing.

PLANS OF BARON HIRSCH.—According to a World interview in London with Arnold White, agent of Baron Hirsch, the Russian officials are co-operating sympathetically with the Baron in his effort to aid Russian Hebrews. Mr. White is opposed, on sanitary grounds, to colonizing Palestine with Hebrews of northern birth, and also opposed to the occupation of Palestine by Hebrews, because he

believes Russia will eventually possess that country. Colonies will be sent to Argentine, Brazil and Australia. The work will require twenty-five years, and it will start at the rate of 30,000 a year.

BALFOUR'S IRISH LOCAL PLAN.—A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced at Plymouth, recently, that the Tory Irish Local Government bill would not permit councils to administer funds of any class not represented in those bodies, and that the councils would not control the police, nor would the councils in connection with the Grand Jury. He feared that at first the landlords would be ousted from control, but he hoped when bitterness had subsided they would be called back to office.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE MASSES.—The seventh annual session of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography met in London, August 9, to sit for some days. The object of the society is, as its name indicates, the study of public health and of the condition of men.

PATTI'S NEW THEATRE.—Patti's new theatre at Craig-y-Nos, her country seat in Wales, was opened August 12. She sang in an act of "Traviata," and as *Marguerite* in part of "Faust." It is announced that Patti will sing twenty-five nights in concert in the United States early next year.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—M. Paternotre, French Minister to Morocco, succeeds M. Roustan as Minister to the United States. As the United States does not send Ambassadors, but simple Ministers, to foreign powers, diplomatic usage makes it impossible for European countries to send to Washington a diplomatist with higher rank than that of Minister. Hence, no diplomatist having represented France at a first-class Court is sent to Washington, as this would be the reverse of a promotion. We do not send Ambassadors because, according to the theory of diplomacy, an Ambassador is the personal representative of the sovereign.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.—M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will meet M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, at Lucerne or Lausanne, Switzerland, the last of this month, and it is expected that they will discuss the attitude of the Dreibund Zollverein, or German Commercial Union, toward France and Russia. Some sort of a trade compact may be reached, with a view to counteracting the influences of the Zollverein, though the North German Gazette protests that the latter has no intention of isolating or interfering with the commerce of France and Russia.

Apropos of all this, it is noteworthy that the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia vainly tried to slip incog. into Paris, Aug. 11. He was recognized and wildly cheered at the railway station, the crowd of 1,000 yelling, "Long live the Czar" and "Long live Russia." Enormous crowds in the Tuilleries and Luxembourg gardens at night demanded the Russian national air.

EFFECTS OF THE MCKINLEY LAW.—An Associated Press agent, after investigations in many parts of Germany, reports that trade and manufactures are much depressed by reason of the check to exports caused by the McKinley law. At Annaberg, however, the exports of laces to the United States have doubled in the face of an increased tariff. At Chemnitz dullness is ascribed to over-production last year. Some German manufacturers have transferred their works to the United States.

The London Times ascribes a marked dullness in the British export trade to the McKinley law, and the St. James Gazette gloomily declares that the end of the late British "good times" has come.

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHERS.—Interesting among the acts of the International Geographical Congress, which met in Berlin, August 10, was that providing for the preparation of a map of the earth on a scale of 1-1,000,000. Such a map would be the equivalent of a sphere about 130 feet in circumference. The object in making such a map is to destroy the illusion that all the countries of the world are sufficiently well known, and to show that there is still plenty of opportunity for explorers to open territory that is still comparatively unknown.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.—Sensational reports of Emperor William's health simmer down to the fact that he goes about with a bandaged leg while recovering from a dislocation of the knee-cap.

Y. M. C. A. IN AMSTERDAM.—The Twelfth International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations opened August 12. There are about 300 delegates in attendance, but later arrivals will increase the total number of delegates to about 500. There are 100 delegates representing the American associations, and nearly 100 from Great Britain, with large delegations from Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. There are also delegates from Sweden, Italy, Russia, India and other countries.

ITALIAN FINANCES.—Imports of merchandise for the first six months of 1891, show a loss of \$19,000,000 as compared with the first six months of 1890, and exports show an increase of nearly \$3,000,000. The debt of Italy July 31, 1891, was \$2,043,576,400, exclusive of treasury debts, loans and discounts and the postal savings account. The interest charge is \$83,535,911. The funded debt increased during the year \$39,405,317.

PROTECTION WITH A VENGEANCE.—The Government of Portugal prohibits the importation of foreign wheat from September 1 until the native crop has been consumed.

IN DARKEST RUSSIA.—A new book with this title has had a large sale in England. It describes the horrors of Jewish persecution and charges the Czarina with hatred of Jews. At a review of troops all Hebrew soldiers were commanded to remain in barracks because, it was asserted, the sight of Hebrews was offensive to the Czarina.

COREA AND RUSSIA.—There are symptoms of rebellion in Corea, the Mir faction being anxious to place the country under a Russian protectorate. China, Japan and England have formed an alliance for keeping Russia's hands off Corea. A Chinese Government organ calls for the annexation of Corea to China.

LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPANESE WATERS.—By the loss of the steamer Tamaye Maru in Japanese waters 270 passengers were drowned. The Tamaye Maru and the Hyoshi Maru were racing.

CHINESE OUTRAGES UPON FOREIGNERS.—An imperial decree in China calls upon all officers to prevent outrages against foreigners, and to punish ruthlessly all Chinese guilty of such outrages. Two, and perhaps three, United States ships have been ordered to join the Asiatic Station, with a view to protecting American residents in China.

THE SENAPUTTY HANGED.—The Senaputty or Commander-in-Chief of the Manipuri army in India and the Tongal-General were hanged by the British on August 13, for their part in the recent uprising and massacre in Manipur. The Senaputty, who was a member of the Manipur reigning family, instigated the massacre of British Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Greenwood and other Europeans at the durbar or conference held in Manipur. The Tongal-General was the man that, with a flag of truce, decoyed the British from the Residency, and subsequently ordered the maiming of the dead. The Jubraj (Regent) of Manipur and the Prince Angoa Sena, whose sentences of death were commuted by the Viceroy to transportation for life and the forfeiture of their property, will shortly be taken from the country.

LIBERIA ASKS AID.—President Johnson, of the Republic of Liberia; Attorney-General Davis, of the Liberian President's Cabinet, and President Richardson, of Hicks Institute, have addressed letters to the Government of the United States which ask the interposition of the President of the United States for the prevention of the encroachment by the French Government whereby that power is following the example of Great Britain and cutting off the Liberian Government from following out its efforts to gather into its territory the natives with their territory that adjoins the borders of Liberia. The Liberian territory is slowly extending inward by treaty with native tribes, but Great Britain is circumventing this policy of expansion on the part of the Government of Liberia at both ends of the coast line by claiming the trade of the whole valley of the Niger, and the French, too, are cutting off the country's expansion.

DEATH OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—The poet, scholar and diplomatist, born at Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819, died August 12, at Boston.

DEATH OF GEORGE JONES.—The founder and chief proprietor of the New York Times, born at Poultney, Vt., about seventy-nine years ago, died August 12, at Poland Springs, Vt.

DEATH OF JOHN R. GAMBLE.—The Representative in Congress for South Dakota died at Yaukton, August 14.

DEATH OF JOHN S. GILBERT.—The naval architect and inventor of the balance dry dock, died at Fort Montgomery, near West Point, N. Y., August 12th, aged 90 years.

DEATH OF CHARLES S. WOLFE.—The Pennsylvanian, whose independent candidacy for Governor brought about Governor Pattison's first election, and whose energetic investigation of legislative bribery led to the punishment of conspicuous rascals in 1879, dropped dead at Harrisburg August 12, aged 45.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES K. POLK.—The widow of President Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., August 14, aged 88. Her maiden name was Sarah Childers.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, OLDEST ODDFELLOW.—He died at Salem, Oregon, August 11, aged 89, having been fifty-seven years in the order.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE FEDERATION.

It is known in this country that South Australia refuses to join the Australian Federation, but the controlling reason is not known. It now appears from a speech by Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of the Colony, that the objection is to plural voting, which the new Federal Constitution allows. Plural voting, the English system, permits a man to vote in every place where he owns land. Following is an abstract of Sir George Grey's speech, which is none the less interesting because Sir George is a pronounced advocate of the Single Tax, and the speech was delivered at a Single Tax meeting:

He said that the question of the land had to be considered with that of equality of voting. In Australia, which was far more simple than Great Britain and the nations of Europe, we entered into possession of land which was made by law to the people. Every child in South Australia, and elsewhere in the Australian Colonies, was virtually a large landed proprietor. Owing, however, to the voting power allowed certain persons, and other such causes, there grew up by degrees in Australia a system more monstrous in reference to its lands than ever prevailed in Europe. South Australia, however, had become a blessing in the form of her institutions. This colony had the single vote, though not, perhaps, in its complete perfection, and there were other privileges which her people had won for themselves. Yet the land question was one which the colonists would have to struggle against in common with all the Australian Colonies. They would know that the Federal Parliament was not to be chosen under the system of single voting, and that the Australian colonists would be subject to a system of plural voting in its worst form. ("But we won't join." Hear, hear.) He was delighted to hear that. All Parliaments, he believed, except the South Australian, were elected under the plural voting system; consequently the delegates to the recent convention, except the South Australian, were sent there by those who loved and were determined to maintain plural voting, and there was formed a conference which in no way represented the people of Australia. Were the Australians going to have a form of government which would perpetuate a system of plural voting to an enormous extent? If so there never would be a chance of getting a fair tax upon land. The land question could only be properly solved by the people of Australia declining to recognize a Constitution which enacted that plural voting should exist to an enormous extent. Plural voting gave a power to landowners of the greatest magnitude. We should determine at the present crisis that as one nation we would set a heroic example which posterity would follow by clamoring for freedom. If one man had so many votes for his landed property while those without had only one, the people would decline to establish a system that would amount to none other than serfdom in this new country. The people of Australia would have to be very careful as to how they moved. If they did not mind they would be walking about, not as free men, but as serfs, electing a Federal Parliament representative of wealth. He advised the people to weigh every proposal made at the present time, to be tentative in what they did, and not to hurry. Everything should be done in moderation, and then all that was required would be done to raise a nation such as had never been seen on the face of the earth, because no other country had had such opportunities. There was no division of nationality here, and we had the power to unite with the whole Anglo-Saxon race. If, indeed, a nation had a promised land opened to them, it was Australia.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The cable has reported the defeat in New South Wales of the Free Trade party and the election of a Protection Parliament, made up of old-fashioned Protectionists and labor men. When the labor men, who held the balance of power, voted against deposing the old Free Trade ministry the condition of affairs was a puzzle here; but the following letter, published in the New York World, throws a flood of light upon the situation, and shows that there has been a complete revolution in New South Wales, and that radical Free Trade with its Single Tax tail is in the ascendant:

Instead of being a Protectionist victory, as the cable seemed to indicate, the last general election in New South Wales was in reality a victory of the more radical Free Trade sentiment. Up to the last year the political division has been into Free Traders and Protectionists, Sir Henry Parks, the Free Trade leader, having won the previous election by a very narrow majority. These official Free Traders were, however, not really Free Traders, but what would be called in the United States Tariff Reformers, and were largely composed of the large landholders and conservative classes, while the protection strength came mainly from the democratic sentiments and the labor unions. This situation has been altered by the rise of an element that is at once in sympathy with the labor movement and democratic sentiment and for absolute Free Trade—the Single Taxers, who wish to abolish all tariffs whatsoever, and raise all revenues from the taxation of land values, irrespective of improvements. The change in the composition of the new Parliament that left Sir Henry Parks without an official majority, was not the gains of the Protectionists, but the return of thirty-six candidates nominated by the Labor Electoral League. The platform of the League contained nothing directly about either Protection or Free Trade, but it declared emphatically for the Single Tax principle, which involves Free Trade in its most aggressive form. Its principal planks are: One man, one vote, universal adult suffrage, electoral reform and the taxation of land values irrespective of improvements. After declaring the taxation of improvements to be unjust and injurious, the resolutions demand:

The recognition in our legislative enactments of the natural and inalienable rights of the whole community to the land—upon which

all must live and from which by labor all wealth is produced—by the taxation of that value that accrues to the land by the presence and needs of the community, irrespective of improvements effected by human exertion; and the absolute and indefeasible right of property of all Crown tenants in improvements effected on their holdings.

Thus, while the official Free Traders have in the new Parliament been shorn of their small majority, the Free Trade principle has gained both in numbers and aggressiveness, and Sir Henry Parks has, on division, been retained as Premier. In the other Australian colonies, where Protection was stronger than in New South Wales, the same tendency is showing itself, and the Protectionist strength among the workingmen seems to have been cut in twain by the rise of the Single Tax idea.

CRUELTY OF DUQUOIN COAL MINERS.

Readers of THE STANDARD who perused the account published last week to drive Robert Cumming out of Duquoin, Illinois, will be interested in the statement of the Duquoin Tribune that Harry Holt, a workman in one of the mines, was requested by the boss not to attempt to go to his work in the mine, as the men had indicated that there would be trouble if he did, the only explanation given being that Holt kept company and was presumably in sympathy with Robert Cumming. On the authority of the Tribune it appears that Mr. Holt is over 60 years of age, has spent half his life time in Duquoin, has always been a prominent union man, is well read, intelligent, honest, respectable, and a good citizen.

He speaks for himself in the following card to the Tribune:

Please allow me a few words in defence of myself from a wrong imposed upon me by my fellow-miners.

This morning, after four weeks sickness, I went to work, and was told by the boss that the men told him if I were allowed to go to my work there would be trouble. Therefore, he said I had better not go down the shaft. He could give me no reason for their action.

On my way home, I met M. W. Thomas Campbell, and asked him if he would please tell me the charge against me. "Listen, ye gods." He did not know anything I had done wrong, except that I keep company with Robert Cumming, and hold the same opinions. Well, if I do, what then? Would that make any difference in the final decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the gross weight or any other law? What my opinion of what Robert Cumming's opinion is, makes not one iota of difference. But one thing is certain: Robert Cumming and Harry Holt have a perfect right before the law to express an opinion, and any body of men that would prevent any man from working among them because his opinions differ from theirs, it seems to me are lost to all sense of right and wrong.

Then again, I am a Knight of Labor. If I have done wrong, why not bring me before the proper tribunal, and give me a chance to defend myself? I have been tried and condemned without allowing me a word in my defence. This is the action of cowards and fools. I want weekly pay, gross weight and the anti-truck store law; but more than all these, I want every man to enjoy the right to his opinion. And work or no work, rise or fall, sink or swim, I care not what be the consequences to me, I will never allow any man or body of men to dictate to me whom I shall keep company with, nor will I allow anybody to interfere with me in the exercising of my right and freedom of opinion.

PERSONAL.

W. D. McCracken, of Boston, who is writing a series of most admirable articles for the magazines upon the Swiss Republic, is a deeply informed Single Tax individual. He has spent several years in Switzerland, studying its constitution and people, and every added fact confirms him in the belief that the land is the basis of all social problems. He is scholarly, in independent circumstances, and will do good work for the Single Tax cause.

* * *

Professor M. M. Miller, of Princeton, teacher of Literature and Oratory, has been a Single Tax man for some time, but has a leaning toward "temporary" Protection. However, he has taken some of Mr. Garland's "Declaration of Rights" tracts to distribute.

THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FOOLS.

New York World.

There are several features of the McKinley Tariff law which fill the hearts of Protectionists with gladness. Strangely enough they are its absolutely Free Trade features. Mr. Depew congratulates himself that the alleged reciprocity clause in the act will relieve his party from the odium justly incurred by reason of its increase of taxes on the necessities of life, while the chief organ of Protection points to the additions to the free list as something for which the people should be grateful.

This recognition of the popularity of reduced duties is significant, and it should teach a needed lesson to all who seek to shift the issue on which the last great political campaign was won by the Democratic party. The people understand this tariff question. Republican voters and statesmen may point to jug-handled reciprocity and to the growing free list from now until doomsday, but the people know that the burdens of life have been increased by the McKinley act. The man who pays more for his dinner-pail or his canned meats; who finds that a cotton print that once could be worn by his wife is now beyond his means; who hesitates on account of the increased price to buy a new carpet or a new overcoat, will not be fooled into believing that he is really blessed by the law because the dealer in olive oil is able to procure the cotton-seed substitute cheaper.

The people are not fools.

MAJOR, THOU REASONEST WELL.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Stripped of everything else," said Major McKinley at Lakeland, O., "the subject of tariff is a question of taxation."

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Aug. 18, 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 for the week ending Aug. 18 are as follows:
James Dickson, Glencoe, Oregon..... 1 00
S. D. Guion, (add), Brooklyn, N. Y..... 80

Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... 1 80
1,575 72

Total..... \$1,577 52

The enrollment now stands as follows:
Reported last week..... 100,089
Signatures received since last report..... 380

Total..... 100,469

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

We should send tariff tracts to the two men whose names follow and urge them to use their party influence in favor of Free Trade:

Hon. Edward Carroll, Leavenworth, Kansas, corner Fourth and Delaware streets, a Democratic member of Legislature, and a large property-owner.

Hon. Henry Shindler, Leavenworth, Fourth street, between Shawnee and Delaware street, a Democratic member of the City Council and a correspondent of the Kansas City Times, a paper of wide influence.

Mrs. M. Walker, Lamoni, Iowa, editor of Autumn Leaves, is favorably inclined to the Single Tax, and has already published one article in its favor. She would probably accept for publication letters and short articles discussing it.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—E. Q. Norton of Daphne, Ala., who is Summering in this vicinity, spoke on the Common August 8.

The Boston Transcript of August 12th had a splendid article, showing that the city, by its system of low taxation on valuable land in the vicinity of the Providence depot, was enabling land speculators to hold the said land almost idle.

The Boston Traveller of the 13th inst. published an editorial from THE STANDARD of last week, entitled "Inheriting a Taxing Power."

The following is also from the Boston Traveller, in an article on "Boston's West End," and it ought to be a good object lesson to farmers, as it shows where land values are rising:

It is almost needless to add that all this development of the city and its suburbs has meant the making of more than one fortune. They were shrewd investors who foresaw it and bought in time, while others were putting their money in more dangerous enterprises further from home. Iron mines in the West and land companies in the South have gone to pieces, while the property in the suburbs of Boston has been steadily rising in value. Even in unfashionable localities handsome profits have been made. Everett, a place near by, of far cheaper aspect, without the background of old-time aristocratic comfort, which still distinguishes its neighbor in spite of the artisan invasion, has shared in this prosperity. Land bought not long ago for a song is now selling there at high prices. So it goes in the major part of that Greater Boston which surrounds us. In Brookline and the Newtons the results are more magnificent than in most other places. But the growth is a reality everywhere; also the money that has been made.

Another instance of grasping for private use that which nature provided for all, and would still be used for all if the Single Tax was put in force, was shown by an article in the Boston Traveller of Aug. 12, entitled "Poland and the Rickers." It describes the Poland Springs of Maine, and I clip the following:

For a number of years the Rickers have purchased all the property which they could get which showed any possibility of becoming the site of a hotel, and have sold none. Recently a gentleman tried to buy enough land on which to build a cottage. "Not if you covered it with gold," was the response.

There seems to be no question that the boys, seeing that a retention of their monopoly depended on their success in warding off competition, have fortified their position in every way possible. As an illustration of the means to which they have at times resorted, it is said that when another spring was discovered on neighboring property, with the same properties as the Ricker spring, and a fine house was built, the Rickers moved a stable so close to the line that the drainage of the refuse would effectually prevent its ever becoming a source of profit to its owner.

Our friend, A. B. Farquhar, of York, Penn., has a splendid letter in the Home market Bulletin of August.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, August 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Smith, of Memphis, have been in the city for the past ten days, and they have twice visited the club, Mr. Smith speaking briefly and ably each time. On

the first evening he enlivened the discussion in which he participated by a review of the race problem as it is seen from the point of view of a Southern white man. He said the race question was paramount in the South, and that it stood in the way of all reform. He held that the negro of the South is unfitted for the duties of citizenship, that his voting power was a menace to civilization, and he demanded as the solution of the terrible difficulty that the Federal Government take its hands off and leave the Southern people to deal with the race problem in their own way. His views precipitated a lively and almost an acrimonious debate that was continued long after the meeting had adjourned.

Last night Mr. Smith eloquently supplemented the able and original speech of Mr. Walter F. Cooling on "The Discovery of Land." Mr. Cooling is one of the latest as he is one of the most promising of our converts, and his address last night was his maiden effort in presenting the Single Tax idea. Referring to the discovery of America by Columbus, he said that that great man had merely discovered the raw material. It had been left to a later and greater discoverer to lay down the law of its right uses. If towers and costly monuments should be reared to the illustrious memory of the Genoese sailor who found a continent, how much more fitting it would be to celebrate the achievement of that other sailor who had found the way to establish justice throughout the land. Mr. Cooling dwelt upon this thought and in the course of his remarks gave a lucid and in many respects an entirely original presentation of the Single Tax doctrine. He was interrupted by frequent applause, and when he sat down it was amid such an outburst of approbation as few speakers have received in our club. It was indeed a flattering reception, but it was no more cordial than he deserved, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to grow in grace and in the knowledge of the great truth that shall make men free. We need his talents and I doubt not that the cause will receive a fresh impetus at his hands. Mr. Smith followed Mr. Cooling in a ringing ten minutes' talk that went straight to the point and aroused the tenderer emotions of the audience, the visitors not less than the members seeming to appreciate his force and feeling. Mr. Smith has kindly consented to remain in the city over next week and he has accepted an invitation to address the club, which designs to give him a reception worthy of his powers and his position in the Single Tax ranks.

The musical part of last night's programme was thoroughly enjoyable, Mr. Frank Pearson's rendering of "The Roll Call" being especially appreciated, because of its peculiar appropriateness to the occasion. Mr. Pearson sang with his accustomed spirit and feeling, and nothing could have heightened the effect of the song as it rolled in a mighty volume of melody from a heart that felt the sentiment of words and music. The Impotunique Quartette made its first appearance on this evening and commended itself at once to the favor of the club, which vigorously applauded both the numbers rendered by the four gentlemen. The Impotunique Quartette is composed of Messrs. Chapell, McFarlane, Beebe and Pearson, and it will compare favorably with its more pretentious and more celebrated contemporaries in the field of song. All of the gentlemen have good voices and they know how to use them to advantage.

But besides the singing of the quartette there were two duets and a second solo by Mr. Pearson, the full musical programme being as follows: Song, "Speed Away," by the Impotunique Quartette; song, "The Roll Call," Mr. Frank Pearson; duet, "See the Pale Moon," Mrs. Louise Jordan and Mr. E. P. Chapell; solo, "The Longshoreman," Mr. Pearson; duet, "The Fisherman," Messrs. Chapell and Pearson; song, "O Lovely Night," Impotunique Quartette. The credit of preparing this admirable programme is due to Mr. H. W. McFarlane, the committee on music. It is the intention to make music one of the features of our meetings in future. It certainly was a happy one last night.

Our good friend, Mr. James A. Hearne, writes me that he will be here on the 24th inst., and it is understood that he will give his evenings to the good cause during his stay, which will probably be more than a week. It has been partially arranged for him to appear before the patients of the County Hospital on the evening of his arrival, and he will certainly address the club on the evening of the 27th. Whether this meeting will be held in our club room or at some larger hall, is as yet undecided, but it is hoped that we can arrange for a large public demonstration. An earnest effort will also be made to arrange for two or three neighborhood gatherings, one being in contemplation at Pullman, another at South Chicago, and still others at Austin and Maywood. We want to give Mr. Herne the fullest opportunity to employ his lofty talents and rich gifts while here, and we deeply appreciate the generous sentiment that has inspired him to place them at our service.

The Prohibition camp meeting at Bloomington will close its ten days' session on Monday, which is designated on the programme as "Single Tax Day." Messrs. John Z. White and Clinton Furbish, of Chicago, are billed for the leading addresses. A lively time is anticipated. I hope to be present to witness the fun.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Oskaloosa, August 13.—I stopped at What Cheer, a mining town, from Friday evening, August 7, till Wednesday morning following. Thompson, Walker & Thompson have a machine shop near the B. C. R. and N. depot. Their business is growing so that they need more room. The owner of the vacant lot adjoining their shop asks twice as much as they paid for the next lot beyond with a house on it. Mr. William Thompson is a great admirer of Henry George, whom he heard speak at Newcastle, England, and he gave me the above facts as an illustration of the way speculators are allowed to fine users for their industry. A few landowners around there have become rich through the discovery of coal in their land, for which they get about five cents a ton royalty.

Wednesday I came to Oskaloosa, where the new secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee edits a paper. He said he would offer "Protection of Free Trade?" as a premium. The editor of the Globe, an independent paper, will give the book a notice and may advertise it for sale.

Enclosed find 117 signatures. No. 1 is a Democratic editor, and will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 2 is a young man in charge of the electric light plant, who got a letter of mine which nonplussed him, his name and initials being the same as mine. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are Protectionists. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 believe in the Single Tax. No. 13 is wife of the editor and niece of General Rosecrans. She is interested in the Single Tax. A good many of the rest think the Single Tax a good thing. Some are Free Traders, and others think we need a little "protection." Enclosed signatures makes a total of 3,107 that I have obtained.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis.—The League held their regular weekly open air meeting last Saturday evening, and it was the best we have so far had, although others were splendid. J. W. Steele led off in a short talk, which was carefully listened to, and was followed by your humble servant in the exhibition of a picture circular that I had had printed in Indianapolis. I read its contents and emphasized points by elucidation, and promised to distribute them when I had finished. I then explained that one of the pictures contained a cat hidden within its maze that would puzzle them to find, and advised them to take it home and hunt for it, and call in their wives and children to assist them. I also told them the story of the phrase, "Do you see the cat?" and its relation to the Single Tax, and ended by inviting all that wanted a picture to come forward. Well, they came and didn't stand on much ceremony in the coming. They reached over each other's heads and acted just like they were afraid I would give away all I had before they could get a chance to secure one, although I had at least 300 in my hand. There were about two hundred and fifty persons there, of all shades of color and standing, many of them being intelligent, well-dressed men. After I had given out circulars to all, H. Martin Williams took the stand and talked nearly an hour, and it is needless to say that it was splendid, both in logic and eloquence. He held the crowd all this time and added to it until there must have been at least three hundred on the ground; and, not only this, they stayed until he bid them good-night, which was somewhere near half-past ten o'clock. Everybody feels that that was a splendid night's work and one that will bear fruit in abundance. We had Mr. N. O. Nelson, the large manufacturer, with us last Tuesday evening week, offering advice and giving information. He is a splendid man and we appreciate the strength of a movement that can enlist such persons in its support.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—Our club is slowly being scattered. Two of us, one the leader of the fence brigade, W. E. Sugden, delegate to the September Conference in your city last Fall, and Charles Bosbury, have gone to Detroit to work, and our orator editor and kicker generally has left us to go to Cincinnati, where he will tell his wonderful "cheese" story. We commend him to the brethren, and congratulate them in Cincinnati. Mr. Sugden is to be watched in Detroit, as he is liable to get the country into a war with Canada by slipping over there and defacing property with his favorite motto of "God Hates a Protection Democrat" painted on the fences.

MEXICO.

Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico.—I have made the acquaintance of an A No. 1 Single Taxer who is located here. He says he was perfectly surprised at meeting so many in the Mexican Central train who were avowed Single Taxers. I am pretty closely confined; have made but little attempt at sight seeing, have so little time to spare; but I shall, before long, send THE STANDARD some letters that may be interesting.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders for THE STANDARD should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. Any other form involves useless trouble for the publisher.

Since the last issue we have received for this department the letters from which extracts are given below. The receipts are not up to the average—a fact that may be fairly accounted for upon the supposition that the death of Mr. Croasdale has raised doubts as to the future of the paper. We are not yet prepared to say anything positively upon the subject, simply because it takes time for readjustment after such a calamity; but we have every reason to believe that THE STANDARD will go on as Mr. Croasdale desired and intended. Perhaps it may be possible to make a definite statement in the next issue. Meantime, expressions of opinion and promises from Single Taxers and Free Traders, men and women, in all parts of the country, will be welcomed and considered, and they may be decisive. A re-examination of the affairs of the paper encourages the belief that THE STANDARD can be made self-supporting. Less than 4,000 additional subscribers will accomplish that result, without any increase of income from any other source. It already has a larger circulation than most weekly papers. Indeed, only a few have circulations as large as that of THE STANDARD. But it is an expensive paper to publish, and its character compels the exclusion of some classes of advertising and forbids the solicitation by the only means that can succeed of other classes, which alone would support less exacting papers. To overcome these obstacles the assistance of those who wish to see the paper continue will be necessary in the way of securing subscribers, and desirable in the way of soliciting advertisements. The risk involved in proceeding with the publication must be assumed in New York, since lack of time forbids a general conference; but whatever responsibility may be here assumed, it must be shared wherever THE STANDARD goes, to the extent, at least, of reducing it by energetic work to the minimum.

Following is the correspondence of the week:

Robert Atchison, South Chicago, Ill.—Encloses \$3 to send THE STANDARD for one year to —.

John Hennessey, Canton, Ohio.—Encloses a four month's subscription and promises to work for more.

R. M. Maxwell, Harlan, Iowa.—Encloses \$11 for three one year subscriptions, one four months' subscription and some other literature.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Hopes soon to be able to make up his quota. He speaks of the cut in wages in Sing Sing and its prompt exposition in the local papers as having helped the cause of real freedom in Sing Sing.

T. Flavin, Galveston, Texas.—Writes of his regret at finding upon his return, after a long absence, THE STANDARD's circular of July 19th upon his desk, and promises now to do what he can to help with the work.

J. T. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.—Sends \$3 for one year's subscription.

Albert S. Campbell, Rochester, N. Y.—Sends \$3 for one year's subscription, made by "a whole-hearted Single Taxer, and one of the best workers in Rochester, who has heretofore purchased THE STANDARD of dealers."

D. Stuart, Oakland.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription; and for the information of others, to whom it may be suggestive, he explains the way in which he obtained it, as follows:

"The subscriber is a manufacturer of soap. I knew him to be heretofore a Republican, but very tired of tariff restrictions. From conversations I discovered that he was just beginning to get a glimpse of the 'cat.' In giving him an order for soap I remarked that I desired him to become a STANDARD reader, and promised to order the paper for him immediately, the amount to be deducted from my bill when rendered. The next day he accepted my offer. One of the names previously sent you was secured in the same way, only the commodity I purchased was coal oil instead of soap. You see, men will sometimes pay in trade when it would not be so handy for them to pay in cash. This plan might be tried on the coal dealers or on the general merchant; it might even be tried on the landlord. We should remember that where there is a will there is a way."

"Uncle Tom," West Philadelphia, Penn., says: "One difficulty in the way of getting subscribers is the fact that so large a proportion of the people are more interested in baseball news, blood and thunder stories, Indians scalping beautiful women, family story papers, police news and other useless literature, than they are in a subject that will prevent their sons from becoming slaves, and their daughters outcasts or forty-cents-a-day sewing women."

E. Wilkoshesky, Butte City, Mont.—Encloses \$3 for another subscription.

Paul Fuller, New York.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription to begin with the first number of the current volume. He expresses his gratification at having THE STANDARD fix up the weekly news for him "in such compact and truthful shape."

W. R. Van Dolah, Port Angeles, Wash.—Has procured one yearly and one four months' subscriber.

D. Sheldon, McIntyre.—Sends \$1 for four months' subscription and explains that ill health alone prevents him from making an active canvass.

George H. Phelps, Denver, Col.—Sends two recruit subscriptions, hoping that the subscribers will become regular, and says that having been away most of the Summer he has neglected to give his help to THE STANDARD, but will now do the best he can.

James Cockrell, Kinmundy, Ill.—Forwards one annual subscription.

Eugene G. Mann, Ann Arbor.—Says it gives him great pleasure to be able to send \$3 for a year's subscription to a business firm in Ann Arbor, whose name he encloses. He also sends \$1 for a three months' subscription to one of the editors of Ann Arbor.

H. L. Buzzell, Warren, Vermont.—Encloses \$3 for THE STANDARD for one year.

Robert J. Forrey, Kalispell, Montana.—Encloses \$6 for two one year subscriptions. One of the subscribers, a civil engineer, is a recent but very enthusiastic convert to the Single Tax.

Kate V. Johnson, Tokyo, Hongo, Japan.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription, and says that the first book on the Single Tax is out in Japanese. It is called "Buzetempai," which means, "The Complete Abolition of Taxes." It sells for twenty-five cents. "Progress and Poverty" is also in process of translation.

Prof. W. S. Emerson, Preston, Mo.—Acknowledges receipt of THE STANDARD's circular letter, and promises to do all he can to increase THE STANDARD's circulation. He asks for sample copies and also for tracts, and promises to place them where they will do the most good. Of the Single Tax he says: "It is my opinion, after many years of investigation, that if put in successful operation in this country or any civilized country, it will bring the people to that equality that will be for their greatest good, and so near to absolute freedom that one will not wish to infringe on the rights of others."

J. S. Risdon, Elgin, Ill.—Encloses one yearly subscription and five trial subscriptions, together with money order for payment. He also regrets that No. 10 ("The American Farmer") in the old list of tracts, is out of print, as he considers it one of the best tracts for use among farmers.

Richmond Plaut, St. Louis, Mo.—Encloses \$3 for one year's subscription for a friend in Kansas.

Albert Philpot, St. Jo, Texas.—Encloses \$6 for two yearly subscriptions, and \$1 for one four-months' subscription.

PROTECTION IS DOOMED.

Peoria, Ill. Herald.

There has been a marvelous change of sentiment during the last few years in this country on the question of taxation. But a little while ago and the idea of Protection was acceptable in some degree to almost everybody. Slowly but surely the people have become educated as to the iniquities of that system, and few men believe that it can survive many years longer.

THAT'S THE QUESTION.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Democrat.

Why are business lots in Spokane, Washington State, a city of about the same population as Amsterdam, worth one thousand dollars per front foot, while similar lots in Amsterdam sell for less than five hundred?

CHEAP EDITION OF PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

The Sentinel, Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.

A new and popular edition of Henry George's great work on "Protection or Free Trade?" has been published, and ought to have the widest possible circulation. It is printed in clear type on good stock, bound in paper, contains 216 pages, and is sold at the remarkably low price of twenty-five cents. This book is conceded by all competent critics, of whatever economic school, to be one of the most important contributions to the voluminous literature of the great question of taxation that has been made in many years, and to be, perhaps, the clearest and most forcible presentation of the Free Trade argument in the light of current conditions, that has been offered. Whatever may be thought of Henry George's views upon economic questions, his rank as an original and vigorous thinker, and as a strong and effective writer, is too well established to be questioned by any one. His resources of expression and skill in dialectics are really extraordinary, and it is to be doubted if he has a superior among living writers in "the art of putting things." The friends of the Free Trade movement, and all who are anxious for a full discussion of the most important public question of the day, should use their best efforts to promote the circulation of this handy and inexpensive edition of a real classic in political economy. The book can be purchased in quantities at a large discount from the regular price, and will be sent to persons designated by those ordering, or will be distributed "where they will do the most good" by the Hand-to-Hand Club, New York, under whose auspices it is printed, and to which orders may be sent.

Chicago News, May 15, 1891.

The Hand-to-Hand Club, with headquarters in New York, has made popular education upon the great question of Protection or Free Trade its principal object, and has started upon its mission in such a spirit of evident fairness that nothing but good should come from its work. It is now distributing 500,000 copies of a ten-cent edition of Henry George's book, "Protection or Free Trade?" and will undoubtedly by this method secure many hundred thousand readers for it among the voters of America.

Henry George's book is not an argument for Free Trade nor an attack upon Protection. It is a clear, impartial statement of economic facts and laws as they appear to a man who is convinced that labor is the sole source of all wealth and happiness, and that universal happiness depends upon the most universal and equal distribution of labor's products. It never appeals to prejudice, nor does it attempt to gain a point by concealment or misstatement. It appeals to reason and aims to build up that power of independent judgment on economic questions upon which, according to Garfield, the final settlement of all questions depends.

The Hand-to-Hand Club is engaged in a great work, and seems to have started in the right direction and spirit. It seeks to obtain a decision of the tariff question upon its real merits, and could hardly have chosen a better method than to acquaint the thoughtful voter with this masterly statement of all the facts to be gathered from human experience concerning the question.

Fair Haven, Mass., Star, April 23, 1891.

"Protection or Free Trade?" is the name of an interesting pamphlet from the pen of Henry George. The subject is treated in an exhaustive manner and in a style which holds one's interest throughout the book. While presenting the subject to the reader from a Free Trade point of view, he sets forth the arguments of both sides with a fairness which leaves one to draw his own conclusions. To the Protectionist or Free Trader the book is of equal value, and is replete with data proving assertions. It is a valuable hand-book to those who desire to be well informed on these subjects.

Democrat, Holyoke, Mass., May 25, 1891.

The edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George, published by the "Hand-to-Hand" Club, is being sent to subscribers. In this little book, Mr. George has treated an important subject in a fascinating manner, and the more widely the book is studied the better. Voters do not understand the policy of Protection half so well as they should. Mr. George has presented clearly the arguments on both sides, so that one who reads this little book will be able to form satisfactory opinions on this all important question.

Watchman, Boston, Mass., May 11, 1891.

"Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George, is an endeavor "to determine whether Protection or Free Trade better accords with the interests of labor." It does not, however, restrict the discussion to the labor aspects of the controversy, but goes over the whole subject with an ability and thoroughness seldom brought to bear upon it, and in a style achromatic in its clearness and enlivened by frequent illustrations that undeniably illustrate the matter in hand.

Rural Workman, State Alliance Organ, Little Rock, Ark., April 17, 1891.

On our table is a copy of a little work of 200 pages from the pen of that distinguished American, Henry George, entitled "Protection or Free Trade?" The author is well known both in this country and Great Britain as a bold, free thinker, and a vigorous and able disputant upon the economic questions of the day as concerns the political economy of our own country. In the course of the argument, as advanced in this work, he leaves off the Single Tax doctrine for which he has earned such a wide notoriety and confines himself exclusively to the discussion of Free Trade in contradistinction to Protection, or tariffs for revenue. He handles the question with a vigorous pen, and compiles his arguments in a very forcible and trenchant manner. This work is worthy of perusal by every intelligent citizen. In his introductory chapter he very properly attributes all the evils which are attending the laboring and producing classes in this country to-day to their ignorance and want of a proper knowledge of the economic questions that concern them most and appreciation of the power which they possess if properly directed.

Herald, Arcola, Ill.

Either Protection or Free Trade is the best policy of our Government,

most conducive to the welfare of the whole people. The question is which? Are you of that class which allows others to do its thinking, and follows the lead of politicians blindly? Or do you desire to vote right; and in order to do so do you read and study what men who have devoted their best thought to the solution of the problem without any direct political or commercial or manufacturing interest to bias their thinking have written?

High tariff, low tariff or no tariff is the question of the hour. If you want to vote intelligently upon the question, then post yourself. You can get a complete discussion of the matter for 25 cents in a pamphlet entitled "Protection or Free Trade?" published by "Hand-to-Hand Club," New York. It is a book of 210 pages, and thoroughly exhausts the subject.

Single copies, 25c.; 10 copies for \$1; sent to separate addresses, if desired. Address, W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

THE PEOPLE WOULD BE GREAT GAINERS.

The People.

In Hungary, under Government ownership of railroads, the rates are so low that it costs only \$1.92 to travel a distance equal to that between New York and Chicago. A system of tickets somewhat like postage stamps has been adopted, which travelers can use on all the lines, and with which freight can also be prepaid. The saving is enormous, and the people get the full benefit of it. In this country the tickets, freight and advertising agencies which competing railroad companies are employing cost over \$2,000,000,000 a year.

The princely salaries and "pickings" of presidents, directors, contractors and a host of parasites amount fully to an equal if not larger sum. Then comes the interest on bonds and the dividends on stocks abundantly watered. For all this the public must pay a plutocratic tax over and above the actual transportation. It is safe to say that of the gross earnings over \$800,000,000 would be saved to the people by government ownership and operation of the national highways.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

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

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their representative government, local, state or national, as may be.

PORT ADAMANT.—Single tax league. Pres., H. Hester
Gen. Sec., E. Lefkowitz.

Economical Luxury.

The height of civilized personal luxury is to be clean.

Perhaps it has never happened before that the most luxurious thing in the world should be sold at cost by the dealer, cost so little and serve both buyer and seller so well. PEARS' SOAP.

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This is sound sense and good political economy, which alone should commend "Beyond the Bourn" to all students of the social problem. Mr. Fiske has not attempted to write a novel, but he has produced a thoughtful and charming book which contains the best attempt we have seen to draw a picture of an ideal life for a community of real men and women who are not mere automata.—THE STANDARD.

"In the same spirit, and marked by the same undercurrent of kindly humor, is this second volume. Mr. Fiske's book will not charm the reader more by its novelty than by 'sweet reasonableness.'—New York Times

refined, earnest and candid thinker, and his speculations concerning the future state are very well worth reading. The tendency of the volume is in fact distinctly philosophical, while the author's style and the imaginative touches he gives to the work preclude any possibility of dullness.—The Beacon, Boston.

"The speculations are full of thought, ingenious, striking, lofty and inspiring in character, and voiced lucidly and impressively. He tries to put conceptions of that life on a higher basis, and his thought is certainly elevated, pure, lofty in spirit, and beautifully expressed. . . . Thoughtful, hopeful, wholesome."—Chicago Times.

"Aurient thinker with original ideas."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The style is attractive, the treatment worthy of the theme, and the whole subject is handled consistently and with great candor and breadth of view.—Literary Digest, N. Y.

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

THE STANDARD,
42 University Place,
New York.

THE LAND QUESTION.

WHAT IT INVOLVES, AND HOW ALONE IT CAN BE SETTLED.

By HENRY GEORGE.

Price, Paper, 20 Cents.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

My purpose in this book, originally published under the title of "The Irish Land Question," was to call attention to the great social question which I have elsewhere more fully discussed, in the hope that those who read it would pursue the investigation further. Its usefulness for this purpose has been amply proved, and while new editions have been called for here and in England, it has gone into several foreign languages. In preparing this cheaper edition, for which I hope a wider circulation than those that preceded it, I have changed the title so as to conform to foreign editions, and better indicate the subject.

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

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42 University Place, New York.

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY,

By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B.,

Lecturer on Economics at the City of London College and Working Men's College (England); and

HAROLD COX, B.A.,

Late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge (England).
12mo. Paper, Price, 50 Cents.

Mr. Webb and Cox treat the eight-hour question from the point of view of those that regard it as a proper and necessary object of legislative interference. The book, however, is valuable even to those of settled convictions on the other side, for it abounds in statistics, quotations accurate, and marshals many valuable facts bearing upon that question.—THE STANDARD.

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Progress and Poverty.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS, AND INCREASE OF WANT WITH INCREASE OF WEALTH: THE REMEDY.

By HENRY GEORGE.

520 Pages. Cloth, \$1.50; Paper, 35 Cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The received principles of political economy are here submitted to a fresh examination by a courageous thinker, who, though familiar with the learning of the books, follows the conclusions of his own reasoning, rather than the instructions of eminent teachers.—New York Tribune.

"Progress and Poverty" is not merely the most original, the most striking and important contribution which political economy has yet received from America, but it is not too much to say that in these respects it has had no equal since the publication of "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, a century ago.—New York Herald.

One of the most important contributions yet made to economic literature. It is full of vital thought, is written with earnestness and power, and is a work hard to lay down when once begun.—Popular Science Monthly.

Mr. George is earnest, honest, and forcible; radical to the root, bold, sweeping, and dogmatic. He writes earnestly, clearly, nervously, and states his theories and arguments in a way to make them worthy the attention of the most disaffected political economist, against whom he makes some spirited tilts. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the book, it will not fail to excite discussion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Till we read Mr. George's chapter on wages, we had hardly realized the extent to which acute thinkers—even such a writer as Mr. John Stewart Mill—are biased in their general inferences by particular facts. The value of Mr. George's book lies in the presentation of views derived from the peculiar facts of American industrial and social organization—views which may lead thoughtful European economists to modify the generality of their own conclusions rather than to adopt Mr. George's.—London Saturday Review.

This remarkable and most interesting work is indeed worthy of careful and elaborate review.—Agathon de Potter, in Philosophie de l'Avenir, of Paris.

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

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42 University Place, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1891, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against Frederick A. Bessey, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Frederick A. Bessey, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 37 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November, 1891.

GEORGE H. BESSEY,
Assignee.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE,
37 William street, New York,
Attorneys for Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claim against Brainerd T. Arnold, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Brainerd T. Arnold, for the benefit of the creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of McCall & Arnold, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of November, 1891.

Dated New York, August 11, 1891.

McCALL & ARNOLD,
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