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CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS: Protection by Squalor—Make It Clear—Mills in Ohio—Political Situation in New York—Frederick A. Conkling—All-Round Reformers—Land Hunger—A Tory Tendency—Where It Comes In—Poverty Leading to Crime—Superb Diplomacy 1–4
THE SINGLE TAX FIRST—H. Martin Williams . . . 4–5
HERBERT SPENCER SUPERFICIAL—Clarence Moeller . . 5
LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSE—Captain John Codman 6
WILLIAM T. CROASDALE—His Ashes Inurned—Letters from Friends—Action of Clubs 6
CURRENT THOUGHT 6–7
THE SONG OF THE SHOP (a poem)—London Truth . . . 7
STORY OF THE WEEK 8–11
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 11–12
COUNTY OPTION IN TAXATION 12
FIGHTING FOR THE AUSTRALIAN BLANKET BALLOT . . 12
THIN END OF THE WEDGE IN FRANCE 12
JUDGE MAGUIRE'S ANSWER 12
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS 12–13
SINGLE TAX NEWS 14–16
PUBLISHER'S NOTES 16
PERSONAL 17–18
UNEARNED INCREMENT 19

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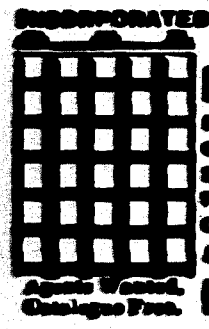
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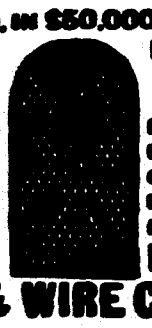
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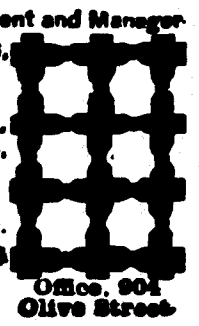
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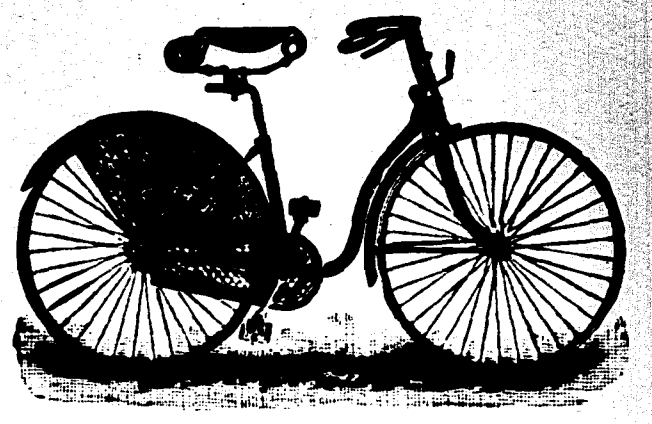
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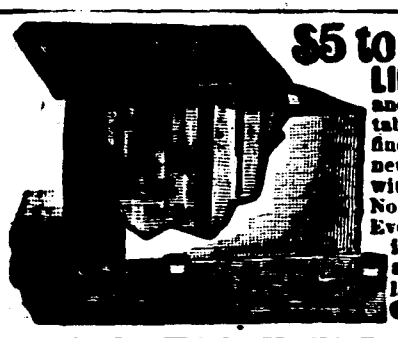
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PROTECTION BY SQUALOR.—A New York medical man, Dr. William L. Russell, was recently presented by the Ladies' Sanitary Society of London with a package of health publications for distribution in the tenement house districts. When they arrived the custom house officials refused delivery unless the physician would pay a protective duty under the McKinley law. He appealed to the treasury department and was informed that the custom house officials were in the right, and that the department had no power to permit free entry of the books, "notwithstanding the laudable purpose for which they were intended." Barbarous as this appears, it is in strict harmony with the professed objects of protection. Work is scarce in this country, and therefore wages are low. If human life were prolonged it would only tend to intensify this condition. And since improved sanitary conditions would tend to prolong life, why not stop the entry of books that might promote sanitary improvement? Next we shall have suicide and murder societies, intended for the protection of American industry by depleting the working population. Wars and famine usually perform this service; but since both are becoming scarce, plain murder and suicide might take their place.

MAKE IT CLEAR.—Not long ago the Press, of this city remarked that the duty of eleven cents per pound on Australian wool is one that manufacturers who use it are perfectly satisfied to pay and can well afford to pay, because they have a compensating duty on manufactured goods. This was such a plain confession, however inadvertent, that the duty on manufactured goods compels American consumers to pay more for them, as to lead us to remind the Press of its pretence that tariff taxes do not raise prices. This reminder has been jauntily disposed of by an assertion to the effect that free trade papers do not discriminate between raising prices temporarily and raising them permanently. The Press errs again. We always discriminate, and we have yet to find an instance of a permanent fall in prices that was not in spite of protection rather than because of it. But the Press may let that pass if it will only candidly explain how American manufacturers can well afford and be perfectly satisfied to pay the duty of eleven cents a pound on Australian wool after the benefit of "a compensating duty on manufactured goods" has been taken from them by the permanent disappearance of the temporary increase of prices for those goods, which, according to its first statement, enables them to pay the duty on wool with entire satisfaction to themselves.

MILLS IN OHIO.—The opening speech of Roger Q. Mills in the Ohio campaign struck no false note. It will give tone to the whole campaign in that state. The free coinage question was met as it should be met; and the tariff issue, while richly illustrated with statistics, was discussed from the basis of sound general principles.

Mr. Mills believes in free coinage. He believes that the silver dollar of present legal weight and fineness can be maintained both in this country and throughout the civilized world on a par with the gold dollar. But he does not believe in the per capita fallacy, nor in insufficient currency as an explanation of the straits in which labor finds itself. While reiterating his views as to free coinage, he distinctly, logically, and convincingly traced hard times to the "excessive taxation," the "remorseless, confiscating taxation," the "indirect, concealed, hypocritical, exhaustive, and blighting taxation," that concentrates and increases the power of wealth, shuts the laborer out of employment and reduces his wages, restricts consumption, and paralyzes production. It is to this, he said, that we should direct all our thoughts, and use all the power with which we are invested to remove it. Mr. Mills then laid the tariff question bare, exposing the fallacies of protection, and explaining the elementary principles of free trade.

It is such speeches that tell, and by such candid discussion, if at all, that Ohio is to be won by the democrats.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.—The candidates and the platforms of both parties in New York are now before the people of the state, and it will puzzle the discriminating voter to choose from them. Something good can be said of both, but not much; and, on the whole, they exhibit the deft handiwork of the pot-hunting politician.

Mr. Flower, who heads the democratic ticket as candidate for governor, is denounced as a "flamboyant millionaire," and his wealth is urged against him by way of appeal to the poor. With such demagogy no well tempered man can have any sympathy. The poor are not to be benefited by denunciations of the rich. There is no pretence that Mr. Flower has acquired wealth dishonestly, and we have yet to hear that his fortune involves wrong to any man otherwise than as a consequence of social maladjustments over which he has no more control than the poorest voter in the land. An attempt has been made, too, to show that Mr. Flower is as thorough going a free trader as Roger Q. Mills. But this, we are sorry to say, is a failure. On the tariff issue he follows, but does not lead his party, and the time has not yet come when a mere follower of the democratic party can be called a free trader. Mr. Flower, however, appears really to be an unobjectionable candidate, and if the convention had done no worse than to place him at the head of the ticket, its work could be approved earnestly if not with enthusiasm.

But the convention was a Hill and Tammany convention; the platform is a Hill and Tammany platform. The whole combination was intended to defeat Cleveland's nomination for the presidency, and unless exposed and disrupted it will succeed. So far as Cleveland personally is concerned this is of no importance, nor has it on that account any interest for us; but Cleveland's record identifies him so closely with the free trade movement that, unless a new leader shall spring up, to overthrow him is to impede that. In this possible result we have a profound interest.

Hill and Tammany are playing a misleading game. That they have thrown dust into the eyes of papers and public men that support Cleveland and ought to be more alert, makes it none the less true. Prior to the convention the delegate contests were all Hill and anti-Hill, and in every instance Hill men were seated. Of the county democracy delegates from New York city, all supporters of Cleveland, not one was admitted; every seat was given to Tammany hall. This had

more than momentary significance. It made Tammany hall the regular democratic party in New York city: and it cuts off all possibility, in the absence of a revolution between now and next spring, of securing a single Cleveland delegate to the national convention—of raising a single voice in that body for the recognized leader of the genuine tariff reform movement—from the metropolitan city in which the mass of democratic voters are strong supporters both of the leader and the cause he represents. It probably does more; if the game should win, it certainly does more. It gives New York city to Hill as a presidential candidate. Nor is this view of the situation affected by the fact that Hill's candidate for attorney-general was withdrawn in favor of Tammany's selection. Hill's loyalty to friends is not his strong point; and Tammany seldom makes combinations without sharing in the profits. If Hill's game for the presidency was to be backed by Tammany, what more natural than for Tammany to make as a condition the disposal of this place on the ticket, and for Hill to surrender? When Hill sacrifices himself it is significant; but for him to sacrifice a friend implies nothing more than that his plot thickens. This, with every other indication of his downfall, is fully accounted for on the hypothesis that his partner in the conspiracy, Tammany hall, made demands to which he was obliged to yield.

If we turn from the work of the democratic convention to that of its competitor, we shall find but little to give satisfaction. The head of the ticket, like the head of the democratic ticket, is personally unobjectionable. But if the latter is a factor, an unconscious one no doubt, in an audacious game of the wiliest, the most selfish, and the least public-spirited politician that ever cursed the democratic party, the former is the mere clerk of a "boss" in the opposing party, who is Hill's inferior in nothing but audacity and hypocrisy. Colonel Erhardt was forced to resign the New York collectorship because he would not submit to dictation, regarding duties for which he alone was responsible, from an irresponsible private citizen. Mr. Fassett, being willing to submit to such dictation as the circumstances of his appointment and his subsequent conduct in the office showed, was appointed to the vacancy. It would do violence to common sense to suppose that Mr. Fassett would be less subservient in the Albany capitol than in the New York custom house.

The criticisms of his opposition to having the world's fair held in New York are as flimsy as the demagogical attacks upon Mr. Flower for being a rich man. None but real estate men and thoughtless "mud patriots" wanted the fair here. Its only effect would have been to put residents to extreme inconvenience for months, and to raise rents at the expense of permanent dwellers for the enrichment of lot owners. This has been its effect in Chicago, to the intense disgust of the people who have to pay their more fortunate neighbors for the privilege of living there, and it would have been the effect here. Mr. Fassett is really entitled to gratitude for saving us from the fair. But gratitude for this service would go too far if it tempted us to make of the obedient servant of an irresponsible private citizen the responsible governor of a great state.

Out of this dilemma, with the single exception of one clause in the republican platform, the platforms of the two parties are but indifferent guides. The democratic platform distinctly advocates the taxation of personal property. For this its framers might, as politicians, be excused, because just now farmers blindly imagine that personal property taxation will afford them relief. But it also congratulates the people on securing "an absolutely secret ballot," and denounces the republicans for "covertly lending their influence to the restriction of manhood suffrage," by which phrases approval of the "paster ballot" and opposition to the "blanket ballot"—in other words, antagonism to the really secret and anti-machine features of the Australian ballot system—are intended. In marked contrast with this specimen of Hill-Tammany politics is the clear-cut declaration of the republican platform, which favors an "amendment of the ballot law by the substitution for the unofficial 'paster' ballot of the 'blanket' official ballot, upon which the names of candidates shall be compactly grouped, rendering the voter's duty easy, treating candidates with equal justice, lessening opportunities for fraud, bribery, and corruption, and largely reducing the expenses of election."

Here is the only rift in this dense political fog bank.

Genuine ballot reform is the one definite issue in New York this year, and, fortunately, no national issue interferes with it. Unlike the election in Ohio, the result here will have no influence on the coming presidential election, for the tariff issue is in nowise involved. And as this state is not any longer a pivotal state in national politics, it will be no conclusive recommendation in the democratic national convention that a candidate can carry New York, nor conclusive objection that he cannot. There is, therefore, no controlling reason why a democratic voter of New York should support the Hill-Tammany combination; and there are many reasons, if he is a democrat from principle, why he should oppose it.

It aims at defeating the nomination of Cleveland; and, to perpetuate the power in politics of the elements that compose it, it libels the democratic party by placing it in an attitude of hostility to the only immediate remedy for bribery and intimidation at the polls, the sale of nominations, and the levying of blackmail upon subordinates in the public service. Its success is a menace to civil service reform, to ballot reform, and to tariff reform. It is a parasite upon the national democratic party, and to shake it off is a duty that New York democrats owe to their co-workers in other states. To do this is not to jeopardize Cleveland and tariff reform next year, even though the patronage of the state be thrown to the republican party. Their danger, which is in the democratic convention and not before the people, will be intensified by the triumph of the Saratoga combine.

That such a man as Mr. Flower should be sacrificed is to be sincerely deplored; but it happens that his fortunes are at the moment interwoven with those of a ring that must be broken if democracy is to have a meaning or any beneficent force. The democrats of this state are in favor of genuine ballot reform—the kind of ballot reform that their party has been made to denounce. They are in favor of tariff reform as the leading national issue of the party, and of nominating Grover Cleveland for president as the representative of that principle. But they cannot manifest either sentiment by supporting the Hill-Tammany ticket. They can do it only by supporting the ticket Mr. Platt offers as the alternative. In doing that they will protest against the machine rule that now controls the party in New York; and should this bring about the election of Fassett they will secure a ballot law that will be destructive of office brokerage machines.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING.—Frederick A. Conkling, who died in New York last week, is best identified to-day as a brother of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling; but as time goes on and the history of our period takes shape, his name will find a place in it that will remain prominent long after all that made Roscoe Conkling famous is forgotten. It will be impossible to tell the story of our land grabs or that of the

movement against railroad monopoly without assigning to Frederick A. Conkling an important and honorable position regarding them. He was one of the first, if not the very first public man of his day to raise his voice and exert his energies against the corporate power that, reaching out on every hand while statesmen winked and the people stared, confiscated public rights for private use and profit. Perhaps, if the facts are fully gleaned, it will appear that it was his boldness that drove him out of politics; for those were days when great corporations could reward friends and punish enemies, and his retirement can be traced neither to lack of ability nor lack of probity.

ALL-ROUND REFORMERS.—Apropos of a recent editorial in which we spoke of the middle man as a worker as truly as the farmer, and said that the money lender is as useful a member of society as the money borrower, the Journal of the Knights of Labor courteously calls us to account.

It says that we have eyes for only one form of monopoly, and needlessly go out of our way to assail "those who, as all-round social reformers, direct their attention to other abuses." We do direct our eyes exclusively to one form of monopoly, special privilege, because that is the mother form. And we do assail the "all-round social reformer." He accomplishes nothing himself, because he does not think enough of underlying causes to make his energy effective; and he is a nuisance to everyone who really tries to get at the germs of social disease. We respect the socialist, though disagreeing with him, because he has a definite aim. We respect the ideal anarchist, with whom our disagreement is less than with the socialist, for he, too, has a definite aim. But the "all-round social reformer," like the gyroscope, lifts himself into the air and turns round and round and round, without getting anywhere or accomplishing anything except to entertain spectators.

The Journal remarks that "whoever may suffer from the monopoly of the land it is certainly not the farmer who owns his own farm." But he is precisely a class of man who suffers most—the working farmer, of course, not the mere owner. He is taxed on his land at more than it would be worth if land were not monopolized. He is taxed on all he produces and on all he buys, and he would not be if public revenues were raised exclusively from land values. His opportunities of exchange, next only in importance to opportunities for original production, are hedged in on every side by business taxes, license taxes, transportation taxes, the monopoly of lands that would produce what he desires to buy, and by protective tariff taxes. No one suffers more from land monopoly—the workless and homeless excepted—than does the working farmer who owns his farm.

That the Kansas farmer has his hard earned gains "diminished by the enormous profits of those who stand between him and the consumer," we are free to admit. But this outrage is traceable to special privilege, not to free competition. He is deprived by law of freedom of trade, and surely the Journal will not claim precedence of THE STANDARD in fighting for free trade. We would lift every burden from trade, whether imposed by protective tariffs or generated by corporate privileges. And this attitude of ours leads us to denounce as earnestly as ever the Journal has done it, the laws that enable "syndicates, rings and corporations, having control of the means of transportation and exchange," to exact tribute as distinguished from compensation for service from the farmer.

But the money lender, as such, stands on different ground. If legislation gives a special privilege to him, to that extent he comes within the scope of what we condemn, for we condemn special privileges. But the man who has money is as justly entitled to lend it as the man without it has to borrow. When we say that "people might protect themselves against money lenders, by refusing to patronize them," it is no reply to argue that "people who complain of the exactions of landlords may refuse to patronize them." A money lender is not of necessity invested with any special privilege; a landlord is. Special privileges may be conferred on money lenders; we do not say they are not. But no man can be a landlord until he is invested by law with the special privilege of owning something that without this franchise would be no more his than his neighbor's. Reduced to the last analysis, too, men can do without money; they cannot do without land. Money is a convenience; land is a necessity.

LAND HUNGER.—As we prepare for press 800,000 acres of land in Oklahoma, comprising 5,000 homesteads, is thrown open for settlement. The descriptions in the daily press of the army of land hunters who for days have crowded up to the boundary of the reservation, ready to spring and grab, are suggestive of the rush of hungry hogs toward a trough of swill. Yet the same papers never tire of telling that there is plenty of land. If there were plenty of land, would settlers endure the doubts and hardships involved in these rushes for a homestead? Would speculators seize and hold sites in expectation of realizing a profit from late comers? Would any profit be possible? Land is indeed plentiful, but it is fenced in. No better proof of this is needed than the scenes that attend the opening of a reservation. Population moves like water, and when it rushes through a vent we know that on all sides the level is higher than the vent. This may be a natural level, or it may be due to artificial obstructions; but it is there.

A TORY TENDENCY.—Sir John E. Gorst says he is inquiring into the condition of rural laborers and the smaller class of farmers, and that he is a learner gleaning by personal contact facts that will justify him in forming a definite policy upon the English land question. Sir John is proceeding in the right way, and if as he goes on he learns how to use the facts he gleans, he will soon perceive a simple and certain method by which to stop emigration and keep the people from flocking into towns. To accomplish these two things he says the conservative party ought to attempt the solution of anything; and if he discovers how to accomplish them he may yet lead the tories of England into the arms of Demos.

WHERE IT COMES IN.—The World observes that though the New York tax rate has been reduced, yet, as the valuation has been raised, it is difficult to see where the benefit of the reduced rate comes in. We are informed that the increased valuation has fallen almost wholly upon unimproved land, and that while owners of improved land pay about the same taxes as when the rate was higher and valuations less, the owners of vacant lots pay higher taxes than ever. If our information is correct, it is not difficult to see where the benefit of the reduced rate comes in. It tends to diminish the advantage of holding lots out of use, and to increase the advantage of building on them; this tends to make greater demands for labor and to increase wages, which in turn tends to increase trade among small dealers, who in their turn increase it among large dealers, and they among manufacturers. These, forced to employ more labor, tend to accelerate the motion, which, if continued indefinitely, would make demands for all the idle labor of the world. This is the tendency that increasing taxes on vacant land will produce; but to feel its full influence we must

increase valuations until they represent market value, and at the same time we must abolish all taxes that fall upon production, trade, or labor in any of its stages or conditions.

POVERTY LEADING TO CRIME.—Persons who believe that anyone who wishes to do so may find remunerative employment, and there are many who profess that belief, may well give a little attention to the following dispatch, sent out by the Associated Press, and thus distributed all over the United States:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 25.—Within the past thirty days there have been in this city about seventy-five small fires in barns and little dwelling houses. Last night a man named John Taylor, a carpenter, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. His scheme, it is alleged, was to burn property and then get the jobs of repairing. It was his prompt appearance just after the fires, and soliciting the repairing jobs, that led to his arrest. The evidence is strong against him.

Here is at least one man, living in the city which furnishes us with an orthodox president, who is not able to secure work at a useful trade. For, evidently, no carpenter who could obtain as much employment as he needed would be so foolish as to become an incendiary for the mere sake of small jobs of repairing. We have all heard of thieves starting fires in order to make opportunities for stealing, but who can imagine an ambitious mechanic, such as this fellow seems to have been, applying the torch to a building, so that he might earn a trifle at patching it up, when it was possible for him to get a situation by simply looking for it? Such a proposition would be absurd.

Another timely proof that work is not as plentiful as the average well-fed and comfortably placed gentleman imagines, presents itself in a singular life story, told by Abe Buzzard, the notorious Welsh mountain outlaw, who is now serving a term in the Eastern penitentiary in Pennsylvania. This celebrated character says: "I was an outlaw from necessity, not from choice, as the following brief outline of my early life will show." He then describes the excellent moral training that he and his brothers and sisters received before the death of their father, and proceeds:

"Hard times pressed my mother closely, and she married a second time, hoping to find a home and a protector for her fatherless children. The old story held good in our case again. Stepchildren and stepfather could not agree, and I was turned out one bitter cold Winter's night to shift for myself, and sink or swim as may be. I soon fell into evil courses, and with bad companions I led a wayward life, until I woke one day and found myself on the wrong side of the prison bars. When my time expired I was discharged from prison, without money or friends to aid me to live a nobler life, and I soon fell back into the old life. I was worse than homeless, and after being in prison no one offered work or kind words. Already the brand of the criminal was stamped upon my youthful brow, and I was an outlaw because society made me one."

Ordinarily, of course, the word of a bandit carries no evidence of its own truthfulness; but this case is entitled to rank as an exception, because Buzzard declares that he is a reformed man, and he has backed this assertion, it will be remembered, by surrendering voluntarily to the officers of the law who hunted him for years, hoping to earn the price that was set upon his head. There are not many Abe Buzzards, perhaps, inasmuch as crime, like every other pursuit, confers distinction only as the result of a display of talent; but there are thousands and millions of men and women whose faces figure in rogues' galleries and who, as boys and girls, first went astray from sheer poverty and consequent lack of opportunity and encouragement to be honest and self-respecting. Poverty dulled the moral sense of their parents; poverty turned them into the streets to beg; poverty incited the boys to steal; poverty told the girls that the shame of an abandoned life was scarcely less than the shame of being dependent; and so poverty made them outcasts before their characters were fairly developed. This is what is meant by the trite expression, "reared in crime." Nine times out of ten it is a synonym for "reared in poverty." The reason so many lawless people have always been bad is that they have always been destitute.

SUPERB DIPLOMACY.—The republicans of Pennsylvania express gratification in their platform that the superb diplomacy of one of the natives of that State "has opened wide to us in other lands commercial gates heretofore barred." This means that Mr. Blaine has induced certain South American governments to allow their citizens to buy goods in America if Mr. Blaine will prevail upon President Harrison to continue to allow us to buy goods in those countries. Now, which is more profitable to Americans, supposing they are confined to a choice, to be allowed to send goods to South America, or to be allowed to take goods from South America? To bring the question home, which is more desirable, to take goods from the store, or to take goods to the store? to deliver eggs or to receive coffee or sugar? To a man not far up a tree it would seem, commercially speaking, that of the two, it is far better to receive than to give. But it requires no superb diplomacy to enable us to receive goods from South America. All it requires is an act of congress abolishing our own restrictions. In inducing South American states to allow their people the privilege of receiving goods on easier terms than heretofore, Mr. Blaine's diplomacy may have been superb; but if his party would allow us to receive goods freely from the countries where they can be bought to best advantage, no diplomacy would be necessary to induce every country to open its ports to our products.

THE SINGLE TAX FIRST.

BY H. MARTIN WILLIAMS.

The discussion of economic and social questions among the farming classes has taken a very wide and comprehensive range, and single taxers have much to encourage them in the fact that no subject comes in for a greater share of discussion and criticism among the farmers than does the single tax. Especially is this true of the farmers who belong to the Farmers' Alliance in the western and northwestern states. They seem to be honestly and earnestly striving to find out what is really the matter, and then to set about applying the remedy.

Familiar as I am with the opinions, habits of thought and methods of reasoning that prevail among the farmers (who, after all, are the great force that must be won to the single tax before we can hope to enforce it,) I think the first necessary step is to convince them that reform in our system of taxation is of primary importance; that such necessary reform can only come through the single tax; and that while there are other needed reforms besides tax reform, the adoption of the single tax will make all other reforms easier of accomplishment.

The views of a large portion of the Farmers' Alliance are expressed by a friend of mine, who is a member of the legislature of Missouri, in an article to the Alliance organ of the state, in which he says: "We admit that there seems to be a fatal disease over the land, though I don't think single tax the panacea." Now, I have said to my friend, and I want to say to all my brothers of the Alliance, and all others who really believe there is something wrong, that if they will honestly set about finding out what the disease is, that he and they will conclude that the single tax must precede all other remedies; and that we do not claim that the single tax is a panacea for all the ills which afflict the body politic.

What we do claim, however, is that it is the one reform that will make all other reforms easier. That, without it, any or all of the reforms which are being advocated by industrial organizations would avail nothing to lighten the burdens under which the farmers and the laborers of this country are staggering. That all the benefits which would accrue would be swallowed up by the comparatively few who own and control the natural sources of wealth.

The necessity for funds to defray the expenses of government is not questioned by the single taxers, but they object to the present methods of providing such funds.

It is an axiom in republican government that government is instituted for the sole purpose of securing to the individual his natural rights, guaranteeing him immunity from any deprivation of those rights by any other individual or combination of individuals, and placing every one on equal footing with every other one, with respect to the exercise of their natural rights.

We single taxers hold with Thomas Jefferson: "That all men are

created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men."

The rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," include the right to all the means necessary to secure and enjoy those rights; and unless every individual, humble and great, rich and poor, is secure in these rights as well from their infringement by the Government as by the individual, the declaration of independence is a mockery and a lie, and our boasted free institutions are a fraud and a farce.

We single taxers contend that in permitting a few people to monopolize the land upon which and from which all men must live, government denies to all other people their natural rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Let me state a few fundamental propositions on which rests the whole philosophy of the single tax.

All men have the right to live on this earth.

The wise, bountiful and beneficient Creator made the earth for the common use of all men, and not for the exclusive use of a portion of His creatures who might deny to their brothers the right to live on the earth except on such terms as they might propose.

All wealth, which includes the means of subsistence for man and the domestic animals, is the product of labor applied to land, and in order that conditions of equality may be maintained, all men must have an equal right, upon equal terms, to the use of land.

All men have a natural right to the ownership, possession and use of the product of their labor; therefore no individual nor aggregation of individuals called a government has any right to take from them an iota of the wealth they produce for any purpose whatever—not even for the support of society or government. Society has no more right to rob me of the results of my labor than has an individual.

Society has a right to the means necessary to defray all its expenses, and a fund sufficient for that purpose has been wisely provided in the very constitution of social adjustments. That fund, which has been produced by society, and which, therefore, belongs to society, is economic rent, or the value of land exclusive of all improvements.

Now, the contention of the single tax advocates is simply this: That what the individual produces by labor of hand or head, belongs to him. What society produces belongs to society, and, that society, instead of taking from the individual that which belongs to him for public uses, should draw upon the common fund which has been produced by all the people, to meet all its expenses.

This, we contend, can only be done by concentrating all taxes on land values, and leaving free from all taxes the products of labor and skill.

Many objections to the prevailing method of taxation may be urged, but I will content myself with stating only a few of them:

It deprives the individual of what justly belongs to him: in one short, but expressive word, it is robbery.

It is unjust and unequal in its operations; it makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It enables the wealth of the country to shift all the burdens of government on to the shoulders of the farmer and the laborer.

It puts a fine on industry, enterprise and thrift, and a premium on idleness, laziness and shiftlessness.

It taxes people on what they consume and not on what they have.

It discourages and retards improvements.

It limits and restricts the production of wealth.

It increases the cost of all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

It is the parent of monopoly, and the fruitful source of the inequality which produces poverty with all its attendant evils.

My friend, in the article before referred to, says if a man "owns $10,000,000, and it is necessary to levy five mills, he should pay $50,000; if he only owns $500, he should pay $2.50." Has it ever occurred to my good brother that if a man is worth $10,000,000 his wealth must largely consist of valuable lands, or other forms of property based on land values, and that, under the present system of collecting taxes, he is able to shift every dollar of his $50,000 of taxes onto the producers of wealth, who, in addition to paying the taxes of the ten-millionaire, must also pay him for the privilege of working?

But by far the greater part of the taxes collected from the people are taxes on consumption, and the government takes in taxes from the mass of workers about all they make above a bare subsistence.

The effect of shifting all taxes to land values would be cheaper land and reduced rent. It would destroy land speculation, and lands now idle and vacant would be cultivated and improved; instead of the tillers of the soil bearing all the burdens of the government, as they do to day, the bulk of the taxes would be paid by the owners or users of valuable lands in the towns and cities, and the owners of mining and timber lands that now pay little or no taxes. We are not proposing to tax land in proportion to its area, but according to its value; and if those who raise the cry that "the single tax will put all the taxes on the farmers," will stop and think a moment, they will see that the "tillers of the soil," about whom they profess so much solicitude, do not own the valuable land in this country, and therefore they could not be made to bear all the burdens, nor, indeed, any considerable share.

Under the single tax it would be impossible for this to be a "land of landlords and tenants;" but if the present methods are allowed to obtain for a few years longer, it is inevitably bound to become such.

Under the single tax, men could not grow rich by holding land out of use, for speculation; neither could they grow rich by charging other people rent for the use of land, thereby appropriating their earnings without rendering an equivalent.

Then all land would be put to its best use, and every individual would simply pay to the community the annual rental value for so much of the common property as he could profitably use, and in this way restore to the community those values which are created by the community.

The Farmers' Alliance has adopted as its shibboleth and battle-cry these words of Thomas Jefferson: "Equal rights for all; special privileges to none," and if it be the purpose of the farmers of the United States, who too long have been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for monopolies of all kinds, to crystalize that glorious sentiment of pure democracy into the legislation of this country, there is no other way on earth nor among men by which it can be done, except by first adopting the single tax.

HERBERT SPENCER SUPERFICIAL.

In Herbert Spencer's latest book, "Justice," I notice that the advocacy of state ownership of land is discountenanced for various reasons, which were overlooked when Mr. Spencer wrote "Social Statics." While many single taxers are of the opinion that Mr. Spencer is lending his great ability to aid and apologize for the crimes of landlordism, it appears to me that the conclusions arrived at in "Justice" are unsound owing to a lack of careful analysis of the cause and nature of so important an element as land values; for in none of his writings, so far as I have been able to discover, has this element received the attention it deserves. "Justice" is unscientific and its conclusions superficial.

In Appendix B, Mr. Spencer says: "It suffices to remember the inferiority of state to private administration." This is as true as to say that gravitation causes everything to fall to the earth. We know that gravitation forces a balloon up; but when the nature of the balloon is understood and also its relation to the air, we find no exception to the law in this phenomenon. Now, Mr. Spencer has made the error of predicting the same effect of a universal law on different elements.

In Chicago, near the board of trade, are two lots of land, the one subject to public administration, the other to private. The one owned by the city is improved by private capital, the improvement consisting of one of the most magnificent office structures in the country—the peer of its kind! the public receiving $33,000 per annum for the use of the ground on which it stands. The one subject to the force of private administration contains nothing but an assortment of old tin cans and other rubbish. Still it cannot be bought for less than $7,000 per front foot. Now, from these data we notice precisely the opposite effect of public administrative force when applied to land to that which results when it is applied to enterprise.

Mr. Spencer may claim the insufficiency of this data. But the condition of the school lands of Chicago as compared with the rest of the city furnishes data under similar conditions that reduce Mr. Spencer's statement to absurdity.

Let us return to the two lots mentioned and examine the cause of their value. The vacant one cannot be bought for $7,000 per foot, and yet there is nothing on it that a scavenger would take. Surely this value cannot be the result of the accumulated labor of ages past, as Mr. Spencer suggests. It is not in any way mixed up with the unscrupulous violence of dead barbarians, but is a prospective claim on future labor that in equity cannot stand, unless we concede to remote savages the liberty to dictate how unborn generations shall distribute the products of their own labor. Again, as land value consists of all the advantages that may be had in future in a given locality, and as the advantage of good government is one of the elements, to tax the products of labor is to take wealth from the laborer to confer benefits on landlords: and for these very benefits laborers are compelled to pay an increased rental. There there is a fresh robbery having no relation to the past.

It is not necessary to show that landlords have no function in the economy of the industrial ages. The clashing of other great interests that are now coming upon the stage of human activity, and the light of increasing knowledge, will send the mere landlord down the track of the pirate and the slaveowner.

CLARENCE MOELLER.

LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSE.

I have been reflecting over the scheme of Senator Chandler, to which you allude in THE STANDARD of the 2d inst. Undoubtedly the prohibition of immigration from Ireland and Germany would increase wages in certain occupations, as has been the result of the exclusion of the Chinese from California. The people of that state cannot so often as heretofore afford the luxury of "boiled shirts," their dinners are not so well cooked, and the household service in general is less tidy. What is of still greater importance to one of the great industries of that district, the figs, pears, peaches, and grapes are not so deftly gathered, and a check has been put on the growing increase of wine-making, and an addition is made to its cost, so that its shipment is not so profitable. This difficulty, however, may be overcome by conferring a bounty on the wine-growers, like the bounty on sugar, at the expense of the people at large. In fact, McKinleyism, carried out to its legitimate conclusion (the pretence being that it is good for everybody), means a bounty to everybody at everybody's expense, which really would be a roundabout way of arriving at universal free trade. When we get there the tariff will becomingly be abandoned, in order to save the cost of collection.

In the mean time, supposing the importation of labor to be stopped, what would become of Mr. Blaine's western reciprocity if the higher cost of labor should be added to the existing high tariff on raw materials? We thence have no markets for our exports of manufactures or of produce, and as the bounty of domestic sugar would have to be increased in the ratio of its cost of production, the only real benefit we are supposed to derive from reciprocity in the cheapness of free sugar would be more than balanced by the money paid out to the Louisiana cane planters, the beet growers and the maple tree tappers all over the country.

No one can deny that high labor in all departments—skilled and unskilled—would tend to an increase of prices in them all. If Mr. James Lee, the shoemaker of Oakbush, wants to buy a wheelbarrow of Bob Henderson, the wheelwright, the cost of which is now $5, he must pay him $7, and if Bob wants a pair of $5 boots he must pay Lee $7 also. Both of them must pay Farmer Strang more for hay, milk and vegetables than they do now, and Strang must pay more for his wheelbarrows and his boots. The laborers employed by all three must pay more for everything that they consume. Such, in short, are the consequences of restrictions on trade or labor.

When will this great nation of more than 60,000,000 people who are striving for advancement in art, science and education learn the simple lesson of leaving products and producers to themselves, and allow the same freedom to all men on God's round earth to go and to come, to bring and to take by natural laws, as the seasons revolve in their courses, without the interference of Major McKinley or Bill Chandler?

Soda Springs, Idaho. JOHN CODMAN.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE.

On Wednesday, September 16, the bronze urn containing the ashes of Mr. Croasdale's body was carried from the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club to the Friends' burying ground, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where it was deposited in his mother's grave. His friend, Mrs. James P. Hutchinson, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware, and her brother, one of Mr. Croasdale's old army associates, together with Louis F. Post, attended at the burial.

M. Ritchie, Richmond, Ind.—The single tax men here share in the general sorrow over the death of our standard bearer, William T. Croasdale, and believe that the cause which he loved and for which he so faithfully labored, should be pushed with redoubled energy by friends everywhere.

R. F. Young, Kansas City, Mo.—Our club has held no meetings during the hot months, which accounts for no action being taken upon the death of Mr. Croasdale. I have seen personally many of the members, and all realize the great loss the movement has sustained in his death.

C. S. Knight, Allegheny, Penn.—Language cannot adequately describe my feelings on hearing of the death of our great leader, William T. Croasdale. I met him for the first and last time during the conference, but through his works I had learned to love him as a brother. I shall always see him in my mental vision as I saw him one year ago, during the conference, when, with a tempest of eloquence, he scattered the theological cobwebs that were gathering in the brains of many well meaning delegates, and drew the line so closely between the domains of politics and theology that none need mistake either his meaning, or what was best to do with the question discussing. We shall miss him greatly. A man qualified in so many ways as he was to lead the great army of reform in the great battle before us, must be sorely missed from the ranks. Few men are fitted to take up and bear aloft the burden he has laid down. But the world must be lifted and another Hercules must be found! I for one have no doubt that a man so wise as Croasdale chose wisely his successor.

Since the days of "Matthew Henderson," surely there has been no man to whom the lines of Burns could more justly apply than to William T. Croasdale:

> "If thou art staunch, without a stain,
> Like the unchanging blue, man,
> He was a kinsman of thy ain,
> For Matthew was a true man."

George H. Moss, Davison, Mich.—I have read with much interest the tributes of love that have appeared in THE STANDARD to the memory of the lamented Croasdale. Though never having had the pleasure of his acquaintance, I had learned to love and respect him for his uncompromising devotion to the right as he saw it, and for those sterling qualities of mind and heart that shone so conspicuously in all his writings. And though we call him dead, yet I am persuaded that he is more fully alive than when here his voice was heard in defence of the weak and helpless, and that the cause he loved so well will not suffer because of the absence of his bodily presence. For surely the great heart that beat only for others' good, will, from the other side of life, exert its no less potent, though silent force for the realization of the golden age on earth of which seers have seen in vision, and of which the good of all ages have looked forward to with ever increasing hope.

Miller A. Smith, Santiago, Cuba.—I was astounded and disheartened at the death of Croasdale. He leaves a place that it will be hard to fill.

Paterson (N. J.), Lance.—Since our last issue the single tax movement has lost one of its most sturdy and forcible advocates. W. T. Croasdale was not the most appreciated of the single tax leaders, because he was, perhaps, the least understood. He had no patience with sentimentalists and their efforts to secure reform by arousing men's emotions rather than their reason and common sense. A practical man, in the truest sense of the word, he saw very clearly that however good and virtuous "emotional insanity," as he called it, might be around the fireside, in politics and in political reform movements it works more injury than good, as all history testifies. Although cut short in his work Mr. Croasdale has fixed a policy upon this movement that will not soon be abandoned, and the future will testify to its worth.

Order of the Triangle, New York.—At a meeting of Primary Triangle, No. 1, of the Order of the Triangle, held at 73 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, September 15th, the following resolutions were adopted: *Resolved*, That in the death of our late fellow member, William T. Croasdale, Primary Triangle, No. 1, has lost one of its most faithful members, whose interest in the principles that this order is devoted to was unabating, and whose zeal and unflagging devotion to the cause will ever be a shining page in the history of our movement, to which he had dedicated his life. And, *Resolved*, That the foregoing be spread in full upon the minutes, and a copy sent to THE STANDARD. EMANUEL M. KLEIN, Secretary.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

FIGURES FROM MR. ATKINSON.—Edward Atkinson, to whom figures are meat and drink, wishes the United States Government to make a slight improvement in the form of its annual financial statement. He sets forth his suggestion in the September issue of the Forum, in an article entitled "The Government of the United States in account with the Taxpayers." He proposes a simple statement of debts and credits, each massed in such a way as to show clearly the sources of revenue and the larger items of expense. By means of typographical devices the scheme is made clearer. Mr. Atkinson would like to see such a form of statement applied annually for all the years of the two decades between 1870 and 1890.

Mr. Atkinson chooses for his statement the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. He finds that the normal cost of government, including the civil, military and naval establishments, river and harbor and fortification expenses, and appropriations for building ships, amounted to $146,478,144, which was more than met by the tax on tobacco and strong drink. The average normal cost of government per year for the decade 1871 to 1880 (inclusive) was $124,524,433, and the revenue from liquors and tobacco $112,225,584. The normal cost of government per year between 1881 and 1890 was $132,440,067, and the average annual revenue from liquor and tobacco was $141,248,166. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the revenue from liquor and tobacco was $163,490,210. Thus, says Mr. Atkinson, the revenue from these sources increases in ratio to population more rapidly than the cost of government increases. The time, therefore, is in plain sight when liquor and tobacco may be dealt with as the permanent sources from which may be derived all the revenue that will be required to cover the normal cost of government, and perhaps the interest on public debt as well.

Mr. Atkinson takes up the subject of pensions, and insists that the vagaries of the pension appropriations need explanation. He suggests a form of statement that shall show just how the pension rolls grow. He thinks if the pension account were treated as fully and accurately as other statements of governmental expenses, it would not be difficult to determine the full measure of our obliga-

tion to pensioners, and likewise its probable duration. But while Mr. Atkinson would look sharply to pensions, he rejects the idea that they may properly be compared to the cost of European armies; since the worst feature of the great armaments of the continent is the fact that so many able-bodied men are withdrawn from useful industry. Of course, if one accepts the wage fund theory, as most protectionists do, such withdrawal of men from competition with their fellow-laborers must be esteemed highly desirable.

Mr. Atkinson hopes for a clarifying of political questions by clarifying the accounts of the government. He says that the fundamental principle of national taxation is that "all taxes that the people pay, the government should receive."

Mr. Atkinson believes that in 1893 the new administration will probably meet the new congress with the statement that the income from liquor and tobacco is sufficient for all normal governmental expenses, including interest on the public debt. He thinks it will then be the duty of congress to provide further only for pensions and the sinking fund. He hopes that his simple propositions and his proposed account current between government and people will help to this end.

Will Mr. Atkinson take it in bad part if THE STANDARD begs him to turn his eyes for a moment from the beauties of the internal revenue system, as we now have it, to that ideal revenue system—the taxation of land values?

CO-OPERATIVE WOMANHOOD.—Mrs. Mary Livermore talks of "Co operative Womanhood and the State" in the September issue of the North American Review. Her endeavor is to prove by example the fallacy of the recently received belief that "only half the human race possessed a fitness for organization." Mrs. Livermore accounts for the conservatism in this regard of many excellent women by the law of heredity, and believes that time will eradicate much of such conservatism. She cites the work of the Women's Sanitary Commission during the Civil War as an example of what co-operative womanhood may do. Even Mr. Lincoln feared that the women would do more harm than good, but he and vastly more hardened skeptics confessed their error. This, says Mrs. Livermore, was the first example the world has witnessed of co-operative womanhood serving the State. It was an education to the women themselves. It taught them much concerning government; it taught them that goodness and intelligence lay outside their own church and their own social sphere.

Mrs. Livermore's next example is the Women's Missionary Board and after it she cites the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. An outgrowth of this is the Illinois Women's Alliance, a really marvelous organization. The Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York furnishes Mrs. Livermore with another example, and she also mentions the Women's Relief Corps and the King's Daughters. She hopes much for the Woman's National Council.

It was not to be expected that Mrs. Livermore would have anticipated the possible criticism of the conservative upon some of these organizations, but the answer to those that point out the zeal that outruns discretion in the case of some organizations of women is that education in just such work and by just such work may in time modify many characteristics that we are accustomed to think permanent in all bodies composed of women.

A DISCIPLE OF MR. GUNTON.—Mr. George Gunton and his disciples see so much politico economic truth that one grieves that they see no more. Some of Mr. Gunton's truth and much of his error find place in the Social Economist, a magazine recently started to spread his political philosophy. Henry Powers publishes in the September issue of this magazine a paper marked with Mr. Gunton's peculiar hotch-potch of truth and error. Mr. Powers's subject is "Public Obstruction to Industrial Progress." By industrial progress Mr. Powers means, among other things, the concentration of capital and industrial enterprise in few hands. He accuses the Free Trade press directly and Single Taxers inferentially, of an unintelligent enmity toward such industrial progress. Mr. Powers believes that the concentration of capital in the carrying trade has greatly increased the wealth of this country and greatly facilitated its distribution among the inhabitants. Railway magnates cannot get rich without enriching others. Mr. Powers fears that if reputable newspapers persist in teaching the masses that all capitalists are thieves fattening upon the products of other men's labor, the poor may one day take the press at its word and throttle a few millionaires. When this calamity comes upon the rich let us hope that a discriminating mob will spare at least that young member of the Vanderbilt family who is said to be a convert to Mr. Gunton's philosophy.

Mr. Powers thinks that no man is fit to be an editor unless he knows that labor does not produce all things. The profits of capital, says Mr. Powers, are not drawn from the incomes of the laboring classes, but are a surplus which can be produced only when the forces of nature that work for nothing are utilized by superior intruments and methods. That is sound enough, at least in part. Mr. Powers goes on to say that no one is poorer because of the immense fortunes that many capitalists are now acquiring. But that is hardly a fair way to put it; for, certainly capitalists are able by reason of the seizure of natural opportunities to take to themselves more than their share of the products of labor, since labor excluded from land is scrambling for employment, while capital is able to obtain access to land. "The more millionaires, the more wealth for everybody," says Mr. Powers, "if they are the legitimate product of economic conditions." Hardly, Mr. Powers; for most millionaires are made by reason of their control over natural opportunities or by reason of their exercising through privileged charters some portion of the community's sovereign powers.

Mr. Powers accuses the Free Trade press of being opposed alike to protection and to trades unions. THE STANDARD cannot speak for the remainder of the Free Trade press, but for itself, while it certainly is opposed to protection, it certainly is not opposed to trades unions, though it recognizes that they offer a palliative and not a remedy for existing social ills.

Mr. Powers denounces the pretence of Protectionists that protection can raise wages, and reminds his readers that protected manufacturers believe with Adam Smith in the exploded theory that profits rise as wages fall, and vice versa, and are, therefore, unalterably opposed to increasing wages.

THE STANDARD welcomes Mr. Powers in so far as he speaks truth, but protests that Single Taxers are not opposed to what he calls industrial progress, since under just conditions the concentration of capital and the combination of industrial enterprises must do good instead of harm.

STRIKE OF EDGE TOOLMAKERS.

The Axe and Edge Toolmakers' National Union of America are now on strike, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, makes this explanation of the controversy in connection with an appeal for funds:

In Logan, Penn., the iron and steel manufacturers locked out the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and destroyed their lodge. The employers then hired scab help, and their unfair product was offered the members of the Axe and Edge Toolmakers' Union to work into axes and edge tools. Before offering this, however, to the men, the American Axe and Edge Tool Company (which is a national trust), shut down their works for six weeks, and then offered the scab iron to the men to be worked. The men at Logan refused to work this iron and consequently went on strike.

Since the concern is a trust, it would have been unwise to allow the axe and edge toolmakers in other parts of the country, and working for the same trust, to continue operations; hence all members of that craft have gone on strike in support of union principles and their refusal to handle scab iron.

THE "SONG OF THE SHOP!"

London Truth.

[There are shop girls in Islington working one hundred and seven hours a week.]

With eyelids weary and worn,
With limbs as heavy as lead,
A shop girl sat in her chill, bare room
Holding her aching head.
And over her pale, thin face
The tears were beginning to drop,
As, checking a sigh that became a sob,
She sang the "Song of the Shop!"

"Oh! it's work—work—work!
Till the brain begins to swim;
And work—work—work!
Till I ache in every limb;
Compelled through the live-long day
Behind the counter to stand,
Till the heart grows sick and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand.

"Work—work—work!
In the hurry and rush and glare;
Work—work—work!
In the foul, gas-poisoned air.
Whatever the seasons be,
No change in my lot they bring;
And it's only because the fashions change
That I know it once more is spring.

"Oh! but to breathe once more
The breath of the cowslip sweet;
To see blue sky above my head
And green grass beneath my feet.
Oh! but for one short hour
To feel as I used to feel,
Before to the counter I was bound,
Like a slave, with chains of steel."

With eyelids weary and worn,
With limbs as heavy as lead,
A shop girl sat in her chill, bare room
Holding her aching head,
Essaying in vain to check
The tears that perforce would drop
As still, in a voice of dolorous tone.
That was half a sob and half a moan,
She sang this "Song of the Shop."

STORY OF THE WEEK

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—The convention at Savatoga nominated this ticket: For governor, Roswell P. Flower; for lieutenant-governor, William F. Sheehan: for secretary of state, Frank Rice: for controller, Frank Campbell: for attorney-general, Simon W. Rosendale: for state treasurer, Elliott Danforth: for state engineer and surveyor, Martin Schenck.

The platform pledges renewed devotion to the national platforms of 1884 and 1888, denounces the Republican party for its failure to make a new apportionment of Congressmen, for its refusal to provide for a constitutional convention, for its covert attacks on manhood suffrage, for its sumptuary legislation. The platform demands a revision of the laws touching strong drink, favors the largest possible personal liberty, demands a revision of tax laws with a view to taxing personal and corporate property, and endorses the administration of Governor Hill. Here are significantplanks:

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States. We, therefore, denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretence but artful hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometalism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question, and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse-than-war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census, the falsified representation, and the revolutionary procedures of the billion congress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising last November—a verdict which, renewed next year, will empower Democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and to execute the people's will.

We demand an extension of electoral reform, with a view to preventing the profuse expenditure of money by candidates and political committees, but we resolutely oppose any effort to hamper or restrict the constitutional privilege of manhood suffrage. And we congratulate the people of the state that by the persistent efforts of a democratic governor, sustained by the democrats in the legislature, in defence of this principle, there has been at last wrested from a republican legislature, by force of public sentiment, a genuine electoral reform law, which guarantees an absolutely secret ballot, which prevents intimidation and corruption, which reserves for workingmen the right to two hours on election day in which to vote without loss of pay for time consumed, which largely diminishes the opportunities of candidates to expend money illegitimately, which prescribes a careful system of registration of electors, which imposes heavy penalties for corrupt practices in elections, and which preserves inviolable to every citizen, however humble or unlettered he may be, the right to cast his ballot for whomsoever he may choose for any office within the gift of the people.

Seats were denied to the County Democracy delegates, and to certain delegates from Buffalo, friendly to Mr. Cleveland. The convention was dominated by Tammany Hall. Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, was the most formidable competitor of Mr. Flower.

Lieutenant Governor Edward F. Jones, who wished the nomination for governor, announces that he cannot support the ticket. An influential daily newspaper in Buffalo, friendly to Mr. Cleveland, refuses to support Mr. Sheehan.

The county democracy delegates to the democratic convention have issued to the democratic voters of the state a protest against the action of the convention in refusing seats to those delegates. The protest declares that, under the laws governing democratic conventions, the county democracy should have had half the representation of this county. The protest warns democrats that the party, as in the dark days before 1871, is in the hands of Tammany hall and the canal king; asks true democrats, at the "proper time," to join the county democracy in wresting the party from such control, and meanwhile advises all democrats, as opportunity shall afford itself, to strive to secure the supremacy of democratic principles in the state and nation.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones declined an invitation to address the Citizens' alliance, said to be a branch of the Farmers' alliance, at Albany, September 21. He declared in his note of declination that he was in accord "with any movement that sincerely attempts to secure to every human being his rights."

TARIFF REFORM THE ISSUE.—Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, has proclaimed in a speech at Mansfield, O., September 20, that while he has often spoken and voted for free silver coinage, he believed that free coinage would not relieve present financial distress. Relief from tariff burdens he affirmed as the great necessity.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.—Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, was nominated for governor. The platform congratulates President Harrison on his administration and the republican party and the country on the firm maintenance by the present national administration of civil service reform. It insists on full and adequate protection to every citizen in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights and the purity of the ballot.

CALL'S SUCCESSOR.—Governor Fleming, of Florida, has refused to issue a certificate of election to ex-Senator Call, on the ground that a majority of both branches of the legislature was not present at the time of his alleged election, and has appointed ex-Congressman H. M. Davis to the vacant seat.

PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENT.—The World interviewed the delegates to the New York democratic state convention on preferences for president, and found 245 for Hill, 83 for Cleveland and 153 non-committal, and a few for Governor Campbell, Whitney and Gorman. The Kings County delegates were for Hill originally, but when they discovered that Chapin's gubernatorial aspirations were sure to be ignored, they turned into an equally solid Cleveland band, and proclaimed their preference for the ex-president with as much enthusiasm as they had manifested earlier for Hill.

Before the convention opened the delegation of the County Democracy from New York city was polled with a total result as follows:

Cleveland	48
Hill	2
Whitney	3
Pattison	1
Non-committal	9

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—The democratic primaries in Mississippi to instruct candidates for the legislature on the senatorial question are over, and it is settled that George and Walthall will be their own successors. Alliance leaders who advocate the sub-treasury scheme made a fight against Senator George bringing Polk, Livingston, Willetts and McDowell to help Barksdale, but it did no good.

A few days since the anti third party and anti-subtreasury scheme wing of the Farmers' and Laborers' National Alliance met at St. Louis and adopted resolutions opposing the formation of a third party, disapproving the sub-treasury scheme and denouncing C. W. Macune, a leading advocate of the things disapproved of. The convention declared that it had no intention of splitting off from the other wing of the alliance, affirmed its unyielding objection to the idea of binding individual members to any line of political action, and appointed a committee to make protest against such a course at the meeting of the supreme council next month.

OPPOSED TO THE CENSUS.—One Brauley, a farmer of Taylor county, Iowa, who, in response to a census taker's queries concerning his farm mortgages, wrote to Superintendent Porter telling him to attend to his own business, has been arrested and held for the Grand Jury to answer the charge of violating the census laws.

TENNESSEE'S CONVICT LEASES.—After a long struggle, the Tennessee legislature has refused to abolish the convict lease system. There are threats by miners of an attack on the sub-prison at Briceville, with a view to releasing the convicts, and the labor unions of the state have requested their members to withdraw from the state militia because of the prospect that the militia may be brought into conflict with organized labor.

The legislature adjourned September 21, after tabling a resolution to provide for a settlement of the question by the governor and the board of prison inspectors. The truce agreed upon by the threatening free miners, when a promise was made that the legislature, in extra session, would deal with the question, expires September 24.

DIVORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Islar, of the South Carolina state supreme court, decides that a man who removed from South Carolina to Florida, there obtained a divorce from a woman to whom he was married in South Carolina, and afterward returned to South Carolina, where he died, had, under the laws of South Carolina, died as the husband of the woman whom he wedded in that state.

Judge Islar, in his opinion, declares that the marriage contract is regarded as indissoluble by any human means, and it has always been considered as contrary to public policy, and as opposed to the good order and well being of society to dissolve by divorce the holy bonds of matrimony. Under the circumstances of this case the decree of divorce could do no more than affect the matrimonial status of the man. It could not regulate the status of the woman, who at all times had been an inhabitant and citizen of South Carolina. Had the man continued his residence in Florida, and had the operation of the judgment of divorce been confined to that state, South Carolina would have been compelled to acquiesce in the status fixed upon him by that decree, but when he left his domicile of choice and returned to his domicile of origin, the judgment of divorce ceased to shield him. It could not push its effects out into South Carolina, to the defeat of its settled policy. The status of the man acquired by that judgment in Florida cannot be recognized in him as a citizen of South Carolina.

"I therefore hold," says the decision, "that the marriage contract in this state is indissoluble by any human means."

CHINAMEN FROM CANADA.—Judge Swan, of the United States District Court for Michigan, decides that Chinamen entering the United States by way of Canada must be returned, not to China, but to Canada. Under the laws of Canada Chinamen are allowed to land upon payment of a fifty dollar head tax. Canada, however, is not their objective point. It is the United States to which they are bound, and they attain that object by crossing the border at remote points which it is impossible successfully to patrol. A material check upon their movements, however, has been the fact that if apprehended they would be returned to China. Judge Swan's decision removes that check by construing Canada, and not China, as the country whence they come, provided they reach the United States from the Dominion. It is affirmed that in future a Chinaman may be deported to Canada one day and return the next; and he may continue these tactics until he is finally successful in eluding detection.

NEW YORK'S NEW COLLECTOR.—The president nas appointed Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, to be collector of customs at New York. He is supposed to represent Thomas C. Platt.

STATE LAWS CLASH.—Missouri and Kansas are selfishly warring over the general offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The offices are now situated at Sedalia, Mo., and Kansas and Texas have each passed laws requiring railway corporations operating a certain length of railway within those states to maintain general offices within the respective state lines. Missouri has a like law sanctioned with the penalty of forfeiture of franchise and injunction from doing business within the state. The governor of Kansas calls on the company to locate its general offices at Parsons, and the governor of Missouri threatens in case of compliance on the part of the company, to enforce the law of Missouri. The governor of Texas is yet to be heard from.

MILLIONS MORE FOR TABOR.—Ex-Senator Tabor has received an order from the Supreme Court of Mexico giving him possession of Santa Endiwig gold mine, over which he has had three years' litigation. The mine has produced from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of gold. The ore assays $200 to the ton, and is still good for millions.

TOO MANY SEALS TAKEN.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, complains to the state department that the North American Commercial Company has taken more than 7,500 seals in Behring Sea. By the first clause of the agreement the British government prohibits seal killing in Behring Sea until next May. By the second clause our government agrees to do the same at sea and on the seal islands—"in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives." Up to the close of the season the North American Commercial Company had taken 13,000 sealskins, and this fact has come to the knowledge of the British government. The modus vivendi was signed June 16, and according to the information before the treasury department not more than 7,500 skins have been taken since June 15. The British view appears to be that the 7,500 skins were to be taken during the entire season, while the other view is that 7,500 might be taken after the signing of the agreement.

GLASS WORKERS SATISFIED.—Terms of agreement have been reached between the window glass workers and their employers, and the men will go to work when the season opens, October 1. Both sides withdraw their demands and the men go to work at last year's wages.

SHORT FOOD CROPS.—Accepting the largest estimates of production, both at home and abroad, and even assuming that the United States and Canada can export 225,000,000 bushels, the American Agriculturist finds a deficit in the world's food supply of at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, with a possibility of the shortage being twice as great. Added to this is the almost total failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and a serious curtailment in the yield of potatoes on the continent. Even with the utmost economy of distribution and an unheard of consumption of American maize, grave distress is before the masses of Europe.

SMELTING BY ELECTRICITY.—Alvin Dings, electrician of the Allis works at Milwaukee, has perfected a method by which iron can be smelted by electricity at half the cost, it is said, and in half the time required by the present process. By the new method the smelted iron is obtained in a condition much more nearly pure than in the old way. Electrical connections are made to the cupola in which the iron to be smelted is placed. Then a strong current of electricity is sent through the iron, forming arcs at each electrode. This produces an intense heat, which smelts the iron rapidly. The Dings method does away with the use of coke, lime and sand.

PETROLEUM FAR WEST.—Rich deposits of petroleum have been found in Fresno county, Colorado.

DISTILLING APPARATUS FOR SHIPS.—A test of the distilling apparatus provided for the U. S. S. Maine shows that distilled water can be supplied aboard war ships in necessary quantities. During the test salt water was used, and it was found that one distiller and evaporator produced, without trace of salt, 3,838 gallons of water per day. The nitrate of silver test was employed. This result does not represent the maximum performance, but is more than one and one-half times the requirement. The evaporator, distiller, filter, and charcoal weigh 1,880 pounds.

ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.—The new St. Clair tunnel, by which the Grand Trunk railway enters the United States from Canada, underneath the St. Clair river, at Port Huron, Mich., was formally opened on September 19. Erastus Wiman spoke, urging reciprocity, and Sir John Ross made a free trade speech, which was received with enthusiasm. As an engineering feat the construction of this great tunnel is notable. With its approaches its full length is 11,553 feet. The part under the river is 6,026 feet long. It is lined with cast iron plates fastened with 2,000,000 pounds of iron bolts. It is laid with steel rails, and is fitted with the most perfect means of lighting and ventilation. The cost was $1,460,000. Its value to the railroad system of which it is a part cannot fail to justify the expense it has entailed. The freights of the Grand Trunk are nearly half of all that are carried in Canada. They amounted in 1890 to 7,909,208 tons, more than twice as many as were carried by the Canadian Pacific.

CANADIAN SCANDALS.—The majority report of the Cochrane committee, presented to the Dominion parliament, exonerates Mr. Cochrane, M. P., for East Northumberland, from complicity in selling government offices, holding that his connection with the abuses has not been proved. The minority report contends that the selling of offices would not have taken place unless inspired by Cochrane.

The minority report, prepared by the sub-committee of the privileges and elections committee of the house of commons on the alleged corruption of Sir Hector Langevin, ex-minister of public works for the Dominion, and Thomas McGreevy, M. P., deals severely with Langevin. It shows that the relations between McGreevy and Langevin for twenty years have been very close. It finds that the amounts received by McGreevy from the contractors went to form a part of the conservative party's election fund, and that McGreevy's refusal to say how those moneys were disbursed makes it impossible to say definitely to what extent Sir Hector Langevin was benefited, politically or otherwise, by these disbursements. Regarding the Esquimault dock contract, the minority report shows that Sir Hector Langevin and Perley, his chief engineer, improperly coerced and induced Storrs & O'Hanley, the lowest tenderers for the work, into withdrawing their tender, in order to give the contract to Larkin, Connolly & Co.; that changes were made in the plans to favor the contractors; that the contractors received from the government for that work $581,841, or $207,168 more than their tender; that they paid $27,000 in "donations" to Thomas McGreevy and others in connection with that work, and that the actual cost of the work was $50,000 less than the tender of Storrs & O'Hanley, which Sir Hector Langevin pronounced too low. The minority also find that before the contract was made Sir Hector Langevin assented to changes in the plans for the benefit of the contractors; that Michael Connolly, in a letter to his partner, agreed to pay $50,000 if the Esquimault dock was lengthened by 100 feet; that McGreevy agreed to procure this change; that Sir Hector Langevin made a report to the council favoring it, which report was adopted by the Dominion cabinet, but was subsequently overruled by the British government. The opinion is expressed that Thomas McGreevy received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. corruptly over $130,000; that he received $42,000 out of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway subsidies without investing anything; that he was owner of the steamer Admiral while sitting in parliament; that his denials in parliament were false, and that his action was a violation of the Independence of Parliament act.

In conclusion, they say that the enormous sums of public money paid to Larkin, Connolly & Co. for extras show that this firm acquired a controlling influence over the minister of public works through Thomas McGreevy; that the engineers, Perley and Boyd, would have no motive in defrauding the public unless it was to please Sir Hector Langevin; and that the fruits of the frauds referred to went either into the pockets of the contractors, toward the funds of the conservative party, or to support Le Monde, Sir Hector Langevin's newspaper.

The majority report completely exonerates Sir Hector Langevin, but blames McGreevy and some of the officers of the public works department, and recommends their prosecution. It finds that the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. conspired to defraud the government and were materially aided in their designs by Thomas McGreevy, but that the evidence does not justify them in concluding that the minister knew of the conspiracy.

More exciting even than the dominion scandals are the develop

manis in the province of Quebec. Here Premier Mercier and other officers of the Liberal Provincial Government have been besmirched by the investigation of the Baie de Chaleurs Railway contract. Finally, after a long investigation at Ottawa, Lieutenant-Governor Angus, of the Province of Quebec, the representative of the crown, has asked the Quebec Government to call for a royal commission to make further investigations. The lieutenant-governor also published his correspondence with Premier Mercier.

The government of Premier Mercier finally yielded and assented to the demands of the lieutenant-governor. The commission will be composed of three eminent judges.

The government of Quebec and of the other eastern provinces is a fac-simile of the dominion government on a smaller scale. Quebec has its upper and lower houses of the legislature, its premier, who is the real governor, and its lieutenant-governor, who, like the governor-general of the dominion, is a figure-head representing the dignity of the crown. The French party is extremely jealous of any interference with the government by the representative of the crown, and Lieutenant-Governor Anger's unusual step in calling for a commission to investigate the charges against Mercier probably explains much of the present intense feeling, the French party regarding it as unwarrantable interference.

JEWISH REFUGEES.—A further contingent of Russian Jews has arrived in Canada, this time at St. John, New Brunswick, and it looks as if Canada was to be made the dumping ground for this undesirable class. Minister of Agriculture Carling said that he was determined to enforce the most rigid laws regarding the landing of these immigrants in Canada. The Jews, after being driven out of Russia, emigrated to Buenos Ayres, where they nearly starved, and were then run out of the country. They were shipped to Barbadoes, from which point they embarked on board the steamer Tynemouth Castle for St. John. The Dominion government having positively refused to assist them, they are forced to sleep out of doors and beg for food until some charitable institution shelters and feeds them.

SUICIDE OF BALMACEDA.—Ex-President Balmaceda of Chili, after vainly endeavoring to escape from the country, returned to Santiago, obtained asylum at the Argentine legation, and despairing of mercy or escape, committed suicide September 19th. Balmaceda was 51 years of age, and most of his manhood was devoted to the public service. He was a liberal in politics, and his downfall was brought on by a conflict with the congress. Balmaceda professed in this conflict to represent the "masses as against the classes," but he attempted to attain his object by violating the constitution. In his earlier political career he had fathered many reforms, but if current reports are to be believed, power made him a tyrant.

CHILI'S JUNTA RECOGNIZED.—France, Germany and Italy have recognized the new government of Chili.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.—An apparently unimportant revolutionary movement has started in the Mexican states on our Texan border. Armed Mexicans have crossed from Texas into Mexico, and Mexican national troops are in pursuit. There was a skirmish at Migre, seventeen miles from Fort Ringgold, Texas. Sandoval, Garza and Pelegrino, opponents of Diaz, are said to be at the head of the movement. The military governor of the state of Nuevo Leon is said to be in the field against the so-called revolutionists with four thousand men.

The revolutionists, a mere handful, have been beaten in a skirmish. Caterina Garza, the leader, was seriously shot and then hanged to a tree. General Sandoval, Garza's chief lieutenant, escaped to the mountains with a few followers.

MYTELENE NOT SEIZED.—The reported British occupation of the Island of Mytelene, near the western entrance to the Dardanelle's, noted in last week's STANDARD, is denied, and it is said that the supposed demonstration was merely a picnic party of British officers.

The Sultan has demanded an explanation of the picnic, and there is a belief that the affair was designed by Great Britain to show how easy it would be for her to command the entrance to the Dardanelles.

ENGLAND AND HAWAII.—Cæsar Moreno, of Washington, formerly of the Sandwich Isles, and professing to represent the home rule party of the islands, told President Harrison, in a specially arranged interview, that England was preparing to seize the islands. The President told him that Mr. Blaine would soon return, and would doubtless look into the matter.

ENTHRONED AS ARCHBISHOP.—Dr. Maclagan was enthroned as Archbishop of York September 15.

LIBERAL POLICY.—An Associated Press dispatch says: "The liberal chiefs meet the great party federation at Newcastle with the question of the party leadership determined. Mr. Gladstone will accept the premiership, if victorious in the general elections, having Sir William Vernon Harcourt as deputy, with a full share of the responsibilities of the lead. In view of the limited physical resources of Mr. Gladstone, he will retire when the home rule bill is carried and Sir William Vernon Harcourt will succeed him as premier. Lord Spencer will head the liberal lords, and the Earl of Rosebery will become foreign secretary. This arrangement has been discussed by the Reform and National Liberal clubs and approved by every section, except some few extreme radicals and old whips still unabsorbed by conservatism. The federation meeting, as it is the last that will be held before the country is plunged into the general election, is of exceptional importance. Over 2,000 delegates, representing 600 different associations, will determine the final platform. Apart from the programme already recognized, the eight hour question will be the only prominent topic discussed."

THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.—The British Royal Niger Company has taken possession of the region south of Lake Tchad and made treaties with the natives, whereby all foreigners save the British are denied passage through the region. German and French expeditions have vainly sought to possess the territory. Lake Tchad lies in northern central Soudan, about midway between the Equator on the south and the tropic of Cancer on the north.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Sir James Ferguson, political undersecretary of the foreign office, has been appointed postmaster-general in the British government, to succeed the late Henry Cecil Raikes.

BRITISH RAILWAY RATES.—After a five years' unceasing and costly struggle, in and out of parliament, against the public demand for a revision of railway tariffs, the English railway companies have obtained a new system of rates, the exact value of which to their shareholders or to the trading community remains to be proved. The enormous diversity of the rates, amounting to scores of millions, renders a comparative estimate of the changes from the old tariffs almost impossible. But the revised schedules are not to be enforced before August of next year, giving ample time for the exceedingly complex process of revision to be carried out. The revision leaves entirely aside the passenger traffic, dealing solely with freight rates. To the foreign trader, American or European, an important practical feature of railway administration under this recent legislation is to put a stop to preferential or discriminating rates.

Mr. Giffen, of the board of trade, one of the highest authorities on the subject, says that the order of the revision committee provides for a new classification, applicable to all goods, and having new maximum rates. The old rates were inharmonious and inconsistent. The new classification and the new rates effect considerable reduction upon the maximum rates fixed by the old acts. But the traffic revenues are not likely to be appreciably affected thereby, for these normal maxima were greatly in excess of the actual working rates upon which business has long been done by the companies. The companies cannot cancel rates now, but must work within the maximum. They can contract in consonance with the maximum, but if they make a contract with one man they must give other contracts on the same conditions. They must now prepare and publish their actual working rates, in accordance with the new classification. If the companies have lost some advantages under the new classification, they have gained in being confirmed in their demand for terminal charges.

FRENCH HATRED OF GERMAN MUSIC.—Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," was produced in Paris in the face of much opposition from the populace. A strong mob gathered about the Opera House, but the police prevented serious disorder.

MIRACLES AT TREVES.—It is alleged that an abbess has been cured of a withered arm, and that the blind have been made to see and the lame to walk, all through the virtue of the holy coat.

WILLIAM'S CHAUVINISM.—Emperor William, in a speech at Erfurt, spoke of Napoleon I. as the "Corsican parvenu," and the utterance is hailed in France as evidence of enmity toward the French. The Emperor's utterance is generally disapproved throughout Europe.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—The government has provided 22,000,000 roubles as a fund for the relief of the distress among the poorer classes owing to the failure of the grain crops and other reasons, and to purchase and distribute seed for winter sowing. Official reports show that the harvests have utteriy failed in thirteen Russian provinces and partly in eight others.

It is said that in a village of the famine stricken district peasants exhumed a corpse and ate part of the flesh.

RUSSIAN OIL IN INDIA.—India now imports more kerosene oil from Russia than from the United States. In the three

months of the current official year the total imports from America were 6,600,688 gallons, and from Russia 7,953,539 gallons. Special facilities have been created in Calcutta for this trade, and it has developed rapidly.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.—Russia has forbidden the English explorer, Captain Younghusband, to enter the Little Pamir in Central Asia. The Pamir is on the border of the Chinese possession of East Turkestan. Pamir means "the roof of the world," and the Pamir plateau is the loftiest on earth. Little Pamir is in the southeast part of this territory, and here rise the chief headwaters of the Amu Daria, or the ancient Oxus River. It is likely that Russia does not so much object to Younghusband's presence in the Pamir, as to his passing through that country on the way to Tibet, where the Russians seem anxious to monopolize the work of exploration.

HOLLAND'S FINANCES.—The budget for 1892 shows a deficit of $1,000.000. The sum of $2,035,000 previously assigned for the purpose of demonetizing silver does not appear in the new budget, and the government is convinced that no measure in that direction will be necessary in 1892.

REFORM IN HOLLAND.—The second chamber has approved the proposal to consider a system of reform of the electoral franchise laws. The parliament or states general of Holland consists of two chambers, the upper or first chamber, numbering fifty members, elected by the provincial states that go to make up the monarchy; a lower or second chamber, numbering 100 members, elected by the people. The term of members in the upper chamber is nine years, in the lower four years. Only the government and the second chamber may introduce new bills. The upper chamber may reject but may not amend a bill. There has long been an agitation in Holland in favor of manhood suffrage. According to the present law, voters are all male citizens 23 years of age, who have paid either a ground tax of about $5, or a direct personal tax to an amount higher than that sum, and varying according to population, or who are lodgers according to the precepts of the law.

ROME AND METHODISM.—In the case of William Grant, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was married to Mary Reilly by a Methodist minister and afterward turning Roman Catholic, asked for an ecclesiastical divorce, on the ground that the church of Rome does not recognize a marriage by a Methodist, a church tribunal at Rome refuses to grant the divorce. The marriage was declared valid by a local church board, the decision was reversed by an archiepiscopal tribunal in Boston, and then came the appeal to Rome.

WORKMEN AND THE POPE.—About 2,000 French workmen kissed the Pope's toe September 19, and thanked him for his recent encyclical on labor. His Holiness expressed satisfaction at the thought that his letter had helped to solve the labor problem, and warned his hearers against what he called socialism.

CHOLERA IN ARABIA.—The death rate from cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca was unprecedented in the annals of Mohamedan pilgrimage. The authorities in August estimated that eleven thousand pilgrims had died during the season. All signs of the epidemic have now disappeared.

CHINA AND FOREIGNERS.—The Ichang riot was planned at Kalashui and executed by disguised Hunan soldiers. Catholic and Protestant missions and the residence property of members of the foreign settlement have been looted and burned. The British Consulate, the customs houses and Chinese property inside the city were protected by the populace. The civil and the military authorities are helplessly inactive. They fear to seize the leader of the outbreak. A detachment of British sailors has gone to Ichang on a chartered steamer. The situation is very grave. China is prepara a protocol to the powers on the recent riots. It is believed the foreign ministers will not wait for this document, the preparation of which is likely to occupy several weeks.

DEFEATED BY AFRICANS.—While Captain Zalewski, with a German expedition, was marching further inland into the Wahehe country, in Africa, his command was surprised by the natives and almost annihilated. Three hundred of Zalewski's blacks were slain, and only one commissioned officer escaped alive.

WOMEN AS SENATORS.—Sir George Grey, ex-premier of New Zealand, has made a proposition, which will be submitted to the house of representatives, that a new upper chamber be formed in the Government of New Zealand; that this new legislative body be composed entirely of women, and that it replace the present upper chamber. The general government of New Zealand at present consists of a governor (the Earl of Onslow), aided by a ministry, a legislative council (or upper chamber), appointed by the crown for life (at present consisting of forty-one members), and a house of representatives (consisting of ninety-five members, which number it is proposed to reduce to seventy-five), elected for three years. Four members are Maoris, and are elected by the natives.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—Russia has asked the European Danube commission to permit Russian naval cadets to familiarize themselves with the pilotage of the river. The Danube is the chief natural highway for the commerce of a large part of Europe. In 1856, at the so-called "Peace of Paris," the navigation of this stream was declared free to all nations, but its supervision was intrusted to two separate commissions. One of these commissions was designed to represent the powers of Europe, and was named by those powers. The second commission was to represent the states whose territories border on the Danube, and was appointed by those states—Austria-Hungary, Servia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Moldavia and Roumania. At the Congress of Berlin in 1878 it was stipulated that no ships of war should navigate the Danube below the "Iron Gate," four miles from Orsova, a frontier town of Servia, on an island in the Danube.

OCEAN RECORDS BROKEN.—The Hamburg-American steamer Furst Bismarck made the trip from New York to Southampton in 6 days, 12 hours and 58 minutes, 5 hours better than the best previous record, also that of the same vessel. The Dominion Line steamer Labrador has just made the fastest trip from Montreal to Liverpool.

BAFFLED ASTRONOMERS.—The effort to place an astronomical observatory on the top of Mont Blanc has been abandoned because a suitable foundation can not be reached through snow and ice.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.—Ex-Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., railway magnate, millionaire mine owner, patron of the turf and influential democratic politician, born 1828, died September 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GRUNDZINSGEMEINSCHAFT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In order to put at rest any misunderstanding that may exist as to what the word "Grundzinsgemeinschaft" means, which is disturbing the peace of mind of our friend A. J. Steers, and perhaps a good many other single taxers, allow me to dissect it as follows, and it will undoubtedly be more palatable. Grund means ground; zins, interest, and gemeinschaft, association or society.

EMANUEL M. KLEIN.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: Commenting on Mr. William W. Folwell's article in the September Century, THE STANDARD says: "If the land is of right common property, confiscation means restoration. If it is of right private property, confiscation is theft, and the single tax a euphemism."

Now, it appears to me that even if land were of right private property, yet the single tax on land values—limited—would be the only fair means of raising public revenue, because public improvements enhance the value of land only. Even those who, like Mr. Folwell, say, "as all forms of property are protected, all forms of property should be subjected to taxation," must admit that the amount of protection afforded any piece of property depends altogether upon its location. Then what more equitable tax could be devised than a site value tax?

Of course the strong argument for the single tax is the common right of all to the use of the land. But it seems to me that even those who deny this common right ought to see the equity of the single tax.

W. F. W.

[It was with reference to the single tax "unlimited"—as a mode of making land common property—that we spoke of the single tax as a euphemism for robbery if land is of right private property. In any other connection we should agree with our correspondent, whose letter seems to us eminently sound and sensible.—ED.]

A JOB FOR HENRY GEORGE.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Like many others who have in a feeble sort of way tried to interest their fellow-workers in the greatest of all reforms—the single tax—I am becoming weary. I do not mean by that that I am losing faith, but I am becoming convinced that it is useless to try to interest a trades unionist in any reform unless it can be shown to him that it would directly raise his wages.

We, who believe in the single tax, know that it would raise wages in all industries. But to explain how, and to answer all the silly objections that are raised in a hand-to-hand conflict, seems like an almost hopeless task.

I am a member of the pioneer trades union in America—Typographical union—and, so far as I know, the affairs of that organization are conducted upon exactly the same lines as when Peter Force was president. Conditions change, but trades union methods do not change with them. For this we have ourselves to blame.

Because wind is often mistaken for wisdom, many of our members have become disgusted (myself among the number) and remained away from the meetings of the union. To a man who sees the importance of the land question and the tariff question, it is certainly trying his patience to be compelled to listen at a union meeting to the discussion of such trivial measures as the six-day rule, the fifty-nine-hour law, factory inspection, etc., or at a chapel meeting to hear it gravely considered whether it is fairest to draw the ball for "first out" from a box or a bag.

The only way that I can see to remedy this state of affairs is for single taxers to attend the meetings of their unions, and to force discussion on matters of more importance whenever opportunity offers. Free traders claim the tariff reduces wages, and protectionists claim it raises wages. They can't both be right, and it is the plain duty of trades unions to find out which party is fooling them.

In a conversation with the editor of the Union Printer a short time ago he remarked, probably because he couldn't think of anything else to say, that he would be pleased to have me write something occasionally for his paper, but added, "For God's sake, don't tackle the single tax." "Why, what's the matter with the single tax?" I asked. "Oh nothing," he replied, "only it creates too much discussion." The Union Printer is the organ of Typographical union No. 6, circulates in all the principal cities of the Union, and is quite extensively used by the compositors on New York morning papers for "bogus."

But what I want to say is this: There are hundreds of printers who believe in the single tax, but who, on account of the apparent hopelessness of the task, do not interest themselves in the propaganda work of the movement. Give them something to work with, and in a short time we would have the foremost trades union committed to the single tax. Mr. George is a printer. I suggest that he devote an hour or two some day to writing a tract entitled, "Printers and the Single Tax." There are, no doubt, others in the movement who could do it, but none so well as Mr. George.

I think a tract of this kind would start other trades unionists, and it would be only a short time before we had tracts for all the principal trades.

1456 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. WM. F. SHERLOCK.

COUNTY OPTION IN TAXATION.

The Taxpayers' league of Kings County, New York, of which Horatio Camp is president; J. B. Connell, vice-president; Martin Battle, treasurer, and George R. Gage and Joseph McGinness secretaries, has been doing active and successful work. It is endeavoring to secure the enactment, by the next legislature, of the local option bill (the Stein bill of last winter). To influence candidates for legislative honors, a pledge has been extensively circulated in the county, which has received a large number of signatures. District assemblies 220, 49 and 75, K. of L., and about all the local assemblies in this vicinity endorse the bill, coupled with a demand that the members-elect from New York and Kings counties use their best efforts to have it passed. In addition to this a letter has been received from Mr. T. V. Powderly, in which he promises his active assistance and influence. The Young men's democratic club of Brooklyn has, by resolution, unanimously approved the bill, declaring that candidates, no matter of what party, who would not pledge themselves to assist in its passage, were unworthy of their suffrages.

A joint meeting of all organizations in Brooklyn favoring the measure will be held at the rooms of the Brooklyn single tax club, 198 Livingston street, on Wednesday evening, 23d inst.

FIGHTING FOR THE AUSTRALIAN BLANKET BALLOT.

Last Sunday the Central Labor Union, by a practically unanimous vote, decided to assist the People's Municipal League in its agitation for the Australian blanket ballot in this state. There was considerable division of opinion among the members in the beginning, and the result was a long debate. Among those who spoke in favor of committing the Central Labor Union to the measure was William McCabe, a delegate from Typographical Union No. 6, who told of the effect in the countries where this ballot had been adopted. Ireland had increased her representation in parliament from twelve members to as many as one hundred and two; the Irish people had been able to defeat the candidates put up by the lords of the manors and the nobility. In New South Wales, Australia, four months ago, because of the existence of this system of balloting, the workingmen there were enabled to elect thirty-six members of parliament on the single tax platform, who control the situation in parliament.

Through the efforts of Governor Hill and Tammany Hall it has been impossible to get a true ballot reform measure through the New York state legislature up to the present time; and, said Mr. McCabe, it will be impossible for the Central Labor Union to start an independent party in this city or state until the ballot is free, and it can only be made free by the adoption of the Australian system. He spoke at length and made other points, but what is here printed had the effect to make the vote in the Central Labor Union practically unanimous. There were only five votes in opposition, and each member who voted that way explained that he was in favor of the Australian blanket ballot, but voted "no" because he was opposed to affiliating with any other organization in this city. Hence, on the question of approving the Australian ballot, the delegates were unanimous.

Next Sunday the Central Labor Union will, probably, enlarge the committee which already has the matter in charge, for the purpose of doing active work between now and election day. It is intended that every candidate nominated for a legislative office shall be waited on by this committee, and his position on the question noted, so that, in the first place, his votes on the measure when it comes before the legislature may be compared with his promises, and, second, that his record can be kept for future political reference.

It was a very interesting meeting, and for the first time since its formation the Central Labor Union has declared itself squarely on the most important question now before the people of this state.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE IN FRANCE.

A newspaper devoted to the study of economic problems has just appeared in Paris, called the L'Essor Social. It welcomes every sort of discussion that has a direct bearing on the social problem. That the single tax will be brought to the attention of its readers, one feels sure when he sees among the contributors to the first number the name of M. Charles M. Garnier, the youthful and talented litterateur, who recently brilliantly passed one of the most difficult examinations for advancement in the governmental literary department. M. Garnier sees clearly that the single tax is a remedy for the present social ills; and at the International congress in 1889 at Paris, he labored earnestly for its success. His recent long stay in England, in the neighborhood of London, where he studied the evils of landholding in their direct form, has given him facts and figures which he is enabled powerfully to employ in his French discussions.

JUDGE MAGUIRE'S ANSWER.

A few weeks ago the San Francisco Call, in its editorial columns, asked Judge James G. Maguire two questions:

First—What will be the tax per acre on land, taking the total government expense of last year and the total area of tillable land in the United States as the basis of estimate? Second—Can the total expense of government be carried more easily by a direct tax on land than by indirect taxes, such as taxes on the manufacture and sale of whiskey, duties on articles of luxury produced in foreign countries and brought into this, and licenses for the privilege of speculation?

The judge took occasion, in an address before the Single Tax Society of San Francisco, to answer these questions. He said:

If all taxes for the support of the national, state, county, and municipal governments of the United States were levied upon the tillable land alone, and if all the expenditures of the several governments would not be materially lessened, such taxes would probably amount to three times the rental value of all such land. Farming would be immediately discontinued, farms would be promptly abandoned, as if they had been swept by a pestilence, and no man would be found willing to pay the ruinous taxes for the privilege of keeping his overburdened land. But no sane single-tax man has ever made or countenanced such a proposition. Neither is it proposed, as the question of the Call assumes, to levy an area tax, by the acre or otherwise. The proposition is to raise all revenues required for all public purposes by a single tax upon land values (ultimately upon the economic rental value), irrespective of improvements thereon. This is a very different thing from an area, or acreage, tax on tillable land. Indeed, it is not a tax on land as such at all, but a tax upon that value which is impressed upon land in particular localities, regardless of its natural fertility, by the presence and industry of the general population of the locality.

A strip of land under one of the Blythe estate shanties on Market street, having a frontage of a single foot, is worth more in the market than an average farm of 160 acres in the interior, and would pay a proportionally greater tax. It is, therefore, impossible to state what would be the tax per acre on land assessed according to its rental value, but we can easily estimate the percentage of the rental or market value of all land which will be necessary to meet the expenses of all government.

In this city in 1886, the total municipal revenue, and proportion of the state revenue, was $4,123,418.54. The total expenditures of the United States for that year were $242,483,138, of which San Francisco's proportion, according to population, would be about $1,200,000, making a total of $5,323,418.54 to be raised here for all purposes of all our governments. The assessed value of land in San Francisco for that year, exclusive of improvements, was $130,932,596. Assuming that this was the true value of the land, a tax of four and one-tenth per cent. would yield a surplus of more than $64,000, while a tax of 3 per cent. on the actual selling value—for it was assessed at less than 70 per cent. of its actual selling value—would yield a surplus of $287,978.43.

To the Call's first query I therefore answer that the single tax, to meet all the needs of our several governments, would be about 3 per cent. on the actual value of land.

To the second query I answer, most certainly. The masses of the people who now pay nearly all the indirect taxes are also obliged to pay to private toll gatherers the land rent, which under the single tax would pay the entire expenses of the government. The people would also secure cheaper

ground rent, for a heavy tax on land values, irrespective of improvements, would both encourage and compel the improvement, leasing and subdivision of land, thereby increasing the supply of buildings offered for renting without correspondingly increasing the demand, thus by the universal law of supply and demand reducing rent.

THE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The New York Tax Reform Association, of which General C. T. Christensen is president, John Clafflin treasurer, and Bolton Hall secretary, and which has for its object the abolition of personal property taxation, has moved the Rochester Jury to declare its platform excellent as far as it goes, but to add that it would have been more satisfied had the association embodied—

A demand that all real estate that is being held by religious denominations for a rise in value, for purposes of speculation and to secure political power, should be taxed. General Grant warned the people of the United States fifteen years ago that the aggregation of untaxed property by religious sects had become a danger. Since that time the value of untaxed "church" property—so called in this country—has risen to nearly three thousand million dollars! It is quite needless to ask where this scandalous and infamous abuse will end.

THE CHARITY SOCIALIST'S GOSPEL.

Walter Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" has become a sort of bible to the charity socialists. It is an impossible story with an unrealizable moral.

Angela Marsden, the girl owner of numberless houses and an immense brewery, is educated at Newnham, goes to East London where her brewery is, and poses as a dressmaker. At the same boarding house is Henry Jocelyn, educated by Lord Jocelyn as his son, and just informed that he is only the son of a soldier killed at Lord Jo's side. He has been taught cabinet making, and resolves, on learning of his birth, to go back to his own people. The spurious dressmaker asks him what the rich Miss Marsden could do for the people, and in play he describes the people's palace, with full details. Thereupon she secretly orders her solicitors to have it built.

Henry discovers that he owns three houses and a little money, which his uncle, who appears at the boarding house as a bogus adviser to the dressmaker, has appropriated. The trust deed being found behind a sofa at the brewery, Henry compels his uncle to make restitution. He then addresses a workman's meeting; points out that the lords are very good sort of men, and the church a nice institution, and argues that all the people need, being already quite virtuous and comfortable, is "good lodging, good food, good, unadulterated ale and plenty of it, and good and sensible education, holiday pleasure and, the last, which is also the first, justice for your girls." This meets with universal approval, and Henry marries the dressmaker, after she has explained that he must be prepared for poverty.

Lord Jocelyn engineers the wedding on the day of the opening of the Palace of Delight, when the people are to meet and thank Miss Marsden. All the people have presents of boots and silk dresses, and then the heiress stands revealed at the regeneration of society by means of a cheap lyceum and charity amusement hall, which "will stimulate a taste for home art." while it has raised rents in the neighborhood.

East London contains two million souls, the palace reading room accomodates 1,500, and the great hall 3,000.

A SINGLE-CYCLE.

The large and growing group of single tax wheelmen will be glad to know that their favorite scheme of taxation is about to be imitated in bicycling. A Yankee has invented what he calls a unicycle, of which the New York Sun gives this description:

Mr. H. W. Loomis, of Southington, Conn., is superintendent of the new department of the Southington Cutlery Company. His model unicycle is now being made by one of the largest bicycle manufactories in the country, which pronounces his plans thoroughly practical. In general appearance the machine is similar to those of the same class already familiar in theory. The idea is simplicity itself, being a regular safety machine, half inside a a big wheel. The large outer wheel is nine feet in diameter, and the inner circumference connected by spokes to the outer is eight feet in diameter. The driving wheel is three feet in diameter, and rides the big one a little beyond the centre or point of contact with the earth, so that it is constantly climbing on the big wheel. The plan is that of a man walking inside of a big hoop, his weight when thrown forward revolving the whole. This friction revolves the big wheel at every evolution of the small one, and gives the increased speed and power. One wheel service is concave and the other convex, with one surface of rubber. The operator rides a saddle inside the big wheel, over and somewhat near the driving wheel. The great speed can be easily figured. The big wheel has 27 feet circumference and the driving wheel 9 feet, so that by every turn of the small front wheel the machine is propelled 27 feet. By applying the gear action, as in the common safety, the speed is greatly multiplied. A mile could easily be made in two minutes on a good road, and the speed of a mile a minute if the operator wished to ride so fast. Mr. Loomis designs the machine for general utility, and not as a novelty in mechanics. He is confident that it will prove successful and has the opinions of experts to support his own.

BE MORE EXPLICIT.

In propounding the following conundrum, the Press should have given the name of the Philadelphia house (not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith); and it should also have stated whether or not the house was selling a "bargain" at less than cost. Here is the conundrum, which any woman can solve if directed to the particular house:

A Philadelphia retail house last week advertised all-wool six pound blankets at $3.50 a pair, which is 58.22 cents per pound. The duty on blankets of a value greater than 50 cents a pound is three and a half times the duty on a pound of unwashed wool (11 cents) and 40 per cent., or in this case, in all 61.788 cents. Is the tariff a tax when the price is actually less than the duty?

SIMPSON AND THE SUN.

Congressman Simpson owes a debt of gratitude to the newspapers that, by misrepresenting, have advertised his good qualities, and he can afford to forgive an occasional fling like this from the Sun. In reply to the Sun's concluding query, Jerry might ask, "What would happen if the Sun should *purposely* get something right some time?"

The Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, the sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge, avers that "we"—*i. e.*, the Hayseed Socialists—"will soon be the law-making power of the country." Jerry is an interesting sort of person. Not content with being painfully ignorant and laboriously wrong about finance and political economy, he has to knock the heads of Shall and Will together, and punch English grammar in the eye. What would happen to Jerry if he should accidentally get something right some time?

WHO CAN EARN A MILLION?

William Dean Howells, in "A Hazard of New Fortunes."

"How much money can a man earn honestly without wronging or oppressing some 'other man?'"

"Well, if you'll let me answer in English," said March, "I should say about five thousand dollars a year. I name that figure because it's my experience that I never could earn more; but the experience of other men may be different, and if they will tell me they can earn ten, or twenty, or fifty thousand a year, I'm not prepared to say they can't do it."

Lindau hardly waited for his answer. "Not the most gifted man that ever lived, in the practice of any art or science, and paid at the highest rate that exceptional genius could justly demand from those who worked for their money, could ever earn a million dollars. It is the landlords and the merchant princes, the railroad kings and the coal barons (the oppressors whom you instinctively give the titles of tyrants), it is these that *make* the millions, but no man *earns* them. What artist, what physician, what scientist, what poet was ever a millionaire?"

"I can only think of the poet Rogers," said March, amused by Lindau's tirade. "But you must allow, Lindau, that some of those fellows don't do so badly with their guilty gains. Some of them give work to armies of poor people."

Lindau furiously interrupted. "Yes, when they have gathered their millions together from the hunger and cold and nakedness and ruin and despair of hundreds of thousands of other men, they 'give work' to the poor! They *give* work. They allow their helpless brothers to earn enough to keep life in them! They give *work!* Who is it gives *toil*, and where will your rich men be when once the poor shall refuse to toil?"

SENATOR CHILTON'S VIEWS.

From W. B. Scott's Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Even when we have secured tariff reform, free and unlimited coinage, and decreased expenditure, the battle will not be altogether won. The next thing will be to fortify against any return to present conditions. The vast accumulated mass of property in the United States pays no taxes to support the Federal Government. Even with a revenue tariff, when Democracy shall achieve it, the taxes will be collected, not on what people own, but on what they use. Under such a system a man worth $10,000,000, may pay no more taxes than a man worth $10,000. The Federal system of taxation, under any party or any policy, creates rank discriminations in favor of capital. The people of this country would go to war against a billion-dollar appropriation bill if every man knew and felt exactly the amount he paid. A Congressman who voted for it would be forever swept from place; the rich man and the poor man would combine to destroy him. And, in my opinion, the safety of free institutions will finally compel the amendment of our Constitution so that every man shall contribute to the expenses of the Federal Government, as he now does to State Governments according to the property which is possessed.

THE SINGLE TAX WOULD DO IT.

Chicago Free Trader.

The single tax would put an end to land speculation. It would compel landowners to put their land to use or sell on reasonable terms to some one who would put it to use. Those who are now homeless would have a better chance for securing homes. The single tax would increase the tax upon the land speculator, who is holding the land in idleness, waiting for others to build up the country and make his land worth more in the market. Doing this, it naturally reduces the tax upon all other property holders.

MORE PROTECTION.

Boston Globe

Georgia is going to tax bachelors. A bill for that purpose has been brought into the Georgia legislature, and the house committee on hygiene and sanitation has reported it favorably. Under its terms it will cost a Georgian $25 to begin the bachelor business at thirty years of age, and on a rising scale of $25 for five years a man of sixty and over will be at the expense $200 per annum for the privilege of going without a wife.

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

Omaha World-Herald.

If reciprocity continues in its maddening way there will not be enough of the old shibboleth of protection to wad a very small gun with by next election time. Saving grace is coming to the Republicans in a diluted form, but it is coming, nevertheless.

PAYING SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Boston Globe.

Twelve millions is only a trifle, of course, in the eyes of billion-dollar congress exploiters. But the plain people who have to pay it to the sugar producers will find it a decidedly burdensome tax.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Sept. 22, 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.

During the week ending September 22, our subscription list has been increased by subscription from

H. L Pleace (add) San Francisco, Cal	$1 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,684 40
Total	$1,685 40

Cash contributions for week ending September 22 are as follows:

Jeff A. Bailey, Cornwall Station, Cal	$1 50
E. M. Blodgett, Chicago, Ill	50
L. W. Hoch (add), Adrian, Mich	1 00
Miss A. A. Chapman (add), Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
S. D. Guion (add)	80
	$4 80
Cash contributions previously acknowledged	$1,597 02
Total	$1,601 82

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	110,694
Signatures received since last report	193
Total	110,887

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Miss Gertrude Coburn, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been called to the city of Menomonie, Wis., to take charge there of a department of domestic science and household economy in the public schools. It should not be difficult to interest Miss Coburn in the broader questions of individual and national prosperity, and to gain her co-operation in our propaganda. Address, care of Public School Department. Another name is that of Miss Sarah Bickle, Cameron, Mo., editor of the Cameron Vindicator.

Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt., is the agricultural editor of the Vermont Watchman, and a contributor to several like periodicals and papers. He is a staunch free trader, and sees the value of the single tax with regard to large cities, but does not admit that its advantages extend to farming districts. That they do, we should prove to Dr. Hoskins.

At Albrae, Alameda County, Cal., there is published a small weekly paper, Hope and Home. Covering one of its four pages, in striking contrast to its cheering title, appears a map of the town and the surrounding lands, which has but a dismal look to the single tax eye. All the vacant land is evidently the property of a land company, which is busy in reclaiming the water front and selling it at $10 a front foot. Farms of different sizes are advertised at $100 an acre. Let us ask the editor, Abba L. Holton, what chance for a home a poor man has under such conditions.

The list for September 9th was delayed in the mails from Maine, where I had been for several weeks; the distance from this city also explains the lapse of time before various errors could be corrected. Guffy, not Guppy, should have been one of the names given last week.

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

NEW YORK CITY.

The first meeting of the Economic Class of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was held last Wednesday evening. Louis F. Post was the teacher. Mr. Post followed a system by which, though he is the teacher, the class practically ask and answer their own questions, the teacher's aim being to let the thoughts of his pupils run as they will. For instance, after telling his class what was sought to be accomplished by these meetings, he said it was necessary first to get into their heads, clearly, what the economic factors are that enter into the making of any of the things that man requires to satisfy his desires, such, for example, as food, clothing, and shelter. Therefore, he thought it best to analyze some one of the things called food. Selecting bread as a prime necessity, he urged the class to learn for themselves what are the factors that enter into the making of a loaf of bread. One pupil said, in answer, "flour," another "water," another "yeast," another "salt," another "alum," another "an oven," another "a baker," another "standing ground," etc. The teacher then caused to be written a heading called "Wealth," another called "Land," and another called "Labor," and he desired the pupils to agree under which headings these various things should go, at the same time explaining that it was not very important by what name any class was designated so long as things belonging to one class were placed there and nowhere else. The loaf as made, or, in other words, bread, it was at once agreed, went under the head of "Wealth." The "standing ground," it was also at once agreed, went under the heading of "Land," and that the baker came under the heading of "Labor;" but when the scholars tried to classify the other articles there was no agreement, so Mr. Post caused to be made a heading, which he called "X," and under that heading all the articles on which the pupils could not agree as to where they should be placed were put. They then proceeded to analyze, one by one, the items classified as X. For instance, "water" was taken up, and it was found to be a natural element which had been moved from its natural source. Finally it was agreed that the water used in making the bread came under three heads—natural element, transporter and pail. Natural element was then classified under "Land," transporter under "Labor," and as the pail would not go under either head it was relegated to X. In this way, step by step, the class doing their own reasoning and placing the results on the blackboard, it was unanimously agreed that if the analysis were carried out to the ultimate, X would be completely wiped out, and every factor in the production of a loaf of bread, from start to finish, would fall under the classification either of "Land" or "Labor."

To go further into a description of this method would take too much space, but it was a new idea to all who were present, among whom were many strangers unknown to members of the club, and it was a most satisfactory evidence that the method was interesting, that during the two hours in which the class was in session no person left the room. Mr. Post proposes to adopt this same system throughout his entire series of class meetings. He does not intend to attempt to bias the mind of any of the pupils. He intends that they shall come to their own conclusions, and shall use their own reasoning power.

Upon the adjournment of the class quite a discussion was indulged in by those who had attended, which resulted in the formation of a class debating society. The chairman of the house committee of the club tendered the use of the rooms free, and besides meeting on Wednesdays for study the class will meet on Mondays to discuss and debate the lesson of the previous Wednesday. It is hardly necessary to say that everybody is welcome to these meetings. They are absolutely free.

Last Monday evening the debating society formed at the class meeting of the previous Wednesday met and organized by the election of a president and secretary. This society has adopted the idea of having one of its members take up the lesson of the previous class meeting and endeavor to recite it, while the other members will be the critics, the object being to give members sufficient confidence in themselves to appear before audiences as speakers.

One of the members being called upon went to the board with confidence and began the recitation of the class lesson; but he had hardly succeeded in saying ten words before he was called down by one of his auditors. A discussion ensued, and after the critics had unanimously agreed that the reciter had been properly corrected, he went on. He was stopped continually, and the ground of difference gone over until the agreement was unanimous, when he would be permitted to resume. And thus the proceedings went on until the whole ground covered by the class meeting had been gone over. Upon adjournment the debaters decided that a most delightful and instructive evening had been spent by them.

The class will meet again to-night, and Mr. Post will again be the teacher, and next Monday evening the debating society will take up the lesson for review.

Mr. Everett is still arranging for the anniversary dinner of the club. Those desiring to attend will please notify him to that effect, enclosing one dollar.

BROOKLYN.

E. L. Smith.—The first meeting for the season of the Woman's Single Tax Club, of Brooklyn, was held at 198 Livingston street, in the afternoon of Tuesday, 15th inst. The death of Mr. William T. Croasdale, late editor of THE STANDARD, was made a subject of regretful comment. The members of the club had also, for sorrowful consideration, the recent news of the death of Mr. John Thompson. Mr. Thompson was well known to single tax people as one of their ablest and most intelligent leaders in Brooklyn. His business took him to South America about two years ago. He came home to Brooklyn last Spring, and by his presence and words of encouragement among his former associates showed his continued interest in the cause. He was well known to, and much respected by, the ladies of the club, and his death, occurring soon after his return to Rio Janeiro, makes his loss felt more especially to them than that of any other of recent occurrence. The death of Mr. Croasdale seems like a break in an extended field of usefulness, already having a place in history. The death of Mr. Thompson, a much younger man, seems, to those who knew him well, like a career of usefulness too soon ended to be appreciated at its worth.

Plans for continued meetings of the club, and work for the winter were discussed, and a determination to continue labor for the cause was manifested.

NEW YORK STATE.

John H. Blakeney, Binghamton, N. Y.—A wrong impression has to some extent gone abroad as to Lieutenant-Governor Jones' position towards the single tax. This has come about by a careless quoting of a few words of Mr. Jones separated from their connection with other utterances in a speech delivered to farmers at Greene, Chenango county, recently. An item in the personal column of the last STANDARD shows that you had fallen into the error. What Jones said, as reported in the world of Sunday 13th, was that personal property does not bear its full share of taxation, and that he was in favor of making personal property pay the bulk of the taxes. Then he added, "If you are for a single tax, I am with you," clearly meaning a single tax on personal property.

Mr. Jones is a good citizen and, I presume, an honest and honorable gentleman, but I fear he has no comprehensive or correct knowledge or ideas concerning the question of taxation; and his political doings just now seem very foolish to most of those here who are otherwise his friends.

Appropos of the foregoing, I take pleasure in recording an utterance concerning the single tax by another prominent office-holder and citizen of this city—Senator O'Connor. At a meeting of business men and influential

citizens some time ago the senator, in speaking of the deplorable condition of our tax system, said: "Things cannot continue as they are; there must be a change. I know not what may be the outcome. We may have to adopt the single tax, and for my part I am gravitating toward the single tax very rapidly." I subsequently asked the senator if I might publicly quote these words of his, and he said I might.

Single taxers here are disposed to support Flower and the democratic ticket. The ballot plank and one or two other features of the platform are not liked, but in view of the great importance of this fall's election in reference to next year's work, and, on the whole, the satisfactory direction things seem to be taking, the disposition now is to give the ticket hearty support.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—The republican state convention, for the nomination of governor and other state officers, was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, September 16th. The "scholar in politics," (Henry Cabot Lodge,) was permanent president of the convention. In his opening address he eulogized protection to American labor very strongly. Then the convention nominated for governor Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, a man who has opposed all labor measures while a member of the legislature, and especially made himself conspicuous while the labor men were trying to get the ten-hour bill passed, in being the leader of the opposition. The labor men of Massachusetts have not forgotten Brother Allen's labor record; if the party bosses think they have, the returns will surprise them. That conspicuous "crowd," the Home Market Club, were very prominent in all parts of the hall.

Q. A. Lathrop and family, of Neponset, have returned home from their vacations, and Lathrop can always be depended upon to help the single tax cause when he is around.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boteman, Parkersburg, September 17.—I enclose a few signed slips. No. 1 surprised me by signing without any arguments. He is a young attorney, a mugwump, and says he believes "George is right." No. 2 is another kind of a man; he was a republican, but now votes with the democrats, as many former republicans do among the young men. His father was one of the seventeen who dared to vote for Lincoln in '60 when chattel slavery ruled in this state. The old man is a strong protectionist, and hates the democrats for their past sins. No. 3 is a sluggard among the single taxers. No. 4 is a Hill protection democrat, and a policy man who signed the slip, after underlining the words "full inquiry into, just to keep on the good side of the single tax folks." No. 5 is our congressman. He "does not understand the single tax, but is not averse to having it discussed." He says that as between Crisp and Mills for the speakership he will undoubtedly vote for Mills. "There are other ways to raise a revenue sufficient for all purposes than to take it from those least able to bear the tax as is now done." He is a good subject for the letter-writing corps. His name and address is James Capehart, M. C., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

KENTUCKY.

Ivy H. Teel, Bowling Green.—I have been greatly encouraged of late by quite a number of our citizens seeing the outlines of the "cat" intuitively, as some of them have never heard of the "single tax." The landowners of this place tried recently to boom the price of land, but failed in a large measure; yet their success was great enough for some to see the ill effects of land speculation and land monopoly. Our city is fairly ripe for the discussion of almost any proposed reform, for it is as dead, so far as business is concerned, as a dry, bleached bone of the plains of the far west. We are surrounded by abundant evidence that single taxers and advocates thereof will, from this time, increase in geometric ratio. Our ministers seem to realize that we are confronted by great social problems, and that it is their duty to help solve them, and from some of the utterances of our eminent divines it seems that they will not shirk their duty. I was much grieved to learn of Mr. Croasdale's death; but because our leader has fallen THE STANDARD must not cease to be a regular visitor to our homes. Much success to it and all advocates of the single tax.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, September 18.—The great success of our Herne and Garrison meetings, when even standing room was not to be had for all who came, was repeated Thursday evening, the announcent that Thomas W. Handford, the widely-known lecturer and literary critic, would speak, serving to draw a large audience in spite of the sweltering heat. Mr. Handford had addressed our club once before, so he did not come among a body of strangers unprepared for the magnificent speech that he gave us. He met friends who knew of his great power, and who were ready to appreciate and applaud his eloquence. He spoke of the club and its work in the most complimentary terms in opening his remarks, and in closing begged to be admitted to its membership, notwithstanding his failure as yet to see the whole cat. He declared that he had made, was making and would continue to make an earnest effort to see that animal, and he hoped that by joining with us he would be helped in that direction. Mr. Handford's subject was "Hints from the Memory of Two Great Struggles"—the anti-corn law movement and the disestablishment of the Irish church—and he took occasion, in reviewing the history of those great social upheavals to offer many valuable suggestions to those engaged in the reform movement which we represent. He dwelt especially upon the efficacy of object lessons in presenting our case to the people, and he eloquently appealed for singleness of aim and for toleration. He thought we were hardly concentrated enough in our efforts; that we were too prone to take up side issues and far too ready to denounce everyone who does not see the situation through our glasses. He thought we were particularly inclined to rail against religion and he begged us to desist from that, since it antagonized the very elements to which we must look for the final triumph of our cause. On the whole the address was a powerful effort and it stirred the audience to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm, the applause being as generous as it was spontaneous.

Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt, of Los Angeles, was present, and it was understood that he would lead the discussion and reply to the criticisms that the speaker was expected to make, but as he was suffering from a severe cold he excused himself with a few remarks, Mr. John Z. White following with a forcible speech, in which he defended the single tax people from the charge of unfriendliness to religion. Mr. White declared that we were compelled by the attitude of churchmen to defend ourselves from foul misrepresentation and cruel attack, and he pointed to the fate of many ministers who had dared to speak up for the masses against the privileged classes who have entrenched themselves behind the altar. Mr. Clinton Furbish also spoke in reply to Mr. Handford, touching particularly on the question of compensation which had been raised, and which appears to be the only material difficulty in Mr. Handford's way. Mr. Furbish never acquitted himself better than on this occasion, his remarks going straight to the mark and appealing powerfully to the sentiments of right reason and justice. Mr. Handford closed with a few appropriate remarks, in which he again again appealed for admission to the single tax church.

General M. M. Trumbull was to have been the speaker for next Thursday evening, but he kindly consented to postpone his appearance for one week in honor of Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt, who is to be with us for a few weeks. Mr. Hoyt is well known in Illinois as an old-time republican campaigner, and indeed his conversion from the heresies and superstitions of the G. O. P. dates only from the visit of Mr. George to Los Angeles a year ago. He heard Mr. George's address in that city, and that opened his eyes. He has since been a strong and earnest champion of free trade and single tax.

General M. M. Trumbull will deliver his lecture on Richard Cobden, October 1. Mr. Clarence S. Darrow will come October 8; John Gibbons, LL. D., October 15; Thomas E. Hill, author of the Hill banking scheme for the regeneration of society, October 22; and Henry McKay, one of the leading democratic lawyers of Chicago, October 29. Mr. McKay will speak in favor of absolute free trade. He is favorably disposed with regard to the single tax, but has not yet studied it enough to become a convert.

There has been no definite action as yet in the matter of the impending campaign for drainage trustees. The committee has been given power to act in the premises, but as yet it has failed to reach a conclusion, the political situation being such as to make it difficult to determine the proper course. There is a general feeling, however, that we should put independent candidates in the field should the democrats refuse to nominate a man or men committed specifically to the special assessment principle. The new ballot law will enable us to do this.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Washington.—I left Iowa City early Tuesday morning (September 15), and the train, being late, missed connection, and I had to lay at West Liberty five hours. I put in the time "working the town" with my cards, tracts and petition. At noon I caught a freight train to Columbus Junction, where I had another five hours wait, and which I used in the same way.

Wednesday night I got into a discussion on a street corner, which lasted about two hours. My chief opponent was a gentlemanly man, whom I afterwards learned owns about 30,000 acres of land. After he left an insurance agent took part in the controversy, and soon descended to personal abuse, calling me a tramp, vagabond, etc. I replied that personal abuse was only resorted to when argument was lacking. Several times men in the crowd would say they were working men, earning their own livings and out of debt, but that they agreed with me. The most of them took away tracts to read.

Thursday I went to the fair ground early, and stood near the wagon gate and handed over 700 "Extra No. 39" tracts to incoming farmers. Later I distributed other tracts and cards on the grounds. There were over 6,000 people on the grounds and the dust was blinding. Washington county is a republican stronghold, and the literature I distributed will reach every part of it, and may do some good. A great many people would stop to read my badge—"the single tax will do it"—and go off cogitating. Frequently I would be asked what it meant.

Wm. Springer spoke at Washington on Tuesday and Mr. Watrous distributed single tax tracts to the crowd.

Enclosed find forty-six petitions. No. 1 bought "Progress and Poverty," and is attending the law department of the college at Iowa City. No. 2 is a traveling man who has read "Progress and Poverty" and greatly admires it. No. 3 is local reporter on a republican daily. No. 4 is a railway mail clerk. No. 5 met me on a train last July and would not sign the petition then, but took some tracts. No. 6 is a much interested farmer. No. 7 calls himself a nationalist and promises to read up on the single tax next winter, being too busy now. Nos. 8 to 14 were handed to me by Mr. Watrous, of Marshalltown. No. 8 is a single taxer. No. 15 thinks the farmers are prosperous enough, but he bought a "Protection or Free Trade." He is a traveling man. No. 16 is a single tax man. He and No. 8 are both traveling men. No. 17 said he bought a lot in Cedar Rapids out of a block of vacant land, and the assessment of it was at once raised from $100 to $300. No 18 is a cousin of mine who is a free trader and interested.

J. Hagerty, Burlington.—Our senator, in a long speech on Labor day, advocated more stringent laws against child-labor, tenement-house and Chinese-made cigars, etc. His talk pleased the union men, but we single tax folks were wondering what would become of the tenement-house people, Chinese, and families now depending on child-labor for a miserable existence. The solution, of course, was indicated in the single tax address, but the noise of the throng prevented its being heard at a distance from the stand. Hence it will appear in the Western Herald, and be fired at targets this week. I sent H. F. Ring's "Case Plainly Stated" to Governor Hogg, who tells me that he is in receipt of enough literature to dispel his ignorance, and that Mr. Ring was his law partner. I'm sorry, but intended no cruelty to animals, nor pun, in sending a "Ring" to his excellency.

THE STANDARD must be sustained; without it the single tax would be as

incomplete as a coat without buttons, as a house without windows. Long may it wave. After Henry George, no fitter standard bearer exists than Louis F. Post. Mr. Brokaw is working like a beaver. I left his tent to sign a petition for woman suffrage at Des Moines fair, and could not find his place again, although I promised to return in a few minutes.

MISSOURI.

"Uncle Tom," St. Louis.—Seven petitions. One and two are street-car conductors, three and five are typos, four a boss printer, six a barber, all of Philadelphia, Penn., and seven is a machinist. On our journey westward it was noticed that this country is not near as crowded with people as some of the nineteenth century Christians who "deal" in land are trying to make us believe. Along the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio and Mississippi railroads nothing could be seen to verify the Malthusian theory. Like angels' visits the towns and villages are few and far between: vast tracts of land are either "wild" or only half-cultivated; the people did not look as if the lightning of prosperity, which the McKinley bill and Blaine's "reciprocity" scheme promised, had struck them. The houses of the working people, as far as could be seen from the train, are mere board shanties, the boards or planks standing on end and having strips nailed over the cracks to keep the wind out.

The worst-looking shanty and the worst-looking woman we noticed in Southern "Injiany." (Indiana single taxers will please cut this out and paste it in their hats.) This woman wore a dress compared with which a flag that had been through the thirty years' war would look new. The house was of the style commonly used in the eastern states for the purpose of spanking the son and heir. The one window next to the track, instead of panes of glass, had two dirty white rags attached to the frame.

As we passed Brother Boreman's stamping grounds, about 2 A. M., we did not see any signs of the "fence brigade," but to judge by the goaheadativeness of the engineer who, to make up thirty minutes of lost time, ran around curves and down grade at a rate that compelled us to hold on to straps to prevent our being thrown out into the aisle, it seems that there is at least one single tax railroader who has cheek and wind enough to "get there." I had the pleasure of meeting here quite a number of single taxers, among them "Pa" Chase, who is as enthusiastic as ever; H. Martin Williams, who always gives them single tax and free trade straight from the shoulder; Percy Pepoon, J. W. Steele, Messrs. Denton and Addington, the Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, who, by the way, does not at all look as if his name were "Dennis," a single taxer from Denver, Col., Mr. Meyer and others. The St. Louis contingent holds up its end of the log very well. Public meetings are held Thursday and Saturday evenings at Twelfth and Locust streets. The meetings take place in the shadow of General Grant's monument, which is crowned with the legend: "Let us Have Peace." That crossed cannons and other paraphernalia of "peace" are on the monument does not seem to strike the average Christian as ludicrous.

To judge by what I have seen of St. Louis there is lots of room for improvements, i. e. the single tax. Like the single taxer who some years ago used to send in his dollar under "'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer," I propose to 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer at them here as it was done in pauper manufacturing.

Bryn Mawr, Penn.—If we do not succeed it will certainly not be my fault. As the people in my neighborhood are nearly all "renters," there is a wide field for myself and wife to get in our "best licks," and we are not slow to embrace the golden opportunity.

So far I have succeeded in getting only one signer to the petition, and he signed after a conversation of five minutes, but quite a number of petitions are out and will come in in good time. It seems to me that the petition is not pushed hard enough, and I think if some people who have little side shows of their own would get together and support our National Committee our little army would be such a compact and strong body that we could carry the breast works of the enemy with one swoop.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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

In response to a request for suggestions as to THE STANDARD, we have received so many replies that we cannot undertake to answer them individually, and every correspondent must apply to himself what we say here. Each suggestion has been carefully considered, and given the weight to which it seemed entitled. Of course, every proposition has not been adopted. If it had been, THE STANDARD would have very little to say about the single tax, and it would have nothing to say about anything else; the ethical side of the question would receive principal attention, and no attention at all; the Story of the Week would be longer, shorter, and wholly excluded; Current Thought would be more controversial, less controversial, not controversial at all, and abolished from the columns of the paper; politics would be eschewed, and the political department would be enlarged and made more varied; in short, the paper would be something no one ever saw, or, in the language of the grammar, "might, could, would, or must see." This goes to show that a paper cannot be edited by its readers. At the same time we are grateful for all suggestions, and hope they will continue to come.

We notice, however, that most suggestions indicate rather what the writer would like, than what from unprejudiced reflection he judges his unconverted neighbors would be attracted by. The single tax cause is not to be promoted by merely making single tax men feel good. It is to be done by bringing new subscribers to the paper that the paper may be supported and the new subscribers converted. New converts must be got from outside, and the problem is how to get them; we are trying to solve this problem by offering premiums that will enable friends of the paper to approach their neighbors who are not interested in it.

Have you a protection acquaintance who would like to read both sides? Propose to him to take the Tribune and THE STANDARD for the price of the latter. Have you one who buys the Arena or the Forum? Urge him to take THE STANDARD with it without extra cost. Have you one who reads the North American Review? Advise him to add fifty cents and get THE STANDARD too. Have you a single tax friend, or one inclined that way, and who has no copy of Mr. George's works? Tell him he can get them all together with THE STANDARD and THE STANDARD Extra for the price of THE STANDARD. Have you a neighbor who is interested in building? Offer him one of the best books on architecture with THE STANDARD for the price of the latter.

It is in this way that the friends of the paper can secure its establishment on a firm foundation; and by conversing with the neighbors whose interest they thus try to excite they will become qualified to suggest and criticize better than they possibly can by reflecting upon the kind of paper they themselves would like.

We are urged by some friends to offer a premium with four month subscriptions. This we do. With every three of these subscriptions we give the premium that goes to an annual subscriber. We can do no better at present.

Some old subscribers ask if they are entitled to the premiums on renewing their subscriptions. Of course. These premiums are offered to all who subscribe, regardless of whether they are old subscribers or new.

TABLE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.

	Subscriptions.	Receipts.
W. T. Weir, South Henderson, Ill	2	$6 00
F. F. Avery, Whitecloud, Kan	1	3 00
James McDermott, Germantown, Penn	1/3	1 00
A. M. Segin, Memphis, Tenn	2 1/3	7 00
C. J. L. Cunningham, Jasper, Ala	3	9 00
John Brooks Leavitt, City	1	3 00
F. N. Hart, Half Way, Kan	1/3	1 00
R. H. Hassenritter, Hermann, Mo	1	3 00
Robert Tyson, Toronto, Ont	2	6 00
W. K. Peabody, Hyde Park, Mass	1/3	1 00
J. S. Backus, Garland, Penn	1	3 00
M. R. Marr, Monteagle, Tenn	1	3 00
D. Stuart, Oakland, Cal	1	3 00
Dr. W. J. Swift, New York City	1	3 00
M. Ritchie, Richmond, Ind	1/3	1 00
R. Munro, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
W. Delahanty, Paterson, N. J	1	3 00
R. Chamberlain, Port Morris, N. J	1	3 00
C. H. Goodwin, Marblehead, Mass	1	3 00
C. J. Bartlett, Philadelphia, Penn	2	6 00
L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich	1/3	1 00
J. R. Winston, Wingo, Ky	1	3 00
F. E. Wilcox, Norfolk, Va	1	3 00
C. Metzgar, New York City	1/3	1 00
Thos. Elliott, Knoxville, Tenn	1/3	1 00
Thos. Ford, Binghamton	1/2	1 50
Will Owen, Morrison, Ill	1/3	1 00
C. W. Kellogg, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
S. R. Shaw, Eastport, Me	1	3 00
J. H. Francis, New Britain, Conn	1	3 00
A. O. Williamson, Ilion, N. Y	1/3	1 00
S. F. Byington, New York	1/3	1 00
C. F. Schmitz, Cincinnati, Ohio	1/3	1 00
W. L. Ross, South Boston, Mass	1/3	1 00
Nathan Smeth, Guyandottte, West Va	1	3 00
Walter Crook, Philipsburg, Penn	1/3	1 00
H. W. MacFarlane, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
W. B. Cossitt, Dorchester, Mass	1	3 00
W. A. Cronenberger, Cleveland, Ohio	1	3 00
O. F. Young, Galveston, Tex	1	3 00
O. Rasmussen, Butte City, Mont	1/3	1 00
John Lavis, Neponset, Mass	1/3	1 00
R. H. Walker, Cleveland, O	1	3 00
Eric Anderson, Portland, Ore	1	3 00
E. Ferguson, Brooklyn, N. Y	1	3 00
J. B. Johnson, Oscoda, Mich	1/3	1 00
Howard Anderson, Cedarville, Penn	1	3 00
J. W. Moore, Stony Point, N. Y	1/3	1 00
C. H. Reichel, Olympia, Wash	1/3	1 00
C. L. Lowday, San Antonio, Tex	1/2	1 50
James McKinney, Creal Springs, Ill	1/3	1 00
R. M. Bugg, Potosi, Mo	1/3	1 00
C. K. Parkes, Anna, Ill	1/3	1 00
College Reading Room, Ada, O	1	3 00
Joseph Schmid, Dubuque, Ia	1/3	1 00
Charles H. Cooly, Brookville, Penn	1/3	1 00
M. J. Slaughenhaupt, Brookville, Penn	1/3	1 00
James Ryan, Oswego, N. Y	1	3 00
C. S. Prizer, Reading, Penn	1	3 00
F. B. Lee, New Orleans, La	1	3 00
R. J. Prosser, Altoona, Penn	1/3	1 00
Mrs. T. Wachtman, Dunkirk, N. Y	1/3	1 00
Total for this week	50	$150 00
" " week ending August 26th	25	75 00
" " " " September 2d	58 5-6	176 50
" " " " " 9th	59 2/3	179 00
" " " " " 17th	51 2/3	155 00
Total since August 19th	245 1-6	$735 50

THE SENSIBLE WAY.

San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner.

An evening contemporary which dates from the days of the megatherium plumes itself upon its unsuccessful efforts in a former generation to have the pueblo lands of San Francisco divided among the people instead of allowing them to be gobbled up by squatters. Perhaps it would have been better luck in this laudable enterprise if it had proposed a sensible method of giving the public the benefit of the land, instead of the absurd scheme of allowing every resident to take possession of a lot. It is hardly surprising that people generally did not appreciate the wisdom of a division by which one person would get a lot that would soon be worth $100,000, while others would be put off with tracts that would not sell for $200 in fifty years, and late comers would get none at all. If the lands had been held by the city and rented out for the general benefit, as the new seawall lots are to be, the whole community to the remotest generations would have enjoyed the profits, everybody would have had his just share of the advantages, and taxation would have been for ever unnecessary. What would be said if somebody should suggest that the seawall lots should be given away to individuals on the principle of first come first served.

PERSONAL.

Last Sunday Benjamin Doblin, George W. Everett, Edward Powers, A. J. Steers, and other members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, mounted their wire horses for a trip through upper New York. Now, an ordinance prohibits the riding of bicycles on sidewalks, and all the excursionists, with that regard for law and order which characterizes the thorough-going single tax man, conscientiously obeyed the ordinance wherever the walks were flagged, even at the cost of laboriously wheeling through streets that had been thoughtfully turned into mortar beds by the street department. But when the party came to Jerome avenue, Doblin, who was making his first cruise, took to the side path. Pretty soon a mounted policeman ordered him "off the sidewalk." The path was two feet above the road, and Doblin, who saw no way of getting off without falling, wheeled along. The policeman then repeated his order so emphatically that Doblin thought it better to fall off than not to get off at all, and with all the grace he could command under the circumstances, he fell. As he picked himself up he asked the policeman, with the innocence of a child, "Is that a sidewalk?" "Yes," shouted the policeman, angrily, "that's a sidewalk!" "Oh," said Doblin, demurely, "then I'm sorry; I thought it was a cow-path." The policeman was justly crushed, for a glance told him that it did look more like a cowpath than a sidewalk.

* * *

Dr. Paul Collins has returned from his vacation.

* * *

Of course, by this time, it is no news that Roswell P. Flower was nominated by the democratic state convention for governor; but we rise in our might and dignity to ask why or wherefore was the usual democratic resolution of sympathy for suffering Ireland omitted from the platform? The Hibernian element seems to have been removed from the pedestal in order to make room thereon for the Polish refugee. Again is Hibernia crushed to earth.

* * *

Mayor Grant, in answer to an invitation of the Food manufacturers' association, has consented to serve on a citizens' committee to act in co-operation with the association towards insuring the success of the food exposition to be held at Madison square garden October, 1892.

* * *

Chauncey Depew arrived safely in town last Wednesday from Europe. Manhattan Island did not tip up when he stepped ashore, for which the inhabitants thereof are thankful. He brings back a head full of funny stories, which he will fire off as occasion permits. Now that the republican nomination for governor has been made, it is possible that Mr. Depew's name will loom up as a presidential possibility. He was a possible republican candidate for governor all this year and up to the time that the republican convention was held, as he had been a presidential possibility until the national republican convention went into nominations in 1888. Mr. Depew's "booms" have a faculty of dying away when the time comes for business.

* * *

A correspondent writes to know what was Mrs. Agnes Booth's maiden name, where she was born, and how old she is. Answering such questions is hardly in the line of this paper, but, fortunately, we are able to give the facts. Her maiden name was Land, and she was born in New Zealand; as to her age, we decline to commit ourselves further than to say that she is about the age of the writer of this paragraph.

* * *

William Lloyd Garrison visited THE STANDARD office last Thursday.

* * *

Jerome O'Neill, whose thumb is generally out of repair, is becoming quite an important factor in the Central Labor Union, in which body he represents the Paper Hangers' Association of New York. He got a resolution through at the last meeting of the C. L. U. appointing a committee to confer with the People's Municipal League regarding the Australian ballot. Mr. O'Neill is one of the old fighters in the land reform movement. There has not been a time in the past ten years when he was not ready to lay aside all work in order that he might spread the doctrine. He has always been an enthusiastic worker. Last Labor Day, when the halyards on the flag pole of the Manhattan Single Tax Club broke and were swaying to and fro in the zephyrs, he could hardly be restrained from climbing out on the pole after the halyards, so that the flag could be again hung up. But Jerome's friends did not want to see him risk his life to get a halyard; there are other and better things for him to do.

* * *

For the accomodation of friends of Mr. Croasdale THE STANDARD has procured a supply of his latest photographs from Fredericks. They will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifty cents each.

* * *

Mr. James A. Herne sent us part of a letter from Buffalo, which, had it all reached here, would undoubtedly have been read with interest. However, enough of the letter reached this office to show that he had been cordially welcomed by the Buffalo single taxers. Mr. Herne said he was going from Buffalo to Boston to put the much-talked of "Margaret Fleming" into rehearsal. The play will be produced at the Boston Chickering Hall on October 5, where it will remain for eight weeks. As soon as the first performance is over Mr. Herne will go to Philadelphia, where he will immediately begin the rehearsals of "The Country Circus," which will be produced at the Walnut Street Theatre on October 19. This is one of Jefferson Klan and Erlanger's enterprises, and Mr. Herne says it will be one of the biggest of all their productions. It will thus be seen that Mr. Herne will be pretty busy for some time to come; but he desires it to be understood that he is "always ready to say a word to a single tax 'feller,'" or to the public when time and opportunity serve.

* * *

An offer of Rignal D. Woodward, of the tariff reform committee of the Reform Club, to assist the democratic party of Minnesota in obtaining a descriptive poll list of the voters of that state, and to circulate the tariff reform literature of the club, has been accepted, and a fund raised for the purpose. C. J. Buell was present at the conference, which was held at St. Paul. Mr. Woodward is one of the active young members of the Reform Club who will yet be heard from in the single Tax movement.

* * *

Sam Davis, editor of the Carson, Nevada, Appeal, and one of the best known newspaper men of the Pacific coast, paid this tribute to the memory of James Russell Lowell, which is one of the most touching and eloquent we remember to have read: "The editor of the Appeal once sat down at his desk to write what he intended to be a red-hot criticism against Lowell's poetry, when he happened to notice one of his poems in an exchange. We were glad to get hold of the poem, as it would enable the paper to make some quotations to show how badly Lowell wrote. While reading it, to pick out the worst verses, we suddenly became aware of the fact that tears were starting from our eyes—pretty good and thick, too—and then began to realize that Lowell, whom we had prepared to demolish, had reached out from somewhere several thousands of miles away and hit us under the belt a rap that had settled the contest."

* * *

S. V. Guion has a letter in a late number of the Brooklyn Eagle, in which he analyzes President Harrison's utterances in one of his Vermont speeches regarding the effect of protection in raising wages and increasing the prosperity of the working man. Mr. Guion, in his letter, presents the other and more truthful side of the argument.

* * *

Charles T. Dunwell, the single tax republican of Brooklyn, who was the candidate for comptroller last year, and was placed upon the state committee this fall, has gone a step further in his political career. At the meeting of the state committee last week he was elected a member of the executive committee.

* * *

The Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, Colorado, returned a short time ago from Europe. He had been taking a pleasant jaunt through England, Ireland, and Scotland with James Whitcomb Riley, the poet. Mr. Riley says that Mr. Reed is the man who discovered the poetic instinct that was within him, and brought it out. Had it not been for the Rev. Myron Reed it is possible that we should never have been able to read the beautiful, homely verses of Indiana's bard. But that is not all. From his pulpit and in public halls Mr. Reed has been an ardent advocate of the single tax, and one of the most active of the followers of Henry George, whose theories, as he considers, lie at the foundation of all good government and national prosperity. Mr. Reed says that "Progress and Poverty" has had the greatest sale of any book ever published in America, with the exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and that while traveling through Great Britain and Ireland he found it on sale at every news-stand, and in nearly every shop. Mr. Reed is highly regarded by the working men of Denver for his continuous and persistent advocacy of the eight-hour system there.

* * *

Henry G. Seaver, of Flatbush, N. Y., is in a bad way, politically speaking. He can't go the Hill-Tammany ticket, Fassett is to him another name for Platt and protection, there is no suitable third party ticket, and he doesn't want to take to the woods if he can help it. How can he help it?

* * *

H. Robertshaw, of Sanford, Me., who sees many things in his town, a rapidly growing place, to illustrate the single tax, interviewed THE STANDARD, and was interviewed in turn as he passed through the city.

* * *

The Cincinnati Times-Star fears that Major McKinley may meet Congressman Mills, of Texas, in a debate on the tariff question. The Star says that that meeting should not be allowed by the republicans of Ohio, on the ground that Major McKinley is under no sort of obligation to enter into an argument that would give the "visiting free trader" the prominence which he seeks. And it says that Governor Campbell is the man for the major to meet in joint debate. Well, perhaps he is. If Governor Campbell will use the arguments that we know the Texas congressman would use under the same circumstances, he could debate the question just as well; but the Times-Star wants Governor Campbell to meet Major McKinley, and not Congressman Mills, because it thinks that the governor will be more conservative in his utterances on the tariff question. Come to think of it, we prefer that Congressman Mills should meet the doughty major; for, having become convinced of the justice of the doctrine of absolute free trade, he would, as the baseballists say, "pound the major all over the field."

* * *

H. F. Ring was the orator in Houston, Texas, last labor day, and he gave to his listeners the truths contained in the doctrine of the single tax. Our readers all know how he did it, for they have all read "The Case Plainly Stated."

* * *

At Monteagle, near Nashville, Tenn., Captain William Marr keeps a first-class hotel and studies the single tax.

* * *

The Albrae (California) Hope and Home is the only periodical on this continent especially devoted to the advocacy of proportional representation—the only genuine "people's government." The editor, Abra Lord Holton, says: "No man ever saw a title deed, signed by God, to earth, air or water."

* * *

The Lance, an excellent single tax paper, published at Paterson, N. J., by J. A. Craig and E. W. Nellis, is to be enlarged to twelve pages and changed from a monthly to a weekly.

* * *

Thomas A. Cantwell, of Chicago, the ex-assessor of the west township of that city, distinguished himself while in office by giving to Chicago people the most honest, energetic and able administration they ever had from an assessor. He was incorruptible and fearless in the performance of his duty; and, so far as the constitutional provisions and absurd limitations

by which assessors are inextricably hedged about would permit, he applied the single tax principle in his assessments. Nor was he, when questioned or "taken to task" by interested parties, silent or evasive regarding his work. On the contrary, he openly and boldly declared his intention to assess industry and enterprise, wherever found in his territory, as lightly as possible, and the appropriation of land, whether held in lots or acres, as heavily as possible, in order that those who engage in the former might be suitably rewarded, and those who persist in the latter fittingly punished.

His performance was as good as his promise, and his exhibition of firmness, conscientiousness and courage—qualities as rare in assessors as they are commendable—won for him many deservedly complimentary notices in the papers here and elsewhere. THE STANDARD has already had occasion to mention, approvingly, the good work done by Assessor Cantwell in Chicago, and will undoubtedly have occasion to do so again. For it is exceedingly probable that Mr. Cantwell will be called upon to become a candidate for assessor at the next election; and if he is nominated, he will certainly have a chance to correct the glaring abuses of the present incumbent. An idea of the fitness of Mr. Cantwell's successor for the position of assessor may be formed from the following circumstance. A twenty acre tract, near Chicago avenue and West Fortieth street—a valuable tract of land within the city limits—was assessed in 1890 at $500 per acre. It has since been subdivided into lots; and the present west town assessor assessed it for the year 1891 at the rate of $180 per acre. This is only one of many similar instances where the present assessor has discredited and undone the excellent work of Mr. Cantwell. In Mr. Cantwell's first term he only made a beginning. It is to be hoped that a careful perusal of "Progress and Poverty" and THE STANDARD each week will show him how to continue and complete the work, in the event of his election for another term.

* * *

Emperor William of Germany understands the emperor business. Attempts have been made to reconcile him to Bismarck; but, as the old-time New York urchin would have said, "he doesn't reconcile for a cent!"

* * *

W. S. Brown, of Southard, Penn., writes that he participated in the work of a democratic county convention lately for the first time in his life. Though it was his first attempt he seems to have done pretty well, for he was nominated as a delegate to the constitutional convention. A late number of the Smethport (Penn.) Democrat contains a letter from Mr. Brown on ballot reform. Of course, as he is a single taxer, it is easy for our friends to understand that he advocates, pure and simple, the Australian blanket ballot.

* * *

General Butler's wife, of whom he writes so tenderly in his memoirs, was an exquisite elocutionist, surpassed, in the opinion of many, by Fanny Kemble alone. Mrs. Butler knew several of Shakespeare's plays by heart, and believed, with Ignatius Donnelly, that they were the work of Bacon.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Miller, of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. (etcetera), has accepted the chair of professor of practice and pleadings in the evening law school—the Metropolis—of which Wheeler H. Peckham is one of the trustees and Abner C. Thomas is dean. This school is for the accommodation of students whose time is occupied in law offices during the day, and who are ambitious enough to spend their evenings in systematic study. It was established two years ago by Mr. Thomas, and last spring it received its charter, which places it on the same footing with other professional schools.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's pet "fad" is the keeping of birds. Java sparrows, cockatoos, canaries, love-birds and bluefinches are to be found in her collection. They dwell together peacefully in a large cage set in a sunny window and surrounded by flowering plants.

* * *

The Jackson, Mich., Clarion-Ledger announced a few weeks ago that Henry George's reply to the pope's encyclical would be out in a few days, and headed the dispatch "Henry George's Impudence." The Port Gibson Reveille intimated that the heading in the Clarion-Ledger showed its editor's ignorance of Mr. George's standing as a thinker and writer, whereupon the Clarion editor got out his "big bazoo," and after inflating, it let forth this thundrous apostrophe upon the ambient air: "We know all about Henry George. He is a voluble crank; an old rattle brain, whose writings are worthless. One of the best acts of the pope was his letter mashing up Henry George's wild theories."

* * *

Grace Greenwood emphatically denies the report that she is blind, and says that she can still read her title clear to more good fortune than has ever yet come her way.

* * *

James S. Mott, of Mason County, Iowa, sends a clipping from the Times of his city, which tells a sad story. William Peihn is an industrious, economic German, a veteran of the late war. A few years ago he received a pension from the United States government and considerable back pay. With his money he bought a farm near Mason City, paying down what money he had, and giving a mortgage on his place to secure the balance. After struggling along for some years he found himself unable to pay the mortgage when it became due, whereupon the mortgagee foreclosed, took the land and left the poor old German on the roadside penniless. Feeling his condition keenly, he gradually lost his mind; and finally he attempted to kill the mortgagee, for which act he now languishes in jail and may end his days a convict.

* * *

Frank Watson, of Gympie, Queensland, Australia, arrived in San Francisco, a short time ago, and was interviewed by a reporter of the Examiner. He said that business was very dull in all five of the provinces of Australia, and that the result is "the Henry George movement is catching on there." Continuing, Mr. Watson said: "His theories regarding land are gaining many followers. The present premier, Mr. Griffiths, will likely lose at the next election. Mr. Glassie, a follower of George, will probably win. He is the coming man there. This was shown on August 22d, when the North Coast Queensland Railroad was formally opened for traffic by the government. None of the old officeholders like Premier Griffiths received any attention."

* * *

William A. Garretson, of Lincoln, Kansas, is a worker to whom single taxers ought to take off their hats, for this reason: There are three weekly papers printed in his city, and he succeeded in securing the publication in two of them, in the same week, of the single tax platform, and a letter explaining in detail how the single tax would benefit farmers. The names of the papers are the Beacon and the Farmer.

* * *

While Lord Tennyson was celebrating his eighty-second birthday at his home on the Isle of Wight last month, Algernon Charles Swinburne was burying his only brother, Edward, on the same island by the side of his father, Admiral Swinburne. Much of the latter poet's youth was passed on the Isle of Wight.

* * *

Mrs. Annie Besant is said to be a most pleasing after-dinner speaker.

* * *

Wherever Congressman Simpson goes he is sure to say something that draws down upon him the anger of the politicians. Here is a specimen: "Let us shake off party prejudices and learn even from animals. There is a certain donkey in South America. When a herd of these donkeys is attacked by wolves the donkeys form a circle with their heads in and their business ends out, and the wolves go off a good deal the worse for wear. In this country the donkeys do it the other way. When the politicians beset us we form in two lines, looking toward the old parties and kicking ourselves to death."

* * *

The Countess of Clancarty, ex-Lady Dunlow and ex-Belle Bilton, is horrifying English society by turning up her nose at the antique aristocracy, who have shown a disposition to patronize her. In referring to venerable society leaders who have proffered the olive branch, she calls them "stuffy old things" and "fussy old women."

* * *

Bret Harte says that he can get three times better pay for his writings from English than from American publishers.

* * *

F. H. Robinson is the editor of the Weekly Times, printed in Colmesneil, Texas. That he is a single taxer there is no doubt, as witness what he sayeth here below: "Away up here in the piney woods, similar fiends to the corner lot contingent exist. Our horror is the man who menaces, retards, and cuts off progress in our midst, and holds employment from the hungered, moneyless, yet industrious many—the land monopolist, the absentee landlord, the man who bought land cheap, renders it for taxes cheap, and holds it on the market at prices beyond its current value. The corner lot fiend is a small commodity compared with our 'old man of the sea.' The thrift of whole counties are held subservient to the will of our enemy to progress, while that of only a small community is harmed by the corner lot fiend."

* * *

Here is happy news for the women suffragists. The New Zealand house of representatives has passed a bill granting women the right to vote, and qualifying them to sit in parliament. This is the greatest triumph yet won by women in the political field.

* * *

Fifteen years ago General Grant warned the people of the United States that the aggregation of untaxed property of religious sects had become a danger. Since that time, according to the Rochester "Jury," the value of untaxed church property has risen to three thousand million dollars.

* * *

C. P. Huntington, the great railroad magnate, told a reporter of the San Francisco Examiner that, despite all stories to the contrary, Mrs. Mark Hopkins was not a spiritualist, and that Mr. Edward F. Searles, of whom so much has been said in the papers lately, did not marry her for mercenary considerations. Mr. Huntington says he has known Mrs. Hopkins since 1863, almost thirty years, during which time her character and actions would lead no one to suspect that she had a leaning toward spiritualism. Probably this story about Mrs. Hopkins being a spiritualist gained credence from the fact that Mrs. Leland Stanford is well known as a spiritualist, but the parties who spread the story made a mistake in the name of the person.

* * *

The wife of Consul-General New says she can trace her lineage back to Pocahontas.

* * *

Robert E. Wright has been nominated by the democrats of Pennsylvania as their candidate for auditor-general. In his speech accepting the nomination he made a declaration that the cardinal plank of the democratic platform in the coming campaign should be, "Thou shalt not steal." He referred to the late looting of the Philadelphia treasury, and he coupled with it the iniquitous tax which robs the people of this country. If that sentence had been incorporated in the democratic platform adopted the other day at Saratoga, it would have made about four-fifths of the citizens in this state smile all over.

* * *

Mr. Wadsworth, who was beaten by Mr. Fassett in the republican nomination for Governor of New York, was an old playmate of Frank Pixley, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Argonaut. Mr. Pixley says that he and Wadsworth used to play under the butternut trees that grew on Genesee Flats nearly fifty years ago. Of Mr. Wadsworth's father Mr. Pixley says that once upon a time he could travel for thirty miles along the Genesee from his home to the city of Rochester on his own land.

* * *

Frederick H. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, has finished the biography of his father. He has been engaged upon the work a long time.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Faith never stands around with its hands in its pockets.—Texas Siftings.

Teacher: "What is a hypocrite?" "A person that says something that he does not believe." "Wrong. Next." "A person that believes something that he does not say." "Right."—Yankee Blade.

"I want to ask you confidentially what sort of a reputation young Dudely Vanchump has got among those who know him best." "I am afraid his reputation is a little tarnished. He has been a 'gilded youth' for several seasons, and it does not take them long to tarnish."—Texas Siftings.

Brakeman (calling station): "Sawyer!" Groom (who has just taken a surreptitious kiss from his bride—defiantly): "Don't care if you did; we're married."—Life.

"Why, Jingleton, I have not seen you for twenty years. And how is that 17-year-old wife you had just married when we parted?" "I have her yet. She's about 20 now."—Truth.

"A spotted adder" is what they call a defaulting cashier in Boston. Returns from the detective agency, though, show that a great many of them are unspotted.—Texas Siftings.

"I've got ten thousand dollars; I want to build a house." "You can't do it." "Why not?" "It takes twenty thousand dollars to build a house for ten thousand dollars."—Puck.

The Sweet Girl Graduate: "And what do you think, Maudie! Then he winked at me with his *alter ego?*" "His *alter ego?*" "His other eye, of course!"—Life.

A law student, notoriously ignorant, was admitted to practice law in a western state by a humorous judge, who greeted the expressions of surprise at the bar with the explanation that the young man had answered every question truthfully. "I asked him," said the judge, "over two hundred questions, and to every one he replied that he didn't know the answer. He told the truth, and as the bar of this state is well supplied with legal knowledge and not at all with truth I thought him a desirable acquisition."

Teacher: "What is a skeleton?" Youthful Scholar: "A man without any meat on it."—Harper's Magazine.

People without any faults never have many friends.—Texas Siftings.

"What an odd paper-weight you have!" "Yes. It's my wife's first biscuit."—Puck.

A thing more difficult than to be economical is always to have a plenty with which to economize.—Judge.

"Do as I say," thundered an angry father. "My will shall be law." "Well, then, I'll bet it wasn't drawn by a lawyer," returned his son.—Life.

To the indolent man every movement is a labor movement.—Boston Courier.

"Sir," said the missionary to the departing legislator, "I wish you would do all in your power to reclaim the poor Indian." "I will," said the law-maker, heartily; "I'll begin with their reservations."—Puck's Library.

Half-hoseless Simpson is the refined way to put it, according to the Martha's Vineyard Herald.—Boston Globe.

"Does your wife talk in her sleep?" "No; but she frequently does in mine."—Puck.

"Didn't the poet from whom you were reading refer in one of his lines to the germ of immortality?" inquired Mrs. B. of her husband. "Yes; but that strikes me as carrying the microbe theory too far."—St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.

Penelope: "He told me you were not nearly so good-looking as I." Perdita: "Dear me. He told me you were not nearly so good-looking as I." Penelope: "Then he has fibbed to both of us." Perdita: "O no. Only to you, dear."—Life.

A good man dies whenever a boy goes wrong—Texas Siftings.

"Solomon, I believe you've said something to me two or three times about wanting to buy yourself, and I have been thinking over it and have made up my mind to let you do so," said a master to his slave toward the end of the civil war. "Yes, Marse William," returned the slave, "I did want to buy myself, but I bin studden about it right smart lately, sah, and I dun come to de 'clusion dat in dese times nigger property too onsartain, sah, to put any money in."—Harper's Magazine.

The early Christians were poor; and from the crowds of servants who attend 7 A. M. service we are reminded that they still are.—Puck.

Knew the Ropes.—Experienced traveler (at railway restaurant): "When did that man at the other table give his order?" Waiter: "'Bout ten minutes ago, sah." "What did he order?" "Beefsteak and fixin's, sah." "How much did he fee you?" "Quarter, sah." "Well, here's half a dollar. Cook him another steak and bring me his." "Yes, sah."—Good News.

The drummer was bidden to that festivity known as a lawn party, and among the refreshments provided upon that festive occasion were some cherries. The drummer was conscious that there were depths of social etiquette which he had never been able to sound, and as he was after all a fellow of sense, with the American adaptability, and did not wish to do that which was not according to the best usage, he bethought him that it were well to watch those about him with a view to getting clues. In the matter of the cherries he was especially troubled, as he did not in the least know what was the proper method of disposing of the stones when once the fruit had passed his lips. He decided, therefore, that before he attempted to eat any of the luscious looking fruit he would wait and see what his young and beautiful hostess did in this delicate matter. "I watched her," he goes on to say, "and soon had the pleasure of seeing her slip a cherry between her lips, redder than the fruit itself. I took up one from my own plate, preparing to eat it as soon as I saw how she disposed of the stone; but when she took the stone between her fingers and snapped it at her grandmother, I found myself quite as much at a loss as before—for, you see, I had no grandmother there."—Boston Courier.

"Now, as a matter of fact," said a recent college graduate to his hard-headed uncle, "you don't know half as much as I do." "That so," was the response. "But as far as that is concerned neither do you."—Harper's Magazine.

"Johnny," said the pretty teacher, "what is a kiss?" "I can't exactly put it in words," returned the boy, "but if yer really wanter know, I can show yer."—Puck.

It has often been said that the world consists mainly of fools, and one proof of it is that each individual fool is eager to apply the statement to humanity at large.

It takes a thinker to make another thinker think.—Texas Siftings.

The man of one idea may be a bore, while the man with none is that delightful acquaintance who allows you to do all the talking yourself.—Puck.

A man's money is the acknowledgment of how much he has done for somebody else.

A man that can tell good advice from bad does not need it.

There are certain laws made by certain individuals to be obeyed by certain other individuals.—Judge.

There is no law more imperative than this: Work inevitably manifests the worker. The work of a thoughtful man will be thoughtful, and the work of a shallow man will be shallow; the work of a silly woman will be silly work, and the work of conceited people blazon forth their conceit, whether they wish it or not.—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Softhart: "Some dear old lady in the east has opened a house where she boards cats. How sweet! Did you ever board a cat, Uncle Harry?" Uncle Harry: "Yes, dear. Several times, and every time I bored a cat it was with a bullet."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A boat, a man, a girl, a squall.
No boat, no man, no girl. That's all.—Life.

A clergyman once asked Bishop Thirlwall's permission to hold two livings under a certain value and within three miles of each other, "according," as the trespass boards put it, "as the law directs." Now, this clergyman went to see the bishop; so, unrolling an ordnance map and measuring a scale of miles, "You see, my lord," says he, "it is within three miles as the crow flies." "Yes," quoth the bishop, "three miles as the crow flies; but then, you know, you are not a crow, and you cannot fly. By the road it is a good five miles, so I cannot allow you to hold the livings."—Christian Union.

CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

J. S. Burt, editor Times, Henry, Ill.—Will probably offer book as premium. Send sample; cash enclosed.

C. W. Hendricks, editor Democrat, Mound City, Ill.—Will run a standing notice of your edition. Will order some as soon as I receive sample copy. Cash herein.

H. S. Chapin, editor Democrat, Bowling Green, Ohio.—One dollar enclosed for ten copies. I propose offering book as premium.

D. D. Reed, editor Ledger, Warren Penn.—$2 enclosed for twenty copies. I propose to make every subscriber a present of the book before snow falls. "Constant dropping wears away the stones." I believe a few thousand dollars of the hundreds of thousands squandered in campaign tracts during the campaign will do more good in this way than all the platform thunders in the nation.

A. H. Wilson, editor Democrat, Logan, Ohio.—Will gladly give our aid in circulating the book on terms stated. May also offer it as premium.

J. F. Hall, editor Times Democrat, Atlantic City, N. J.—One dollar for ten copies. If these go will order more.

Benjamin McKinney, editor Times, Marietta, Ohio.—Have decided to offer "Protection or Free Trade?" as a premium to yearly subscribers.

Geo. E. Mason, editor Courier, Charleston, Ill.—One dollar for ten copies. Am running an advertisement of your book, and will give it as a premium. Send promptly, as I have stated editorially that I will have it on hand in a few days.

George C. Dixon, Editor Elk Democrat, Ridgway, Penn.—One dollar for ten copies. We are running the advertisement, and calls for the book are coming in.

J. H. Newton, Newark, Ohio.—We will run your standing notice of "Protection or Free Trade?" with pleasure. Will receive orders and forward same to you.

C. W. Garretson, Bishop, California.—Enclosed dollar makes seventy copies I have ordered. Had I not been busy at home this summer, it would have been much larger. Nevertheless, I feel pleased at the good work, even from this small effort. Eight or more of those who have read the book have been converted from protection to free trade, and what is more gratifying, two have become single taxers. If I can possibly spare the time this fall, I will canvass the whole county and get the book well distributed before the next campaign.

E. R. Harris, Columbia, Mo.—Five dollars herein for fifty copies.

A. G. Winscot, High Bridge, Ky.—One dollar for ten copies. Will do all I can to distribute the book to the best advantage.

D. Webster Groh, Breathedsville, Md.—Enclosed is one dollar for ten more copies.

Frank W. White, Madison, N. J.—Three dollars for thirty more copies. Will keep hammering away at the robber tariff till every custom house is abolished.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—Please send 125 copies to these addresses. Cash herein.

Ten copies of the 25 cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" will be sent to one address, or ten for one dollar, postage prepaid. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

THE STORY OF DRESDEN CHINA.

From Harper's Bazar.

The first hard porcelain made in Europe—for majolica, Palissy ware, and others of the sort are pottery, and not porcelain—was the lovely Dresden ware, and in that line nothing has ever been made to exceed its beauty. Its flowers, its ribbons and ornaments are perfection in design and color; there is a rumor that real lace is put into the clay before firing for the parts representing lace, but how that may be we do not know. It owes its existence to an accident. The chemist, who had been imprisoned by the elector in order to find the secret of making gold and of the elixir of life, having come across some substance resembling porcelain in the bottom of a crucible, was unable to get it of a pure tint, till a rider one day found a peculiar white clay on his horse's hoofs, which he had dried and sifted and sold for hair powder, and the unfortunate chemist, using it and observing its weight, experimented with it, and straight way the great Dresden ware—or Meissen, as it is more correctly called—became a success, the first sculptors and colorists of the day lending their art to its perfection. Cruelty, or rather tyranny, has often attended on Dresden china, for Frederick the Great, having sent great quantities of this white earth to Berlin, took captive the best workers in the Meissen and sent them after it, never allowing them to see home again, and presently he obliged the Jews in his dominion to buy the china he thus manufactured by refusing them marriage licenses till they had procured a service, thus gaining an immense annual revenue.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

The Woman's Journal.

A committee on "single tax propaganda," of which Mr. William Lloyd Garrison is chairman, and Miss Sarah M. Gay, of Staten Island, N. Y., secretary, sent a letter some months ago to the secretaries of single tax clubs, making inquiry concerning the admission of women to the clubs. The committee sought, also, to discover why the few women who work in the single tax cause are generally working alone. A summary of fifty-six responses from twenty-three states was lately published in THE STANDARD, of New York. It contains quite as much encouragement for woman suffrage as for single tax. A number of the clubs which responded have no women members, but not one has rules to exclude women. A majority would welcome women to membership and think that efforts should be made to enlist their help as a means of success for the movement. Ten responses contain a positive endorsement of woman suffrage, and several more look in that direction. The general opinion seems to be that the apparent want of interest on the part of women in the single tax movement may be attributed to their lack of political responsibility. Like nearly all, if not all, other reform movements of a political nature, the single tax seeks the co-operation of women, and is favorable to their enfranchisement.

Women's Tribune.

A recent number of THE STANDARD, of New York, contains many responses in answer to an inquiry concerning the admission of women to the clubs. The mass of evidence shows that single tax clubs seek the co-operation of women and usually favor their enfranchisement. None of the fifty-three clubs responding have any rule against the admission of women, and a majority think that efforts should be made to secure the co-operation of women. If women are less interested than man in any movement of this kind, it is because they have always been accustomed to have such matters settled without their personal responsibility.

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 penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 University place, New York.

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 533 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J Gregg; sec., E. Hodkins,

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

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 388 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

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

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hasel, 98 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 532 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

BROCKTON,—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st, Pres., Wm A. VeKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 84 Belmont st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2303 Lyndale av., N.

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 8 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6339 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 580 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 283 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 196 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 196 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

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

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 128 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 258 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pettenhofer, 258 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7.30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres. F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec W. W. Kile, 106 East 5th st.

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

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

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

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3.30 p. m.

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

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

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

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7.30, 64 4th av. Pres. Edm. Yardley; sec. Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

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

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Blake [illegible]

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