THE STANDARD

NO. 184---VOL. VIII, NO. 2. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published Every Wednesday at
NO. 12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Entered at the post office in New York as second class matter.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR	$2 50
SIX MONTHS	1 25
TWENTY WEEKS	1 00

Advertising thirty cents per agate line.
The correct filling of orders is evidence of receipt of remittance.

All letters and communications should be addressed and all checks and drafts be made payable to "The Standard."

When ordering change of address send old as well as new address.

"The Standard" is an exponent of the principles and a weekly record of important facts affecting social problems and rational politics. It especially advocates the following great reforms:

THE SINGLE TAX. This means the abolition of all taxes on labor or the products of labor, that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements.

FREE TRADE. Not "tariff reform," but real free trade; that is, as perfect freedom of trade with all the world as now exists between the states of our union.

BALLOT REFORM. No humbug envelope system; but the real Australian system, the first requisite of which is the exclusive use at elections of official ballots furnished by a state and prepared and cast by the voter in compulsory secrecy.

Sample copies sent free on application.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL. Single Tax and Free Trade in Australia—An Amusing Cartoon—Ballot Box Stuffers Convicted—Don't Want the Gospel Applied to Social Questions—Practical Move in England—A Land Grabbing Scheme—The London Police Strike—Mr. Garland's Play—Threats of Retaliation—Pattison and Black—A Free Trade Candidate—More Corriganism—The Force Bill.

UNTHINKING OBSTRUCTIONISTS. Jacob Armitage.

A STUDY IN EGYPTOLOGY. A. J. Steers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Henry George, Jr.

ENGLISH POLITICS. Rev. Harold Rylett.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHAT THE FORCE BILL IS.

A LETTER FROM W. B. SCOTT.

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA. South Australia's Land System—Queensland Comment—A Protectionist Attack.

THE SINGLE TAX IN FICTION.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Little Mothers—Who Are the "Fittest?"—The Dollars Control Them—"Mr. Hemingway's Plan."

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT. The McKinley Bill—Workingmen's Tariff Reform League—Pennsylvania Democrats—The Monkey, the Cats and the Cheese—Shuffled, Then Admitted It—The "Chicago Free Trader"—A Disagreement on "a Good Thing"—Cracking the Shell.

SOCIETY NOTES.

PERSONAL.

SINGLE TAX NEWS. The Platform—C. J. Buell Reviews the Work of the Minneapolis Single Tax Club for a Year—The Petition—Mr. Richard McGhee of Great Britain Tells the Manhattan Single Tax Club of the Progress of the Movement in Great Britain—The Brooklyn Men Hold Their Meeting in a Summer Garden—Major Calhoun Addresses His Economic Class—The Petitions Coming In—Copy of a Letter that Has Been Sent to All the Assessors in Rhode Island—The Vice-President of the Chicago Single Tax Club a Probable Candidate for Congress—The St. Louis Men Begin Their Outdoor Campaign—Showing How the Idea is Growing in California—The South Dakota Farmers' Alliance and Politics—News from Other States.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM KANSAS.

HOW CHINAMEN STRIKE.

EDITORIAL.

We print elsewhere a number of extracts from Australian papers which afford further and most gratifying evidence of the intense interest created by Mr. George's speeches. The discussion will doubtless continue, now that it has once started, and one of its effects will probably be to revivify the free trade sentiment of the several colonies and bring the single taxers and the free traders into substantial unity of action. This will bring about an important change in Australian politics. For many years the free traders have been the conservatives and the protectionists the radicals in most of the Australian colonies. The free traders were adherents of the old school of political economy, and they were utterly lacking in sympathy with the demand for higher wages made by workingmen. So far from meeting the protectionist pretence that the tariff tends to increase and maintain wages, they were disposed to declare that low wages are better than high wages, and the whole character of their propaganda was such that it naturally repelled the mass of people and threw them into the arms of the protectionists.

We are familiar with this class of "free traders" in this country. They have for years conducted a surreptitious back parlor campaign in which they talked of "free trade" in whispers and warned one another not to utter the phrase publicly lest the people should become alarmed. Now that we have a large and growing number of real free traders—most of them workingmen—who would be glad to shout free trade from the house tops and to cheer it in the streets; men who demand direct taxation in the interests of justice and specify the exact subject of such taxation; most of the old free traders are fighting their new allies or seeking safety in concealment. But the work that they once attempted is taken up by younger and more vigorous hands who are rapidly bending the democratic party to their purposes; pressing it forward to fight the protection superstition without any thought of concession or compromise. The result is that free trade sentiment is stronger to-day than ever before, and the cause has suffered only the loss of a few so-called leaders—men of the closet who were never capable of leadership and who view with alarm, if not disgust, the rough and tumble way in which an aroused people proceed to the destruction of a humbug and delusion that has fooled them for years. A similar change is certain to come about in Australia, and it cannot be long before the true liberals of the fifth continent will be ready to trust freedom and to raise the inspiring cry: "Free Trade, Free Land, Free Men."

We also reprint from the Australasian a full page cartoon which professes to picture the attitudes of the debaters in the discussion forced on Mr. George when he visited Melbourne. The artist has failed, even for the purposes of caricature, to catch Mr. George's expression, but he has nevertheless pictured him as maintaining an attitude of earnestness and dignity in striking contrast with the attitude of Mr. Trenwith, the protectionist champion. This is all the more remarkable because the Australasian, though it knows nothing about the question, thinks that it is utterly opposed to the single tax. As a portrait of Mr. George the drawing does not amount to much, but it will amuse those who know him personally, and give our readers generally an idea of the way in which papers of all classes in Australia treated Mr. George's recent visit as the leading event of the time.

Four men convicted of stuffing ballot boxes in Jersey City were sentenced by Judge Lippincott on Monday last to eighteen months at hard labor in the state prison and a fine of $500 each. Of course, there was an immediate appeal, and the men were released on bail. As there seems to be no doubt of their guilt it is to be hoped that the sentence will be confirmed by the higher court, and a proper example thus be made that may have the effect of deterring other rascals from similar performances. The men sentenced, however, are the mere agents of greater scoundrels holding high public positions in Hudson county, but there appears to be no hope that the instigators of this crime against the suffrage can be brought to justice otherwise than through defeat at the polls.

The Rev. E. P. Foster, pastor of Storr's Congregational church in Cincinnati, has been asked to resign. According to the Cincinnati Evening Post he was waited upon by a trustee and a deacon of the church and "given to understand that the congregation did not want the gospel applied to social and labor questions," and that "the members were opposed to having the carpets worn out" by men attracted to church by the discussion of such themes. Mr. Foster is secretary of the Ohio Christian socialism society. He proposes to offer his resignation as pastor and abide by the decision of the congregation, establishing a new church in case a majority vote against him. We do not believe in Christian or any other kind of socialism, but we are curious to know what kind of Christians these are who "do not want the gospel applied to social and labor questions," and who object to having the church carpets worn out by sinners. What is the gospel for, anyhow?

The English land restoration league recently issued a circular calling general attention to the fact that the quinquennial assessment lists were about to be deposited with the parish clerks, in the early part of June, and announcing that any rate payer may make objection to the assessment of any property in his own district when he considers it to be too low. The law defines "value" as meaning "the annual rent which a tenant might be reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for a hereditament." The purpose of the association is to have the single taxers of London take advantage of the present opportunity to do what they can to mitigate the evils of the existing custom of underrating the value of building land and large mansions, by which the burden on all other rate payers is greatly increased. This is practical work that will arouse the interest and attention of a class of people who are notably indifferent to what they call abstract questions.

The recent conspiracy to wrest the control of Lower California from Mexico by armed force turns out to have been simply a vast land grabbing scheme, engineered by an English company, which has received grants of land covering millions of acres. The conspiracy appears to have been nipped in the bud, but it should teach the Mexican government a useful lesson as to the impropriety of granting the land of the Mexican people to rapacious foreigners, or, for that matter, to any one not prepared to put it to immediate use.

The "silver" senators joined with the democrats on Monday and actually voted down Mr. Edmund's motion to take up the tariff bill. It really seems that some republicans fail to comprehend that the salvation of this country depends on an increase of the duties on imports.

Our readers will be glad to find in this issue another article by Jacob Armitage, whose "Unheeded Messenger" produced a profound sensation when it appeared in THE STANDARD some months ago. "Unthinking Obstructionists" is an article that demands the most careful and earnest consideration of religious people generally, and its author is well known, personally, to many people standing high in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The arbitrary methods pursued by Chief of Police Bradford in London have resulted in the most startling strike of the time. Failing to obtain any hope of redress, a large portion of the police on Monday night refused to go on duty. The result was the formation of a vast mob, which was dispersed by the military, while merchants and bankers employed armed men stationed in their buildings to protect them against possible attack or depredation. The populace sympathized with the police, and quite a number of the soldiers showed a disposition to refuse to take the places of the striking policemen. This is ominous, and should be taken into serious consideration by that large body of well-to-do people who close their ears to all complaints by the poor and unfortunate, and depend on soldiers and policemen for keeping the discontented masses in subjection. No right thinking person can look with pleasure on the prospect of general disorder, but it is one of the possibilities of the future, and the saviours of society will consult their own true interests if they will put aside their conceit and arrogance, seriously study the social problem and try to discover a remedy for the evils that provoke universal discontent. There is one remedy, and one remedy only, which can be applied without the subversion of the established habits of thought among English speaking people, and that remedy is the single tax. Happily it is commanding increased attention, and its serious consideration cannot be much longer postponed.

Mr. Hamlin Garland's play, "Under the Wheel," is printed in full in the July issue of the Arena, and it is our purpose to print a summary of it in an early number of THE STANDARD. A pressure of other matter has prevented us from doing so as promptly as we desired.

THREATS OF RETALIATION.

The republicans will be greatly delighted over the stories to the effect that the English manufacturing cities are thinking of protesting against the passage of the McKinley bill, and that there is a possibility of the formation of

a combination of European manufacturers to discriminate by tariff duties against American products, in case the bill passes. We doubt if England would be foolish enough to enter any such combination, though the threat that she will do so will doubtless delight the foolish protectionists. If England had no clearer conception of her own interests than the protectionists have of the interests of the United States, she would doubtless, however, be quick to adopt such a course.

If such a combination were formed it would be based on precisely the ideas that animate the small number of Americans who really believe in protection. If it is to our interest to keep out the goods of other countries, which would otherwise come here in exchange for goods produced by us, it is evidently to the interests of other countries to similarly prohibit importations from our country, and retaliatory tariffs, as they are called, are strictly defensible on ordinary protectionist grounds. The argument in their favor is precisely the same that Mr. Blaine makes in support of his demand that sugar shall not be put on the free list until Cuba and South American countries agree to admit free of duty American products. If we are to get rich by refusing to trade with Europe, Europe, of course, can get rich by refusing to trade with us.

Suppose, however, that there should be a complete league of European nations to establish and maintain retaliatory tariffs against the United States, what would be the effect? The great majority of American producers, who are always found outside the protected industries, would pay still higher prices for all they consume, while the farmers would find themselves cut off completely from their foreign market and would be reduced to a more desperate position than they now occupy. The sheriff would be abroad in the land, and the men who have thus far foolishly sustained the protective policy would find themselves tramps or paupers, vainly seeking employment in an unprofitable calling. But for this terrible result it would be better that the programme should be carried through to the bitter end so that thenceforth there should be no further necessity of arguing with farmers in behalf of free trade.

PATTISON AND BLACK.

The attempt by the corporations who had dictated to Boss Quay the nomination of Delamater as the republican candidate for governor in Pennsylvania to force the nomination of Senator Wallace by the democrats utterly failed. The convention held last week at Harrisburg nominated ex-Governor Pattison on the first ballot and then completed the old ticket, once before elected, by nominating Hon. Chauncey F. Black for lieutenant-governor. We think that Governor Black would have been a stronger candidate for the first place, but Pattison's nomination means the defeat of the combination of the corporations to control the nominations of both parties, and is a victory for popular government as against boss rule. The fact that Governor Black has consented to take the second place shows that he is willing to make a real sacrifice for the benefit of his party and the restoration of popular rule in the state of Quay. His nomination cannot but add strength to the ticket.

Of course all the democratic papers say that Pattison and Black have a fair chance for election. THE STANDARD is not sufficiently well informed to attempt any prediction concerning the result. It merely knows that they ought to be elected, despite the fact that Governor Black failed to get the convention to indorse his demand for a constitutional convention to remove the present outrageous numbering clause from the Pennsylvania constitution. There are several things that not only go to show that the nomination of Pattison and Black was a victory for good government and sound political principles, but which give promise of success. First among these is the fact that the New York Sun is dissatisfied. The next is that whatever of honesty, decency and even of real Christianity that still exists in Pennsylvania must necessarily be against a candidate forced on a reluctant convention by a confessed thief. The personal character of the democratic candidates, therefore, will play an important part in the campaign. Again, the growing disgust with corporate rule among the workingmen of the Keystone state will be an important factor in the contest. We are glad to see that Mr. Powderly has already, in public utterances, severely denounced the corporation ticket named by Boss Quay.

On the other hand corporations are not nice in their methods of fighting. The Standard oil company, the Pennsylvania railroad company, and all great trusts, rings and corporations having headquarters in Pennsylvania will spend money freely to elect Delamater, and Quay is reported as boasting that he has already received $300,000 for this purpose. Again, it must be remembered; that the intimidation and purchase of voters in Pennsylvania will not be checked by any Australian ballot law, and that therefore the corporations cannot merely aid Delamater by swelling Quay's corruption fund, but they can act directly in the intimidation of their employes. Under the circumstances we fear that the people who are disposed to assume that the election of the democratic candidates is already assured, take counsel of their hopes rather than of their judgment. Nevertheless, public sentiment has undergone a marvelous change within the last year, and it is entirely possible that the wave of indignation similar to that which once before elected Pattison and Black may again carry them to victory.

A FREE TRADE CANDIDATE.

The nomination of Mr. Michael D. Harter as a candidate for congress by the democratic convention of the Fifteenth Ohio district was not achieved without a struggle against the men and influences that are seeking to retard the march of the democracy toward free trade. The fact that the district is almost surely democratic, and that there was an earnest struggle for the nomination by numerous candidates, makes the action of the convention more significant and gratifying. Mr. Harter is a man whose name is familiar to every free trader. He was born in the district that he will probably represent, is a prominent and successful manufacturer at Springfield, and he is a man who makes no concealment of his bitter hostility to the fraudulent pretence that the tariff can protect the wage earner or be of any permanent advantage to an honest manufacturer, satisfied with legitimate profits. As presiding officer of the democratic state convention that nominated Governor Campbell, Mr. Harter made a speech that terrified and alarmed the moss backs and the trimmers who insist on it that democracy means nothing in particular other than the putting of democrats into offices hitherto held by republicans.

Mr. Harter's speech to the convention that nominated him was as frank and courageous an utterance as ever came from a candidate for public office. He declared that if elected he would serve his constituency faithfully, according to his convictions, and that as his opinions were well known he accepted the nomination as a practical declaration that they were shared by the democrats of his district. He declared that he had never worn a political collar "except the golden one of sincere conviction," and that he would never be lured by the hope of office to represent any constituency "at the sacrifice of truth." "If," he said, "I should feel obliged at any time to vote against what may happen to be the views of a majority of you, my friends, I will come out to meet you at your homes, in your school houses, at your towns and cities, and there face to face give you all the reasons which influenced me. They will be reasons, too, in which your welfare, the honor of the democratic party and the welfare of the country have been considered, and then if you choose to retire me from your service it will be with mutual good will, and you will feel that a frank and faithful man has been laid upon the shelf, one who never has been and never will be for any price the slave of any passing craze or the servant of any unwholesome political doctrine." He went on to say that while he will consider himself the servant of his constituents, he will "never become an office broker or a trafficker in post offices." He laughingly admitted that his opportunities in that direction would not be great while Mr. Harrison remains in the White house, but he declared that even if he should be re-elected, that "with the return of Mr. Cleveland to the high office he graced and adorned, a return which only his death can prevent," he would not use his influence for the removal of a single faithful officer until his term of office expired, nor seek to secure the appointment of any man, when vacancies occur, simply because of personal friendship. "No man," said Mr. Harter, "shall go into office in the Fifteenth Ohio congressional district because he is a 'worker' or 'striker' for me." He further declared that he looked forward to the time when every capable, faithful man in the civil service of the United States shall continue to hold his place so long as he does his duty.

This is certainly a clear-cut and unmistakable declaration that ought to satisfy every advocate of civil service reform who is governed by common sense in his advocacy of that measure. When he came to the discussion of the tariff question, however, Mr. Harter was even more explicit. He said:

> I believe all taxes taken from the people, whether in a direct or an indirect form, should go into the public treasury, and that no taxes should be levied for any other purpose. I do not believe that a so-called protective tariff exists or that one can ever be invented or framed which will be anything but unwise, unjust, dishonest and corrupt. I believe the entire system was conceived in sin and born in iniquity. It has robbed the masses while it has enriched the few. It has wronged the poor and the helpless and poured their earnings and savings into the hoards of the rich and the strong. It has corrupted politics and demoralized the people, and I would be as willing to vote to establish cancer factories, cholera farms or schools for the teaching of vice and the spread of crime as I would be to create or sustain such a system as we now groan under. Not a solitary great industry owes its existence upon our soil to tariff legislation. No important manufacturing industry is carried on in the United States to-day but would have a larger home and foreign trade if there had never been a line of protective legislation on our statute books. I know wages would be higher, farms more valuable, local taxation lighter, employment more abundant, living expenses less burdensome and the comforts of life easier to obtain if we had never even had a custom house upon our coasts. But for this un-American, foreign, alien system, imported by us from lands where rank and class legislation flourish, our country to-day would be thousands of millions of dollars richer than it is and all its wealth would be more justly divided among the people. Our entire protective system is a disgrace to our morality, a slander upon our religion and sense of justice, a reflection upon our intelligence and a libel upon our common sense.
>
> Elect Mr. Cleveland (as you surely will) and give him a democratic house and senate made up of men who fear God and love the people and you will see such changes in our tariff laws as will bless every corner of our land and brighten the life of every honest man on American soil. You must therefore expect to see me vote for every measure which will be a step in the direction of free trade. I will support every bill which makes a reasonable promise of lifting the load from the backs of the people. I am also opposed to all subsidies and bounties, no matter whether given to the northern ship owner or the southern sugar planter, for I believe the taxing power of the government should only be exercised to bring to the treasury enough money to pay all the expenses of clean, decent, economical government, as well as the principal of and interest on the public debt. Every dollar taken beyond that from the sweat of the people is robbery, no matter upon what pretext it is taken, or by what name it is called. Your representative at Washington you will therefore always find shoulder to shoulder with those who labor to replace our present un-American, foreign-born, Chinese tariff policy with a tariff levied solely for revenue, the only kind of a tariff contemplated by the constitution or worthy of the support of an intelligent, self-respecting and progressive people.

Mr. Harter closed his speech with a strong declaration in favor of local self-government and opposition to centralization.

If a few men like Mr. Harter can be elected to congress to represent democratic districts in the northern states there will no longer be room for complaint of the failure of the democracy to send men of brains and conviction to represent it in congress. He not merely has the courage of his convictions, but he is not afraid to call things by their proper names. He denounced the protective fraud as it deserves to be denounced, and as it must be denounced if any popular enthusiasm is to be enlisted in the fight against the system. Mr. Harter does not palter or compromise, but boldly declares that he will "vote for every measure which will be a step in the direction of free trade." In one district in the United States, at least, the tariff issue will be clearly defined, and the country will watch with the keenest interest for the election returns from that district. We congratulate the single taxers of Ohio, and especially those of the Fifteenth district, on the nomination of Mr. Harter. It gives them an opportunity to work with enthusiasm and unflagging zeal from the present time till the close of the polls on election day. Let them demonstrate that they are more than able to offset the treachery of lukewarm democrats when such candidates are named, and thenceforth political conventions will be more ready than ever before to select men of character and conviction to represent them in congress and to choose as leaders those who call a spade a spade and free trade free trade.

MORE CORRIGANISM.

The pope has personally ratified the decision of the propaganda sustaining Archbishop Corrigan in transferring Rev. Dr. Burtsell from the Church of the Epiphany of this city (which he has built up and of which he has for many years been pastor) to a country parish. Dr. Burtsell is one of the most learned ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic church in this country, and was so recognized even by Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Burtsell sympathized strongly with Dr. McGlynn when the archbishop undertook to discipline the latter for his opinions and action concerning the land question, and he acted as Dr. McGlynn's counsel, not, of course, as an advocate of the doctor's opinions on the land question, but as a defender of his rights as a priest to hold what political opinions he might without interference by the archbishop. Of course, Archbishop Corrigan resented this, but when Dr. Burtsell, as a witness in a court of law in the case relating to the right of John Maguire's family to insist on burial in consecrated ground, testified strongly that the archbishop had no right to prevent such burial, it was generally understood that Archbishop Corrigan would take decided action against the pastor of the Church of the Epiphany. He did so, removing Dr.

Burtsell from his position as one of the archbishop's counsel, and he subsequently arbitrarily transferred him from the Church of the Epiphany to a church at Rondout, on the Hudson. Dr. Burtsell refused to obey the order, claiming that his position was that of an irremovable pastor, according to the statute of the church in this country adopted at the council of Baltimore. The question has been pending in Rome for a long time, and the Italian cardinals have naturally sided with authority, and have finally been supported by the pope in their position.

As a secular paper THE STANDARD will not pretend to discuss the intricacies of ecclesiastical law, but it can say without impropriety that this proceeding is simply another exhibition of the narrowness, obstinacy and arrogance of Archbishop Corrigan, whose course is unquestionably alienating the sympathies of all liberal Catholics in this diocese, and causing non-Catholics to wonder why it is that American citizens, conscious of their rights as such, and familiar with the rights enjoyed by Catholics in numerous churches even under monarchies, are willing to have the Catholic church in this country remain a missionary church, subject to government in all its details by a narrow minded clique of Italian priests in Rome, who have not been able to preserve the vitality of their church in any portion of Europe, and particularly in Italy, where they are best understood, and where their influence has been most disastrous.

We believe that it is true of our people generally, whether they are members of Protestant churches or of no religious organization whatever, that the old time prejudice against Catholics as such has for years been rapidly disappearing. On the other hand, there is a latent fear of the influence of a foreign power in American politics, and Archbishop Corrigan has done more than all other influences combined to re-arouse this fear and to make men believe that the laity of the Roman Catholic church are the political slaves of foreigners. Faithful Catholics can render no greater service to their church than to unite in resistance to this narrow minded and intriguing prelate whose policy, if generally adopted, would make Catholicism inconsistent with loyalty to the government of the United States and hateful in the eyes of the great majority of the American people.

THE FORCE BILL.

We reprint from the New York Times a careful summary of the federal election bill that has passed the house and is now pending in the senate. We hope our readers will study it closely. If they do they will see that it deserves the denunciation it has already received at the hands of THE STANDARD. It is designed to be an enormous engine for bribery, and it proposes to interfere with the immemorial rights of the states. It strikes a deadly blow at local self-government, and, worst of all, it prepares the way for a deliberate defiance of the will of the people, through putting the whole election machinery of the country, so far as members of congress are concerned, into the hands of partisan agents who will be appointed for the specific purpose of certifying the election of men who will continue to support and uphold the robber tariff after the people have pronounced against it.

It is without exception the most infamous measure introduced in congress since the days of reconstruction, and back of that time it has no parallel in infamy except the alien and sedition laws, passed by the federalists just before an indignant people destroyed that party. We still think that the city of New York ought to manifest in some striking way the indignation with which right thinking people view such a measure. The newspapers, at last, have awakened to its enormity, and are denouncing the bill with deserved severity. They believe, however, that it will never go through the senate, and it is this belief that has allayed popular resentment, or, rather, prevented its formal expression.

Fortunately the session has been a long one, and Washington is intolerably hot. There seems to be no prospect, at present, that the senate will amend its rules to prevent debate, and if that is the case, with the appropriation bills still pending, the tariff bill not yet passed and a bitter disagreement among republican senators on the silver question, it is highly improbable that the force bill can be brought before the senate for months yet. If this is so, it is not likely that the republican senators will remain in session through August and September for the specific purpose of passing this bill.

There are rumors of an understanding between some of the republican and democratic senators that the bill shall be laid aside without action. The republicans are anxious to pass some kind of tariff bill. The democrats understand fully that if the two houses agree a tariff bill will be passed. They can, however, prolong the discussion of any bill introduced and thereby delay all other legislation and give themselves the opportunity to talk the force bill to death. The rumor is to the effect that they are willing to forego their privilege of needlessly prolonging debate on the tariff bill, provided a sufficient number of republican senators will act with them to prevent the passage of the force bill at this session. We can see no impropriety in such an agreement. Looking at the matter from a merely political standpoint, it will be better that the McKinley bill, in some form, shall pass, since it cannot fail to rouse a general indignation that will pave the way for its prompt repeal in the future. If the force bill can be prevented from passing this session it will never pass. The people will show their opinion of Mr. Reed's policy at the congressional elections this fall so unmistakably that even the United States senate will not dare to defy their will.

UNTHINKING OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

As time goes on we find fewer and fewer characters who have been able to hold themselves aloof from the world and its inevitable mutations. Change and progress are waiting to shape the course of every new born infant's life. Whether he begin it in the savage solitude of a forest, or underneath the crushing strata of city population, he must stand one day, if he reach manhood, as a landmark between some old ways and new, his face pointing stubbornly backward or looking hopefully forward. Not a man or woman can escape it—this choice between the safe lines of experience and the more doubtful leadings of enlightenment; and even those who have been able to turn aside and let humanity march on without them are growing less, until, when we occasionally meet them, we feel as if we had stepped into the realms of fiction and lost sight, ourselves, of every day life. The mass of us are carried along with our fellows; reluctant or hopeful, indolent or eager, we still move as the earth under our feet moves; and all we can hope to do toward putting off the arrival of a new and important movement at its goal, is to impede as much as possible the progress of others. This seems, in fact, to be the mission of many among us who do not figure exactly as obstructionists, and even believe themselves to be innocent of any such design. Take, for example, the accomplishment of great reforms, with which our own generation is teeming. An idea starts on its way, known to a few, scoffed at by the multitude. Slowly it progresses, opposers passing it indifferently by or casting themselves and their influence in its path, upholders pushing it, dragging it, trying to lure it into side issues of their own making, struggling to flaunt their own banners from its summit, or willing to vanish out of sight in its final triumph; but the creature, a giant now, moves on just so fast or just so slowly, till lo! at last the world is ready and turns to where it stands, complete, in its own place. Have we hastened it by our agitation? Have we hindered it by our opposition? Or since it would move in spite of us, have we helped our companies to keep pace with it, or held them as far back in its wake as we ourselves could remain? Sometimes we are indolent and impartial, and the success of a new enterprise fills us with amazement. Ballot reform was needed, longed for; old systems had been deprecated, new ones repudiated; yet it took no special prominence as a principle and seemed far from realization; suddenly it appears in our midst, with visible shape and form, too firmly planted to be set aside. Some law of evolution is being fulfilled, and a mightier force than any human one has guided its development. It will be so with other reforms, with the tariff and the civil service; some day the single tax will leap into existence, just when our land is ready for its greatest usefulness to the people. And the wavering old world, admiring its own satisfaction, will exclaim, "How did we ever live without it?"

The great changes, however, are not always those which arouse most individual antagonism. In this age of broader boundary lines and deeper meanings, keener eyes are opening upon the old words and laws, and finding new commandments in them; and none of these revered terms has been made a point of severer attack than "charity"—a fact peculiarly trying to those who have attempted to the best of their ability to live up to its precepts. Charitable people have suffered a series of unexpected tests during the last twenty-five years. In former days they worked on the old principle of dealing bread to the hungry and clothing the naked; subsequently we learned that the providing of work would accomplish both these ends, and give the poor man independence besides; a proposition which, though slowly accepted, gained foothold at last in the benevolent world, and free-soup kitchens gave place to employment societies, labor bureaus, wood yards and industrial schools. Charity had become a broader term; it no longer signified mere benevolence, its almoners felt a deeper responsibility toward the objects of their ministrations; and not even the certainty of greater things to come need mar our thankfulness for such results of past reformation as these. Yet even in the face of this enlarged and enlightened philanthropy, there are still good and generous souls blocking its path, not by active opposition, but simply through their conscientious adherence to the letter of that time-honored rule, "Give to him that asketh," and their placid conviction that the means will justify the end. They are few, perhaps; but wherever we find them we find paupers, too, impostors living on the money which might be doubling and trebling its own amount in benefit to mankind instead of supporting idleness and vice, and worst of all, here and there a human life lost or voluntarily taken, to save self-respect from the dreaded obligations which would be laid upon it by charity like this.

Now come the symptoms of yet further change. More new definitions, developed out of the growing needs of humanity, take the place of those which have always heretofore interpreted our standards of virtue. In Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three," there is a conversation, which the reader may remember, between Gauvain, the young champion of a higher republic, dying for his fidelity to its ideal, and Cimourdain, the grand, stern old fanatic, whose life and love were about to be crushed out by his own hand in the cause of his country's emancipation. It is he who speaks first:

"Beyond the strict law there is nothing."

"There is everything."

"I see only justice."

"And I—I look higher."

"What can there be above justice?"

"Equity."

Here we have a clue to that which inspires present-day prophets—the vision of greater possibilities in the conception of social duties, not yet realized or fulfilled. For God's equity finds only a pale reflection in man's justice; and our "charity," even in its sweetest and tenderest sense, can never be anything but a faint shadow of divine love—the love which knows no line between giving and taking, because it is the basis of perfect equity—infinite charity and infinite justice in one.

Now, with the glimpse given us of new responsibilities and higher standards, comes our own choice of ways. Something grander than mere benevolence is open to us. In spite of all the love, prayers, sympathy and generosity which are poured forth daily for the benefit of poorer and weaker brothers, we can do more still. Not by dreaming or scheming for them, not by adding and averaging their chances, not by forcing them into paths of our own making; but simply by lending our hearts, our brains, our influence, to every movement toward that which is better. Injustice must be sought for and brought to light, waste time and money economized, bribery and meanness put down, beauty and harmony made possible to all conditions of men; all this means self sacrifice, without which love, justice, patriotism, can never be complete. Men made of the stuff which led their forefathers to die for this country, must have in them, somewhere, the capacity to live for it; women whose souls thirty years ago were wrung by heroic partings, who urged sons and husbands to the ranks on a battlefield, should surely not be wanting in courage now to send their men forth, even into the miry scuffle which is all we can look to for controlling power. Was the cause nobler then than now? Let them seek and learn for themselves whether there be not slavery as abject all about them as the southern skies ever looked upon; if their very charitable institutions may not, some of them, be fostering that same slavery. No honest and faithful search, on all sides and in all places open to us, will fail to discover it. We say we are "doing our best," and so we go on, trying to beautify the old paths, yet content to let a wilderness lie tangled beyond where we might enter and help to clear the ground if we would. The time will not come, while we live, to leave off doing good works, but let us pray that before we die our brothers may be able to take their daily bread and the Bread of Life, not from "charitable" hands which hold it out behind tenement walls and bars of ignorance and poverty, but as their right; the right of every man who has a place of his own on God's earth, and is not kept back from his inheritance through any innocent or willful obstructions raised by his fellow men.

There are graver, sterner consequences of our blindness. When economic truth is suddenly discovered by a man, in these days, to be synonymous with divine intention, his first attitude of mind becomes one of antagonism to the accepted dogmas and methods which, as it seems to him, have been leading men away from its true interpretation. Just so far as we who "call ourselves Christians" fall behind in understanding or seeking to understand God's law of progress, in the moral and social relations of life, just so far do we keep our Master back from those who misunderstand him through seeking to learn His teachings from His followers. It makes our own responsibility heavy indeed, when we think that simple want of energy in the search after better ways to raise mankind may be taken for allegiance to a heartless and selfish creed; yet why should it not be so? If, for example, the would-be reformer of child labor laws, burning with ardor for his cause and weary with the

many discouragements he has met through the week in his attempts to rouse popular sympathy, steps into one of our Christian churches on Sunday, and sees people who listen placidly to the prophet's glorious picture of that New Jerusalem where the streets shall be full of boys and girls playing in the market place, without one contrasting thought, however careless, for the wan, wizened little faces which crowd their own streets and factories, what can he do but believe that those conscientious church goers, kindly and benevolent as they are, must have acquired from their very pastors and church observances the apathy which leads so many of them to assign all hope for the betterment of this world's abuses to prophets and poets, or more frequently still to the prospects of a future existence? What wonder that the "outsider" turns bitterly away with a sneer on his lips for the "religion of rewards and punishments," while we, unjust though we know him to be, have no one to blame but our indolent selves.

One of the Christian commands, which bids us add to our faith, virtue, follows it with another equally important acquisition, knowledge. True appreciation of what the word means should cut us off forever from the possibility of being content with old roads of reasoning and reforming. There is a practical path to be found for faith's enlargement—and temperance, godliness, brotherly kindness—brotherly kindness first, observe, then charity—will follow. Nothing here which need be put off for another world, nothing indefinite or impossible of realization.

The present generation, called so practical, has nevertheless brought forth many seers of visions and dreamers of dreams. Those wheels within wheels and beasts with many eyes, of ancient revelation, were hardly less confused or less applicable to every-day duties; yet our feet rest upon that earth which is "the Lord's, and therefore not the landlord's," and behind all the tossing clouds and startling flashes of to-day stands the Sinai whence God's truth and justice come. They who look steadfastly at its summit shall see the greatest vision of all, and learn how they may make it clear to their waiting brothers. JACOB ARMITAGE.

A STUDY IN EGYPTOLOGY.

"You would be surprised to learn, my young friend," said the venerable friend Professor B., "that the ancient Egyptian worship of the cat is actually practiced in these United States."

"You surprise me, professor. What grounds have you for so remarkable a statement?"

Professor B. is an Egyptologist of eminence, whose studies have led him to much reading on ancient beliefs and religions. I knew him well, and concluded from the gravity of the above assertion, and the serene calmness of his countenance when making it, that I was about to hear some new variety of elaboration of his favorite Sun myth.

"I maintain," he continued, "that cat worship is actually practiced; and, further, is on the increase largely. You have heard that history repeats itself. Nothing, my friend, is truer. Events do occur in cycles, and the same causes will ever produce like results."

The professor had closed his eyes—a far-off expression graced his countenance, and his hand waved slowly in a gesture usual with him. I knew he had got upon his favorite topic of mythology and waited silently, as he hated to be interrupted when, as now, the spirit of the past moved him to speech.

"Probably, my young friend, you will remember enough of your biblical studies to recall that a famine once threatened the domain of Pharaoh, and that, luckily for him, a certain Israelite named Joseph was his prime minister at the time."

"Yes, I do recollect that; I was taught so," I responded.

"Good! I'm glad you agree with me on this point, for that is necessary to bring you to an understanding of my discovery. In the time of Joseph the Egyptian people had no coined money, and paid their taxes, or as they put it, 'tribute,' to the king in kind—produce of their lands, cattle and so forth. He was the first historical personage to raise the revenues of government from a tax upon the land in accordance with its richness or value, and you remember how cleverly he contrived to preserve the people of his sovereign from the threatened famine, and to conserve the prosperity of the Egyptian nation.

"Now, you know that the cat was one of the deities of Egypt; but probably you do not know how it became so?"

"Indeed, no," said I; "that page of history is to me as yet unread."

"You must know," said Professor B., "that all savage and nomadic tribes throughout the world have adopted as the insignia, emblem, or as the American Indians put it, 'totem,' of their tribe or family, some animal, bird or fish.

"Now, the Jews had this fashion among them at this remote period. They were divided into two great clans, having for their emblem or totem, the one a cat the other a dog; and in all times of Jewish history these great family divisions struggled for supremacy. Witness the cat and dog time they had in the desert and the everlasting rows they have, since the dispersion, kicked up in all parts of the world.

"Now Joseph was of the cat tribe, and as a Jew had most peculiar views upon the value of land and the proper methods of its occupancy and use. His views impressed his people, and through them the Egyptians, who, to show their appreciation and memory of the benefit accruing to them from those who bore the cat as their emblem, deified the cat."

"Yes, my dear professor, but what has all this to do with cat worship in this our own time?"

"I'm coming to that," replied Professor B.; "but I wanted you thoroughly to understand the connection. Lately, here in this Union, has arisen a body of men who hold the cat in reverence. Why, in the last presidential contest they were a marked factor. They took the side of the defeated candidate, for they are all pronounced free traders, but their views are now spreading fast among both political parties.

"One day, at one of the principal hotels in this city, a young man was carrying on a dispute as to the justice of the tariff, and in the course of his conversation began to talk on the tenure of land, gravely advancing the ancient idea, first advanced and used by Joseph in Egypt, that all land should be taxed in accordance with its value. Attracted by this remark I walked over near where he was standing and noticed in his lapel a peculiar button.

"On asking him to let me see it, he would not allow me to take it in my hand, but holding the lapel in such position that I could get a clear view of it, I was amazed to see, in white, upon a red ground, the design of a cat, tail in air, back arched, and in an attitude of defiance; or, to use heraldic language, 'a cat, rampant, regardant, tail displayed, embossed argent upon a field gules.'

"'Now, what,' thought I, 'may that mean?' when, on looking closer, I found inscribed as a motto, encircling the design, the legend, 'Have you seen it?'

"Further converse with this young man developed the fact that this cat insignia or emblem was the distinguishing mark of those who were adherents to a faith preached by one Maguire of San Francisco, who first in this city started the cat cult. That the views on land and taxation held by this Maguire—who is, I believe, a disciple of one Henry George—are held by a large and growing number of people, all of whom hold the cat in high esteem and reverence. Images and pictures of the animal are highly thought of by them. The sound the cat makes is frequently used by them in applauding a good point in a speaker's discourse. One of their favorite expressions when speaking of one who has joined their cult is to say, 'He has seen the cat!' But what I consider the strangest and most remarkable of the whole revival of this ancient homage to the feline race is the fact that the Jews of New York form a large minority among these people, and, further, that the man who first brought this cat cult prominently forward was named Maguire."

"Why, professor, what," said I, "has the name 'Maguire' of significance?"

"Very much, my friend, very much," replied the old man. "The name Maguire is Irish, and means the son of the dog. Now, it has long been known as a fact among deep students of archæology and history that the lost tribes of Israel peopled the Iberian peninsula and the island of Ireland. As you will recollect, I before remarked to you the fact of the 'dog totem' Jews of the time of Joseph, as distinguished from the 'cat totem' Jews of that time. Now, here is a 'dog totem' Jew, Mac-Guire—an Irishman, whose people have always held remarkable and peculiar views on land ownership—bringing up the cat cult again in these United States!

"I tell you, sir, the coincidence is most remarkable, and, mark my words, my young friend, I may not live to see it, but if this cat cult grows, inculcating the remarkable views on land tenure which have always been in history its accompaniment, I assure you this country will see a revolution such as it never yet has encountered."

"Oh, rats!" said I; "this is your pessimistic philosophy again."

"Exactly," sighed the old man. "Here is a new evidence of the spread of this ancient faith—'rats!' you say. Now, this is the highest form of respect you can pay in the cat cult. The rodent known as the rat is the natural food of this goddess. Among this strange body of men, who, as I was telling you, are fast spreading their beliefs right here in our own city, you cannot go without hearing it frequently used.

"'Rats!' You see yourself, sir, from your own use of it, that it is in the very air. Mark me, young man, study this subject. It is well worth while."

A. J. STEERS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WHO JONATHAN H. ROWELL IS AND WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL—THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS ALL RIGHT, BUT THE DEMOCRATIC CITIES AND THE SOUTH NEED REFORMING—WHY THE LODGE AUSTRALIAN BILL WAS REJECTED AND WHY MR. ROWELL THINKS THE SYSTEM WOULD NOT WORK—THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE—ROGER Q. MILLS JUBILANT DESPITE THE ELECTION LAW—ANTI TARIFF SENTIMENT RAPIDLY STRENGTHENING—GOING TO READ THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S FIGURES TO THE FARMERS—THAT PAYSON SINGLE TAX AMENDMENT UP AGAIN—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Jonathan H. Rowell of Bloomington, Ill., said to be the real author of the federal election bill which has just passed the house and bears Mr. Lodge's name, is fifty-seven years old, a lawyer by profession, and is serving his fourth term in congress. Besides being next after Mr. Lodge on the committee on the election of president, vice-president and representatives in congress, he is chairman of the committee which investigates and reports upon contested election cases. Coming with this authority, Mr. Rowell's utterances have no mean significance. When the first Lodge bill, really an adaptation of the new Massachusetts ballot law based on the Australian system, was brought up it was, he says, already known that the democrats did not desire it and the southern republicans opposed it, saying that the mass of black voters were too ignorant to understand its requirements and would therefore become disqualified in the exercise of the franchise. They meant by that that the blacks would not know enough to go into a secret booth and properly mark their ballots. Hence, the suggestion of the Australian system was quickly rejected. Besides, it was contended, intimidation could be stopped by heavy penal enactments, and further it would not be necessary to go than to secure a strictly correct account of the votes really cast. This, says Mr. Rowell, is the course of reasoning pursued in the caucus of the republicns, and it was out of that that grew the so-called Lodge bill just passed by the house.

I asked Mr. Rowell if he was opposed to the Australian ballot system, to which he replied that he was not, though he thought it was as yet but an experiment in this country and believed it should be subjected to a longer test before it could be said with certainty to be adapted to our institutions; that many of the things which we have borrowed of others have been found to be unsuited to us, a fact which might have been foreseen from the changed circumstances; and that, anyway, our people are much more skillful in devising ways of getting around and outwitting the law than are other people, so that what elsewhere might serve to make the ballot secret would utterly break down here. He spoke of various devises for fraudulently marking the ballots, of ways of making the voter's marks doubtful, and of other supposed shortcomings, not a few of which, as I pointed out, were refuted by the election in Massachusetts under the Australian law a year ago. As for the other failings no compiaint has come from Great Britain and Ireland, Australia or Canada, where political feeling runs as high and as many selfish interests are involved as here. But Mr. Rowell admitted that he did not know much about the actual workings of the system, and especially of the experience of other peoples. However, said he, elections are pretty fairly conducted in the rural districts and small towns in the north. The need for reform is in the large cities of the north and all through the south. Colonization, intimidation, repeating, ballot box stuffing and the making of false returns can be prevented by the use of deputy marshals and supervisors and by placing heavy penalties on violations of the law. He asserts that should the bill which has passed the house become law, the chief evils of intimidation and fraudulent counting will disappear and elections throughout the country be comparatively pure.

It will be noticed, perhaps, as somewhat singular that, according to Mr. Rowell's idea, reform is not required in those parts of the country which happen to be republican, but in the great cities and the southern states where the vote is mainly democratic.

As to how soon the Lodge bill will come up in the senate there can as yet be no certainty. All depends on what Senator Vest calls the "steering committee," of which Senator Edmunds is chairman, and which determines the order of business. Time for the debate on the tariff bill has not been set yet, and this may be so protracted as to push the election bill over into the short session next year. Or the tariff bill may be held and the election bill brought forward. It is thought by some of the shrewdest democrats that the tariff bill will be taken up first and passed. Then, in order to draw off attention from that issue, which otherwise is likely to prove awkward and troublesome if permitted to stand alone, the federal election bill will be brought up with the hope of putting a large part, if not the whole, of the democratic party on the defensive. But the majority in the senate would not necessarily call for a vote on the bill this session. Their endeavor would be to rid themselves of the tariff issue upon which, if taken alone, they feel they must sustain serious losses in the fall campaign, and if they can succeed in getting that question taken out of the contest, they are assured they can elect a majority to the next congress without resorting to the drastic and odious method set down in the election bill.

There is yet another plan of action, however, and it is quite within the possibilities of being carried out. It is through the Chandler resolution amending the rules and departing from tradition by limiting debate—that is, by fixing the time for taking the vote on a question—and by arming the chair with the power assumed by the present speaker of the house of counting all senators present, but not voting as constituting part of a quorum. It is said that Senator Ingalls

has declared himself unalterably opposed to this change in the rules and that he asserted that such a method of procedure would never be adopted by the senate, but there cannot be any surety that any changes that are necessary to the fulfillment of the aims of the party will not be made by republican senators, tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, just as there were great departures in the house this session, though there were no precedents in the history of that body for them. Should such changes in the rules of the senate be made business would be much hastened, debate would be held within prescribed bounds, and the tariff bill and federal election bill could be taken up and passed at whatever time the majority chose to fix.

Meanwhile the democrats in congress are growing more and more jubilant at the confusion of the republicans over the protection problem and the variety of opinions they are giving as to what should be done with the McKinley bill. From every point come in reports of rapid progress of anti-tariff ideas, and free trade is getting to be a familiar term in private conversation. Roger Q. Mills is in capital spirits. He says the party is far advanced on the position held two years ago and will make a splendid showing this fall. He believes the next house is pretty sure to be democratic, even in the face of a federal election law. He will shortly start for Missouri to make a few speeches, and he says he is going to read largely from Thomas G. Shearman's figures on the growth of great fortunes and the menace of plutocracy to the farmers, who do not yet realize the real tendency of things in this country. Mr. Mills, by the way, tells me with great satisfaction that Mr. Shearman has subscribed for 250,000 copies of his recent tariff speech.

There has been a hitch in the conference committee between the house and senate over the Payson amendment to the Columbus park, or as it is more familiarly know here, the Rock creek park, bill. The Payson amendment provides for the payment of part, if not the whole, of the expense of purchasing land and laying out a million dollar park in the suburbs of Washington by the levying of a special tax on the benefited lends in the vicinity. Word came to Mr. Payson that some lawyers on the committee doubted whether the principle embodied in the amendment would stand in the courts, to which the member from Illinois replied that those lawyers should get some elementary works and read them; that the principle was established beyond dispute, and that they could find decisions in the Illinois courts bearing on many phases of the principle; and that it was recognized, moreover, in pretty much all the other states. Nothing has been heard of the matter since, but it is evident that there is much resistance to this provision in the bill, and there may be a renewed attempt to have it stricken out. This, however, would not be successful, and the bill will have to be accepted or rejected as it stands. As Mr. Payson says, the bill, should it become law, would furnish a fine illustration of the single tax principle, and might lead to much more important and far-reaching results.

The international copyright bill, which was beaten a few weeks ago in the house, has been slightly modified, and will be brought up again as soon as Mr. Reed gets ready to permit it. Though it is a republican measure and has the earnest support of Mr. Butterworth, a rather singular obstacle has been barring the way, until Mr. Butterworth's patience is well nigh exhausted, and he threatens to do some vigorous protesting. Under the rules of the house, immediately after the reading of the journal and the transaction of the preliminary business, if there is no special order of business governing and none of the appropriation reports are ready—for they have the right of way—the speaker announces the "morning hour"—that is, sixty minutes in which to hear reports of other committees as they are arranged on the calendar. Many of these committees have no reports to make, so that it would not take long to reach the committee on patents which has the copyright bill in charge, but just before that comes the committee on labor, which wants to report something to which the speaker is opposed, and it is said he has each day managed to have a "special order" or an appropriation report to cut off the morning hour. This has effectually checked the labor committee, but it has also stopped Mr. Butterworth and his patent committee short, and the member from Ohio says he will make an open fight if the speaker does not desist or find some other way of suppressing the committee on labor.

The present copyright bill, which was introduced by Mr. Simonds of Connecticut, and the report accompanying which was also drawn by him, declares that any foreign "author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators and assigns of any such persons" may secure a copyright the same as is now granted to our own citizens. Two copies of such "copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print, or photograph, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same," shall be sent to the librarian of congress. A bad feature of the bill requires that the two copies of a book to be delivered to the librarian of congress "shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom," and declares that during the existence of such copyright the importation "of any book so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set within the limits of the United States" shall be prohibited, save in such cases as the present law exempts and except in the case of persons importing for use and not for sale not more than two copies at any one time. This provision embodies the protective idea and is intended for the "protection" of the American publishers, presumably against the "pauper" publishers of Europe. In the case of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation applies only to the translations. The concluding section provides that the act shall apply to the citizens of such nations as extend like benefits to our citizens, but this means little, as it is said most, if not all, of the European nations have a standing provision in their laws by which their copyright privileges will at once be extended to American citizens upon the granting of like privileges to them. Mr. Simonds says a number of members who voted against the other bill have stated that they would vote for this, and as the vote before was close he is confident that this bill will pass. HENRY GEORGE, JR.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

A GLIMPSE FROM ACROSS THE CHANNEL—TORY DISSENSIONS—IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHALL LONG HOLD TOGETHER—WILLIAM SAUNDERS COMMITS THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

MONEYREA, County Down, Ireland, June 28.—I am writing to-day far remote from the ordinary channels of information. By walking four miles last evening I was able to see a newspaper and so to learn of the fresh disaster which has overtaken this most miserable government, but I have had no letters for a week, and therefore I am without that cream of political gossip which well informed correspondents are able to compress into single sentences or even postscripts. But the information to hand is enough. This "government of all the noodles," as the London Star has aptly named it, is rushing rapidly to its well merited doom. Readers of THE STANDARD will remember that Mr. George, in "Social Problems," declares his belief in sympathy and self-sacrifice as stronger forces than self-interest. In this age it was hard to believe that, but John Stuart Mill had said years before a very similar thing. "One person with a conviction," he remarked, "is worth a hundred with only interests." On our side in the disaster which has overtaken the English government, we have a magnificent illustration of the truth which both of those far-seeing men saw and proclaimed, and social reformers may take heart of grace and press on "untiring in the holy fight."

As I pointed out quite recently, the government was in effect a group of conspirators plotting how they could best serve certain powerful interests, the landed interest and the liquor interest. And I even went so far as to say that these interests, together with the church interest, being powerful and well organized, might well be expected to defeat the disorganized masses. But the truth is otherwise. Men with convictions have proved too strong for the conspirators. The land purchase bill has been withdrawn or suspended, and the machinery for its revival next session is by no means yet invented. And now the licensing clauses—or the arrangements for the endowment of the publicans—have also had to be abandoned. My readers will remember that in dealing with the budget bill, some little time ago, I drew attention to an amendment which was accepted by the government to the effect that the money which was therein set apart for the extinction of licenses should be used in a manner to be determined by a bill passed in this sessien of parliament.

Well, the provisions for dealing with this money having been dropped from the local taxation bill—the government proposed to set aside the money provided by the budget with a view to its being dealt with by future legislation. The other night, however, Mr. Healy drew the attention of Mr. Speaker to the fact that this was not in accordance with the express terms "in the present session," and so Mr. Speaker was compelled to tell the government that they could do nothing but observe the strict letter of the law, and in the end Mr. W. H. Smith withdrew the whole of the licensing proposals. As the right honorable gentleman concluded his humiliating statement the publicans rolled up the floor of the house three huge rollers seven feet in diameter. These rollers contained a petition in favor of the proposals. The house was convulsed with laughter, and in scorn and contempt the thing was trundled out of the house.

While the government was thus wriggling it had to sustain another attack. Mr. Caine, the liberal unionist member for Barrow, who, as a temperance advocate, is well known all over the civilized world, announced that he could no longer support the government. Mr. Caine has been a very determined opponent of home rule, but he has been unable to regard the licensing proposals of the government as in favor of temperance, and so he has been driven into opposition. And the result we see in the fact that (unless some serious change has taken place since I last saw a newspaper) there are now three candidates for Barrow—Mr. Caine, who has resigned and seeks re-election; a Mr. Duncan, who stands as a home ruler, and Mr. Wainwright, an out and out tory. If these three go to the poll, the chances are that the tory will win, but it is to be hoped that the Gladstonians will not be too exacting with Mr. Caine, and that they may find it possible to withdraw their candidate in his favor, even though he should not be able to go quite all the way in the matter of home rule.

The action of Mr. Caine is most important in view of the evidence it affords of the growing weakness of the unionist party. It is going to pieces rapidly, and much as my prediction that we shall have an election in the autumn has been scorned, I still say that such an event would not surprise me. The talk now is all about the reconstruction of the cabinet. Lord Salisbury, they say, wishes Lord Hartington to become prime minister. On the other hand Lord Randolph Churchill has to be reckoned with. Balfour and Goschen have no love for each other, and they agree only in their hatred of Randolph. But Randolph is able to say, "I told you so!" The government has persistently discarded his advice and kept him out in the cold, but now we may expect the tory party to say that Churchill is their man. If these dissensions have any vitality they will surely result in a general disruption and the party knows—what all parties know—that when there is a row in the house, the sooner the house is reconstituted the better for all concerned, and for this reason I believe that we may look for an early appeal to the constituencies.

I have been anxious to send you some observations upon the condition of affairs here in the north of Ireland, but I find that I am not yet equal to long sustained effort, and therefore I must ask you to be content with such brief and sketchy letters as I am able to write. Before I close this letter, however, I may mention that the house of commons committee which has been considering the betterment principle has reported against it, preferring the recoupment principle—that is, buying and selling again. It was a tory committee, and prefers, of course, the old way. But I am disposed to think that the report, in bringing the two methods into close comparison, will serve our ends very well.

Our old friend, Mr. Saunders, of the London county council, did a good thing at the last meeting of that body. He moved the following resolution:

That the valuation department be instructed to appeal against assessments which, in the words of the act, are below "the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for an hereditament;" the cases selected for appeal to be submitted for the approval of the deputy chairman.

He pointed out that in many cases property was assessed at very much less than its proper value, and the council would do well to take some action in the matter. For instance, there was in the locality in which he resided a mansion surrounded by sixty-six acres, the property of a millionaire; and the land, although of the value of £2,000 per acre, was only rated at £4 per acre, while the small plots of land occupied by middle class rate payers in the same locality were rated at from £60 to £100 per acre. The millionaire paid two-fifths per cent on the value while the ordinary middle class rate payer paid 4½ per cent on his residential property. At present the invidious task of complaining to the authorities was thrown upon the public. He contended that the council, being directly interested in the just assessment of all property in the metropolis, would be justified in taking the action which he proposed. If it were not done at once there would be no further opportunity for five years. Lord Monkswell seconded the motion, which, upon a division being taken, was carried by 62 votes against 38.

It is in this way that the most effective work is done, and we may be sure that the next general election, whatever may be the fate of home rule, will be rich in reward for those who have toiled so long to redress the great fundamental wrong.

HAROLD RYLETT.

AH, CRUEL, CRUEL!

New York Evening Post.

The Sun has scored another Butler victory in its opposition to Pattison's nomination.

The Sun has staked its reputation as the far-sighted, keen-witted, unstuffed prophet of the democracy, on Senator Wallace, and it has failed. With republicans deserting Delamater and democrats supporting Pattison, Pennsylvania must seem to the Sun to be hopelessly tainted with mugwumpism in all its hideousness. We hesitate to disturb the editor of the Sun until the edge of this new sorrow is dulled a little, but we hope we are not intruding in offering to him this expression of our deep sympathy and distinguished consideration.

THEY HAVE A GOOD THING OF IT.

St. Paul Globe.

There is no city in America and possibly none in the old world outside of London and Paris where corporation or individuals are to be found who derive so much wealth from the ownership of land as in New York.

DOES THE PATRIOT MEAN ITS LANDLORDS.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Harrisburg hasn't grown much during the past ten years it is true. But then it should be remembered that enough of the right kind of people haven't died.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

About July 15 the water supply of this city is to be largely increased, and our readers ought to be prepared for it. It will be wise, when the water is expected, to turn off the cellar faucets on the pipes leading to the various floors, and then turn them on by degrees, so as to let the pipes fill gradually. By this means it will be ascertained whether the pipes—especially those leading to the upper floors—are in good condition, and thus the flooding of the house may be averted. Besides, the force of water may be so great that it will not be necessary to have the cellar faucets turned on full, and it may save bursting the pipes if they happen to be old, or have been gnawed by rats or mice. Take proper precautions, anyhow, and save the anguish of spirit which always comes with a flooded floor.

* * *

According to the New York Press, men whose names commenced with "M" have been the prime movers in matters relating to the tariff. In 1828 it was Mallory of Vermont who championed the tariff bill and carried it through; in 1858 it was Morrill who stepped into Mallory's shoes. During President Cleveland's term it was Morrison of Illinois and Mills of Texas who championed the free trade side of the question. This year it is McKinley who stands in Morrill's place. Really, it is a coincidence. And when the people get another chance at the protective congressional advocates they will add another "M," "Mud," to the list.

* * *

Governor Hill's presidential boomlet, which came into being at the Delmonico dinner to Chris. Buckley of California two weeks ago, has found its way into Mr. Harrison's state of Indiana, whither it was tenderly carried by General Sickles and one R. R. Soper. By the way, the general also carried with him a wreath, to be placed, in the name of Tammany hall, on the late Mr. Henricks's tomb. Let us hope that this is not a coincidence, and that both the wreath and boomlet are to fade together.

* * *

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—There is a movement on foot here to bond this borough for money to macadamize the streets. I hold that as the lots fronting on or immediately adjacent to the improved streets receive nearly if not quite all of the benefits in dollars and cents, they shou'd pay the whole cost, and that by the time the bonds reach maturity the work will have to be done all over again and fresh bonds issued to meet the expense. Please enlighten me on this bonding question. Is it a good thing or a bad one, and how?

FRANK MCLEES.

Our correspondent is entirely right. The whole people must pay the bonds when due, while the land owners get the whole benefit. Under the single tax the land owners would pay the cost of all such improvements to the extent that they benefited by them. Those near would pay more, those further away would pay less, but altogether they would pay it all.

* * *

Moved to desperation by their sufferings, some of the striking cloak makers started an incipient riot last Thursday. A man was shot and the police dispersed the mob, arresting several of the leaders. To add to the misery of the strikers, their rents are due and dispossess notices are being served right and left, so that now hundreds of them are not only hungry, but houseless.

* * *

This is a queer world. The wives and children of these cloak makers are crying for food, yet last week one hundred thousand pounds of bluefish were towed away from Fulton market to Barren island and dumped there for fertilizing purposes. The fish couldn't be sold at a profit, so the dealers preferred a total loss.

* * *

Many good hearted people have been much shocked at this instance of wanton destruction of food. They seem to think it nothing short of sacrilege. Yet it is a thing that happens every day. There is a trust in nearly every kind of food that comes into this city, and the object of these trusts is to keep the price of food at a "profitable" figure. They do not hesitate to destroy food in order to keep up prices. They will not let people have it, they prefer to throw it into the bay, or do as the fish trust did, hire a tug to take it where our poor people cannot reach it.

* * *

It is presumed that the people of this city do not know the prices these trusts pay for the various articles of food they sell to us. If they did, they would understand how the trusts can afford to indulge in such wholesale destruction as is instanced in the case of these fifty tons of bluefish. Two instances will suffice: Milk can be bought by the quart within eighty miles of New York city for less than three cents a quart. The milk trust pays less than two cents for it, delivered at a railroad station. The consumer who buys by the quart in this city has to pay from six cents—for a poor quality of milk—to eight cents. There is between three and four hundred per cent profit. A chicken can be bought within four hours' rail of this city for twenty-five cents. Wholesale dealers can buy them for much less. Yet a chicken of the same weight costs a dollar and over in this city—four hundred per cent profit. Who swallows up the larger part of this profit? It will not do to say that this price to retail consumers is caused by the high rates of transportation, though they charge enough, we all know; yet the railroads will bring a ten-gallon can of milk to this city for twenty cents, or two cents a gallon, or a half cent a quart, and it is reasonable to presume that the transportation charge on a chicken is at the same rate. So that the transportation and original cost on a quart of milk is, at the outside, two and a half cents, and on the chicken we have spoken of, thirty-one and one-fourth cents. The balance of the charge to the consumers—where does it go? A thorough examination into this question by our good-hearted people might bring out facts that would shock them more than the destruction of the 100,000 pounds of bluefish has done.

* * *

Franz Wentlandt and his wife of Hoboken took their little baby last Thursday and went down to the North river and jumped in. The man and his wife wanted to die, and they succeeded in drowning themselves. The baby had no choice in the matter. Wentlandt was, so the papers tell us, a talented man and well connected in Germany. He had had for a time work enough to secure his loved ones and himself from privation, but the day came when there was no work for him to do. Finally the rent was overdue and starvation stared them in the face, and they resolved to quit this world; and they took their little baby with them because probably they did not wish it to battle against conditions which had been too much for them.

* * *

The principle of protection does not apply to works of art. They should be permitted to come in free for the instruction and benefit of the whole people.—[Mail and Express, June 17.

Of course it doesn't. There is no art trust or even combine to apply it by "seeing" the members.

* * *

Before the republican lovers of the colored man go any further in their protestations of affection for him they will have to cork up, gag, or otherwise silence Thomas W. Swaim of Atco, N. J. The Philadelphia Record the other day printed a letter of his which, if he writes any more such letters, will leave an impression on such of the public mind as is unbiased that the republican party, to say the least, lacks sincerity toward the colored people. Mr. Swaim's letter is on the "national election bill," which, as our readers know, has for its object such a proper supervision of congressional elections as will insure a republican majority in the house until the tide of public opinion rises high enough to drown that party out. Mr. Swaim—after remarking that he is the son of a slave who has lived but a short time in the north—asserts that "the southern negro has more privileges and advantages than his northern brother of the same race." "Though," says he, "I have used my utmost endeavor to avail myself of the 'equal rights' so boastingly mentioned by the 'friends of the negro' in the north, I am debarred from the work shops, from the counting rooms, from official positions, or from any occupation I may seek, except that which requires me to wear the white apron badge of cook, or waiter, or as a hod carrier. I must seek only the positions least remunerative if not the most menial."

* * *

Mr. Swaim finds that, even in the city of brotherly love, prejudice against the negro has crowded them together like hogs in a pen, and he ventures to assert that there is not a spot south of Mason and Dixon's line where the negro is in so much misery, or faces such squalid poverty, as the poor denizens of Lombard street and the other miserable quarters in Philadelphia in which he has been compelled on account of his color to reside. Mr. Swaim continues:

The south has done, and is still doing, more for the negro than many suppose. Negroes have been sent from the south to the United States senate, to the lower house of congress, to the state legislature, and they have held minor positions, but I have yet to hear of a "black congressman" from the republican north—a single negro that has ever been considered good enough to hold the position of postmaster or any other position that requires an ounce of brain work.

He thinks it is well enough to live in the north and talk of negro domination in the south; "but where," he asks, "is the northern town, county, city or state that will swallow the same medicine?" Mr. Swaim thinks that the prejudice against "the colored man is so strong in the north that he can never be anything but a 'nigger,' and that the maudlin sympathy so freely expressed for the 'rights of the negro' down south can be better extended in the north."

* * *

Regarding the "outrages" on the negro in the south, of which we hear so much near election time, Mr. Swaim says:

Equally as many "outrages" are committed in the city of Philadelphia in one week as in the whole state of Virginia in one year, yet no congressional committee investigates; and but for the "rum" dealt out to the ignorant of both races on election days and other times, the "outrages" in the south would be seldom heard of.

He says that the salvation of the negro, north and south, is for him to do his own thinking; and that when they, like the whites, learn to divide on party lines they will be more respected.

* * *

Mr. Swaim does not approve Mr. Lodge's bill, or, as he calls it, "the force bill." He says it will retard the progress of the negro race, and he speaks thus in condemnation of it:

It is nearly thirty years since the war began. The majority of the old slaves have gone to their quiet home. A negro who can even remember slavery must be about thirty-five years old. To have worked in a field under a master he must be close to fifty years old. Time and education is healing prejudices, and the two races in the south are drawing nearer together, but this "firebrand" about to be cast in their midst by the fanatics at Washington will open wounds and result in the downfall of the negro in the end; for should there be a general revolution the whites of the north and south would both unite against him. The strong prejudice right here in the north is alone sufficient proof of my claim. Every blow struck at the whites of the south means two blows on the shoulders of the innocent and industrious negroes, who ask nothing more than the privilege accorded every American, whether he be native or adopted; and if he must fill the menial positions he should at least be assisted to heal prejudice instead of increasing it.

The facts as stated by Mr. Swaim will be of interest, not only to the colored people, but to our citizens generally.

* * *

Reading the last paragraph of Mr. Swaim's letter, printed above, brings to mind an incident at the dinner given to Mr. George at the Metropolitan hotel prior to his departure for Australia. The dinner was ended and the speaking had begun. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Wheeler H. Peckham and John De Witt Warner had spoken and bidden the parting guest good speed. Then came William Lloyd Garrison. The speaking up to that point had moved Gaston Protin, a good member of the Manhattan single tax club; but the announcement of the name and the appearance of the son of the Liberator roused in Mr. Protin remembrances that would not down. As he listened to Mr. Garrison tears welled to his eyes, not because of what was being said, but because they brought before him the noble acts of the illustrious father. The waiters on the occasion of this dinner were all negroes. Protin looked around upon them, and, evidently, did not think they manifested the interest he thought they should when looking upon the speaker. Turning to his neighbor, Protin said: "These waiters do not appear to know who it is that is speaking." Then calling one of them to him, he said, impressively, pointing to Mr. Garrison:

"Do you know who that gentleman is that is speaking?"

"No, sah," answered the waiter.

Turning to his neighbor, Mr. Protin said, "I thought so." And then, turning again to the waiter, he said, almost solemnly:

"That is William Lloyd Garrison."

The waiter, without raising his head, again responded, "Yes, sah."

Protin looked up, surprised. He had expected an entirely different response. But thinking the man had had a lapse of memory, he said to him, slowly and distinctly, "Did you never hear of William Lloyd Garrison?"

The waiter answered, "No, sah."

* * *

To say that Protin was crushed is putting it very mildly. For the remainder of the evening he devoted himself to explaining to all in his vicinity how ungrateful the people have always been toward those who have devoted their lives to their interests. Some of his language was emphatic—too emphatic to appear in print—but it bears out the point made by Mr. Swaim, which is that the vast majority of negroes haven't the slightest idea of what slavery was in the south, though they may realize—that is, some of them may—the conditions which make slaves of both white and black in these days, when there is supposed to be no slavery in the United States.

* * *

The Binghamton international cigar makers have sent out a circular to their craft notifying them that rollers and bunch makers—numbering three thousand—are on strike against a reduction of wages. The correspondent who sends the circular to us asks that we "will assist them in appealing to the public—assistance which has been denied them by the local press." THE STANDARD gladly does so. It knows what must be the desperate condition of the Binghamton cigar makers, because it knows what their condition is in New York city, notwithstanding that at the last international convention, held in this city, it was thought by the leaders that they had legislated so as to do away with all the terrors involved in a strike. The condition of the cigar makers of this country grows worse year by year, and will continue to do so until their present leaders are changed, and their places taken by men who are not wedded to the idea that "protection and trades unions make wages high." Meantime, the cigar makers, and especially the Binghamton cigar maker, should get all the help possible.

* * *

It is a claim often put forward that single tax men love and always tell the truth. There are those who do not believe it; but we have now proof so strong that from this time forward disbelievers will be silenced. George Simon of the Manhattan single tax club went fishing on the Fourth of July. When asked on the following evening what luck he had had, he said, bravely and without a tremor, that he didn't even get a nibble. Not only that. He even said he lost his hooks and line. Now then, disbelievers in the claims for truthfulness made by single tax men, hide your diminished heads.

HE GAVE IT COURAGE.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

Cleveland's pre-eminence to-day is due to one single thing; he infused a saving, moving and revivifying moral courage into the democratic party.

WHAT THE FORCE BILL IS.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ITS PROVISIONS—IT WILL COMPLICATE ELECTIONS AND EMPLOY AN ARMY OF REPUBLICAN PARTISANS.

New York Times.

The federal elections bill, or, as it is very properly called, the Force bill, which has passed the house of representatives, covers, in print, seventy-two and one-half pages of twenty-five lines each. Set in ordinary nonpareil type, it would about fill nine columns of the Times. Its title is "A bill to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." It charges the chief supervisors of elections now in office, and such chief supervisors of elections as may hereafter be appointed, with the supervision of elections at which representatives or delegates in congress are voted for, with the enforcement of the national election laws, and with the prevention of frauds and irregularities in naturalization.

Supervisions such as is contemplated by the bill will not be had uniformly over the country if the bill becomes a law, but only where petitioned for. The provision is that in any city or town having over 20,000 inhabitants or more, or in any congressional district no part of which is within any town or city having 20,000 inhabitants or more, federal supervision of a congressional election may be had when petitioned for by 100 persons claiming to be qualified voters, and that in any one or more counties or parishes forming a part of a congressional district, supervision may be had when petitioned for by fifty voters. The petitions are in every case to be addressed to the chief supervisor of elections of the district which the petitioners live in.

When supervision is ordered it will extend to every registration, every revision of registration, every antecedent or subsequent act connected with registration, every plan of ascertaining who may be legal voters, and afterward to the election itself.

The chief supervisor, upon receiving a petition such as is referred to above, will ask the circuit court to appoint such a number of supervisors as he may determine will be needed properly to fill all of the election districts within his jurisdiction and all vacancies which may occur, but the number which the court shall appoint shall not be less than double the whole number which the city or town, the county or parish, or the entire district, as the case may be, is entitled.

To each voting place the chief supervisor is to assign three supervisors, but two of whom shall be of the same political party, and but two of the three shall be required to perform any duty prior to election day.

The chief supervisor may at any time transfer any supervisor from service in one election district to another in the same town or to any other district within the congressional district, and, upon any other than election or registration day, may transfer any supervisor to any other duty authorized by the laws of the United States.

The term of office for supervisors is to run for two months from and after election, but they will receive pay only when actually employed. They are to be subject to the instructions, directions and details of the chief supervisor, and are to perform the duties now imposed upon such officers in cities and towns having 20,000 inhabitants or more, save where such duties are specifically limited to cities or towns having designated populations. In addition, they are authorized:

1. To attend all registrations and revisions of the same.

2. To challenge the right of any person to register and the right of any person registered to continue registered and to require the officer having control of the registry book to mark the name of the person challenged.

3. To inspect the lists of voters in cases where registration is not required to be made personally, and all papers pertaining thereto, and to make full copies of such lists and of all papers relating thereto.

4. To attend wherever electors personally appear for registration and to keep full record of all proceedings and be present at all places where elections are holding and votes are counting.

5. To inspect and hold under strict scrutiny all registry books, check lists, tallies, returns, and all other papers connected with registration or election, and to affix their signatures to every page of such papers, whenever they deem it necessary to do so, in such a manner as will enable them subsequently to detect and expose the wrongful removal of any name or names.

6. To verify registration in cities having 5,000 or more inhabitants by house-to-house canvass.

7. To pass upon the qualifications of challenged voters, whenever state officers refuse to do it, and in case the state officers refuse to receive the ballot of any person judged by the supervisors to be qualified to vote, the supervisors are to receive such vote and put it into the ballot box, making a record in each case.

8. To personally inspect ballot boxes before polls are opened to see that they are empty.

9. To keep poll lists of those voting, the list to be made when registration has occurred by checking names of voters upon the registration book; to keep record of votes rejected by local officers; to receive such rejected ballots as may be tendered them, and to carefully mark and preserve them.

10. To make, certify, and forward all statements, certificates, and returns provided for by law, and those called for by the chief supervisor.

11. To make, in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, house to house canvasses when ordered so to do, and to return full lists of all the male inhabitants, with statement of the qualifications as a voter of each.

12. To make in such cities, when ordered so to do, full lists of all naturalized persons and all the facts pertaining to the naturalization of each.

13. To show voters into what boxes ballots for congressman should be placed.

14. To watch naturalization and aid in preventing fraud therein, and to have, at all times, free access to all rooms where naturalization is going on. This specification applies only to such "discreet or special supervisors" as may be selected for the duty in towns or cities having 20,000 or more inhabitants, but it may, in the discretion of the chief supervisors, apply in smaller places.

Elaborate directions are given for the counting of votes. The votes are to be counted both by the local inspectors and by the federal supervisors. When the two sets of officers agree an announcement of the result is to be made. In the event of a disagreement the inspectors shall state that there has been a disagreement, but that by their computation the result is so and so. A statement must then be made by the supervisors showing what they compute the result to be.

No certificate nor return of the final result of the votes cast for congressman is to be made until the final count shall have been completed of all the ballots cast for every other officer, and if local inspectors find ballots for congressman in other boxes than the one set apart for congressman ballots they are to deliver them to the supervisors, who are to put them at once into an envelope, with a statement upon it showing whence the ballots came.

When there is an excessive number of ballots for congressman in the ballot box, the box is to be well shaken up, after which as many ballots are to be drawn out as are excessive, a blindfolded supervisor and a blindfolded inspector alternating in withdrawing the ballots, the whole performance to be public.

The canvass of the votes completed, each set of officers is to make up its returns according to the law governing it. The supervisors will make up their returns in duplicate, forwarding one set of papers to the chief supervisor, the other to the clerk of the court. In preparing their returns the supervisors are required to exercise great care and to take many precautions to prevent subsequent attempts at fraud. Before sending off their returns they are to compare all of their statements and certificates with those prepared by the inspectors, and to note any differences which may appear. The returns forwarded to the chief supervisor are immediately opened and filed in his office; the other set remains in the office of the circuit clerk, sealed, until it is called for by the proper canvassing board.

To make provision for cases of failure upon the part of local officers to open polls it is ordered that whenever at any place polls are not opened within an hour of the time when they should be opened the supervisors shall proceed to hold an election for congressman, conducting it in accordance with the state laws, except as to those respects in which the state law is superseded by federal law.

It is provided that on or before September 1 of this year each chief supervisor must cause a judge of the circuit court within the jurisdiction of which his sphere of duty lies to be notified that it will be necessary for court to be opened to consider matters pertaining to congressional elections, and the court must be opened on or before October 1, and must within ten days of its opening appoint for each state within the judicial district three persons to be known as the United States canvassers of the congressional vote, within and for the state for which they are appointed. They are to hold office so long as faithful and capable, and not more than two shall be of the same political party. They are to receive $15 a day while actually engaged and $5 a day for their personal expenses, and may have a clerk at $12 a day and expenses.

These canvassers are to convene November 15, unless that day falls upon Sunday, in which case they will convene one day later. They will canvass and tabulate the returns from the supervisors, and the determination which they may arrive at as to each congressional district shall be at once made public, and a declaration shall be made in tripheate, one to be filed with the chief supervisor, under whose direction the election was held, one to be forwarded to the person found to be elected, the third to be sent to the clerk of the house of representatives.

When the person declared to be elected by the federal canvassers is not the person found to be elected by the state canvassers, the clerk of the house of representatives is required to place upon the roll of the house the name of the person declared elected by the federal board, and is subjected to both fine and imprisonment if he neglects to do this.

Supervisors in cities of 20,000 inhabitants are to draw pay not exceeding twelve days; in other places where there is a registration, the limit of service is six days, and in places where there is no registration, the limit is three days. Remuneration is at the rate of $5 a day, except that in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, $10 shall be allowed for service election day. Every supervisor of election faithfully performing his duty shall be exempt from jury service for one year.

The chief supervisor of the elections is allowed whatever number of deputy marshals he may call for, and at least a third of those appointed must be selected from lists furnished the United States marshal by the chief supervisor. Deputy marshals are to be employed not exceeding eight days, at $5 a day.

No person may be both chief supervisor and clerk or deputy clerk of the court, and whatever appointments are hereafter made to the offices of chief supervisor, must be made by seclections from the circuit court commissioners. Once a chief supervisor, one continues to hold the office so long as he is faithful and capable.

The chief supervisor is to be compensated as follows: For filing each paper, 10 cents; for affixing his seal, 20 cents; for entering of record, 15 cents per folio; for arranging and transmitting to congress, and for tabulating and transmitting returns to the proper canvassing board, 15 cents per folio; for copies of papers, 15 cents per folio.

The chief supervisor is permitted to have a deputy chief supervisor and a chief clerk, who are to be appointed by the circuit court upon recommendation of the chief supervisor, and each is to be paid whatever sum may be agreed upon between himself and the chief supervisor.

Provision is made for the prompt payment of all accounts presented by chief supervisors, and it is provided that in case of disagreement between the government and the chief supervisor, resort may be had to court, wherein the cause must be promptly heard.

When affidavit is furnished that an error has been made by the federal canvassers, the circuit court may order the canvassers to correct their error or to show cause why they should not change their returns.

It is ordered that there shall be a label placed upon every ballot box designed for the reception of ballots for congressman, and it is made the duty of state officers to point out, when asked to do so, where ballots for congressman should be deposited. The box must be kept in plain sight of electors, must be easy of access, and it may not be shifted about nor be carried out of the room in which the election is held until all votes for congressman have been counted and the statements and certificates provided for have been completed.

Penalties are fixed for willful failure of officers, local or federal, to perform their duties and for the commission of fraud by them. Penalties are also fixed for giving, offering or receiving a bribe to or from electors or officers in connection with either registration or election.

It is provided that whenever it is permissible in a state where the secret ballot obtains, for a state or local officer to accompany a voter into a booth, it shall be the right and duty of one of the supervisors of election to accompany any such voter to such booth and to render such assistance as the voter may request of him.

Sections 40 to 57, inclusive, are devoted to an enumeration of certain acts which shall be considered as constituting offenses punishable in the courts of the United States. It is declared to be a felony:

To practice intimidation, corruption or fraud in connection with registration or election.

For a poll clerk to falsify his check list.

For any inspector or other officer of election to willfully and knowingly receive an illegal vote or to refuse to receive a legal vote.

To carefully make a false canvass of votes or to sign, publish, or deliver any false certificate or statement of the result of a canvass.

For any election officer to put into the ballot box any ballot which shall not have been offered by electors, to remove any ballot or to alter any ballot.

For any election officer to wilfully neglect to do his duty or to be guilty of corrupt conduct in connection with registration or the election.

For any election officer to steal, destroy, mutilate or falsify any record, return or document relating to a congressional election or to secrete the same.

For any person not an officer to advise, procure or abet the commission of any act mentioned in this last paragraph.

For any person to make false statement concerning his qualifications to register or to vote, or to advise or induce any person to swear or affirm falsely as aforesaid.

For any person to practise any fraud upon any elector, whereby the said elector's ballot may be altered or made null and void.

To be guilty of disobedience to an order given by a supervisor of election in the execution of his duty.

To be guilty of any breach of the peace or disturbance whereby the registration, election or canvass is hindered or impeded.

To steal, break, destroy or remove any ballot box from the custody of the inspectors of the election.

For local officers or other persons charged with registration, election or canvass, to proceed when a majority of the local board is not present and concurring, and for any local officer to be absent without urgent necessity, if, by reason of his absence, less than a majority of all the inspectors are present.

For any person to personate another in procuring naturalization, or to use false certificate of citizenship, for the purpose of registering as a voter, or for any other purpose, or to make use of any certificate of citizenship which has been obtained through fraud.

One of the most important parts of the bill is contained in section 32. This section provides that sections 643, 645, 1 98, 2,017 to 2,024 both inclusive, 2,027, 5 521 and 5,523 of the revised statutes of the United States, and each and every section of the revised statutes under title 24, "Civil Rights," which came from the act of May 31, 1870, and all sections of title 26, "The Elective Franchise," which came from the said act of May 31, 1870, or from the act of February 28, 1871, save such sections as are specifically repealed, are "each and every one of them" made a part of the act, their provisions referring and applying with the same force and effect as though specifically mentioned or referred to. Section 1,989 is one of the sections under title 24, and it reads as follows:

Section 1,989—It shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process, issued under any of the preceding provisions, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of the provisions of this title.

Existing law provides that a supervisor of elections must be a resident of the district wherein he is to exercise the function of a supervisor. The section of the law containing this provision is repealed by this act, for it contravenes the provision already referred to, by which a chief supervisor may change his subordinates about in a congressional district without regard to the subordinate's residence.

A LETTER FROM W. B. SCOTT.

HE DOESN'T THINK MUCH OF WHAT HE HAS SEEN OF COLORADO.

It is three months now since W. B Scott, late of THE STANDARD, went west in search of health. A letter has just been received from him, which we print for the satisfaction of his friends, who have not failed regularly to inquire after him. He seems to have found the health for which he was in search, and shows it in the vigorous way in which he scolds so much as he has seen of the illimitable west. Here is his letter, dated Hardin, Colorado:

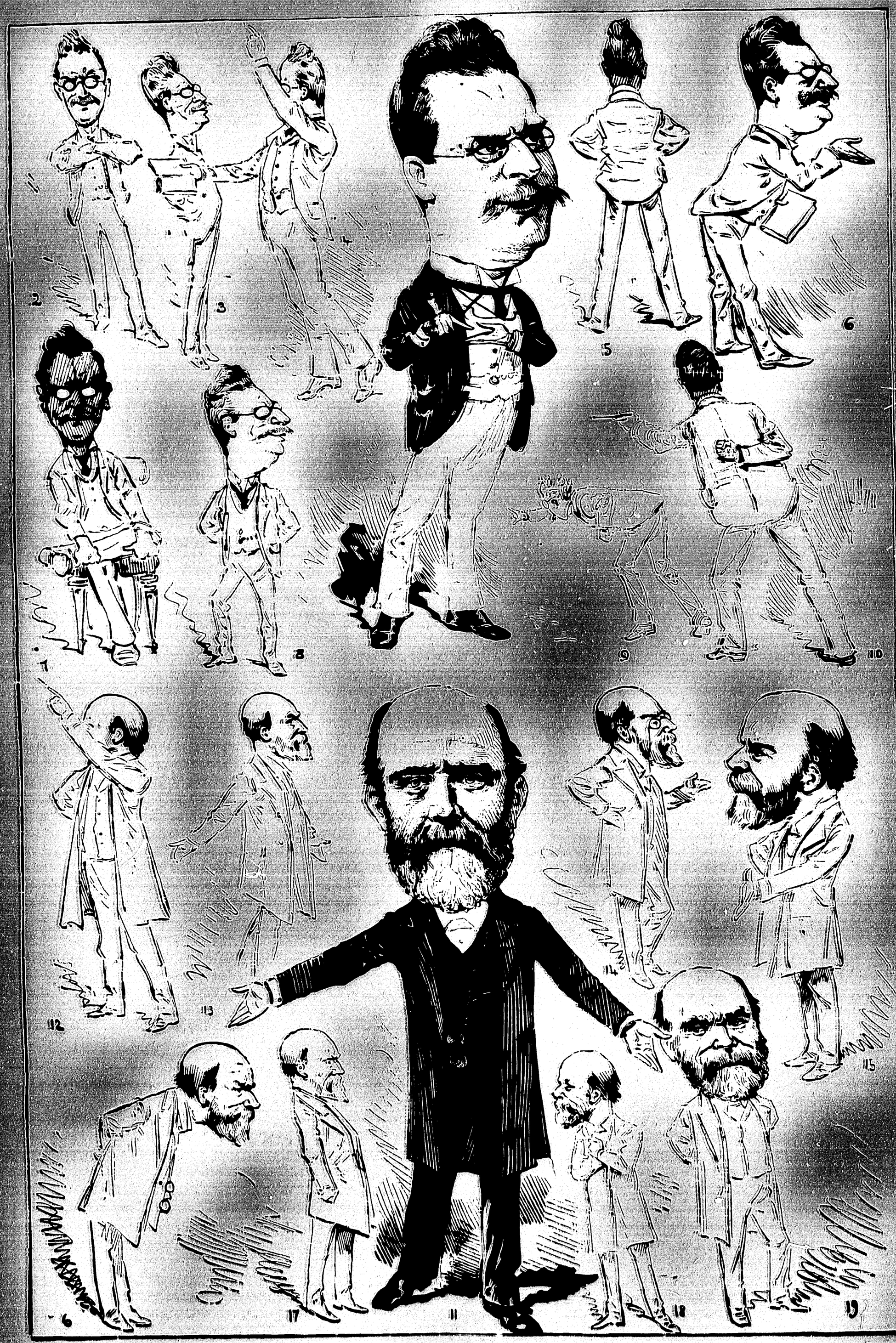
At present writing I am out on a farm connected with a big cattle ranch, some twenty-five miles from Greeley. I have passed the month and a half that I have devoted to Colorado mainly in and about this county—partly in Greeley, partly out on ranches and partly following a round-up. This latter experience was decidedly unique, so far as I am concerned, from the rising at 3 a. m., eating meals cooked over a cow chip fire, wrestling with and branding calves, herding horses and cattle, etc., on to the end of the chapter. As yet I have not struck any of the scenic parts of the country, although the snow-capped Rockies are in sight fifty to eighty miles away. As for these plains, or prairies, rolling and breezy though they are, they make one of the most God forsaken countries imaginable. A few cottonwood trees along the half dried or altogether dried up creeks and rivers are the only wood, while such crops as do grow anywhere are painfully dragged out of the earth by irrigation. As you get away from the mountains the streams are irrigated to death, population disappears, and you can ride for twenty or thirty miles without passing a house or a fence. Cactus plants, wild sage brush, greasewood, quantities of wild flowers, miserable tough grass and occasionally a small patch of "natural hay" grass (as distinguished from the alfalfa raised by irrigation) partly cover the sandy soil, leaving the rest bare for the wind, that blows ceaselessly, to blow up into clouds of sand dust. If it weren't for that wind what little animal life exists here would soon be nothing more than rattlesnakes and jack rabbits. As it is, one can live here. God help the one, though. It has braced me up, however, and when I do leave for some region where trees grow, and there is something to see, I will enjoy it all the more. It will be soon, I can tell you. Horseback riding comes easy now, although this haying, especially this heavy alfalfa haying, comes pretty hard. I shall probably go to the mountains of Colorado, and also to the southern California region in all probability. Remember me to everyone.

DON'T YOU SEE?

Boston Globe.

A large number of smuggled English suits of clothing have lately been seized in New York. If the persons who attempted to secure these smuggled garments had read the republican papers regularly they would have known that they couldn't save a cent that way—because the foreign seller pays the tariff duties, not the American buyer.

From the Australasian.



FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION: SOME POSITIONS OF THE SPEAKERS.

Mr. Trenwith.—1. On the great cigar question. 2. Protects protection. 3. Defines free trade. 4. Explains tea trade. 5. Denounces the middleman. 6. An essay on statistics. 7. In repose. 8. Wishes to know why his cigar arguments are not answered. 9. The finger of scorn. 10. Woe to the vanquished.

Mr. George.—11. On the advantages of free trade. 12. Explains how this world was never built on protectionist lines. 13. Shows that protection is a superstition. 14. Explains to his opponent that the interest of nations lies in their unity. 15. On the land question. 16. Why not have some more protection if it is so good? 17. On liberty and freedom. 18. Deals with the sauer kraut German bugbear. 19. Peroration.]

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S LAND SYSTEM.

ITS HISTORY—HOW CLOSELY IT APPROXIMATES TO THE SINGLE TAX—WHEREIN IT DIFFERS —A CRITICISM ON MR. GEORGE.

Adelaide, South Australia, Register, April 19.

When Mr. George landed in Australia six weeks ago we referred to the special work which he had accomplished as a social reformer, and it is not necessary for us to deal with that phase of the subject again. In coming to South Australia he comes to ground that has been to a large extent prepared for the doctrines he preaches. For many years the subject of land tenure in its economic and social aspects has been keenly discussed in this colony. Sixteen or seventeen years ago there was a party who strongly advocated the substitution of a system of leasing for the present plan of alienating land from the crown. Many who were fully alive to the evils of land monopoly, and who recognized the social and economic unsoundness of private property in land, felt that the substitution of a system of leasing from the crown for the existing method would remove very few of the evils complained of, and would give rise to many other evils quite as bad or even worse. We have had a pretty extensive experience in South Australia of the mischief that arises when the state attempts to discharge the functions of a landlord and enters into personal covenants with the tenants. A disturbing influence is introduced into politics; and however strict the covenants of the lease may be, it is almost certain that they will not be performed. In fact, the history of artificial expedients to check dummyism and land monopoly has been a history of failure and evasion. Mr. George's proposal to appropriate the rental value of land by taxation came with all the force of a discovery. It obviated the need for personal covenants between the individual and the state. It could be managed as readily without parliamentary or political interference as the collection of customs duties or of the rates levied by local governing bodies. The question, of course, at once arose, how this new method of dealing with land could be brought into operation without injustice to any one, and without causing such a complete upsetting of our social arrangements as would, for a time at least, be most disastrous.

This is the one aspect of the problem to which we have repeatedly directed attention in these columns. We are not unmindful of the widespread application of the principles which Mr. George enunciates. They are true all over the world. Our special object, however, has been to bring them as speedily as possible within the range of practical politics in South Australia. This we have endeavored to do, not by starting a mere party cry for political purposes, not by seeking to pander to class prejudices, but by stating frankly and without reserve the problem to be solved, and the mode by which it could be solved in this colony. Fortunately the circumstances of the country six years ago favored the adoption of the first instalment of reform. It was not an easy task to make persons see the vast difference between land and property that is the result of labor. Land was so commonly regarded as property that it was accepted by most persons as an axiom which admitted of no dispute that it must in all respects be treated on the same commercial principles as are applied to merchandise and other forms of personal property. Then, incredible as it may seem, it was stoutly maintained that it was impossible to distinguish between land and the improvements made upon it. There was yet another difficulty to be overcome. Many persons when talking of land thought only of country areas used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It seemed to be exceedingly difficult for them to understand that exactly the same economic and social principles which applied to the five-hundred acre farm applied also to the township or city allotment. They did not see that the ownership of land is always a monopoly, that whether a man is the owner of a few feet or of thousands of acres it gives him the power to dictate the terms upon which it shall be used by others. Fortunately during the land boom of 1882 people began to see that the value of land could be distinguished from the value of its improvements, and that while the worth of the improvements diminished the value of the land increased without any effort on the part of the owner. They saw that in a time of speculative excitement the value of land mounted up, not merely as the result of the general enterprise of the community and the increase of population, but because of the future prosperity that was anticipated. The land owner not only absorbed the profits of the past, but was anxious to discount the expected gains of the future. The additional value given to land by the public works carried out at the public cost also helped to enlighten the public. Finally, there was ample evidence, which the most shortsighted could not fail to see, that though the land, apart from its improvements, was just the same as before, its additional value really meant that the owners of it were entitled to claim a larger return for the use of it. In other words, whether a man was occupying his own land or renting land from another, a larger proportion of the result of the expenditure of labor and capital in using it was claimed by the owner, and less was left as the reward of labor and enterprise. Where the occupier was himself the owner or had a long lease on favorable terms, he was not perhaps inclined to complain. But concrete instances occurred which showed that such a state of things must be injurious in the long run. Two men were engaged in the same business, with apparently the same chances of success. The one happened to have a lease of his premises at £3 per week; the other could only secure his premises at a rental of £15 per week. The one man made his business answer; the other could not, because his rent swamped him. It was manifest that such a state of things could not contribute to permanent prosperity.

It happened about the same time that the public revenue was unequal to the claims made upon it, and there was a need for additional taxation. All sorts of expedients were suggested, and a property tax based on the American and New Zealand models was actually proposed. The expediency of taxing the unimproved value of land at a uniform rate had frequently been suggested in these columns, and it was persistently advocated by us at this juncture on social and economic grounds. At first it encountered very strong opposition. It was a work of time to remove many of the misconceptions to which we have referred; but in the end they were overcome, and the present tax of a halfpenny in the pound on the unimproved value of land was carried. Unfortunately there was a considerable delay in issuing the regulations for giving effect to the act, and the first assessment was undoubtedly too high. There was much talk of repealing the act and of substituting a property tax, and from time to time this cry has been repeated; but there is no doubt that the principle of the land tax is more firmly established in South Australia to-day than ever it was. Attempts were made, and will be made again, to undermine it by proposals for exempting land under a certain value and for imposing a progressive tax upon the owners of land above a certain value, but it is not likely they will be successful. The next step was to apply the principle of taxing only the unimproved value of the land to assessments for local government purposes. Here again circumstances favored the proposal. Even those who failed to grasp the full significance of the idea could not help recognizing the injustice of a system of local rating which taxed the man more heavily in proportion to the improvements he made. If the owner of a small town allotment does nothing to it, but allows it to remain unoccupied, a nuisance and an eyesore, he is rated lightly. If he puts up a small cottage and a makeshift fence he is rated more heavily. If by degrees he improves his house, puts up a better fence and lays out a garden, his rates are again raised. In short, the system is a direct discouragement to improvements. Unfortunately the bill for giving effect to the proposed change has not yet become law, but there is reason to hope that it will be passed during the coming session.

It is not pretended that these two reforms are more than a partial solution of the land problem. The question arises, what is to be done next? And we venture to say it is very desirable that upon this point there should be no mistake. The cause of land nationalization has suffered more from the thoughtless utterances of its professed advocates than from the opposition of those who reject it. These colonies are peculiarly appropriate fields for experiments in the art of governing and in social and political science; but the experiments must be in accordance with ascertained laws, and not merely empirical attempts to set the world right. If a system of land nationalization is possible anywhere it is possible here, and we shall best serve the cause by showing how it is possible to bring it into operation here, even though the methods we adopt may not be possible elsewhere. We reject Mr. George's idea of confiscation as being, especially under the circumstances existing here, essentially unjust. We object to the proposal for repurchasing or for compensating present land holders as being altogether too cumbersome—not to take higher ground. The most practicable method and that most in accordance with fair dealing is, as we have more than once pointed out, substantially that indicated by John Stuart Mill. It is to take the future increased rental value of land after a given date, a date sufficiently remote to guard against injustice to individuals. We have all the machinery for the purpose. It needs only a slight addition to the land tax assessment to give effect to it. The present value of land would still be subject to the land tax, which might be raised to a penny at once on the understanding that there is a remission of customs duties equal to the amount which the additional halfpenny tax would bring in. In such a step there would be no unfairness, for no one can be said to possess to-day the value which his land may acquire in the future. No elaborate machinery would be required, there would be no violent upsetting of existing social arrangements, and speculation in land would be effectually checked. Of such a plan Mr. George remarks: "All that can be said of it is that it might be better than nothing." Well, that is no mean advantage. It is really a good deal better than nothing. It would not create a sense of injustice, as the proposals of the single tax party would, and fifty years hence the advantage of it would be enormous. Although within that time some land may not greatly increase its value, the present aggregate value of the alienated land will be a mere bagatelle as compared with its worth half a century hence. We do not pretend that such a method of dealing with the land problem would be effective in England or in the United States, but it would be effective here. We cannot lose sight of the fact that here all the land has been bought originally direct from the state, and subsequent purchasers have paid full value for it. That all this has been done in accordance with a law that was both unsound and inexpedient may be admitted. But it is equally unsound to talk of curing a disease without having some regard to the condition of the patient. We suppose there are few diseases that could not be cured if that were the sole object and the state of the patient was not taken into account. To confiscate all land rent by a stroke of the pen would be possible, and it would leave the country no poorer, because the land would remain, but it would be an outrageous injustice, and on this ground is to be emphatically condemned. A system that "is better than nothing" and leaves no sense of injustice is, we venture to say, vastly to be preferred; and the next generation may be trusted to take any further step if it should be found necessary to do so.

We have given this brief sketch of the land movement in South Australia because it seems opportune now that Mr. George is in the province. The diversities of opinion among those who have taken part in the land movement have been a serious hindrance to progress, and have given rise to many false impressions. If a further advance is to be made some definite scheme will have to be adopted that will enlist the sympathies and the co-operation of all those who desire to help in the solution of what is unquestionably the great social problem of the day. We do not forget that every means that can help this result should be pressed into the service. We cheerfully recognize the value of the work Mr. George has done in giving a new direction to the study of political economy, which instead of being a dismal science is one that now awakens the purest enthusiasm, and appeals both to the imagination and the conscience. We do not doubt that his visit to South Australia will have a good effect, and our object in writing as we have done is not to belittle his work, but to point out the practical task that lies before us and will devolve upon us after he has left.

RADIANT WITH HOPE OF ROBBERY.

A PROTECTIONIST NEWSPAPER ALARMED BY THE THREAT OF CONFISCATION.

Adelaide, South Australia, Advertiser.

The visit of such a celebrity as Mr. Henry George is an event of more than ordinary interest. His political doctrines have been so assiduously preached that his lectures here are hardly likely to add much to the general stock of information, but doubtless many citizens will be glad of an opportunity of seeing the man himself, and listening to what he has to say. Mr. George is famous as the author of the most popular work on political economy that has appeared since Adam Smith established the fundamental principles of the science. Like numerous other thinkers on the social problems of the day, Mr. George has arrived at the conclusion that the solution offered by the orthodox economists are utterly inadequate. Starting on the firm ground that in the land the source of all human wealth exists, and that labor, and labor only, renders it available, he asked himself the reason why the riches of the world are so unequally distributed. Why do such masses of the workers live in want, notwithstanding all the wonderful advances of civilization, and why in the most productive countries does extreme poverty still exist side by side with flaunting affluence, linked often enough with shameless idleness and selfishness? The socialist traces these evils to the grinding curse of competition, not merely as between capital and labor, but as between capitalists and capitalists and laborers and laborers, and he submits as the only efficacious remedy the substitution of a gigantic system of industrial co-operation under the beneficent direction of the state. Mr. Bellamy, in his "Looking Backward," has presented this view in the attractive guise of an imaginative picture of society reformed under socialistic conditions. Mr. Henry George, however, believed he had discovered a different cause for the inequalities he laments, and his panacea for the troubles of suffering mankind is of a much more simple though scarcely less radical character. Ignoring, as at the best mere palliatives, all the agencies which the friends of trades unionism, profit sharing and co-operation look to for the elevation of the wage earner to a position of greater independence, he stakes the future of society on a limitation of the rights of property. In the pathway to the acceptance of his theory lay the difficulty raised by Malthus. The so-called law of population asserts that poverty is due to the alleged tendency of population to increase at a much more rapid rate than the supply of the means of subsistence. This notion Mr. George, after a careful investigation, dismissed as essentially unsound. Finally he reached the conclusion that wages tend to a minimum for no other reason than the tendency of the value of land to grow with the growth of the community and without the exertion of its owners, and their consequent ability to levy a correspondingly increasing tax on industry by appropriating in the shape of rent the lion's share of the wealth produced by the joint operation of capital and labor. To end this state of things he devised the scheme of the so-called "single tax." The term is, however, a mere euphemism for a measure designed to destroy absolutely all private property in land, and to transfer to the state, without compensation, the established proprietary rights of the owners. In place of burdening the state with the responsibility of management, the author of "Progress and Poverty" proposes to leave the owners in possession, but to deprive them of any salable interest in the land by absorbing in taxation the full amount of its unimproved rental value. As he said recently at San Francisco, the object is to "tax land values so that no one will want to be the owner." By this means the cost of its use will be lessened, and taxation of every other kind may be remitted.

Whether private property in land is intrinsically mischievous or otherwise is a question on which we need not now enlarge. The accuracy of Mr. George's diagnosis of the social disease is less often a subject of discussion than the remedy he prescribes. For this there is an obvious reason. His scheme of confiscation involves a simple question of right or wrong that everyone can understand and deal with on its merits, while abstruse points of political economy more properly engage the attention of minds that have been trained to comprehend them. Mr. George makes political economy "radiant with hope" by including in his system principles that appear to ordinary people an importation from the moral code of thieves. The supposed justification for destroying property without compensation to its owners is derived from a bit of airy philosophizing as to the theoretical distinction that may be drawn between land and other human possessions. Land, we are told, is the gift of nature to all mankind. No man produces it; therefore no man can own it. This theorizing in what Mr. Herbert Spencer calls the realm of "absolute political ethics" is unfortunately open to the fatal objection that it does not harmonize entirely with the facts. It is, of course, perfectly true that men are incapable of creating land, but it is false, except in a purely fanciful sense, that men cannot be its owners. The land is and has been bought and owned by individuals with the sanction and approval of society, and it is inconceivable that society can annul the rights so obtained and acquiesced in without a violation of the rudimentary principles of justice.

QUEENSLAND COMMENT.

A BRISBANE PAPER'S ESTIMATE OF MR. GEORGE'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

Brisbane, Queensland, Courier, May 12.

Henry George is one of the great personalities of the age. The premier of New South Wales, himself perhaps the most remarkable man on our "isle of continent," said the other day that if he were to select a hundred of the most eminent men of the century, Henry George would rank high among them. Sir Henry Parkes might have gone further and declared that George was of those great souls, of those high intellects who are epoch making. A man who has probed deep into the evils of the time, whose whole being has been fired by the wrongs of the down trodden, whom suffering has tried as by fire, and in whose heart beats a chord sympathetic with the pulsating aspirations of the brotherhood of man. Of the old writers on political economy Adam Smith was the only one whose style made the study attractive. Hence it came to be designated the "dismal science." It was left to Henry George to impart a quickening life to the dry bones. He is the most original thinker on economics since Ricardo, and his two great works, "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems," have created a greater stir among social scientists than any two other books of our time. George's philosophic method is as logical as that of Cusin or Sir Wm. Hamilton, his style is as fascinating as that of Sir Walter Scott, his diction as pure and eloquent as that of Ruskin—with whom in lofty morality and spiritual insight he may be compared. No one can deny, however great may be the disagreement with the conclusions at which George has arrived, that he has made a deep impress on the English speaking world and on the domain of contemporary thought. From Professor Huxley and the duke of Argyll to the merest tyro in the study of ethics and economics, a host of hostile critics have assailed him, but he has met them all with high courage, a keenness of retort, a sledge-hammer power of argument, and illustrations drawn from reading which seems to have been all-devouring and all-embracing. It may be conceded without trenching on those principles which have caused the widest diversity of opinion, that George has successfully assaulted the stronghold of Malthus and the Malthusian doctrine. Of all the teachers of modern times he it is who, by skillful and exhaustive analysis of facts and penetrating glance into the spiritualities of the universe, has shown that to throw on the Creator responsibility for the evils arising to humanity from bad and oppressive laws, and man's wicked disposition,

is rank blasphemy. His other great achievements in economics is that he has demonstrated with clearness and precision which defies refutation that wages are paid not out of capital, but from the current products of labor.

One of the most impassioned and impressive orators of the age, the citizens of Brisbane have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing Henry George in two different aspects—in the character of an expounder of his own peculiar economic tenets and in the character of a preacher, who proclaims his gospel with the entrancing power of a Savonarola and the fiery earnestness of a St. Francis. Somewhat short in stature, he is yet well proportioned, and gives the idea of strength and concentration of purpose. His dome shaped head and full, expressive countenance are exceedingly impressive. When warmed up to his subject there is a fine play of feature, and a fire in the eye which kindles an electric sympathy in his audience. His gestures are graceful and unstudied as he moves about the platform flinging forth his polished sentences. Suffering from the effects of a cold, his voice falls short of that bell like resonance of some years back. It lacks musical softness, and there is no liquidity about the vowels. But these are minor defects which are soon forgotten when the man possessed by his subject rises to the heights of burning eloquence and pours out period after period of impassioned and poetic English.

THE SINGLE TAX IN FICTION.

IT FINDS ITS WAY INTO A PRIZE STORY IN AN AMATEUR PAPER.

The Dilletante is the name of an amateur paper, published in Indianapolis, which is publishing a series of prize stories. Its May number contains one of the series written by Ella Maud Frye, in which the heroine assists the hero, a poor boy, to solve some of the problems that have arisen in his mind. The heroine is evidently a good single taxer, as is shown by the following extract:

The day went all too slowly, but at last it was gone, and as they sat side by side on a low stone wall in the waning light of a summer evening, he realized that he was face to face with serious matters, and he gave his whole attention to what she might say. She told him first of her own awakening from careless indifference to a burning desire to know all there was to be known. How she read and studied with always the end in view of finding first the cause and then the remedy for it. "First, I took up the question of intemperance, believing it to be the cure for this evil of poverty, but I soon found out that while that might account for some poverty, and was undoubtedly a very important matter, the real cause lay deeper, so also must be the cure. I felt," she continued, "that strikes would not solve the difficulty, that usually they but arrayed capital and labor against each other as enemies, when I felt they were dependnt one upon another and could not afford to be enemies. Then the plan of equal division of wealth seemed to me to be a good one, but I finally came to the conclusion, that, supposing all the wealth in the world were equally divided, in a year or two at most, things would be worse than ever. Certainly that would not do. What would? Let me ask you what was asked me: 'What one thing is actually necessary to man's existence?' Harvey thought for a few moments and finally ventured that there were a number of things; among them, food, air and clothes were most important. 'What is necessary primarily for the production of food and clothes?' 'Land.' 'Precisely, and in the private ownership of land lies all the trouble. Let me put the case in as few words as I can that you may think it over for yourself. As you have thought, the best proof of your right to live is the fact of your existence. That which you need for for existence is land, not perhaps as a farmer, but in the sense that everything comes from land, whether it be food, clothing, houses and factories, or in fact anything necessary for life. If, then, men have the power to take land that is needed for production and hold it idle, can you not see how that would limit production? Limit production; and what else have you done? Limited consumption, of course. Why, because people need less to eat? Oh, no; but because a limited supply requires only a limited number of workmen, and that is followed by a reduction in wages because there are so many bidding for the chance to work, and the lowest bidder gets it; then the further consequence is, that he can buy only enough to keep life within him, and to make up for the falling off in trade, the dealer raises the price of his goods. So you see how all the different grades of society are affected by the condition of the laborer. Set free the natural opportunities and give man a chance to obtain at least a fair proportion of the wealth he produces, and you immediately benefit society at large. To give him this chance you must free the land. Oh, Harvey, you are fortunate to be a man! There is so much a man can do to help the right, while a woman's hands are tied. There are two ways, you see, to deal with this obnoxious weed which threatens to overrun the garden of the world—a wrong way of cutting off the top, and a right way of rooting it up. Which shall be your way?' The boy's face was very grave, and as she looked upon it in the moonlight she did not need an answer in words. 'I will choose the right,' he said, solemnly, and she knew he would.

CHEAP AT ANY PRICE.

Boston Globe.

Perhaps it is just as well to let the republicans carry out their ruinous tariff policy to the extreme. It will be a pretty expensive lesson to the country, but a clear understanding of the danger of killing off trade will be cheap at any price.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LITTLE MOTHERS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: In the New York Times of Tuesday, June 24 an account is given of a praiseworthy effort to give the little nurses, who care for their baby brothers and sisters in the tenement house districts, a breath of fresh air, by taking them to Pelham park. It goes on to describe the ecstacy of the little girls at the sight of free grass (that is, grass without a warning to keep off or a picket fence around it). They actually seemed ready to eat it, as they rolled and romped around. The grass grew down to the water's edge, and the water was shallow enough for them to wade in. Many of the children had never seen the country before. A good natured boatman took them out in the bay. They ate a hearty luncheon.

All honor to the kind hearted ladies who thoughtfully considered the sufferings and privations of the poor, and sought to alleviate their misery by acts of charity such as this. There is something touching in the thought that little children should never see the country in its robe of splendor, its summer green, with its dots of yellow butter cups waving their golden heads, and the daisy peeping coyly out of the bosom of mother earth, and the sweet-scented clover filling the air with its fragrance. You and I love the country. Yet there are thousands of little lives whose breath flutters but a few weeks or months, possibly a very, very few years, midst the caverns of darkness and foul smelling odors and moral pestilence of the tenement house hell. Oh, the "tenement house!" Its horrors must make heaven weep. Think of it, estimable ladies! Children who live and die without a single glance at God's handiwork, the book of nature, the silent teacher of a higher purpose, of man's creation.

Yet the Declaration of Independence emphatically pronounces the equality of all, and the divine law proclaims that the earth is for all. Do these estimable ladies ever think "why the parents of these little mothers [little slaves whose childhood is blighted] permit such things?" Do they ever ask "why their mothers go out to work and leave them?" Perhaps they do; but do they ask themselves, when the answer comes—"We are so poor"—why? Do they ever consider a moment what necessitates their charities? Do they consider that the tenement house hell is not God's, but man's work. Let them ask themselves why these little folks cannot go of their own free will, and play in the green fields and gambol as the lambs, whose freedom they must envy.

Let these good ladies think as they dine in their own homes, how many of the good things of life their little friends get every day, and answer the question why they don't get them. The spirit of unrest is abroad, and kindly hearts and feeling natures are sorely troubled and perplexed at the great social problem of increasing wealth and increasing poverty. All the benevolence and all the charity will be of no avail to stem the ever surging wave of poverty and widespread want in our midst, so long as the demands of justice are uncomplied with, that demands for all, as a right, access to nature's bounties, which God intended for all and which all created things enjoy save man, for whose especial benefit they were made.

Jersey City. WILLIAM SAUL.

WHO ARE THE "FITTEST?"

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: A recent dispatch says: "The distress among thousands of the starving people of Tokio and other large cities is being ameliorated to a great extent by the foreigners as well by the Japanese noblemen. One nobleman is feeding 1,000 people a day out of his own funds. The price of rice is higher than ever before, both in Japan and Corea, and this is probably only the forecast of the suffering to follow. The outlook for the growing crop of rice is not good, owing to heavy and continued rains."

How did one nobleman through his own efforts produce so much wealth that he won't miss the cost of "feeding" for some little time a thousand or more people, whereas in the same land and at the same time there are thousands who have never been able to gather any wealth?

We are also led to think of the advantages to Japan's poor that would result from establishing intimate trade relations with all the world, so far as possible, for if this were done Japan could draw her food supplies from the abundance of other countries, should her own fail; and, judging from the reports of travelers in that country, the Japanese can make articles that can be exchanged with other countries for food and other products, with advantage on both sides. Here also is another instance of the "good" that comes by starving off a few thousands from the face of the earth, thereby relieving the world in some measure of "over-population." The fittest (that is, the noblemen) will survive, in any event, and enjoy life. The weakest will be rid of. The agony and despair of the starving populace should not, of course, concern us; the only thing to consider is the good which, through some mysterious means which it is not given to the ordinary mind to understand, comes to the world through the survival of the fittest.

New York. S. T.

THE DOLLARS CONTROL THEM.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Referring to the World's remarks on Newfoundland matters as quoted in THE STANDARD of this date, the latter says: "The World sees so many outlines of the cat we wonder that it cannot see the whole animal." We think it is safe to say that the World does see the whole animal, and that it represents intellects abundantly able to treat the subject of natural rights and natural opportunities in a most comprehensive matter, whenever it realizes that there are more dollars in that course than any other. The greatest obstacles to the most important reforms in the progress of civilization are involved in the fact that the most powerful and leading journals always find it more profitable, in the matter of dollars and cents, to support those social conditions which favor the rich and grasping minority, and oppress the great struggling, working majorities. You remember that anti-slavery was never popular with the press generally, until that irrepressible moral force involved in justice had made it a practical success. Where are the pro-slavery journals now? WALTER CARR.

New York, July 2.

"MR. HEMINGWAY'S PLAN."

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: It was with very great interest that I read Mr. Hemingway's recommendations as to a plan of campaign.

I have long held to the same opinions. The way we secured the Australian ballot in Minnesota was a practical application of those principles; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, the next twelve months will show more work of the same sort accomplished. The single tax men of Minneapolis are remarkable for this. They know how to use an organization without coming to worship it—to carefully distinguish between the means employed and the end sought. Our methods of work have constantly changed to correspond with the changed conditions. First, we had a "land and labor club," and organized branch clubs all over the city. Then came the "anti-poverty society," and, lastly, the "single tax league." Each served its purpose, and each was promptly changed for another as soon as its best usefulness had ended. The Single tax league seems to have a wide field of usefulness ahead of it yet, but if changed circumstances should indicate that some different organization would better serve the end sought, the single tax men would be first to see it and reorganize on a new basis. "Keep the great end in view" is our motto, "and adapt the means to the needs of the times." C. J. BUELL.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

For the convenience of persons wishing to send THE STANDARD on trial to their friends, we have prepared recruit subscription books. They are handsomely bound in heavy alligator paper, and sold at prices regulated by the number of blanks in each book.

These blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to send the paper for four weeks to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it it will be stopped at the end of that time. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

Every active worker for the single tax should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will use the stubs in the books and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts. The price of the books is as follows:

Five subscriptions	$1 00
Twelve subscriptions	2 00
Thirty-five subscriptions	5 00

THE STANDARD,
No. 13 Union square, New York city.

MORAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE SINGLE TAX.

Brechin, Scotland, Herald.

In our articles on the single tax and its effects we have taken up *seriatum* nearly all the effects that would result directly from the confiscation of rent to the common exchequer. These effects would have been mostly economic, and have been deduced from generally admitted economic laws. But beyond these economic effects there are moral and social effects resulting from the economic conditions to which the imposition of the single tax would give rise. For the opening up of natural opportunities to labor and capital, and the taking from off the shoulders of industry the burden which at present weighs upon it, would make it possible for every man to make an honest living by his labor. This would do away with the army of tramps and beggars and other parasites of society which are the product of the unequal distribution of wealth. It would eliminate forever the unemployed and the criminal classes who are recruited from the unemployed. Such things as prisons and reformatories would be unnecessary. The civil law would be greatly simplified for disputes would be fewer, and would be more easily settled. In short, it would do away altogether with government, at least as a repressive agency, and this simplification and curtailing of the functions of government would make it capable of assuming certain other functions which at present it cannot successfully undertake. These are the running of railways, the transmission of telegraphs, and the maintaining and controlling of many other things which in their nature are monopolies. The great increase of material prosperity would tend to the increase of rent which could be used for the common benefit, and which would enable us to establish baths, libraries, museums, halls, theaters, gardens, etc. Water, gas, electricity and other motive powers might be conducted through our streets at the public expense, and these same streets might be lined with trees, as is the case with many cities on the continent, notably Paris.

To put it shortly, government would not be as at present an expensive and almost useless burden, but would simply become the instrument whereby the public property would be administered for the benefit of every individual. Now, to the man who has been reared amidst the present chaos and confusion, all this foretaste of what might be seems only like the vague and impracticable vision of an imaginative dreamer, but all the great things and all the good things that we have achieved were at one time but visions in the brains of those who conceived them. And if we but consider for a moment the change that would be wrought in social life if labor received its full reward, we shall come, I think, to the conclusion that perhaps after all such visions may be possible of realization, and such dreams may indeed come true. Want, and the fear of want, as a factor in human life, would be eliminated. And this is the element that would work the change; for poverty, as Carlyle says, is the hell of which the modern Englishman is most afraid. It is poverty and the fear of poverty, and the struggle to keep out of it, that makes civilization such a mass of evil. It is but natural that men should strive to keep themselves and those dependent upon them from falling into this terrible abyss. And it is this struggle to rise above the fear of poverty that makes men lie and cheat and steal, and renders them indifferent as to whether they trample their neighbors under foot.

It is this continual struggle to raise themselves above the fear of want that makes men admire the rich and the fortunate, and that causes the struggle for existence to become even fiercer and more fierce, and it is now becoming evident to the mass of mankind that unless they go to the root of the evil and destroy it, the more fiercely they strive the worse it will be for their children who are to come after them. But give labor a free field, choke off the dog in the manger that stands between man and the bounty of his Maker, and let labor have its full reward. Take and use for the benefit of the whole community that value which the presence of the community creates, and production being set free would enormously increase, the margin of cultivation would rise to its natural level, and men would not require to worry about finding employment, any more than they worry about finding air to breathe; the worship of wealth would become a thing of the past, and the man who strove to get more than he required would be looked upon with something like commiseration and pity. It is unnecessary to enlarge. Any one with the requisite imagination can fill in the picture and conceive for himself the vice that would be staved, the sorrow that would be soothed, the hearts that would be healed. For when labor, freed from the restrictions that now hamper it, can get across to natural opportunities and these necessities of production can come freely together, our civilization will have entered upon a newer and brighter era, and in time we shall attain to the realization of the golden rule as enunciated by the great Democrat of Nazareth, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

THE LAST IS THE WORST.

Boston Globe.

Russia is threatened with being eaten up by wolves, and Australia by rabbits. This country's chief danger is that of being eaten up by tariff taxation.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill was slated to come before the senate last Monday, but on a vote to do so a number of republican senators voted with the democrats to shelve it yet a while longer.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

MAILING CIRCULARS AND SIGNATURE BLANKS OVER THE LIST OF THE ENROLMENT COMMITTEE—A MEETING FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

Printers, who are ever truthful, promised that all the printing of the Workingmen's tariff reform league in three days after the order was given, and fulfilled their promise—nine days later. So there has been delay in getting the circulars and blanks out along the list of the enrolment committee; but the last of them were sent out yesterday. The responses so far are very gratifying. A large number of circulars and pads for signatures have been given to friends who desired to make a personal canvass for members.

Workingmen who have not yet signed the list, and who are desirous to learn more of the league and its objects, are invited to call on the secretary or executive committee any evening (and Sunday afternoon and evening) at 73 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-sixth street.

Last Friday being the Fourth, no meeting of the league was held; but this coming Friday, July 11, there will be a public meeting, to which all workingmen, whether in favor or opposed to tariff reform, are invited.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

PATTISON FOR GOVERNOR, BLACK FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE SLOGAN TO BE BALLOT REFORM, TARIFF REFORM AND TAX REFORM.

The democratic state convention at Scranton last Wednesday nominated Pattison of Philadelphia for governor and Chauncey F. Black of York for lieutenant-governor. Among the planks in the platform adopted are the following:

Ballot reform is necessary, and to this end we recommend the adoption of such a system as the Australian ballot law.

Tariff reform is necessary, in order that both producers and consumers may be relieved from the burden of unnecessary taxation.

State and local reform is necessary, in order that the taxation for county, municipal and township purposes may be equitably adjusted and the unjust discriminations against land remedied.

THE MONKEY, THE CATS AND THE CHEESE.

R. R. Gaskill, Denver.—The proposition that a protective tariff of forty-seven per cent upon the products of toil is beneficial to the producers is such a palpable species of dissembling that one is surprised that the plan of protecting American laborers and furnishing a home market for home production should find lodgment in the mind of any man who is not directly interested in this diabolical scheme of plunder.

It must be admitted that protection is a tax upon imported goods, so as to enable the domestic manufacturers to sell their goods in the home market at higher prices; and as all goods or commodities are the product of labor, and as all wealth is produced by labor, how is it possible to profit the laboring classes by taxing the products of their toil forty-seven per cent. If it be possible to profit the laboring classes by this tax of forty-seven per cent, why don't these philanthropic protectionists suggest the propriety of increasing the tax to eighty-seven per cent? If there is any warrant for a forty-seven per cent tax, is there not a greater one for the eighty-seven per cent, on the same hypothesis?

The best illustration I can apply to this delusive theory is the manner of proceeding by the monkey justice in making a division of a piece of cheese between two cats. He broke the cheese into two parts, placing the parts upon the scales, and found one to be heavier than the other. In order to equalize the weight he ate of the heaviest piece. Upon placing it back he found the other to be the heaviest, and he vigorously proceeded in like manner upon it, soon reducing its weight below the other, and so on till the entire cheese was consumed, without having accomplished the object desired by the cats. It is obvious that the wealth producing classes sustain about the same relation to the protected manufacturers that the two cats did to the money justice—he got all the cheese. The protected manufacturers get all the profits, and get it at the expense of the toiling millions.

SHUFFLED, THEN ADMITTED IT.

Frank McLees, Rutherford, N. J.—At a meeting of the Democratic society, held last night, to which I was invited, three or four of the prominent democrats present declared themselves free traders when cornered as to their position on the tariff question, but apologized for it in various ways. I told them that the republicans have a clear cut, definite principle they call protection, and asked what principle the democrats have to oppose it. That fetched 'em. Why, free trade, of course.

THE "CHICAGO FREE TRADER."

Norman Rapalee, late proprietor of the Nebraska Nonpareil-Democrat, has removed to Chicago, where he has begun the publication of the Chicago Free Trader. The first issue, dated July 5, has reached this office; and if the matter contained in it indicates its future course, it will be the hottest free trade paper ever printed in this country. Its first seven columns, signed by Rapalee, bristle with good things in favor of free trade, of which the following paragraphs are a sample:

Trades unions in unprotected industries do keep up wages; protection does not.

Labor receives just that sort of protection from "protection" as a mouse receives from a cat.

With our present understanding of the matter we dispute the idea that a people can tax itself rich.

Monopoly is on top and throttling the people; the people must "turn" it, get on top and throttle monopoly till its last breath is gone.

Mr. Workingman, are you aware that the average rate of wages in this country is less than a dollar a day? And still you think protection insures you big wages.

Have you noticed that a very large majority of foreign workmen in this country are from countries that have high protection, and not from free trade England?

It is sound "business" not to continue a business which is not self-sustaining. Protectionists claim that if it were not for protection many of our manufacturing establishments would have to shut down. If this is true, then these establishments are run at a material loss and no such establishment should be continued.

If a protective tariff, for protection sake, is a good thing for this country, why not have the tariff still higher? Everybody confesses that the tariff should be reduced, and we say that no tariff at all would be still better.

If free sugar will give us cheaper sugar, and if cheaper sugar will be better for the American consumer, why will not free everything cheapen everything to the consumer, and why will it not be better for the consumer?

Are you in favor of justice to all and special privileges to none? "What a question," you reply. Then why are you in favor of a protective tariff, which "protects" a few millionaires in their wholesale robbery of the people?

The per cent of gain in the value of farms in this country from 1850 to 1860 (the free trade period) was 100 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, 41 per cent; from 1870 to 1880, 9 per cent. Of such is the kingdom of protection for the farmer!

As things are now the people supply their own hooks and lines, dig their own bait, do all the fishing, and then give monopoly four-fifths of all the fish they catch. We don't blame the monopolists one bit, but we do blame the fool people.

Queer things happen sometimes, and it may come to pass when a man may be able to lift himself over a fence by lifting on his bootstraps; but till that time comes to pass, we shall refuse to take any stock in the idea that a nation can tax itself rich.

Our government is consistent—very! It pays a bounty for the growing of forests; then it does what it can to shut out the pauper grown timber of Canada and other foreign countries by a protective tariff, which, in effect, is a premium upon the destruction of our forests.

Mr. Farmer, do you remember how the republican organs and orators have told you to vote for the grand old party, for protection and a home market? Certainly you do. Well, what do you think of the home market, when the price of your produce is less than what it costs to raise it?

'Tis a pity that one who robs people by law cannot be treated as a highwayman. Robbery is robbery, whether done by law or otherwise. But our laws, in the main, are for the protection of the rich in their robbery of the poor, instead of for the protection of the weak from the rapacity of the strong.

It is enough to make a wooden man weep, or a castiron horse kick his granddam, to hear some workingmen talk in favor of protection. They read the papers prepared for them by their masters. They work hard all day, from one year's end to another, and let their masters do their thinking, and when it comes election time the poor fools trot along to the polls and vote just as they are bidden by their masters.

We believe in absolute free trade—with no ifs or ands about it. We believe in every human being doing just what he or she is best adapted, and in the people of every state or nation producing those things to which they are the best adapted. And then we believe in free trade (freedom of trade) between all the inhabitants of the earth. All will make more with less work, live cheaper, better and more comfortable, and all be happier.

Protectionists sometimes point to Ireland and say, "See what free trade has done for Ireland." Thunder! Free trade in American corn (wheat) saved thousands of famishing ones there. Landlordism for hundreds of years has been the blighting curse of Ireland. Landlordism, too, is getting a foothold in this country of ours at so rapid a rate as to be alarming to those who know and think of it. Ireland's woes began before she had free trade, and America had better look a little out for herself.

A DISAGREEMENT ON "A GOOD THING."

Harrisburg Patriot.

If protection is a good thing for the people of this country as the republicans contend, it is singular the managers of the grand old party at Washington are divided on the question as to how much "protection" is necessary to bring about beneficial results. A high duty on some articles is favored by many, while others insist that no duty at all would prove of more benefit. Even the heretofore great apostle of protection, James G. Blaine, has dismounted from the high tariff horse and is talking about the necessity of "reciprocity" and "commercial freedom." Indeed, he intimates, and strongly, too, that something must soon be done to encourage trade with other countries. The friends of tariff reform meanwhile are noticing the change that has taken place during the past few years with no small degree of pleasure.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Five hundred and forty-five graduates were sent out from the university of Michigan on Thursday. At this rate it will soon be in order to call for a tariff on sheep skins.—[Chicago News.

The McKinley edict that Americans must buy in one market exclusively, and pay trust prices, is simply an expansion of the pluck-me-store system of our mining regions.—[Philadelphia Record.

To vote for the McKinley bill after obtaining a few insignificant compromises is a moral wrong, an injustice, and the Minnesota members in doing it have shown that they are not in touch with the sentiment of the people, and that they do not defend and represent the interests of the country.—[Albert Lea, Minn., Standard (rep).

It is rather too sweeping to assert that Secretary Blaine is a "free trader" because he favors free trade between the United States and South America. There is a good deal of the world lying outside of these regions. Yet there is no doubt that if Mr. Blaine's policy should be adopted it would be a great stride toward ultimate and universal free trade.—[Philadelphia Record.

It is remarkable that Mr. Blaine should insist not only on a reduction of the tariff, but on its manipulation in such a way that it can be used to pay the way of our goods into foreign markets by permitting certain foreign goods to come into our market free. We were under the impression that Mr. Blaine and his protectionist friends held the home market sacred to home products and amply sufficient to meet all the wants of domestic industries. Is not Mr. Blaine in danger of destroying the great home market idea.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Free trade between the states of the Union has given them the greater part of the prosperity they enjoy, and it is easy for Mr. Blaine or any other reasoning man to see that free trade between the Americas could hardly fail of bringing about a similar result.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Any one who closely watches the shops which have aristocratic custom will find that they are selling strawberries with the stems on. This, like many other things in "society," is an imitation of an English custom. There they serve berries with stems on in silver bowls lined with gold. An accompanying receptacle, also parcel gilt, contains powdered sugar. Each berry is lifted from the bowl by the stem, held between the forefinger and thumb, is dipped into the sugar and then eaten. No cream is allowed. It is very English, and all Anglomaniacs pronounce it splendid.—[New York Star.

In the landlord and tenant cases, known as dispossess proceedings, that come before the civil courts, it is noticed that women landlords are, as a rule, more relentless than men. This was shown in a case in the Harlem civil court. When Justice Murray asked, as is customary, if there was any tenant in court whose name had not been called, a decent looking woman, poorly clad, came forward and said her name was Monahan, and she had not heard the judge call it. She had been waiting in the court for over an hour. The papers in her case were looked up, and it proved to be the case of "Amelia Alexander, landlord, against John Monahan, tenant, the name John being fictitious." A court officer directed the woman to tell the judge what she wanted. She was bewildered. She wanted many things and did not know what to ask for. But there was only one thing she could possibly get, and that was a day or two's time to move. She stated that she had a sick baby, that her husband was out of work and that she had already paid $4 of the current month's rent, leaving $5 due. And for this $5 strictly not yet "for value received," but demanded in advance, Mrs. Alexander was turning out this family. City Marshal McCarthy, representing the landlord—Mrs. Alexander was not required to appear in court—said he was willing to give the Monahans till Monday to move, and, of course, the judge could do nothing else than sign a dispossess warrant to take effect on Monday. When Mrs. Monahan left court she said she had not a cent of money or a loaf of bread in the house, and did not know how or where to get food for her family. The family consists of herself and husband and two children. The husband had worked at lumber handling, but has not had work for a considerable time, and tramps around daily trying to find it. He could not afford time to loiter in court, and so the mother had to leave her sick baby with a neighbor and go there.—[New York News.

The most gorgeous of the new residences, with its broad terraces and stately pillars, is that which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, upon their return from Europe. The ball is to be the ball room, and it is expected that seventy-five couples will be able to dance there with perfect comfort. Some few years ago Mr. Goelet gave $90,000 for a small house on a handsome lot on the Cliff belonging to Mr. J. Fred Kernochan, of New York. The house was entirely unsuited to the owner, and Mr. Goelet had it torn down and the present palatial house erected. Its cost is said to have been in the neighborhood of $200,000, and the furnishing will cost over $100,000, so that the entire establishment will stand Mr. Goelet in something in the neighborhood of $400,000.—[New York World's Newport Letter.

As a passenger train on the New York and Portchester railroad dashed around a curve in the track near Hunt's Point station at 5:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a young man jumped from behind a rock and threw himself in front of the train. The pilot caught him, crushed in his right side, tore off one foot and threw the lifeless body aside. The train went on its way, and it is doubtful if the engineer knew he had struck any one. The suicide's death was witnessed by Henry Sidwid, a flagman. The body was removed to the Morrisania police station and thence to the morgue. In the pockets were found $1.06, three keys and a small memorandum book, such as are distributed for advertising purposes. On the first leaf of the book was written in English: "My name is William Ockels, 211 Richards street, Brooklyn, N. Y." On the last leaf was neatly written in German: "Dear Annie: Please forgive me for this act. It is the only and best remedy for us all. Your William."—[New York Sun.

A novelty in furniture lately imported for a fine country house is a number of pieces of English make in the Chinese style. One thing was a carved dragon about four feet high, holding a large copper bowl for flowers in his mouth. Another monster of the same kind was furnished with a tray, for cards, or cups of tea. These things were not of a sort to jar with any solid style furnishing, and were a happy adaptation of a foreign fancy to domestic use. Another decidedly useful thing I have seen in the way of furniture was a number of small occasional tables with onyx tops for flowers, either cut or in pots. There is wisdom in the extravagance of onyx here, for it does not stain by such use as wood, marble and mosaic are all likely to; still a cheaper thing that answers the same purpose are various porcelain and pottery tops that can be found very beautiful, but not in so great variety as they should be and could be, if manufacturers understood what was wanted.—New York Review.

If there is a better social scheme than the existing one, why not make an organized effort to bring it about? If not practicable to attain it in our time, how about doing something in that line for posterity?—[Howard in New York Press.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John H. Copeland, editor and business manager of the Texas Tribune, published a San Antonio, Texas, is a stanch single taxman. He called at THE STANDARD office last week and gave us the welcome assurance that there is a rapid and continuous growth of single tax sentiment in Texas.

Professor Hamlin Garland of Boston has written to Wm. E. Brokaw of Watertown, South Dakota: "I am going to go west in August, after my summer term of school, and will speak for you or the Farmers' alliance without charge, other than my traveling expenses. I can't promise beyond September, but will do all I can. My headquarters will be at Ordway." Our South Dakota friends ought not to miss the splendid opportunity offered to hear Mr. Garland, and it is to be hoped that they will make all the arrangements necessary to that end.

Mr. W. D. Williams, treasurer of the Manhattan single tax club, sailed for Great Britain last Saturday on a vacation. He will be gone two months, which time he will put in rambling over England and in visiting his old home in Lancashire. He will try to bring back some of the Cobden club's gold for the use of American free traders in the coming campaign. The exact amount he brings will be announced in THE STANDARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Hall sailed on July 2 for Germany, expecting to be absent two or three months. They are both single taxers, and we hope they will see the young emperor and show him how to do justice to labor without throwing himself into the arms of the socialists.

Mr. C. E. Allen of Cedar Grove, Me., in sending us two dollars to be applied to his subscription account, takes, we think, a convenient method of making remittances. He says in his letter: "This amount is inclosed because convenient. Next time I hope to send three dollars to even up."

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

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 taxon 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 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 in 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. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. it would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one 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 uses 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.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

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

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to 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 attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

REVIEW OF A YEAR'S WORK.

THE MINNEAPOLIS SINGLE TAX LEAGUE AND WHAT IT HAS DONE.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—The single tax league has decided to take a summer vacation, and has accordingly adjourned its weekly meetings until such time in the fall as the officers may think wise to resume.

Perhaps a brief outline of the past year's work may be interesting to some of your readers:

In May, 1889, we rented a store room near the business center and fitted it up as a permanent headquarters, reading room and meeting place. In about six months the attendance at our meetings had outgrown the capacity of our room and forced us to seek larger quarters. Colonel John T. West, proprietor of the West hotel, who is a good single taxer, offered us a large room on the ground floor, opening from the main office and lobby of the hotel, which we gladly accepted, and we have since held our meetings there.

The attendance has been good; several times the room has been packed, and many who could not get seats stood in the doorways and out in the hotel office listening. Since going to the West we have drawn a class of people who were not often seen at our meetings before.

But it has been in the character and ability of our speakers and in the scope of the subjects presented that we must look for our greatest success. Our discussions have not been confined at all to the one subject of the single tax, but have included all questions of public interest. So, too, our speakers have been drawn from all classes of people, from the day laborer to the governor of the state.

Below is a partial list of the subjects treated and the speakers who presented them, those whose names are preceded by an asterisk being single tax men:

"Street Railways in Europe," by *Dr. Albert Shaw, associate editor of the Minneapolis Tribune.

"How the Tariff Kills Commerce," by *Captain Mayo, an old ship owner.

"Socialism," by Walter Vrooman.

"The Wool Tariff," by *Edward Russell, formerly editor Davenport Gazette.

"The Railway Problem," by J. C. Haynes, attorney-at-law.

"The So-called English Subsidies," by *Alfred Sherlock.

"Single Tax and Woman's Wages," by *Eva McDonald.

"Social Wealth," by W. G. H. Smart.

"Taxation in Italy," by *J. H. Baggert.

"Benefits of a Protective Tariff," by Hon. John Day Smith, a high tariff republican leader.

"Why the Mortgage Tax Ought to Be Abolished," by Governor A. R. McGill.

"Trusts, and How Free Trade and the Single Tax Would Destroy Them," by *C. J. Buell.

"The Moral Aspects of the Single Tax Movement." *Rev. S. W. Sample. This lecture has been repeated several times, and has made quite an impression.

"The Lumber Tariff," by Edward C. Gale. At this meeting many prominent lumber men were present and took part in the discussion, all favoring free trade in lumber.

"Single Tax and Shorter Hours of Labor," by *H. B. Martin, editor Labor Union.

"Tariff and Woolen Manufacturers," by *H. Ash.

"The High Price of Coal in the Northwest," by John Goodnow and C. C. Taylor, president and vice-president of the Minneapolis coal exchange.

"Division of Wealth in Ancient and Modern Times," by Rev. L. T. Powas.

"The Single Tax in Minneapolis," by *O. T. Erickson.

"The Natural Relation of Man to the Earth." Rev. H. M. Simmons.

"Fifty Years of English Reforms," by *Edward Russell.

"Land Monopoly in England and America," by *Alfred Sherlock.

"Individualism and Socialism," by John Lamb, state labor statistician.

"The Situation and the Solution," by *Rev. C. A. Cressey.

We have also had several debates, one with the nationalists, most of whom are single taxers, one with C. L. Smith, a Farmers' institute lecturer, on the tariff, and one on the money question with some old line greenbackers.

One of the best results of this series of lectures and discussions has been to make people see that the single tax league is composed of men of more than one idea. Everybody has been free to offer his views and all have been treated courteously.

Our membership has increased rapidly and includes some of the foremost business men in the city, with the certainty that next winter we shall add many more.

The fact that every one who has been invited has unhesitatingly accepted the invitation to appear before our league shows that we are not regarded as very dangerous animals.

We were to have had an address on the tariff from the Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, late democratic candidate for governor, but his sudden death in the Bermudas deprived us of that pleasure.

C. A. Pillsbury, the great flour manufacturer, is heartily with us and has promised us an address on the question of "Special Assessments for Public Improvements."

During the year we have received substantial aid from many citizens who are not members of the league. About $100 of such contributions have been handed in. The feeling of the donors being probably pretty well voiced by the big lumberman, J. B. Bassett, who remarked, as he handed the writer the last of a good-sized subscription, "I enjoy giving to the Single tax league; there is a place where I can get new ideas."

In conclusion, I can say that the single tax has permeated this city pretty thoroughly, and though you may not hear much from us for a few months to come, you may be sure we are at work.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, July 7, 1890.

The single tax enrolment 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 obtain signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work for the week ending July 7 are as follows:

John Magowan, Yonkers, N. Y. . .	$3 00
Contributions previously acknowledged	3,333 55
Total	$3,336 55

Cash contributions remain as reported last week, viz., $789.64.

The enrolment now as stands follows:

Reported last week	85,731
Signatures received since last report.	271
Total	86,002

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. St. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

MR. RICHARD M'GHEE OF GREAT BRITAIN TELLS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT IN HIS COUNTRY—W. J. GORSUCH MAKES A SHORT SPEECH.

As the Fourth came on Friday, and as a considerable number of the active members of the Manhattan single tax club had formed themselves into a party to celebrate the day in Sullivan county, the monthly meeting was called for Tuesday, July 1, instead of the usual Thursday evening. It was a lucky change, for it happened to be the only evening that Mr. Richard McGhee of her majesty's dominions would spend in New York city for some time; and it also happened to be convenient for our Connecticut friend, William J. Gorsuch, who had business here at the same time.

The meeting was called to order, and the managing board reported the work of the month. The congressional campaign committee stated that a conference of clubs would be called shortly, and the committee on open letter to the Times and World reported what they had done [as appears in last week's issue of THE STANDARD.] The call of the enrolment committee [printed in THE STANDARD two weeks ago] for a national conference was read by Mr. Steers; but, because of the desire to hear from our visiting friends, action on it was deferred. The business meeting then adjourned; but immediately reorganized by Vice-President Wolfe naming as chairman for the evening Mr. Croasdale, who introduced Mr. McGhee to the members of the club.

Mr. McGhee was enthusiastically received, and, on request, told his audience how the single tax movement was progressing in Great Britain. I had always felt, said he, that our present social system was wrong; and I knew that the injustice that prevailed was the result of the monopoly of land. I knew there must be some way out of the difficulty; but I could not see it until my friend Michael Davitt presented me with a copy of "Progress and Poverty," with a request to read it. I did so, and it brought me out of the darkness, through which I had been groping, into the light. I knew that the prophet had come, and I determined in my humble way to be one of his apostles. When Mr. George came to Ireland as the correspondent of the Irish World (in 1881) I met him, and we struck up an acquaintance that has broadened to friendship. When he came to Britain the second time he found a few of us earnestly at work sowing the good seed. The first speech he delivered in Glasgow made such an impression that we had it printed, and circulated a quarter of a million of them through Scotland. One peculiarity of Mr. George is that while his subject is always the same, his presentation of it is always new. This enabled us to print five or six of his speeches, which we circulated by hundreds of thousands, until we had sent through the highlands and lowlands of Scotland between two and three million of them.

I don't know that I can better show the progress of Mr. George's ideas than by telling of the case of the duke of Argyll, who was eight or ten years ago considered the most popular duke in Scotland. On the occasion of his delivery of his first philippic against the George theory in Glasgow, he received a tremendous ovation on his way from his hotel to the hall. Four hundred thousand of the inhabitants of the city turned out to do him honor. Less than a year ago the nobl duke came to Glasgow to again speak from the same platform on the same subject. This time there was no demonstration; on the contrary, his carriage was guarded by a dozen policemen, because of a fear that the populace would mob him.

Another story: Before the George idea had made its way among the Scottish people, the son of this same noble duke went on his travels. He was absent several years. Shortly after his return, when he had been over his father's estate visiting the tenantry, he was asked if he had noticed any change. Yes, he said, he had noticed a great change. The Scottish people had given up Bobby Burns and the bible, and had taken up Henry George and "Progress and Poverty."

The single tax men of Scotland did not work from platforms or through speeches. They relied almost altogether on the distribution of literature for the spread of our ideas, and that work was done by the clubs. Though they had taken considerable part in politics, it was by assisting one or the other of the ruling parties, and not by setting up independent candidates. By this means, of the seventy-two members who represent Scotland in the imperial parliament, sixteen are single tax men.

The movement in England, though strong, is not as powerful as it is in Scotland. There is good reason for this. In the first place, Scotland has a population of only three millions, while England has twenty-six millions; in the second, the most of Mr. George's work on his visits was done in Scotland. But wherever Mr. George has spoken he has left behind at least a few earnest men, who have taken up the work and carried it on. So that in England to-day, wherever one may go he will see how well the seed has been planted in the people's minds.

We are much further advanced in the movement than you are in this country. We have reached the point where we can predict that in five years we will have the single tax limited in operation in Great Britain; and we are now getting the machinery ready with which to collect the tax.

The condition of the people in Wales is deplorable, even in the newly settled portions, to which the industry of coal mining has been transferred. In the Black country it saddens the heart to go about and see what the people are put to. I believe, during your presidential campaign, the protection party dwelt on the condition of things in the Black country and used it as an argument against free trade. Now, there has never been such a thing as free trade in Great Britain. Free trade, as we understand it, is not altogether the taking of a thing from the place where it is produced to the place where it can be sold to the best advantage. In our gospel free trade includes the fount from which all things must be drawn as well as the freedom to exchange them. Such free trade does not exist in Britain, and will not exist until justice and the single tax prevails. In the Black country of Wales a few men—idlers all—through the opening of the mines are now taking in their hundreds of dollars a day while the laborers in those mines are getting, hardly pennies. But they must work on the land owners' terms or go idle. One of them gets in royalties over $600,000 a year, while those who work on his land cannot afford to wear coverings to protect their bare feet from being cut by sharp stones. But there our movement is growing. South Wales is very strongly organized for the single tax, and will make itself felt before long.

Ireland, too, is ripe for our ideas; and were it not for the fear that a division among the people would injure the Irish movement in parliament, the mass of the people would rise for the single tax. They feel that Mr. Parnell and his followers have drifted away from the principles on which they were first chosen to represent the Irish people; but they continue to vote for them in the hope that at least home rule will be secured for them. Michael Davitt, every time he goes to Ireland, is urged to begin a revolt; but he counsels patience, not that he approves what the Parnellites are doing, but because he fears harm from a division. I know what I am talking about. Within the last eighteen months I have been over Ireland—in Londonderry, Donegal, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Mayo and other parts. I have talked with the Irish people by the roadside and by their firesides and they all say the same thing—that they desire the adoption of the single tax, but that expediency demands that Parnell should be supported yet a little longer. But when home rule is assured, then there will no longer be any necessity to conceal their principles; then they will commence an agitation that shall never stop until the single tax is an established fact. That will be a happy day for Davitt, who burns to say once in Ireland the things he repeats over and over again to English and Scotch audiences, and it will be a happy day for Ireland.

Mr. McGhee concluded his address by stating that his mission to this country was on business connected with the Dock laborers' union of Great Britain. He gave a history of the formation of that union, and the successes and reverses it had met with in a manner that would, we think, have impressed Messrs. Powderly and Gompers had they been present to hear it. This part of his lecture we omit, for Mr. McGhee has promised to give it to the readers of THE STANDARD in his

own words when time allows. It was a magnificent address, and all the more interesting because he made no attempt at oratory. The applause at its conclusion was loud and long continued.

Mr. Gorsuch was then called on, and he gave what he called an "experience talk." He spoke of the progress making in Connecticut, and dwelt particularly on the labor congress which met at Hartford on Thursday, June 26. Mr. Gorsuch believed that the influence of that congress would be widely felt in Connecticut before the year was out. It was composed, he said, of representatives of the Farmers' alliance, trades unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and was composed of men of all shades of belief.

Before he left the chair Mr. Croasdale spoke of the bill now before congress, which, if passed, would make the clerk of the house the judge of who should sit in congress. He denounced it as an act of tyranny such as had never been attempted anywhere, and said that every effort ought to be made to prevent its passage. A mass meeting was talked of to make a protest against it, and he wanted to know if the Manhattan single tax club would use its efforts to make it a success. The answer was a unanimous "Yes!" Mr. Croasdale said he knew that would be the answer before he asked the question. But he had asked it so as to give an authoritative answer to those who had asked him about it.

The meeting adjourned, but the members broke into groups to talk over Mr. McGhee's address.

NEW YORK STATE.

John D. Hilton, Alder Creek.—I send this week, to the enrolment committee, fifty-four signatures to the petition. Most of the names were obtained from undergraduates and alumni of Hamilton college during commencement week. No. 1 promised to canvass for the petition. He is an influential Irish-American. No. 2 is an undergraduate whom I found to be a constant reader of THE STANDARD. He will work for us. Most of the signers seemed to consider the single tax as plausible. Their position in general was that, having never thought anything about the matter before, they could not accept so radical a plan without further investigation. Some few, I believe, see the entire cat. It was a great pleasure to ask those who called themselves free traders if free trade meant revenue tariff. There is reason to hope that by the opening of the fall term some who see portions of the cat may see the whole animal.

BROOKLYN.

THE SUMMER SUNDAY MEETING AND THE ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS.

W. F. Withers.—The meeting at the summer pavilion, corner Flatbush and Fifth avenues, on Sunday afternoon, was addressed by Major Alfred R. Calhoun and the Hon. Lindley Vinton.

The former stated in brief some of the objects of the single tax movement and the means by which we are endeavoring to educate the people.

Mr. Vinton spoke principally on the protective tariff, its injustice, and its impoverishing effects; and of the desperate measures resorted to in congress to perpetuate it, in defiance of the popular will.

The meeting was enlivened with music by Beggs's single tax band.

The Academy of economics met at the club house on Sunday, at 10 a. m. Several nickels were collected as fines for tardiness, but most of the students answered to the first roll call.

The lecture by the director was both interesting and instructive. He defined several terms often used in political economy, giving their Greek or Latin derivations, noted the three great steps in the formation of our republic, and recommended the careful study of the history of the United States, so far as it treats of land grants and subsequent acquisitions of territory by purchase.

In his lecture next week he will speak of the three departments of our government, legislative, judicial and executive, and of the differences between the state and national governments.

RHODE ISLAND.

A COMMUNICATION WHICH IS OF EQUAL INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ASSESSORS.

S. T., Lonsdale.—The following communication appeared in the Providence Journal lately, and copies of it have been sent to the assessors of the small farmer towns of this state:

To the Editor of the Journal: On the first day of May, 1890, the general assembly passed the following law, relative to the assessment of taxes and the arrangement of the tax books in the several towns and cities: "The assessors shall make a list containing the true, full and fair cash value of all the ratable estate of the town, placing land, improvements and personal estate in three separate columns, and distinguishing those who give in an account from those who do not, and shall apportion the tax accordingly."

The only change made in the previously existing law is the separation of real estate into its two component parts, viz., "land" and "improvements." It is very important that assessors in making the divisions should fix upon a uniform definition of these terms. Fortunately they are well understood, both in political economy and in law. Burrill's law dictionary defines "improvement" as follows: "In American land law, an act by which a locator or settler expresses his intention to cultivate or clear certain land, as by erecting a cabin, planting a corn field, deadening trees in a forest; or by merely marking trees, or even by piling up a brush heap. The cabin, field, deadening or brush heap itself." Another legal definition of "improvement" is. Anything added to land which increases the value.

"Land" is construed to include not merely the surface of the ground, but also mines, quarries, water fronts, natural water courses, etc., in each case exclusive of all improvements whatsoever. In cities and compact villages the separation of land from improvements will be an easy matter. In fact, assessments are already made substantially in that manner in Providence, Pawtucket, Newport, and perhaps other places, although they do not so appear in the tax book. In the farming districts, however, the separation of land from improvements calls for the exercise of much good judgment on the part of the assessors. It is exceedingly important that not only buildings, but all kinds of improvements, should be separated from the land. The census of 1885 gives the valuation of the farm buildings, and of the farm lands throughout the state. In some of the farming towns the estimate is as follows:

	Land.	*Buildings.*
West Greenwich . . .	$224,479	$90,025
Foster	255,926	201,371
Exeter	197,274	145,689
Hopkinton	248,905	229,675

In these four towns, and indeed in every town in the state, with three exceptions, the farm land is valued higher than the farm buildings. Undoubtedly this is due to the fact that all improvements except buildings are reckoned to be a part of the land.

Under the law recently passed, walls, wells, fences, drains, ditches, hedges, fruit trees and the value produced by the enrichment and cultivation of the soil should be added to the buildings, and the total valuation thus arrived at be included in the column of "improvements."

When this had been done the value of the bare land, in such towns as those cited above, will be very much less than the value of the improvements. In fact, it will amount to a mere trifle, since the land under cultivation must be estimated as worth no more than pasture lands which have never been improved. Ground rental values in Rhode Island are confined chiefly to the cities and other thickly populated localities. In assessing farming towns, and the country portions of manufacturing towns, it will be a mistake likely to work in future great injustice to the farmers, if in the new arrangement of the tax books a low valuation is not placed upon the land. LEX.

George D. Liddell, Providence.—A special meeting of the Single tax association of Rhode Island will be held on Thursday, July 10, at 8 p.m., in Veteran firemen's hall, No. 98 Weybosset street, to determine whether this association shall be represented at the proposed conference of single tax clubs in New York on the return of Mr. George from abroad, and to consider such other business as may properly come before it.

The Pawtucket single tax club will make an excursion to Crescent park on Saturday, July 19. The exercises at the park will consist of dinner, single tax oratory, etc., etc., and the management extends a cordial invitation to the members of this organization to attend.

ILLINOIS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB A PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—OTHER NEWS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 5.—Our meeting on Thursday evening was devoted largely to business. Money was raised for the purpose of sending out 2,500 copies of Mr. Edward Osgood Brown's argument in behalf of the special assessment method before the board of sanitary trustees, Mr. Brown having offered to furnish the matter printed ready for distribution. His generosity was keenly appreciated by the club, and it took instant steps to meet the expenses of mailing.

The discussion turned on the tariff, Lieut. S. O'Conor, U. S. A., recently stationed on recruiting service at Evansville, opening with a few remarks in which he referred to the progress of the movement in southern Indiana. Mr. Burman, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Taylor and others followed, and each had some pertinent thought to add to what had been said before.

It is now pretty well settled that Jonathan B. Taylor, one of our vice-presidents, will be the democratic nominee for congress in the Fourth district. If nominated, we believe that he will win the election.

Miss Hudson did not win the first prize in the Herald teachers' contest, but she polled a heavy vote and gets a tour of the northern lake resorts.

W. W. Bailey will be the speaker on Thursday evening, July 17.

Mr. E. J. Jones of the Evening Mail, whose letters in THE STANDARD have been read with much interest, has just committed matrimony, and is settling down to the serious business of life. His single tax brethren wish him a bright and successful future.

MISSOURI.

THE ST. LOUIS MEN BEGIN THEIR OUTDOOR CAMPAIGN.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.—The single tax league has fairly inaugurated its outdoor campaign, and the success thus far has been very encouraging. The Daily Republic gives the following account of our first meeting:

The first open air meeting of the campaign under the auspices of the "Single tax league" of St. Louis was inaugurated Friday evening, the 27th ult., at Tower grove, St. Louis. A platform was erected by Mr. P. P. Hines, a convert of the doctrine, and under the electric light Mr. Pepoon, vice-president of the league, opened up and presented the fiscal side of the single tax. He spoke for nearly an hour, and was followed by Charles Edward Turner, chairman of the speaking committee, who presented the "single tax" from the sentimental or ethical standpoint, and seemed to enlist the sympathy of his audience in a considerable degree, and at the close was tendered quite an ovation by his former neighbors. J. W. Steele, secretary of the league, next mounted the rostrum, and dilated at some length on some salient points, which he presented in his usual cool, reasonable and convincing manner. The committee were earnestly listened to by an audience of representative citizens, and at the close were warmly invited to repeat the programme at an early day, with longer notice of the meeting, and to also advertise the meetings in the newspapers. These meetings will be continued on each Saturday evening in different parts of the city.

Wm. W. Rose, Kansas City.—I have sent fourteen signatures to the enrolment committee. This is a total of 500 from this neighborhood.

CALIFORNIA.

SHOWING HOW THE INTEREST IN THE SINGLE TAX IS INCREASING.

James C Keyle, Oakland.—To show you how earnest the people in this state are in regard to the single tax question: I arrived home from my work and found a package of one hundred petitions. I walked around the block, and every man I met but one signed without any hesitancy.

W. A. Hunter, Oakland.—I hope something will be done soon to extend the "credential" system lately mentioned in THE STANDARD. I think that and the suggestion mooted of having a small, neat badge, well worthy of attention.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND POLITICS—THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS NOT TRYING TO GET FARM MORTGAGE STATISTICS.

W. E. Brokaw, Gary.—Saturday, June 28, I went to Nygaard's grove, in Lac Qui Parle county, Minn., where it had been expected that Ignatius Donnelly would speak. But he did not come. It was an alliance picnic, and men, women and children were there. After exercises by the school children and a picnic dinner, John Lathrop, secretary of the Minnesota state alliance, spoke on the independent movement. He was followed by Mr. Snow, the district alliance lecturer, who denounced both the old parties. Then I told them that, the preceding speakers having described the evils of our present condition, I would tell them the remedy; and gave them a short explanation of the single tax.

From my conversation with the other speakers and with those present, I think that the farmers of Minnesota are not going to tolerate any protectionists. Unless Donnelly states his position on the tariff question he will not be apt to get any nomination from the alliance men. A few years ago he was a protectionist. The alliance men seem to think that Governor Merriam is trying to prevent the independent movement. I understand that if one-third of the alliances in the state vote against independent action, according to their constitution that prevents it. So the leaders are making every effort to have more than two-thirds support such action, while it is supposed Merriam's influence is being exerted against it.

It is amusing to note how sweet sounding are the voices of the political syrens: "You poor, dear farmers; why don't you stay in the old fold? You can have anything you will ask for." But the farmers have been learning that this is very pretty "in theory, but it don't work in practice."

Mr. Snow said he had been organizing alliances in Swift county, Minn. In the last nine years eight hundred farm mortgages have been foreclosed in that county. He said it was sad to see the deserted farms, houses in all stages of decay, and here and there the ruins of some that had burned down. On one trip of eight miles he found but ten families where there used to be a well settled country.

Speaking of farm mortgages, I wish to say that my attention has been called to the way in which the statistics of mortgaged indebtedness are being taken. It seems to be the determination to have the statistics corroborate Superintendent Porter's recent magazine arguments. There are lots of abandoned farms upon which there are mortgages. It seems to be the object of the census bureau to defeat the object sought by those who petitioned to have such statistics gathered. If we are ever to have the facts we will have to gather them ourselves.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—A friend of mine, while up in the mountains in the interior of this state, gave out to the people a lot of Ring's tract "The Case Plainly Stated." On his return to the place, about a week after, he was told that he had stirred up that place considerably.

OHIO.

T. H. Chamberlain, Findlay.—I have sent twenty-six signatures to the committee by this mail. Seventeen of them are protected window glass workers, the same as myself, but they are getting a little doubtful about the "beauties" of the system; two are cigar makers, one is a farmer, two are plasterers, two are laborers, one is a lawyer and one a Baptist minister.

MINNESOTA.

E. Herrmann, Lake City.—I am inclined to think that from 200 to 300 subscribers to THE STANDARD could be obtained in the city of St. Paul if some one would take up the matter and explain the teachings of THE STANDARD to parties not familiar with it. I judge this from the great interest taken by all who by chance listen to discussions on tariffs and single tax. The McKinley bill has aroused the masses and is turning out thousands of free traders in this section of the country, particularly the farmers, who are wide awake in this state; and their demands are puzzling the politicians. How badly Mr. George is wanted in this country nobody who is so familiar with the general feelings of the people would deny; and I hope the single tax club of St. Paul will aid Mr. Buell and the single tax club of Minneapolis to make arrangements as soon as convenient, to induce Mr. George to travel through this state and best towns in North and South Dakota.

TEXAS.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—We have a barbecue here on July 2, and I have been asked to read the single tax platform. I don't know how I shall succeed, as it will be my first attempt to entertain a public audience.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM KANSAS.

STARTLING REVELATIONS MADE BY THE STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Dispatch to New York Times.

Topeka, Kan.—The discontent among the Kansas farmers has been growing instead of diminishing. To ascertain the cause of this feeling to a certainty the state officials of the Farmers' alliance caused to be asked a series of questions of secretaries of the sub-alliances, of which there are about twenty-five hundred. The principle questions were: How many members are renters? How many have unmortgaged farms? How many have mortgaged farms?

The answers reveal a gloomy state of affairs, from which no relief can be obtained except by political change. The mortgage indebtedness is found to be on farms alone $146,563,134. This indebtedness is on some 45,000 farms. The majority of these mortgagors have defaulted their interest, and foreclosures are sure to follow. The remaining ones will get through only after a great hardship.

Another startling fact, for a new state, is revealed. According to the reports received by the alliance officers, there are 21,700 renters, a large proportion of whom lost their homes through foreclosure suits, having been unable to pay the interest on loans made when they were the owners of the land. This was caused first by successive years of bad crops, and finally by the low prices last year when large crops had rewarded their efforts.

Of the membership of over 73,000 farmers, 7,500 have farms unencumbered, and the majority of these are the victims of chattel mortgages at high rates of interest, which means they are, if possible, in worse condition than those who have their farms mortgaged.

There are 270,000 farms in Kansas, according to Judge Peffer, a most careful statistician, so the alliance would account for but 73,000. The evil reaches beyond that organization. The Farmers' mutual benefit association, while not nearly so large, will show about 17,000 farmers in relatively the same condition, and the agricultural section of the union labor party a similar state of affairs, making an aggregate of 110,000. These organizations are the only ones that have made any effort to gather statistics, and nothing but guesswork remains as to the condition of the democratic and republican farmers until the grand aggregate can be obtained from the United States statistics now being compiled.

The alliance's official organ to-day, in giving the statistics above, says: "We anticipate a great howl about ruining the credit of the state, but we submit in all candor that the people may fully understand how near we are to the verge of absolute bankruptcy. In some sections we have serious doubts if the property could be sold for enough to cover the mortgages."

THE DEMOCRATS ARE RESPONSIBLE, TOO.

Madison, Wis., Leader.

Under republican laws and administration there has been such waste that the public domain, so far as it contains suitable homestead sites, is nearly gone. When that is exhausted, labor in this country has lost its main guaranty for high wages. Cheap lands have been the poor man's protection [illegible] has nearly lost it by republican profligacy.

THE EAST AND WEST WILL STAND TOGETHER.

St. Louis Globe Democrat (rep).

It is time that the west, broadly speaking, favors somewhat lower duties than the east, and lower than the average of those in the McKinley bill. The sentiment in that direction, however, is growing in the east also, and a year or two hence, at the farthest, both sections will stand substantially on the same ground.

THAT'S WHAT.

Paterson, N. J., Lance.

Protection seems to be getting played out.

HOW CHINAMEN STRIKE.

"MELICAN MAN" MIGHT TAKE NOTE OF HOW THE 'HEATHEN" DOES IT.

San Francisco Letter to New York Times.

The average American workman strikes when times are hard and he needs more money or wishes to prevent a "cut" in wages. In other words, he often strikes when his employer does not need him as much as usual. The workman and his fellows pass resolutions, telegraph to other unions, appeal to public sympathy, talk with the reporters, and then sit down to wait for the result of the struggle.

The Chinese have a very different system. All of them save money and are in a position to dictate terms. They wait until a very prosperous harvest season and scarcity of labor give them the opportunity. Then they strike in their own peculiarly effective way. Their unions in San Francisco are thoroughly organized and equipped for instant action. But no general strike is ever permitted. Indeed, so quiet and careful are the workings of the Chinese trades unions and companies in matters pertaining to wages that it is only after a long experience in different fields that the American employer begins to understand their system. Primarily, it is to strike when they are needed most, and only a comparatively small group at a time—that is to say, the men in one district or engaged in one branch of labor. The details of the management of a strike would "give points" many times over to the "bosses" who so often order out American workmen to starve and fight a losing fight against odds.

The best illustration I can at present recall occured last summer on a fruit farm and nursery thirty miles from San Francisco. About twenty Chinamen were employed at a dollar a day, boarding themselves. A house, firewood, water, a small plot of ground for vegetable growing, and all the fruit they could use were given to them in addition. Some of them had worked on the place for ten years or more, and they had all saved money. There was an enormous fruit crop, and it was sold by contract, to be delivered at the railroad station. One evening after work hours the "boss" of the Chinamen went to the office of the owner of the orchard, and said in the most calm and matter-of-fact way something like this:

"After to-day we want a dollar and a quarter. You tell me what you want to do to-morro morning. If you say 'No' we all go away to the orchards at San Jose. We can get a dollar and a quarter. Our company tells us so. Good year this year plenty of money, lots of work. You think about it. Good bye."

The Chinaman went back to his crew, and the employer, after investigation, found that they were all packed up ready to leave in the morning. He ascertained also that men were scarce, and that if he let them go he might lose a large part of his fruit crop. It was perfectly true that they could get work elsewhere, and the end of the matter was that he yielded to their logic. That was in the cherry season. A month later, a neighbor who grew apricots had his Chinamen strike just when the crop had to be cared for, and they, too, got the advance. So it went on throughout the valley. The demands of the Chinese were not excessive; they made it clear that they believed themselves worth more, and they delivered their ultimatum. In a few cases where they were ordered to leave no other Chinamen would take their places. White men were scarce, Portuguese were all busy on their own little plots of ground, and the waste of ripening fruit was far greater than the cost of raising wages.

It is in the nature of the Chinamen, as of other men, to get all he can out of his labor. His admirable system of running a strike has never received the attention it deserves. The American trades unions of California in the past ten years have gone on more than a hundred strikes, all expensive, many of them failures, and most of them made at seasons when work was slack and times dull. The Chinese unions have steadily and persistently taken every slight advantage, and when they felt able have ordered strikes in an entire industry, which have invariably resulted in higher wages. They never ask for fewer hours, or for anything but "more money." To-day the Chinese in California know their exact strength, they know more about labor demands and the probable supply than the average American does, and they will undoubtedly secure as good wages as other unskilled laborers do. In some lines of work they are no longer "unskilled," but are quite capable of competing with the average white man.

It is in the outdoor field that the Chinaman feels most secure and shows most aptitude. The growers of beans, potatoes, corn, grain, fruits, flowers, and vegetables have always depended upon Chinese labor, and the Chinaman of experience knows his value in these lines and proposes to obtain his price. Take the skilled work of the budder, the grafter, the pruner, and the fruit packer. Chinamen are doing it and receiving the wages of white men. Chinese budders now bud "by the thousand," and "insure the buds;" thus they average $2.50 a day during the season. Chinese like to "take contracts" on farm work, and the system is extending far and wide. They will clear scrubOak lands, grub chaparral, break hillsides, or grow any kind of a crop by contract; so much money for a given result. They will farm "on shares" or buy the coming crop. They rent land, paying a higher cash rent per acre than any other class of renters will pay, and grow vegetables and berries.

The Chinamen of the small shops and factories of San Francisco, the cigarmakers and the workers in shoe and clothes shops, have their secret trade organizations, too, though little can be found out about them. They also, like the outdoor classes, are able and swift to seize upon any point of vantage. When they control a trade, they want wages nearly as high as those of white workmen doing work similar in kind and quantity. Commissioner Tobin, in his bureau of labor statistics report for 1888, says: "The Chinese trades unions, or 'tongs,' are very rarely heard of, but nevertheless exist and are very powerful. In case of a strike or boycott, they are fierce and determined in action, making a bitter and prolonged fight."

AFTER HOOD—A GENERATION.

Alice Wellington Rollins in Harper.

With fingers strong and unworn,
  But eyelids heavy and red,
A woman haunts the shops neatly clad,
  Begging for needle and thread.
"I can work; I am strong and young!"
  She cries in a voice that hurts
To the man who will pay her forty-five cents
  If she makes a dozen shirts.

"I can work all day!" she cried,
  When the cock was crowing aloof.
"No work all day!" she cries,
  When the stars shine through the roof.
It were better to be a slave
  Along with the barbarous Turk,
Than a Christian woman, with soul to save,
  Who has neither money nor work.

She is strong, and willing to work
  Till her brain begins to swim;
She only asks to work
  Till her eyes are heavy and dim.
Seam—and gusset—and band—
  It were heaven if she could be
Only too busy to stop
  Till her eyes can no longer see!

O men, with sisters dear,
  Toiling for mothers and wives,
These others ask but to work themselves
  Through all their dreary lives.
Work—and they cannot get that;
  Stitch—stitch—stitch!—
How gladly would they but sit and work
  For the idle and the rich!

"There is plenty of work, indeed;
  But alas! when I go, they say
There are plenty of workers, too,
  And no work for me to-day,
If hunger would strike me dead,
  I would kiss her lips in glee;
But it takes so long to die
  When you are strong like me!

"What kind of work would I do?
  Anything you contrive.
Wages? The merest sum
  That will keep me just alive.
I would make you a dozen shirts
  To-night for a bit of bread;
And a dozen more—nay, two—
  For a place to lay my head.

"No work—no work—no work—
  From weary chime to chime;
No work—no work—no work—
  Till a prisoner works for crime.
Ha! ha! in a prison ward
  They will find me something to do!
Oh, who would dream that the idle rich
  Could keep their wants so few?

"Work? I would gladly work
  In the dull December light;
I only ask for work
  When the days are warm and bright,
When underneath the eaves
  The brooding swallows cling,
And twitter o'er them their wings
  If I get work in the spring.

"I shall not grudge them sky,
  Or the grass and flowers sweet,
If I have a roof above my head
  And a floor beneath my feet.
O but for one short hour
  To feel as I used to feel,
With enough to do to keep off want,
  And to buy me one more meal.

"O but for one short hour
  To have enough to do!—
Who could believe the idle Rich
  Would keep their wants so few.
I am tired of weeping here;
  For God's sake ease my brain,
By letting me tire idle hands
  With a wealth of work again!

"They say the Rich are to blame,
  With their idle, haughty ways;
Their world of manifold foolish wants,
  Their proud, untoiling days.
But it seems to me their wants
  Are all too strangely few;
They cannot find for a girl like me
  A single thing to do!"

THE TRAMP SAW "THE CAT."

Buffalo Straight Tips.

"My friend," said a citizen to an able bodied occupant of a park bench, "why don't you go to work instead of lounging here all day?"

"Harder to find work than to do it," was the reply.

"Nonsense; I don't believe you would work if you got the chance."

"Try me, captain, and see!"

"All right, are you willing to dig?"

"Yes, sir; if you'll pay me decent wages."

"What is your idea of decent wages?"

"Well," said the tramp, reflecting a moment, "two dollars a day."

"Two dollars a day!" exclaimed the citizen. "Isn't that a little steep for digging?"

"Not when I make a dollar a day by begging. You know I can live cheaper as a beggar; one doesn't have to keep up appearances."

"All right," said the citizen, "come with me."

The tramp left his bench with a briskness that would have astonished those dainty people who would wonder why park loungers are so averse to work. After a ride in the street car the citizen pointed to a vacant lot and said:

"There; I want to build a cottage on that lot, and I will give you $2 a day to dig the cellar. Clear off the loose stones and then call at my office and I will pay you for what you have done and rig you up with a pick and shovel for the rest of the work."

The citizen told the tramp where his office was, and left him.

"Say!" shouted the tramp, with a few emphatic terms intended to be descriptive, as he broke into the citizen's office later in the day, "you are a nice specimen of a fraud, ain't you! That lot up there don't belong to you, and the man it does belong to drove me off. I want my day's wages!"

The wages were paid, and the tramp fell into a better humor.

"Now, my friend," the citizen remarked, "that lot does not belong to me; but it has never been used, the owner does not intend to use it, it is a good place for a house, I can afford to build a house, and I want you to do as much of the work as you can."

"That's all right; but why don't you buy the lot?" asked the tramp.

"I can't afford to buy the lot and build the cottage, too, without giving a mortgage, and I won't put a mortgage on my house."

"Then you'll have to go without the cottage," said the tramp.

"If so," replied the citizen, "you will have to go without the job of work; and I reckon that is what it comes to. I must rent a home instead of owning one, and you must be a beggar instead of an honest workingman, unless you are willing to take somebody's work from him by doing it for less."

"Begging is easier and more humane, and pays better."

"Do you see the cat?" the citizen inquired.

"No," replied the tramp, looking around the room; "I don't see any cat. But I'll tell you what I do see. I see that if you could build on that lot I would be earning a respectable living. And I'll tell you what I don't see. I don't see what right any one who doesn't want to use that lot has to prevent you from using it."

"But," observed the citizen, gravely, "the other man owns the lot."

"What right has he to own it," asked the tramp; "he didn't make it?"

"I guess you see the cat."

"Is that the cat?"

"That is the cat."

"Good day."

WORSE OFF THAN THE OLD TIME SLAVES.

THE CURSE OF LAND MONOPOLY IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica Christian Chronicle.

We are constantly hearing of cases of hardship and oppression of the people residing in certain districts in this island, by the monopolists, who have possession of the land, or the greater portions of it, which is in demand, because it is adjacent to public roads and other improvements effected at the public expense. In these districts the peasantry are worse off than the old time slave, whose owner did give some consideration to, as the slave was property and he took care that his property was fed and afforded shelter. Now they are nobody's property, and receive no protection in consequence; while, because the land out of which they must live is in the hands of a few, they are worse off than the slaves of those few were, as they are permitted to live only on the terms the land monopolists dictate. One man, grown enormously rich within the last few years by adding one large property to another, holding nearly all the natural opportunities in his parish and contributing comparatively little to general revenue or local taxation, lays down such hard and fast rules which must be agreed to by the people who desire to obtain a position of the earth on which to labor to live. He says, "You must do this and you must not do that. You must plant chocolate which will remain for my benefit, and you must not grow bananas, as you will compete with me in the market. If you do plant them I shall reap them; you shall pay me as annual rent nearly twice the amount I paid for the fee simple of the land; in fact, you shall work, I shall reap, and by the sweat of your brow I shall be able to add to my property, and when your children grow to be men and women, my children will be able to command their service, and consequently their lives, as they will own all the earth around." No man has a right to monopolize the land any more than to monopolize the air or the sunlight.

INDEED THEY ARE NOT GOOD.

Deseret, Utah, News (Mormon church organ).

[Land] "booms are not good for the community at large.

JUST PUBLISHED.—BY THE OPEN COURT Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill., 169 12 a Sale Street.

"**Wheelbarrow.**" Articles and Discussions by Wheelbarrow (Gen. M. M. Trumbull) on the Labor Question; the Controversy with Mr. Lyman J Gage of Chicago on the Ethics of the Board of Trade; the Controversy with Mr. Hugh O. Pentecost and others on the Single Tax Question. With autobiography. Cloth, 303 pp. Price $1.

"He is no demagogue, but stands for the immutable principles of justice."—Toledo Blade.

"This is a volume that should be in the hands of every workingman."—Chicago Herald.

"This is one of the most stimulating and entertaining volumes we have recently found."—Public Opinion

Epitomes of Three Sciences (1) COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY: The Study of sanskrit. By Prof. H. Oldenberg of the University of Kiel. (2) ASPECTS OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY. Historical and Descriptive. By Prof. J. Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin. (3) OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY; or, The Rise of the People of Israel. By Prof. C. H. Cornell of the University of Konigsberg. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Psychology of Attention. By Th. Ribot, Professor of Comparative and Experimental Psychology at the College of France, and Editor of the "Revue Philosophique." Authorized translation.

"**The Chef d'oeuvre** of one of the best of those students who have at length erected psychology into a science. The Open Court is doing useful work in publishing such books."—Nation. Cloth, 75 cents.

Send for catalogue of publications.

JAMES E. DAVIS,
Practical
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
109 WEST 34TH STREET,
N. W. Cor. Broadway, NEW YORK.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
SCOTT'S EMULSION
RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING
FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

RAPID CURES

Of Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Bronchial complaints are effected by using HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, a pleasant and efficacious remedy, which does not contain opium or anything whatever injurious to the most delicate constitution, yet exerts almost magical power in all affections of the Throat and Lungs, soothing and allaying irritation and inflammation, and strengthening the Tissues, thus enabling them to endure the changes of the season, which are so severely felt at this time of the year. Ask your druggist for HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR (full name), *and take no substitute.*

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
Cure in one minute.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
50 Cts.
COLD IN HEAD
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

We need, to complete Volume I of THE STANDARD, Numbers 1 and 2.

We will send 20 cents' worth of tracts in exchange for either of these numbers.

Established 1844.
C. McCLURE,
Manufacturer of
FINE WINDOW SHADES
For Stores, Dwellings, Hotels, Offices, &c.
No. 19 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Opposite Christ Church.

PURE, SOLUBLE, Delicious. THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE, THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA. Easily Digested—Made Instantly. HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS. The Original—Take no other.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections in the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the Enrollment committee or The Standard.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909½ Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

SACRAMENTO.—Single tax club of Sacramento. Every Friday evening, Dr. Reed's office, 6th and K sts. Pres., Dr. Thos. B. Reed; sec., C. W. Farnsworth, 1406 4th st.

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every [illegible] evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hadkins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., I. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller.

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Horton hall. County committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado State single tax association, 303 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 303 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., H. C. Niles, 303 16th st.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. First and Fourth Thursdays at office of D. B. V. Reeve, Union av. Pres., D. B. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.

GRAND JUNCTION.—Mesa county single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., James W. Bucklin; sec., Geo. Smith.

CANYON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank P. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Main, 10 Montgomery st.

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening. Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 102 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day st.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. 3 p. m. every Sunday, Circle hall. Pres., Wm. Hawthorne; sec., Wm. Williss. P. O. box 1342.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league; always open; regular meeting Friday evening, 609 F street, N. W. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola single tax club No. 1. Tuesday evenings, K. of L. hall, corner of Zaragosa and Palafox sts. Pres., J. Dennis Wolfe; sec., James McHugh.

TAMPA.—Thomas G. Shearman single tax league. First Monday in each month, business meeting; Sundays, public speaking. Pres., C. E. Ainsworth; sec., John H. McCormick.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 67 Whitehall st.

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec. George Haines, care of Loflin & Meyer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec. F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 623 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Sec., Wm R. Bailey.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Every Friday evening, Opera house building. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 327 S. 3d.

INDIANA.

STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connersville; W. E McDermut, Ft. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoons, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermutt; vice pres., J. M. Schwerzgen; sec., Henry Cohen.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., Dr. Brown; sec., L. P. Custer.

EVANSVILLE.—Single tax association. Pres., Edwin Walker; sec., Charles G. Bennett.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 313 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Morsena, 920 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H B. Allison, box 6; sec., J. Ballanger.

[illegible] club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m.; 794 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., J. Kinnehan, 826 W Broadway.

ALLERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morgan; sec., D. D. Shirley.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skegg; sec., Hans Errickson.

MASON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborne's office. Pres., J. A. Scranton; sec., J. S. Mott.

KANSAS.

ABILENE.—Single tax club. Pres., C. W. Brooks; vice-pres., H. Charters; sec., A. L. Russel.

GROVE HILL.—Grove Hill single tax club. Thursday evenings, Grove Hill school house, Lincoln township, Dickman county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 205 Canal st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phœnix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1227th st.

LEWISTON—Single tax committee. Every Wednesday evening, 79 Summer st. Chairman, F. D. Lyford; sec., Joseph Walsh, 79 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N Carey st.; rec. sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

Dorchester single tax club. Every other Wednesday evening, Field's building, Field's Corner. Rooms open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Pres., Ed Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building.

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

STONEHAM.—Stoneham single tax league. Pres., Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham.

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. Pres., C. H. Libbey st., 331 Washington st.; sec., John McCarthy, 140 Tunson st.

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Meetings first Thursday of each month, class room, Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Pearl st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence single tax club. Every Thursday evening, Col. J. P. Sweeney's office. Pres., Col. John P. Sweeney; sec., John J. Donovan, city clerk's office.

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Sec., F. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

ORANGE.—Single tax league of Orange. First Wednesday of each month, pres. and secretary's residence. Pres., H. W. Hammond; sec., Charles G. Kidder.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Meetings fortnightly at Deliberative hall, Pleasant st. Pres., Geo. W. Cox, Glenwood st.; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

MICHIGAN.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Pres., Rufus Spalding; sec., Thomas Harding.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggener; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 State st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league Every Tuesday evening at the West hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., J. A. Sawyer, 309 Lumber exchange.

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres. A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p. m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

LA DUE.—The Reform club of La Due. Pres., W. Stephens; sec., Jas. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 at headquarters, cor. 15th st. and Grand av.; open every night. Pres., H. S. Julian; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

HIGH GATE.—Single tax league. Meetings on alternate Thursdays at the house of W. M. Kinhead. Pres., Wm. Kinkead; sec., J. W. Swaw.

OAK HILL.—Single tax league. Pres., F. Debolt; sec., J. W. Miller.

RED BIRD.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Cahill; sec., J. Krewson, Red Bird, Mo.

SAFE.—Glen single tax club. Meets second Saturday evening of the month. Pres., W. H. Miller; sec., H. A. Sunder, Safe.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 23d st.

WYMORE.—Henry George single tax club. Pres., H. C. Jaynes; sec., J. A. Hamm.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 642 Newark ave Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana [illegible]

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 39 Broad st; sec., M. G. Gaffney 48 Warren place.

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

S. ORANGE.—S. Orange single tax club. Pres., E. H. Wallace; sec., Henry Haase.

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

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres. W. J. Rice; sec., Sydney S Walsh

CAMDEN.—Camden single tax club. Pres., Louis M. Randall; sec., Wm. M. Callingham.

WASHINGTON.—Washington land and tax club. Pres., John Morrison; sec., W. H, Christine.

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

PASSAIC.—Single tax committee of Passaic. Pres., Oscar D. Wood.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 73 Lexington ave.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8.30 p. m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 3 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Business meetings first and third Monday evenings of each month at 284 Broadway. Public meetings during spring and summer months as advertised, at the call of the president, Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall, 284 Broadway.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1263 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Buddenburg, 824 Clinton st., E. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynold's Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 80 Reynolds arcade.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7 30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec, George Noyes, 368 First st.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse Single tax club. 113 Walton street. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Perry, 149 South Clinton st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albro; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7.30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

ELLENVILLE.—Single tax club of Ellenville. First and third Monday of each month, Canal st., over E. Bevier's drug store. Pres., Wm. Lambert; sec., Benj. Hull.

FLUSHING.—Single tax club. Pres., D. C. Beard; sec., Fred Sheffield.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—Richmond county single tax club. Every Monday evening, Parabola hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Cogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

NORTHPORT.—Single tax committee. Sec., J. K. Rudyard.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 204 Front st.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings weekly at 576 River st. Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martis, 576 River st.

COHOES.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Crane 128 Ontario st.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Slade; sec., Dr. Wm. C. Wood, 30 S. Main st.

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax club of Jamestown. Last Saturday evening of each month. Pres., Adam Stormer; sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7.45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio Single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Sunday afternoon. Club room, Bradford's block, n.w. cor. 6th and Vine sts. Pres., James Semple, 478 Central av.; sec., Alfred H. Henderson, 23 Clark st.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348½ S. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3.30 p. m. Pres., H. S Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

TIFFIN—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

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

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; Sec., W. W. Kile; 108 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres, Jno. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

MIAMISBURG.—Land and labor association of Miamisburg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 46 W 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A B Wyan; sec., J. P Travers.

[illegible] Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., W. H. Loughead; sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 48 Stark s.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

Southwark tax reform club. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 p.m., at Wright's hall, Passyunk av. and Moore st. Pres., John Cosgrove; sec., H. Valet, 512 Queen st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 522 Court st. Pres., Chas. S Prizer; sec, Wm. H McKinney, 522 Court st.

ERIE.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. M. Kean; sec. J. L. Babcock.

MIDDLETOWN.—Middletown single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening in K. of L. hall, corner Water and Nisely sts. Pres., Jno. Steadman; sec. Harry M. Roes.

EDWARDSVILLE.—Jefferson ballot reform and single tax club. First Friday of each month. Pres., J. J. Smythe, M. D.; sec., J. P. Hammond.

LEBANON.—Lebanon single tax and land club. Pres., Adam Behny; sec., J. G. Zimmerman, 111 N. Fourteenth st.

SCRANTON.—Henry George single tax club, 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, Noake's hall, cor. Franklin ave. and Spruce st. Pres., Duncan Wright; sec., Arthur McGee, 914 Capouse ave.

SHENANDOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p.m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. R. Carr; sec., George McGee.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres. A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings 1st and 3d Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., H H. Johnson, 530 Walnut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts. Pres., Dr. Wm. Barker; sec., Geo. D. Liddell, 145 Transit st.

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Every Wednesday evening, Main st. Pres., Edward Barker; sec., Edgar Farnell, 220 Mineral Spring av.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee of Rapid City; sec., W. E. Brokaw, box A, Watertown.

RAPID CITY.—Black Hills single tax league. Last Saturday in each month, Library hall. Pres., Judge Levi McGee; sec., Francis H. Clark.

GARY.—Single tax club. Pres., G. W. Bailey; sec., Geo. Westcott.

MADISON.—Lake county single tax club. Chairman, Prof. E. H. Evanson.

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

STATE.—Texas tax reform association. Pres., H. F. Ring, Houston; sec., J. B. Cochran.

EL PASO.—El Paso tariff reform club. 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, county court room, court house. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec., A. W. Thomas.

HOUSTON.—Single tax committee. Pres., H. F. Ring; sec., E. W. Brown, care of Germania house.

SAN ANTONIO.—Single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday in each month. Pres., Geo. Marks; sec., Theo. Kunzmann, 11 Crockett st.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club No. 1. Cor. Broad and 3d sts., Sunday afternoons. Pres., Jas. D. Van Arnum; sec., John T. Chappell, 516 N. 22d st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Single tax league. Every Saturday night, 500 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

RIVER FALLS.—The tax reform club, Music hall, Main st. Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pres., Geo. H. Bates; sec., B. R. Eaton, River Falls.

CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.—Single tax club. Pres., Wm. Scott; sec., A. C. Stanner, 1168 Queen st., West.

Single tax association. Sec., J. L. Dawkins, 269 Wellesley st.

PETERBOROUGH.—Single tax club. Sec., Jos Lunday.

NEW ZEALAND.

MASTERTON.—Single tax society. Address, W. McLean, Masterton.

HOW WE LOOK FROM A DISTANCE.

Toronto Grip.

First Philosopher (on planet Jupiter)—"Yes, sir, the earth is inhabited. That barrier across the continent is the work of human intelligence."

Second Philosopher (looking through glass)—"Intelligence! That's a wall they've built to impede trade between the tribes. The earth is inhabited sure enough, and evidently by idiots!"

THE ONLY "SAFE CURE."

Toronto Grip.

Miss Canada—"Oh, doctor, I feel so faint and depressed—just as if I were going into an industrial decline!"

Dr. Cartwright—"Stop your tariff tight-lacing and throw away your protection stimulants. Free trade and direct taxation is the only safe cure for you!"

APPROVES BLAINE'S POSITION.

Baltimore American (protectionist),

Secretary Blaine's tariff reform ideas and his demand for reciprocity treaties will receive the support of all thinking men.

Good morning

Have you used

PEARS' SOAP?

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

Importers, Exporters,

Manufacturing Chemists

AND

AMERICAN MERCHANTS,

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS,

LONDON, E. C.

B. W. & Co.'s Offices and Warehouses, Occupying Seven Floors in all.

B. W. & Co. manufacture only NEW and IMPROVED forms of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, and are the sole makers of the only Original and Genuine TABLOIDS of Compressed Drugs, as prescribed by the Medical Profession throughout the world, and as supplied to H. M. STANLEY and other great Explorers and Travelers (*vide* published reports.)

B. W. & Co. make a Specialty of PALATABLE and PORTABLE Drugs and Outfits for Ships, Exploring Expeditions, Missionaries, Planters, Mining Companies, Caravans, etc.

B. W. & CO.'S CONGO MEDICINE CHEST, as supplied to Stanley and others. Fitted with TABLOIDS of compressed Drugs. Less than one-tenth the bulk of ordinary Medicines.

ORGANIZED 1851.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

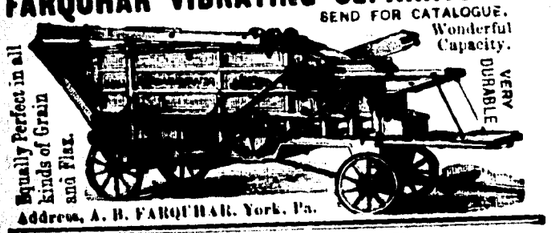
Send your age, name and address and receive a SPECIAL STATEMENT showing the SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES and LIBERAL OPTIONS of the new TWENTY PAYMENT INVESTMENT and PROTECTION POLICY, together with the GUARANTEED CASH and PAID UP VALUES after the SECOND YEAR. This policy affords all the advantages of life insurance during the early or producing years of life, and at the same time makes sure a provision for advanced age. Being a POSITIVE CONTRACT it is especially adapted to suit the needs of business men.

You should send for particulars of this investment to

GEO. W. ENGLISH, MANAGER,
271 Broadway, New York City.

FARQUHAR VIBRATING SEPARATOR.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HANDY BINDERS FOR THE STANDARD.

A lot of Handy Binders, made especially for filing THE STANDARD, are now ready.

Price 75 cents to any address.

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York City.

VOLUME SIX OF THE STANDARD.

NOW READY.

A limited number of bound volumes of THE STANDARD in heavy boards are offered for sale at the following prices:

Vol. I.....$10 00
(January 8 to July 2, 1887.)

We had entirely run out of some of the issues of Vol. I, and with considerable difficulty have replaced them. We now have ready four volumes, for sale the above price.

Vol. II.....$5 00
(July 9 to December 30, 1887.)

Vols. III and IV.....$7 00
(January 7 to December 29, 1888. Bound together.)

Vol. V.....$3 50
(January 5 to June 29, 1889.)

Vol. VI.....$3 50
(July 6 to December 28, 1889—now ready.)

(Expressage extra.)

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York.

JOURNAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all.

THE JOURNAL is acknowledged to be the LEADING LABOR PAPER in the country. Its columns every week contain contributions from the ablest thinkers upon economic questions. It is the only paper in which the principles and platform of the Order are authoritatively discussed and explained.

Among its contributors are:

T. V. Powderly,	"Merlinda Sissins,"
Ralph Beaumont,	Phillips Thompson,
Henry A. Beckmeyer,	Rev. Wm. L. Bull,
A. W. Wright,	Michael Corcoran,
L. P. Wild,	Cicero Perry,

Clark Orvis, and others of equal ability.

Terms of Subscription: $1 per year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months. In bulk packages to one address, 25 copies, three months, $5.

Send subscriptions to JOHN W. HAYES, General Secretary-Treasurer, Box 885, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA

SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION,

JUDGE LEVI MAGEE, Pres., Rapid City, S. D.
W. E. BROKAW, Sec.-Treas., Box A, Watertown, S. D.

Has a department in

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal is the leading tariff reform and ballot reform paper in South Dakota. Subscribe for it.

Try it three months for 25 cents.

Address THE JOURNAL, Watertown, S. D.

The secretary solicits communications from single tax men.

We retail at the lowest wholesale *factory prices*, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for catalogue. *Name goods desired.*

LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HENRY GEORGE & CO., PUBLISHERS,

NO. 12 UNION SQUARE.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

An inquiry into the cause of industrial depression and of increase of want with increase of wealth. The remedy.

By HENRY GEORGE.

512 pages. Cloth, $1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, $3.00.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

By HENRY GEORGE.

342 pages. Cloth, $1.00. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, $2.50.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An examination of the tariff question with especial regard to the interests of labor.

By HENRY GEORGE.

Cloth, $1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, $2.00.

THE LAND QUES

What it involves and how alone it can be settled.

By HENRY GEORGE.

97 pages. Paper covers, 20 cents.

PROPERTY IN LAND.

A Passage-at-Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.

77 pages. Paper covers, 15 cents.

FORTSCHRITT UND ARMUTH.

(Progress and Poverty in German).
Translation of C. D. F. Gutschow.
490 pages. Paper covers, 35 cents.

PROGRES ET PAUVRETE.

(Progress and Poverty in French).
Translation of P. L. LeMonnier.
542 pages. Paper covers, $2.75.

PROTECTION OU LIBRE-ECHANGE?

(Protection or Free Trade? in French).
Translation of Louis Vossion.
436 pages. Paper covers, $2.75.

PROGRESSO E POVERTA.

(Progress and Poverty in Italian).
Translation of Ludovico Eusebio.
382 pages. Paper covers, $2.50.

SETS OF THREE.—PROGRESS AND POVE TY, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE? BOUND ALIKE, IN HALF CALF OR HALF MOROCCO, $7.50.

ECONOMIC WORKS.

By way of answering inquiries constantly received, we append a list of some economic and social works of various kinds, with prices, at which they will be forwarded post paid. Any work not mentioned procurable in New York will be sent on receipt of publisher's price.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—THE story of his life. Told by his children. 4 vols, cloth, $12 00.

ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By FREDERICK BASTIAT. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

SOPHISMS OF PROTECTION.—WITH preface by Horace White. By FREDERICK BASTIAT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN EUROPE.—By JEROME ADOLPHE BLANQUI. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Containing "Protection to Young Industries," and "The History of the Present Tariff, 1860-1888." By F. W. TAUSSIG. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

WORK AND WAGES.—BY THOS. BRASSEY. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM as embodied in the legislation of various countries. By J. H. WIGMORE. Cloth, $1.00.

THE HISTORY OF THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—By AUGUSTUS MONGREDIEN. 16mo, cloth, 50 cts.

POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By WALTER BAGEHOT. Cloth $1.00.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.—By ADAM SMITH. Edited by Theobold Rogers. $1.25.

HENRY GEORGE OG HANS SOCIAL PROGRAM.—(Henry George and His Social Programme in Danish by Fernando Linderberg). 147 pages, paper covers. Sent to any address on receipt of 50c.

Any of the above Books will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HENRY GEORGE & CO.
12 Union Square, New York City.

THE SINGLE TAX LIBRARY.

A Set of Tracts (Exclusive of Books from Nos. 1 to 36 will be Sent for 40c. The Price will Increase with the Addition of New Tracts.

		Cents.
1.	A Syllabus of Progress and Poverty. Louis F. Post. 8 pages.	5
2.	Australian System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.	3
3.	First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.	3
4.	The Right to the Use of the Earth. Herbert Spencer. 4 pages.	3
5.	Farmers and the Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	5
6.	The Canons of Taxation. Henry George. 4 pages.	3
7.	A Lawyer's Reply to Criticisms. Samuel B. Clark. 16 pages.	10
8.	Back to the Land. Bishop Nulty. 16 pages.	10
9.	The Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	5
10.	The American Farmer. Henry George. 4 pages.	3
11.	Unemployed Labor. Henry George. 4 pages.	3
12.	The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. Ring. 8 pages.	5
13.	Social Problems. 342 pages, 12mo. Paper.	35
14.	Objections to the Land Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.	3
15.	Land Taxation. A Conversation Between David Dudley Field and Henry George. 4 pages.	3
16.	How to Increase Profits. A. J. Steers. 2 pages.	2
17.	The New Political Economy. E. O. Brown. 4 pages.	3
18.	Thy Kingdom Come. Henry George. 4 pages.	3
19.	The Functions of Government. Henry George. 8 pages.	5
20.	The Menace of Plutocracy. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	5
21.	Tenement House Morality. J. O. S. Huntington. 4 pages.	3
22, 23, 24, out of print.		
25.	Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.	5
26.	Henry George's Mistakes. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	5
27.	The Democratic Principle. Henry George. 8 pages.	5
28.	Progress and Poverty. Henry George 512 pages.	35
29.	The New Ballot System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.	10
30.	Property in Land. Henry George. 77 pages	50
31 and 32 out of print.		
33.	The Gospel and the People. Bishop Huntington. 4 pages.	3
34.	Single Tax Platform. By Henry George. 2 pages	2
35.	Justice the Object—Taxation the Means. Henry George. 8 pages.	5
36.	One Tax Enough. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	5

Prices of Single Tax Library: Two-page tracts—1 copy, 1 cent; 40 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies 20 cents; 1,000 copies, $1.50.
Four-page tracts—1 copy, 2 cents; 20 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 40 cents; 1,000 copies, $3.
Eight-page tracts—1 copy, 3 cents; 10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 80 cents; 1,000 copies, $6.
Sixteen page tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, $1.60; 1,000 copies, $12.
No extra charge by mail.

TARIFF TRACTS.

A Set of Tariff Tracts will be sent to any address for 10c.

57. Protection as a Universal Need. Henry George. 4 pages.
60. The Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.
63. American Protection and British Free Trade. Henry George. 4 pages.
69. Protection and Wages. Henry George. 8 pages.
70. The Common Sense of the Tariff Question. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.
72. Protection the Friend of Labor? Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.
75. A Short Tariff History. Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages.
76. Plain Talk to Protectionists. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.
77. An address to Workingmen on the Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.

The following numbers of the "Land and Labor Library" are still in stock:

13. Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm. W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.
14. The Collegiate Church and Shoemaker's Field. W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.
18. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. H. Spencer. 4 pp.
21. Christianity and Poverty. Father Huntington 4 pp.
38. "God Wills It." Henry George. 4 pages.
44. How John's Father Saw the Light. W. C. Woods. 3 p.
51. Ten Thoughts for Christian Thinkers. Rev. John W. Kramer. 4 pages.
71. My Butcher Woman and My Grocery Man. William McCabe. 4 pages.
84. A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland. Judge Frank T. Reid. 3 pages.
88. Jefferson and Hamilton. Chauncey F. Black. 8 pp.
67. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. H. Spencer. Henry, Ill. 4 pages.
82. Sailors' Snug Harbor. Wm. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

GERMAN TRACTS.

42. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.
43. Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.
44. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.

SWEDISH TRACTS.

52. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York City

ASSORTMENTS OF TRACTS.

During the late campaign quantities of our best tracts were assorted for special work; and many of these not having been used, we now place them, with some of a more recent date, in convenient packages, at a low price.

Packages may be had at 50c. and $1.00.

Address, THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

Cheap Printing

Do it yourself. Card press $3. Circular press $8. Size for small newspaper $44. Everything easy, printed rules. Send 3 stamps for Catalogue of presses, type, paper, cards etc., to factory.

KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

HOLLAND'S
COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS,
141 Fourth avenue,
bet. 16th and 17th Sts.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

Four hundred and twenty pages, paper cover. Mailed pre-paid for 14 cents by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City.

CONCORD CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY (Ltd.), 106 Bleecker St., N.Y.
BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING.