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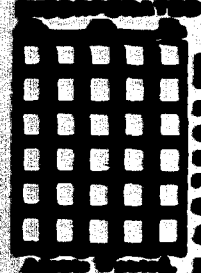
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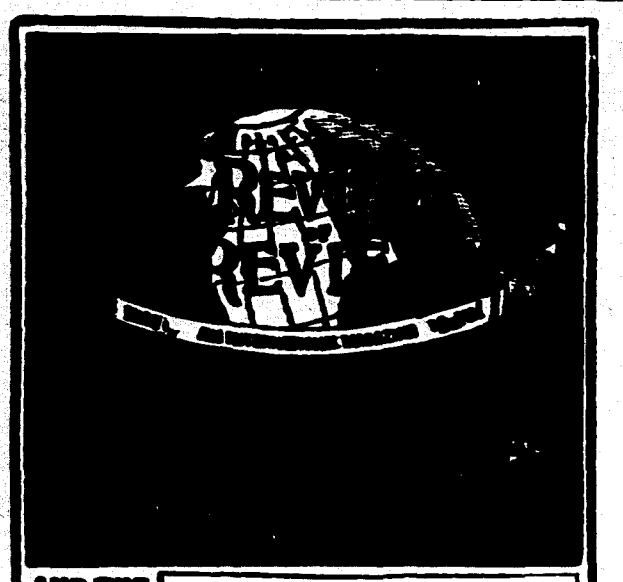
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CLEVELAND AND BOIES.—Except for the snarls of the Sun and the wild wails of Henry Watterson, there is no longer any protest worthy of mention against the nomination of Cleveland by the Democratic party. When the Northwestern States elected Cleveland delegates it was argued that these were States in which the Democrats could not win, and that the party should be governed by Democratic sentiments in close States like New York, Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, and such Democratic States as Georgia. But now these States except New Jersey have been heard from, and there is no mistaking their cry for Cleveland's nomination. Indiana sends Cleveland delegates and completely sidetracks the Hill-Gray movement. Connecticut, which was to have spoken so loudly for Hill, sends Cleveland delegates. Georgia, which Hill and the Atlanta Constitution were supposed to hold in the hollow of their hand, had its fight for delegates to the State Convention, and Cleveland came out ahead. In New York Hill did obtain a unanimous endorsement from a packed convention deriving its authority from packed primaries, but the revolt against that convention in the State has been so great that no vitality is left it except what it derives from nominal regularity and the respectable names of some antediluvian Democrats whom it put forward as figureheads.

It is probably untrue that the Northwestern States which have declared for Cleveland cannot be carried by the Democratic party. That will depend upon the kind of Democratic party that solicits the suffrages of their people. If the old Democratic party goes into the contest with its pro-slavery record, its peace record, its reconstruction record, and the wavering policy which for years has characterized it when it has not been positively wrong, it will, as it should, meet defeat in those States. But if the fight is made by a new Democratic party standing for democracy, for equality against privilege, and fighting for principles regardless of immediate victory and regardless of spoils, it can carry those States.

It was a strong position, however, that Hill and his supporters originally took when they said that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and Georgia were against Cleveland; that all of these except Georgia were doubtful States, and that the Democratic party could not win without them. The plan was well laid to make it appear through the machine that Hill was popular in those States and that Cleveland was not. What that plan was came out at the Albany convention. Cleveland was not even mentioned, while Hill was honored, and the delegates were instructed to support him at Chicago. Had the plan worked smoothly doubtless this would have been done in Connecticut and New Jersey; while in Indiana the name of Gray would have taken the place of Hill, and in that way Hill and Gray would have been the ticket. But the trick was sprung too quickly in New York and too brazenly. The action of the Albany convention was so manifestly contrary to Democratic sentiment there that the people themselves arose and began the re-organization of the Democratic party in that State. Their work will be completed at Syracuse on the 31st, when a Cleveland delegation will be named to demand admittance at Chicago, commissioned by the personal signatures of nearly, if not quite half, the Democratic voters of the State.

That the uprising in New York spoiled the plan in the other States as well as in New York is now evident. Weeks ago, surveying the field, we predicted that Hill's boom had collapsed and that Cleveland's nomination was certain; and every political event since has gone to verify that prediction. As it appears at present, not only can the Democratic party not elect any one but Cleveland, but it can not nominate any one but Cleveland. With Cleveland and Boies the battle will be won before it begins.

STAGE CENSORSHIP.—Distant readers of New York papers must be puzzled at times by the information that one Mr. Gerry consents to or withholds his consent from theatrical performances by boys or girls more or less under the age of sixteen. It doubtless seems to them as if this Mr. Gerry had been invested with full authority to decide upon the propriety of allowing children to act upon the stage. Sometimes it is stated that he has allowed little tots to act, and then that he has refused his consent regarding other children no older, or that, after allowing children to act for a time, he has reversed his decision, and again that little ones are acting under certain restrictions imposed by him. It may well be imagined that here in New York we have created a censorship of actors under sixteen, and that Mr. Gerry is the censor. That theatrical managers and newspaper reporters think so there is little room to doubt, and that Mr. Gerry thinks so there is none at all. But it is not true. What we have done is absolutely to prohibit the appearance upon the stage of any child under sixteen years of age. It is a stupid law, worse, perhaps, than a censorship. It is the law, however, and one of the laws which Mr. Gerry's well meaning but tyrannical society is organized to enforce. But the society does not invariably enforce it. It uses the law to serve Mr. Gerry's whims. If he objects to the appearance of a particular child under sixteen at a particular place or in a particular play, the society interferes; and, as the only question that can be raised is whether or not the child is under sixteen, that interference is effectual. If he does not object the society does not interfere, and as no one else is interested in interfering the child remains upon the stage. No charges of corruption have ever been made against Mr. Gerry's society in this connection, but it is obvious that such a law, which is ignored or enforced as a private irresponsible society may determine, opens the widest possible opportunity for corruption and upon general principles should not be permitted to stand. Theatrical managers annoyed by its irregular enforcement can do themselves and the harmony of the law no better service than by prosecuting all cases of violation which Mr. Gerry fails to prosecute. The best remedy for a bad law is its strict enforcement.

LESSON OF TWO DISPATCHES.—Two highly significant dispatches appeared in the daily papers of the past week. One from London gave some of the facts brought out in the investigation of the British Royal Labor Commission; the other, from Washington, summarized Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright's report touching the average wages of workers in various trades at home and abroad. Either dispatch alone would have considerable interest for persons concerned for social problems, and the two taken together are peculiarly significant.

The Royal Labor Commission, composed of respectable gentlemen, with good coats on their backs, agreeable occupations and money to spend, sat in a comfortable room and summoned in evidence touching dangerous occupations workingmen from the factories of chemicals. They came a blighted crew bearing upon their own persons evidence of the unwholesome, nay, fatal nature of the work by which they earn their bread. Patrick Healey testified that after four years of testing soda the stomach of the laborer becomes so distended from his constantly inhaling the fumes that food can no longer be digested. Speedy decline follows, and death comes shortly after.

John Carey produced the muzzle which alone keeps alive those that venture into the bleaching powder chamber. The muzzle was made of fifty folds of flannel bound over the mouth and neck of the workman, and provided with goggles to protect the eyes. The commissioners gazed with astonishment at the curious apparition of the muzzled Carey, and then heard him affirm that even the muzzled workmen could not remain in the chamber longer than twenty minutes without being overcome by the fumes. Bracers of whiskey three or four times a day are necessary to keep the workmen alive, and a few years of such work will result in death.

Workers in other departments of the chemical factories testified to like facts, and most of them exhibited blackened and toothless gums, their teeth having been destroyed by the chemicals. Most of the men were able to offer suggestions looking to the protection of themselves and their fellows from such dangers.

Mr. Wright's figures deal not with the conditions under which men do their work but with the wages they receive and the cost of living. Many thousands of families in various countries of the civilized world have furnished these statistics. The figures show that families in the cotton industry earn in the United States an average of $657.76 per year; in England, $556 14; in Germany, $302.11; in Switzerland, $358.56. The figures in the woolen industry were: $663.13 in the United States, $424.51 in France, $275.99 in Germany, and $515.64 in Great Britain. In the glass industry, in the United States, $559.64; in Belgium, $627.65, and in Great Britain, $501.69.

Bringing these averages into comparison with those of incomes in other industries, as reported in the sixth annual report, the commissioner finds that in the United States the total average income of families engaged in the pig iron industry was $591.61, in Belgium $374.53, and in Great Britain $456.86. The bar iron workers are a well-paid class, and their incomes per family were as follows: For the United States, $784.11: for Belgium, $359 37; for France, $464 74; for Germany, $282 20, and for Great Britain, $519.99.

Our protectionist friends will rejoice to note that workingmen in the protected United States are better paid than workingmen in free trade England; but the joy of the protectionist must be

shortlived, since wages in free trade England seem to be higher than in protected Germany, Switzerland, and France. Friends of republican government will be puzzled by like contradictory facts, since while wages in republican America are higher than in monarchical England or imperial Germany, wages in republican France and Switzerland are frequently lower than in Great Britain.

The two classes of facts brought out in these dispatches are highly instructive to single taxers. It appears that many British workmen are exposing themselves to swift death in order to earn a living, and that, too, when all can suggest methods by which the dangers of their trades might be lessened. On the other hand, we find that families of the best paid workingmen considered in Mr. Wright's report earn less than $900 a year, while many earn less than $300 a year, and that neither free trade nor protection, monarchy nor republicanism, avails to keep up wages. In other words, men are content to labor in dangerous occupations although they know of possible mitigations, and wages refuse to be affected by governmental or economic conditions. Plainly there is a labor problem, and plainly its solution is neither republicanism nor even free trade. Every single taxer should make of these facts texts for social and economic sermons. It can never be said too often or too strongly that our movement is not a mere fiscal reform. It is for revolution, and for revolution in the interest of all who earn their bread by toil, whether of hand or brain. Let no fear of offending respectable gentlemen who give a half-way assent to the mere fiscal side of our contention close the mouth of any thorough-going single taxer. Our movement is the one great democratic movement of the time, it is more radical than any other that the century has seen. It rejects alike mere trade unionism and the sprinkling of rosewater as solutions of the social problem, and proclaims the one profound truth that there can be no thorough or lasting betterment of social conditions unless it be preceded by the restoration of the common heritage in natural opportunities to all mankind.

THE ASTOR WILL.—Last week a millionaire's will was given to the public through the daily press. In all his life it is doubtful if this man did work enough to buy him one year's subsistence; and yet, after living luxuriously, he makes a post mortem distribution of millions to his family and favorites. It is so common to regard inherited riches as accumulated wealth that we look upon the transmission of fortunes as affairs with which none but the immediate parties have any concern. We should be right if it were true, that fortunes consist of accumulated wealth; but they do not. The bequests of this man's ancestors were chiefly not bequests of accumulated wealth, but of power to take wealth as it should be produced; and he lived for years, not by his own labor nor upon wealth produced by his ancestors, but by the labor of masses of his fellowmen over whom he had inherited a power that enabled him to despoil them. And it is this power and its spoils that he has bequeathed. The recipients of his bounty may henceforth say of the wealth that hundreds of thousands of people produce from time to time: "So much of what you earn is ours." They have inherited slaves as truly as any heir of a dying planter ever did. It is not Mr. Astor's wealth that comes to his legatees, but power to take the wealth of other people as it is produced. It is folly, however, to criticize either him or them. They could not do justice if they would; for to abandon their power under existing conditions would be but to confer it upon some one else no better entitled to exercise it than are they. What is necessary is to grasp the essential distinction between things which, as the product of labor, are the rightful property of the producer or his successor, and things which, as the gift of nature, are no one's rightful property, and to secure the profits of the one to the producer and those of the other to the community.

THIS IS DEMOCRACY.—There is something in the Democratic platform of Iowa to which little or no attention has been called, but which is exceptionally invigorating. "We reiterate our devotion," it says, "to the principle that all men are born free and equal." If it stopped with that expression there would be nothing remarkable about it; it is easy to misquote the Declaration of Independence in the political platforms of both parties and of all factions, but such quotations usually mean no more than hypocritical prayers or vulgar profanity. This platform does not stop there. It goes on in this vigorous fashion: "We assert that this does not mean, necessarily, the physical, social, or moral equality of all men; but it does mean equal rights for all men before the law and special privilege to none. It means the right of man to put into his own mouth the bread that he earns with his own hands, and all of it, without having it tolled or taxed for the private benefit of his fellow men." If the National Democratic Convention should override the Bourbons, the place-hunters, the office-hucksters and the society-savers, who will try to control it, and only embody such sentiments in the national platform, the enthusiasm of the people and the victory of the party would be without a parallel since the triumphs of the Republican party in the years immediately following the civil war.

AN ARCHIEPISCOPAL ROW.—Between Archbishop Corrigan's literary bureau and the ordinary cable dispatches, it is difficult to determine whether it is Archbishop Corrigan or Archbishop Ireland that has come out ahead in their controversy at Rome. Briefly the facts are that in one of the towns of his archdiocese Archbishop Ireland made an arrangement with the public school authorities by which the Catholic parochial school, divested of its ecclesiastical ornaments, was conveyed to them, and used for a common secular school at public expense, on condition that the sisters who had previously taught in it should be employed as secular teachers, and that the building should be subject to use after school hours for religious instruction. This gave the school authorities a school-house for nothing, and it enabled the church to carry on religious instruction at less expense than before, or at none at all. It was a compromise between the public school idea and the parochial school idea, and, of course, it was far from satisfactory to advocates of public schools, while it was made by Archbishop Corrigan and his clique a pretense for attacking Archbishop Ireland, who is closely pressing Corrigan for the red hat. The authorities in Rome having decided that in the particular case this compromise is to be tolerated, Archbishop Ireland's friends hold that this is a triumph for him and the public school faction of the church, while Archbishop Corrigan insists that as a particular case is merely tolerated owing to local conditions it is a triumph for him and the parochial school faction. Like most ecclesiastical decisions in test cases, it is easy to regard this as a victory for either side; but the true symbol of victory will be the cardinal's hat.

INCOME TAX.—Very frequently the World advocates an income tax as a substitute for other forms of taxation; and it sometimes offers good arguments in favor of that tax as compared with some others, as when it speaks of it as falling upon accumulated wealth and not upon the processes by which wealth is produced. But it invariably avoids three fundamental objections to the income tax. In the first place, that tax cannot be fairly imposed, as incomes can be hidden or made to appear smaller than they are; honest men will pay the tax and others will escape. In the second place, the attempts to ascertain incomes, clumsy at best, are inquisitorial to a degree that ought not to be tolerated. In the third place, an income tax confiscates private property. If there were no common property out of which to collect public revenues it would be necessary to confiscate private property for public use; but so long as there is common property that necessity does not exist. And there is ample common property. It consists in the value of the privilege of living or doing business in a community. The value of this privilege is produced by no one in particular, but by every one in general. This is distinctly, therefore, common property; and so long as such property can be reached by taxation it is confiscation in the worst sense of that term to take legitimate private incomes for public use. It can be reached by the simple method of a tax on the value of land irrespective of its improvements, a method having several advantages over the tax on incomes, among which are ease of assessment, fairness in collection, justice, and the fact that it is already more popular than the income tax.

THE FREE TRADE CONSPIRACY.—The St. Louis Republic names the six Congressmen, beginning with Tom L. Johnson and ending with Jerry Simpson, who, under leave to print, secured the insertion in the Congressional Record of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" and calls them the conspirators who, for the first time in the history of the country, have put something into the Congressional Record which has made a sensation. The sensation is spreading. All the disconnected parts of the book have been gathered together into one public document, as extracts from the printed speeches of Johnson, Stone, Washington, Fithian, Bowman and Simpson, from any of whom copies may be obtained free of charge and free of postage, upon application to them. Thousands of these documents are already going through the mails, and scores of thousands more will be going soon. It is a great sensation, and judging from the screams of the protection press it is not an agreeable sensation to protectionists.

COLORED DEBATER AT YALE.—The race question has come up in the Yale Law School, and been promptly settled in the right way. Eight students were chosen to take part in a prize debate, one of whom withdrew because another was a colored man. A few years ago such an incident would have made trouble in the school and caused widespread commotion; but now, without the slightest difficulty, and with general approval, the colored man is retained, and a substitute is chosen to take the place of the objector. The time has gone by when worthy men can be pushed aside merely because their faces happen to be black. This black man had won his right in previous debates to contest for the prize, and he who objected only cast suspicion on his own worthiness.

THOMAS BRIGGS.

HENRY GEORGE.

As the sun rose over London on the morning of April 19th, there passed away, with the words "I am going home!" on his lips, a true and earnest soul, who, though far into the sunset of life, had to the very last hoped and worked and prayed for the emancipation of men that he saw would come with absolute free trade and the single tax.



Thomas Briggs was born in Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, April 12, 1808, and his unusally active life reached from the first to the last decade of a most stirring century. His father united the occupations of auctioneer and manager of a twine factory, while his mother was a baker, and over the door of their home, as he used to tell, stood the sign:

Bread and flour sold here,
By Thomas Briggs, the Auctioneer.

The battle of Waterloo was a vivid memory to him, especially from the hogshead of rum that was broached on the green by way of rejoicing, and the birching he got from his mother for the natural effect of his participation. He had but a year or so of schooling, as at the age of eight he was set to work to help his father, who had taken over the twine works. His father died before the boy had attained his majority, leaving a family of fifteen children, and under the charge of an elder brother, Mr. Briggs passed a youth of hard work. Marrying early he made an unsuccessful effort to get into business for himself, which left him in debt. Then going to Manchester with his wife and two children he worked as a heckler until he had paid off his debt in full and saved a few shillings, when, finding that he could hire a wheel and a walk, he made another effort to go to work for himself. He got an order for £5 worth of twine, and with his one wheel toiled twenty hours a day to finish the job before the cupboard at home was empty. But after delivering his twine, he went for the money only to find that he had been swindled and that the purchaser had disappeared. He was without a penny, and his family were absolutely hungry. But he succeeded in borrowing five shillings, and with this began again, spending part for food and part for more stock. By hard work and close living, however, he gradually got ahead, and finally his one wheel grew into a factory, and he began to travel through the country to sell his stock, steadily prospering. At length, having lost the partner of his early struggles, and married for the second time a most estimable woman, he turned over his business to the children of his first marriage, and retiring with a competency went to London to live.

What most impressed him and what colored all his after life and thought was the struggle against the corn laws. He was one of the followers of Cobden's agitation who were not satisfied with the result, and who held that the blessings of free trade were unattained until every custom house and every excise tax was abolished. He naturally fell in with the ideas of "Progress and Poverty" as soon as he heard them, and was one of the first warmly to greet me when I first visited London in 1881. From that time to the day of his death he was an ardent friend of the cause and a warm personal friend of mine. Without education in the ordinary sense he was a man of keen observation and of high reasoning powers. But what gave to him a peculiar charm was his singleness of purpose, his broad sympathies, and an elasticity of mind, that at an advanced age imbued him with the keenest interest in everything that could advance the cause of liberty. "Universal free trade the first condition of universal peace" was the motto which he prefixed to all his letters, and by voice and pen and purse he was always ready to do what he could for the cause. Utterly exempt from that self-satisfaction that so often besets men who under adverse circumstances have won their way, and which, as has been aptly said, causes self-made men to worship their creator, he was, in the truest and best sense, a radical to the last. Nothing was more inspiriting than to realize his vivid and utterly unselfish interest, even when the infirmities of advanced years were clustering about him, in the removal of the restrictions that make the conditions of life hard and dark for so many, and the strength of his hope for an advance which he could never live to see. Mr. Briggs wrote well, and his book, "Poverty, Taxation, and the Remedy," is a useful effort to carry the principle of free trade to the abolition of all taxes, internal as well as external, to the point of relying for all taxation upon the value of land. And to the last his constant occupation was the effort, in personal conversation or in letters to newspapers, to enforce this idea of freedom. He had made but one brief visit to the United States, in the summer of 1885, but he took the keenest interest in the single tax and radical free trade movements on this side of the Atlantic, and watched with the deepest delight every indication of the growth of a sentiment looking to the abolition of all tariffs and the removal of all the restrictions they bring, for in this he saw the first and necessary step to the reign of peace and good will on earth. Caring nothing for the externals of creed, he held an humble, fervent faith in the essentials of religion, and doing what he could here, looked confidently to a life beyond. He passed peacefully away in the fullness of useful years, leaving for younger men the great work he had so much at heart.

The Daily Chronicle of London says of Mr. Briggs:

It is to be hoped that there will be some permanent memorial of the late Mr. Thomas Briggs. Mr. Briggs was one of those simple and earnest souls who are the salt of political life. He had one idea—the single tax and the absolute realization of free trade by the abolition of stamps and custom houses, and to that he devoted energy, money and the whole bent of his mind. Up to the day of his death—and he was verging on 90—he kept his subject in view. He was a Lancashire man, as his quaint simple speech showed, and his deafness of late made intercourse with him a little difficult. He was a fervent admirer and warm personal friend of Henry George, who usually stayed at his house during his visits to London. No more single-minded man ever lived than good old Thomas Briggs.

AT WASHINGTON.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

The book "Protection or Free Trade?" has now come to be christened "St. George" in conversation among the members of Congress. A Democratic member walked into the postoffice of the House of Representatives yesterday morning and asked for his letters. The clerk handed him a large bundle of mail. The member drew off the rubber band and began to look the mail over when Tom L. Johnson appeared. The member looked up from his letters. "Ha," he exclaimed. "Just the man I want to see. I want to get some of St. George at once. I'm getting stacks of letters every mail asking for that book. Here are some requests now. Mr. Johnson said he would be glad to supply him with all the copies he wanted. Mr. Johnson was brimming over with happiness. "Of course it shouldn't get about," he said in a mock whisper, "but I want to tell you that the Republicans are beginning to call for the book, too. Dolliver, of Iowa, came sneaking over to me yesterday to get some, and I'm expecting some more to come on the same errand before long. They voted to have the book stricken from the Record, but now they find their constituents want it."

The Congressional edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" is being rapidly distributed, nearly fifty thousand copies having been sent out during the past few days. Sums from ten cents upward are coming in, and the books are sent out singly and in various sized packages and bundles. Nearly twenty thousand copies have been sent to newspapers in the United States, the books going out by states. The greatest demand comes from west of the Mississippi—Iowa, Missouri and Kansas leading. A fund of a thousand dollars is being raised in St. Louis among free trade Democrats, machine Democrats, and single taxers for a hundred thousand copies to distribute through Missouri. An order for thirty thousand will be forwarded in a few days from Grand Rapids for campaign work in Michigan. Congressman Cable of Rock Island, Ill., has subscribed for fifty thousand copies; Congressman Durborow, of Chicago, is sending eight thousand into his district, and Congressman Washington, of Tenessee; Congressman Simpson, and a number of others are getting up careful lists. Mr. Johnson will distribute nearly fifty thousand copies in his district, sending one to every voter, Republican and Democrat alike.

No such campaign as this was ever before waged from Washington, and the Republicans and Democratic protectionists behold the unwonted activity with no little alarm. However, several Republicans who secretly believe in free trade, and who show on what side they will stand when the new party lines form, have privately applauded Mr. Johnson's splendid efforts, while one of them who will not run for re election, provided a select list of Republican voters in his district to whom the book will be sent. The Republican campaign committee is sending out quantities of a pamphlet entitled "From Plymouth Rock to McKinley," and other things that were inserted in the Record as an offset to "Protection or Free Trade?" But they attract no attention, whereas every politician in Washington is talking about the effect of the extensive circulation of the latter.

Among those most interested in this plan of campaign are the little group of protection Democrats who for many years held the party to the protective policy, and whose scheme it was to prevent the present Congress from bringing in a general tariff bill, and even to prevent the Democratic House, elected in indignation at the McKinley bill, from attempting to undo any considerable amount of McKinley's work—a scheme that, with the exception of the insertion of "Protection or Free Trade?" in the Record, has up to this been crowned with large success. One of these so called Democrats, John G. Warwick, of the Sixteenth Ohio District, who almost lost the district to Major McKinley after the district had been gerrymandered, spoke for the others when he said to another Congressman that it was pretty hard to have free traders like Tom Johnson printing a free trade book in the Record and then sending it broadcast over the country as representing the sentiment of the Democratic party. He said he had not sent any copies of the book into his district, and that he most assuredly would not send any; and he boasted that he had had no calls for them.

Mr. Warwick can hardly feel safe from requests, however, since it is hardly possible that he should escape when even Republican members are

being asked for them. Doubtless before another week passes over he and his Democratic protectionist friends will have come in personal contact with the demand for the "free trade" book.

Time is working for the good cause in another direction. Every day seems to make it more probable that the Johnson single tax bill for the District of Columbia, known as House bill 319, will, if brought to a vote, pass the House. The important thing now is to get it reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia. At the close of the last committee meeting Mr. Johnson offered a motion that "the committee do now adjourn to meet next Tuesday at dinner at my house to discuss Bill 319." The motion was carried unanimously.

Meanwhile the committee of investigation into assessments and taxation in the District of Columbia is preparing to report to the House. The following statement from Mr. Johnson as chairman will give some hint as to the remarkable facts the committee has brought to light and the changes that will be recommended. Mr. Johnson says:

"The committee has examined business and professional men, representatives of labor organizations, real estate operators, and presidents of banks and trust companies, most of the witnesses being called as the investigation suggested, but a number at the request of those defending existing conditions of assessment and taxation.

"The most extraordinary inequalities in assessment were discovered. Some real estate, that is, land and improvements, was found to be assessed as high as 106 and 120 per cent. of its true value, and other real estate at less than 30 per cent. of its true value. At each assessment for the past ten years land and improvements in the District of Columbia have been assessed at about the same, but this investigation, with the agitation arising from it, has caused the Board of Assessors, in the assessment they are now working upon, to make a tremendous increase in the assessment on land; so that, while the assessment of improvements will amount to about seventy-three million dollars, an increase of four millions over the last assessment, which is about the usual rate of increase, the assessment on land will jump from seventy-six millions, the amount at which it stood at the last assessment, to one hundred and ninety-eight millions, an increase of 160 per cent., or an addition to the tax duplicate of one hundred and twenty-two millions, and this in face of the fact that the average increase of the tax duplicate has been less than five per cent. each year for the past thirteen years.

"This increased assessment is not due to a sudden rise in the price of land, but is entirely due to the investigation and agitation, falling with increased weight not upon the cheap or medium priced land, but upon the most valuable land, which has heretofore been assessed at only 10 or 20 per per cent. of its real value.

"Notwithstanding this great increase of 160 per cent. the assessment will constitute only 47 per cent. of the true value of land. We arrived at the true value by taking the sworn statements of witnesses relative to twenty-seven squares representing nearly forty million dollars in value, and giving a fair average for the whole city. No witnesses, in the judgment of the committee, put values too high, while many were interested in sustaining the assessors and putting values too low. We took as a close approximation to the true value of the land in the District of Columbia an average of the estimates of all the witnesses, which, on being worked out, proved to be $420,000,000. This is $115,000,000 more than was claimed by me before the Commissioners of the District two or three months ago after a brief, unofficial examination. These facts justify beyond question the charges of inequality and undervaluation made in the resolution calling this committee into being, and they show that, to relieve improvements from taxation would lift the tax from what would amount to only 15 per cent. of values in the tax duplicate, and spread it over 85 per cent; that is, that it would take the tax off $73,000,000 of improvements and place it on $320,000,000 of land values.

"This is eminently just when we consider that the $73,000,000 represents a value that is constantly depreciating, and the presence of which has a large share in the creation of land values, and that the $420,000,000 is a value that is constantly appreciating whatever the owner might do, and indeed, in spite of him. There were various estimates of this increased value by witnesses before the committee ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. annually.

"The report of the committee will be in the direction of radical changes in the assessment machinery, concentrating responsibility for assessments in fewer hands and giving ample means, through the examination of witnesses at public hearings, to ascertain facts regarding values from those familiar with them, as against the present method of relying upon assessors who cannot personally know everything, and who, by the secrecy of their proceedings, now keep back knowledge of the sources of their information. One official will be a prosecutor whose sworn duty it shall be to show by evidence where the assessments should be raised to keep pace with advancing values, and who shall contest all efforts toward reduction. Instead of a triennial assessment it is proposed to have a continuous board with a continuous assessment that can keep up with changing values, whether of increase or decrease. Not only shall a constant record of the proceedings of this board of assessment and equalization be kept for constant public inspection, but a system of maps, showing completely the assessments in aggregate and detail, shall be kept."

WHAT IS NEEDED EVERYWHERE.

Eagle Falls (Tex.) Guide.

Texas has more undeveloped lands and minerals than any other two states of the Union, and what our people require are laws to encourage improvement and development. What we most need in land laws is a shifting of the burdens of taxation from the improving resident to the holding and speculating non-resident who does not improve.

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THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE SINGLE TAX.

EDWARD G. RHOADS.

Whenever a truth, new or old, takes fresh root in the minds of the people, and grows into a movement of social reform, it encounters certain institutions already existing which help or hinder its growth and development. One of these institutions in our part of the world is the organized Christian Church.

It seems strange that upward and onward movements should be opposed by an institution whose proper function is to foster the upward and onward tendencies of the human mind and soul, yet it is an historical fact that there has scarcely ever been a reform movement in middle ages or modern times which has not met with opposition or even persecution from churches and churchmen. The fact is too generally known to need illustration. Its cause is to be found in the fixity of creeds and in the vested interests which cling like barnacles to almost every old and powerful institution. Wisely did General Booth resolve not to add another to the already large number of "ecclesiastical corpses," but to found an organization which would fall to pieces of its own weight whenever it ceased to work.



There are some of us who have deep and strong attachments to the religious societies to which we belong, and who have an abiding faith in Christianity, who look with shame and humiliation at the hostility of the churches to the single tax, feeling that our belief in the doctrine of Henry George is a fruit of Christianity as we know it. There are others whose faith in Christianity has gone out with their faith in the churches of to day. Well said Professor Drummond that the greatest need of the world is a perfected life. The mental attitude of a great many thinking men was well stated by Wm. T. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, when he said that the world is tired of Christians but wants Christs.

There are, however, hopeful signs that Christians within the churches are acquiring more liberal and enlarged views of the purpose and scope of Christianity. In illustration, I would again quote Professor Drummond, who says in his little pamphlet on "The Programme of Christianity": "I shall mislead no one, I hope, if I say—for I wish to put the social side of Christianity in its strongest light—that Christ did not come into the world to give men religion. He never mentioned the word religion. Religion was in the world before Christ came, and lives to-day in a million souls, who have never heard His name. What God does all day is not to sit waiting in churches for the people to come and worship Him. It is true that God is in churches, and in all kinds of churches, and is found by many in churches more immediately than anywhere else. It is also true that, while Christ did not give men religion, He gave a new direction to the religious aspiration bursting forth, then and now, and always from the whole world's heart. But it was his purpose to enlist these aspirations on behalf of some definite, practical good. The tendency of the religions of all times has been to care more for religion than for humanity. Christ cared more for humanity than for religion—rather, his care for humanity was the chief expression of his religion."

Such expressions as these, and the lives of such churchmen as Cardinal Manning and Father Huntington, are, it seems to me, indications of most hopeful import to the church and to humanity. They are recognitions of the true purpose of Christ's mission to earth.

What was it in Christianity which made it spread so rapidly among the people in its early days? The programme of Christianity in Scripture language was in part as follows:

To preach good tidings unto the meek; to bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

Paul the Apostle calls Christ's law "The perfect law of liberty." Christ's teaching was a most exalted individualism, an individualism far beyond what can be attained by means of human law. The economic or legislative basis of Christianity was the Jewish law, in which the idea of justice and retribution was prominent. Christ added to this moral code the quality of mercy and the virtue of unselfishness, and the result was the golden rule. But it was no part of Christ's plan to nullify the Mosaic law of morals, except as it was supplanted by a more perfect rule of conduct written in the individual human heart.

We may take it for a certainty that nothing which Christ commanded

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Edward G. Rhoads, M.D., was born in 1863, at Marple, Delaware County, Penn., where his ancestors, prominent members of the Society of Friends, had lived since the time of William Penn. He received an education in the denominational schools of his own society, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, since which time he has been steadily engaged in hospitals and the private practice of his profession.

Interested in the poverty question by hereditary influences, personal contact, and by reading Alton Locke and Helen Campbell's "Prisoners of Poverty," he saw no hope in legislative reform, until his attention was attracted to Henry George's doctrines. Political economy, which had heretofore seemed hopelessly artificial, inconsistent and bottomless, now appeared in its true light as a natural science, and the single tax doctrine commanded allegiance as providing for a just distribution of wealth without infringing the rights of the individual.

In 1888 Dr. Rhoads joined the Henry George Club of Philadelphia, and supported the Democratic national ticket for the first time. He was a delegate to the National Single Tax Convention in 1890, and is at present recording secretary of the single tax club of Germantown, Penn., where he resides.

His disciples contravened the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." This eighth commandment of the Decalogue is as binding now as it ever was, and Christians recognize it as such theoretically; yet it seems to me that more confusion of economic thought arises from a failure to understand this simple law than from any other source whatever.

Thou shalt not steal. It does not require a Moses or a Herbert Spencer to convince men of the truth of this law of morals. It is written in the human heart. Yet there is a great deal more involved in it than is generally realised.

What is stealing? Any one will say "It is taking possession of the property of another by force or fraud." Thus far, at least, all Christians go, but they do not get to the bottom of the matter, because they do not ask and answer for themselves another question—what is property? Or, if they do define property, they make its meaning dependent upon human law, whereas it is clear that the commandment, "thou shalt not steal," depends for its significance not upon human law at all, but upon the fundamental law of God, who is no respecter of persons, but created all men equal. Stealing is stealing, whether done by a king or a peasant, by the strong or the weak, by a majority or a minority, by a community or an individual, with good intention or malice prepense. To grasp the full meaning of the eighth commandment we must, therefore, grasp also the law of property right, which is not

"——the good old plan
That he may get who has the power
And he may keep who can,"

but is, that every individual has a right, a God-given and fundamental right, to all the wealth which he produces by the application of his labor to natural opportunities, and to all wealth which he receives by purchase, exchange or gift, directly or indirectly, from some one who has produced it.

In recent years the fact of the existence of poverty, seemingly hopeless poverty, amid the advancing prosperity of civilized communities, has forced itself before public attention. It is hardly worth while to bring forward arguments and facts to prove the increasing pressure of this question of poverty. The place it holds in the popular mind is patent to all who will look. Professor Charles Gide of the University of Montpellier, France, a conservative teacher of political economy, writes in regard to the distribution of wealth as follows: "To the general public the clearest and most appalling fact in the distribution of wealth is its inequality. We may even say that men daily find this inequality the more unbearable in proportion to the successive breaking down of all the other inequalities which used to separate them one from another. Modern laws have realized civil equality; universal suffrage has given political equality; the growing diffusion of education is tending to introduce the reign of a virtual intellectual equality. But the inequality of wealth still remains; formerly it was hidden, as it were, behind even greater inequalities; now, however, it is seen in the foreground of our democratic societies, and against it dash the waves of public wrath." Professor Gide then proceeds to point out that inequality in itself is no just cause for complaint, and winds up as follows: "In fine, the real complaint that can be urged against the distribution of wealth is not so much its inequality as our inability to perceive the reasons for this inequality. It is by no means proportional to the labor expended; on the contrary, according to John Stuart Mills's bitter remark, the scale of remuneration appears to descend further and further the more laborious the work becomes, until finally it reaches a point where the most severe toil barely suffices for the necessities of existence. Still less does it seem to be proportional to men's merits or virtues. The antithesis between the man who is poor but honest, and the scoundrel who is fortunate and wealthy, is a commonplace which is as old as the world, but it never fails to be true in the present."

In these paragraphs Professor Gide states the substance of the labor problem, which is, essentially, how shall we secure a more equable and an equitable distribution of wealth? Not a mathematical equality, but a practical equality, an equality of opportunity to satisfy the wants which we each one feel within us, and which are in a measure peculiar to ourselves.

The inequality of wealth is increasingly felt, partly because, as Professor Gide says, other inequalities which erstwhile separated man from man have passed away, but partly also because this particular inequality between rich and poor is increasing. The time has come when many men, even of conservative instincts, have recognized the need of a remedy for the present inequality, and have come to the conclusion that such a remedy must be radical, and is to be sought for in a wide departure from present governmental methods. They acknowledge that the present distribution of wealth is unjust, and that the world will not much longer endure it, and they also see that it is impossible to change the distribution of wealth and leave the present social order just as at present. Bellamy, with his plan of State socialism, has gained many disciples. It is becoming quite fashionable to call one's self a socialist or a Christian socialist. It would be difficult to define some of these names, but they all mean a belief that it is necessary for the State to lay hands on the wealth of individuals, and use it or direct its use for the benefit of other individuals or for society. But it is evident that to do this with a clean conscience we must rewrite the Decalogue.

This is one great obstacle to accepting the remedies proposed by socialists. We acknowledge that if we could take a large slice of the income of the Astor estate and give it to the poverty-stricken in the tenement houses of New York city, it might be a mutual benefit; but (supposing the Astors to have carried on business honestly,) what right have we to take their wealth from them? To favor robbery of the rich to give to the poor would not indicate an anvance in economic science, but a reversion to the political economy of Robin Hood. "Thou shalt not steal" blocks the way to all such schemes, in the minds of moral men, whose eyes are not blinded by their sympathies, prejudices or passions.

To some minds, who have seen honest toil go unrequited, who have had glimpses of the depths of misery to be found in the masses of humanity which crowd great cities, who have had feelings akin to those which Henry George thus describes as his own: "When I first realized the squalid misery of a great city, it appalled and tormented me, and would not let me rest, for thinking of what caused it and how it could be cured;" to men who have felt this, but who have seen no remedy except in some form of socialism, and who cannot blind themselves to the injustice of socialism, to such men the doctrine of Henry George has come as a revelation. For here is pointed out a cause of poverty which consists in a definite social injustice, and a remedy, which, (to those who fully grasp its meaning,) is not a violation but a natural corollary of the commandment, "thou shalt not steal."

For the law of property right is what gives significance to this commandment, and it is evident that the fact of production by individual agency is the basis of individual rights in property. A natural right to anything which has not been produced by individual agency cannot, therefore, inhere in individuals.

It is evident that natural opportunities (land) are not produced by individual labor, nor is the value which attaches to land by virtue of the growth of a community the product of individual labor. The theory of private property in land is, therefore, without foundation in natural justice. According to the Scripture account, there was a definite means provided for man to make a living. He was created with certain powers which constituted ability to labor. He would have been helpless had he received nothing more. The earth was given him to labor on. His labor, applied to its natural conditions, produced for man his daily bread. There has never yet been any other way discovered to produce daily bread, though it may be obtained by begging or stealing. Just as man, in the infancy of the world, must have died or become dependent on his fellows, if deprived either of his power to labor or his right to the use of land to labor upon, so he must be under the same circumstances in the present day.

The Creator has made no less provision for every child who comes into the world to-day than he made for Adam. The right to his own labor and to the use of land are birthrights of every one; take away either in part or whole, and the individual becomes partially dependent or entirely helpless to make a living. Yet that is what our present social system, by permitting property in land, is doing. Men are struggling, not for ability to labor, but for a chance to work. Capital is doing likewise. Land speculators are obtaining wealth without producing it. I know there are some minds, to whom abstract statements do not appeal, who must have something concrete; but even to such is there not enough in this brief statement to make a prima facie case, which is worth investigating in view of the terrible concreteness of the problem? If this be a true solution of the poverty question, we have in the single tax (which would transfer the value of land from the pockets of individuals to the coffers of the State, thence to be returned to the people in the benefits of government) a measure which, whatever else it may be, is fundamentally right.

Yet I have heard it honestly objected to the single tax, that it is a violation of the command, "thou shalt not steal." Truly it seems to me that the law of property is what needs to be taught in the world, for the spirit of theft is abroad. Professor Ely asks, "What is the essence of theft?" and replies, "Is it not trying to get something for nothing?" If this be true, how much of the nature of theft is there in the business transactions of the present day? Some years ago there lived in Chester county, Pennsylvania, an old Friend, remarkable for his integrity and a devout Christian. It is related that he once bargained for a yoke of oxen with a business acquaintance, who named a price which our Friend thought too high, and offered a less sum, which he said he thought was all the oxen were worth. His offer was accepted and he took the oxen home and butchered them, and soon after sent to the seller the difference between the amount asked and the amount paid, saying that he found he had been mistaken, and the price first named was not too high.

Another farmer living near the same locality had a barren piece of land on which some prospectors thought they found valuable ore, and offered him a large price for it. His unsophisticated conscience, however, would not let him take what he felt that he had in no wise produced. Such instances may not be a safe guide to business morality now, but I cannot help thinking if more professed Christians had as keen an instinct of the correct basis of property right as these two there would be more who would see the beauty of the single tax.

The Christian churches ought to furnish a full contingent of single taxers, for the inheritance of Christianity is full of the love of justice. Nowhere in the history of ancient legislation has the Jeffersonian principle, "The land belongs in usufruct to the living," received stronger indorsement than in the commandment of the Jewish law, which said: "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity, for the land is Mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with Me."

Christianity was, at its rise, a movement for freedom of the individual. It deals mainly with the problem of individual life, which, as Henry George says, "lies behind the problem of social life," and is "higher and deeper still." And single tax men should be Christians, for even in the present day the Christian church upholds the standard of duty, around which, as the patriot Mazzini said, "rather than around the standard of self-interest men must rally to win the rights of man." If there is one thing more important than to teach men what is right, it is to persuade them to do right in so far as they know it.

And among single tax men are there not more Christians than would call themselves such? For by their fruits we know them. When I see a man who laughs at religion devote himself to the cause of humanity, I think that that man is only tired of Christians; he still believes in Christ. And when I hear such a one say that whether the single tax meets with success in his time matters not, for the future is ours, I cannot but believe that that man feels stirring within himself "the power of an endless life."

PERHAPS HE DOES NOT OBJECT.

St. Louis Courier.

Roger Q. Mills has written a book which he proposes to call, "Protection and Plutocracy," and is looking for a publisher. Wonder why he objects to the Congressional Record, in which that entertaining serial, "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George, has recently appeared?

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The Single Tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation; and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone. It would be CERTAIN, because land values are most easily appraised; WISE, because, by discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvement, it would expand opportunities for labor, augment wealth, and increase the rewards of industry and thrift; EQUAL, because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the value of the land, of right the common property of all, which he appropriated to his own use; and JUST, because it would fall not upon labor, enterprise, and thrift, but upon the value of a special privilege. It is more fully explained in the Single Tax Platform in another column; and in "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, every point is discussed and every objection answered.

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

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

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

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

The products of individual industry should remain at all times untaxed. Take the annual rental value of land without regard for improvements, no matter what it amounts to. The community could put this fund to better uses than the individual landlords.—St. Louis Chronicle.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

The National Committee is carrying on the newspaper work of the Memphis committee in supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates.

Cash balance remains as reported last week, viz..... $6 72

GEO. ST. JOHN LRAVENS, Secretary.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States has taken final action regarding the holding of an International Single Tax Congress at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. It has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States has heretofore proposed to the National Committee the following question: "Shall an International Single Tax Congress on the lines of the platform of the Single Tax League of the United States be held at Chicago under the auspices of the Columbian Exposition, in which representative single tax men of all countries shall be invited to participate?" and

Whereas, A majority of the National Committee have voted in the affirmative on said question; therefore,

RESOLVED, That an International Single Tax Congress, on the lines of the platform of the Single Tax League of the United States, be held at Chicago in or about the month of August, 1893, under the auspices of the Columbian Exposition.

RESOLVED, That representative single tax men of all countries be invited to participate in said Congress.

RESOLVED, That Louis F. Post be, and that he is hereby appointed a committee of arrangements, with power to add to said committee in his discretion, and to constitute such sub-committees as may be convenient.

RESOLVED, That all the details regarding said Congress until the meeting and organization thereof be, and the same are hereby referred to said committee of arrangements.

The Executive Committee also provided for holding a delegate conference at Chicago immediately following the International Congress by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States has heretofore submitted the following question to the National Committee, viz: "Shall a delegate conference of the Single Tax League of the United States be held at Chicago immediately following the International Congress;" and

Whereas, A majority of the National Committee have voted in the affirmative upon said question.

Be It Resolved, That a delegate conference of the Single Tax League of the United States be held at Chicago, Ill., immediately following the International Single Tax Congress.

Resolved, That Warren Worth Bailey, member of the National Committee from Illinois, be, and is hereby appointed as the local committee of arrangements, with the power to add to the same in his discretion, and to form such sub committees as may be convenient, such committee of arrangements to report from time to time to this Executive Committee.

For the purpose of securing a proper representation at the Delegate Conference, E. J. Shriver and Lawrence Dunham were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of representation to be submitted at the future meetings of the Executive Committee, and if approved, to be submitted for adoption to the National Committee.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him by the foregoing resolutions relative to an International Congress, Louis F. Post has added to his committee Edward J. Shriver, of New York, as secretary, and Warren Worth Bailey, of Chicago, as chairman of sub-committee on local arrangements, with power to increase and subdivide said committee at his discretion.

NEWSPAPERS STIRRED UP.

The Republican papers are continuing their outcry against the Democrats for publishing Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" in the Record. Hardly a Republican paper fails every now and again to devote editorial space to the subject, and the Boston Journal has become hysterical over it, and both in Washington correspondence and in editorial comment it abuses the Democrats unmercifully. The Journal has caught up the cry that, as the Democrats have endorsed this book, the party is committed to the single tax. It is hardly true that refusing to strike the book out of the Record committed the party to the single tax, but such accusations can not harm the party much, for it was logically committed to the single tax from the moment that Cleveland issued his anti-protection message. Free trade was the logical outcome of that message, and the single tax is a logical supplement of free trade.

The Bulletin, of Williamsport, Penn., also takes the Democratic party to task for endorsing the single tax, and tries to show its farming constituency that of the great value of business blocks in the cities the land only represents a small part, whereas in the country, "where farms spread over many acres and the improvements are comparatively inexpensive and constitute a smaller proportion total value, the land tax would be disastrously severe." But John F. Winter happened to be in Williamsport when this editorial appeared, and he gave the editor something to think of in a letter which he closed by saying, "the farmer may get an idea of the value of his land if he will try to exchange that farm of his spread over many acres for a 25 by 100 foot city lot, and it wont take him long to see who would pay the tax under the single tax method."

ADVOCATES IN THE PRESS.

The West Side of Independence, Oregon, editorially compliments Congressman Tom L. Johnson for being a free trader and advocating the single tax. "Where is the sense," it asks, "of taxing personal property, invariably the product of labor in the community, and that which gives rental value to land?"

The Commercial, of Pensacola, Florida, has this short but clear paragraph in advocacy of the single tax:

A tax on land values would benefit the farmers. All land would not pay tax. Land having rental or monopoly value only would pay a tax, and this only as much as it was worth. The rental value of land in the heart of a city is worth thousands of dollars per foot, and never, even in the outskirts, goes below one hundred dollars per acre. As you go out from the centres of population and business the land value decreases, so that the domain of no rental value and no tax comes closer and closer to the great centres of population as they now exist. Better than all this, tax on the value of land will stay just where it is put, and cannot be shifted from one person to another like a license or personal property tax until at last it all falls upon the shoulders of the laboring men, who are of all others the least able to bear the burden.

The number of single tax papers issued by Percy Pepoon's St. Louis syndicate is growing, and it is quite probable that before the end of the year over one hundred will be published from different parts of the country. One of the latest is the Single Tax, published at Washington, and of which Dr. Edwin Gladmon is the editor.

Another of the St. Louis syndicate papers is Justice, published by the Brothers Marquis at Grass Valley, Oregon.

Edward J. Shriver, of New York, is systematically pushing the subject of the single tax in the newspapers wherever an opportunity offers. We find his letters not only in New York papers, but in the papers of the far west, and even in those of British Columbia.

IN FAR MEXICO.

The Mexican Financier, published at the City of Mexico, in both English and Spanish, has a full account of the national single tax petition, illustrated with a picture of the cabinet containing the petition. The Two Republics of the same city also has a full account of the petition, to which it appends a full report of the speech made at San Francisco two years ago by Henry George, on the eve of his departure for Australia, a speech which probably better than any other explains the single tax.

DOINGS IN NEW ENGLAND.

At the last meeting of the Typographical Society in Boston William Lloyd Garrison spoke on "The Ethics of Taxation." The usual attendance of this society is about fifteen or twenty; the number who attended to listen to Mr. Garrison was over seventy-five.

The controversy in the Stoughton, Mass., Sentinel between the resident single tax men and an adversary signing himself Oxymal has made the single tax a live subject of discussion in and about Stoughton. Arrangements have been made to keep up interest by means of a lecture from Mr. Garrison in the fall, and it is probable that a strong club will be formed.

FURNISHED WITH CREDENTIALS.

The single tax club of Bradford, Pa., has adopted a series of resolutions in honor of Marcus Moses, a member and officer of the club who has removed to Buffalo, New York. The resolutions commend Mr. Moses to the confidence of any other club with which he may choose to identify himself.

A SINGLE TAX LAND OWNER.

Henry Rawie, the member of the national committee for Indiana, has called a committee of the single tax people of that State to be held at Indianapolis on the 25th of May. In an interview on the subject, in the Saturday Argus, of Clinton, Ind., he refers to the old sneer that single tax men do not own land, and tells of a conversation with Dr. Roberts, of Terre Haute, a very wealthy man and large land owner. Dr. Roberts became very enthusiastic as he said, "Why all my wealth is in lands and most of my income is from rents, and still I am in favor of the single tax. Why? Because I want to see a system of justice established for my children to live under."

At the last meeting of the Reform Club, of Des Moines, Iowa, W. Edwin Brokaw, editor of the Iowa Jeffersonian, read a paper on "Taxation as It Is and as It Will Be." It was a stormy night, but the attendance at the club was larger than it had been, and the discussion which followed the reading was so interesting that the time was extended and the subject carried over to the next meeting, when Homer D. Cope has been requested by the club to read a paper on "The Justice of the Single Tax."

KENTUCKY AWAKE.

Kentucky, where the spread of our movement has been very slow, is now coming to the front. Ivy H. Teel, of Bowling Green, who has been active in his part of the State, writes that the understanding of Henry George's philosophy is noticeably general in his region, and that with the aid of actual converts and of intelligent men who already incline our way, he expects in a short time to count Kentucky among the advancing States.

ENACTMENT OR REPEAL.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Single Tax Club, Edward Osgood Brown excited an interesting discussion by his lecture on "Enactment or Repeal." Warren Worth Bailey writes of the occasion as follows:

He took strong ground in favor of repeal, severely deprecating the support by single tax men of any measures of palliation or expediency. Our object was to be gained by the processes of wiping out existing laws interfering with natural rights and the resumption of public functions. If things go on as they now are going, a world-wide revolutionary cyclone will wreck our modern civilization. But he trusted that in the energies of the single tax contingent there is the saving remnant which will preserve society from a fate that it can escape only by the elimination of class privilege and the restoration to the masses of their freedom. However, should the worst come to the worst, should the revolutionary cyclone sweep the existing order off the face of the earth, a fairer civilization founded upon the principles of natural justice and human brotherhood, would be built upon its ruins. In any event, he regarded the triumph of the single tax cause as certain. The only question was whether we should reach it by repeal and conservation, or by enactment and revolution. He dreaded the latter but hoped for the former. His dread was founded on the universal trend of legislation reflecting popular thoughts toward restriction. Whenever any one saw something wrong, he immediately proposed a law to cure the evil. There was no attempt made to go behind the wrong and find its cause. Mr. George had done this, and had seen that almost every social ill was due to one cause, and the removal of this was possible by the application of a simple but sovereign remedy—a single tax upon the value of land.

In opening the discussion Mr. Kellett, a prohibitionist and protectionist, made a characteristic speech in which he frankly—perhaps unconsciously—exploited the hop-skip-and-a-jump logic peculiar to his kind. His remarks were plainly amusing and had the effect of bringing the Rev. Mr. Gleare bounding to the front, surcharged with wit and eloquence. He has seldom acquitted himself with such grace, fervor and effect. I know of no man in the movement more felicitous in illustration or happier in phrasing, and he never fails to make a point.

John Z. White was forced to speak in spite of himself, and of course he made a hit. He skinned Mr. Kellett alive with half a dozen deft touches and then locked horns with Mr. Brown. He thought chaos would succeed revolution, and he doubted if revolution would be world-wide. However, he was inclined to regard the situation with rather more hopefulness than Mr. Brown had shown. He thought he saw in recent decisions of the courts evidence that the pendulum had swung to its limit in the direction of socialism and was about to swing back. He cited the opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in relation to municipal coal yards and other judicial opinions of like character in support of his position.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Joseph Adams and by Prof. Welton, and Mr. Brown closed in a brief speech, buttressing his original position with additional proofs of the tendencies of legislation and of popular opinion. He received a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Herne, who opens at McVicker's on the 23d for a twelve weeks' engagement in "Shore Acres," was present but declined to speak.

Next Thursday evening Editor James O'Donnell of the Bloomington Daily Bulletin is underlined to speak on "Crooked Taxation," and Mr. C. S. Darrow is expected to open the general discussion. On the 26th we expect the Rev. Floyd Tomkins, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, and on June 2 Professor Welton, a new member, will speak. Our club will take no vacation this summer. It does not propose to take a rest till its victory has been won.

WORK IN MONTANA.

Will Kennedy, late a member of the Montana Legislature, and now an editor and publisher of the Boulder Age, which is an outspoken advocate of the single tax, sends all the best exchanges that he can get into the mining and wood camps and to farmers, and he tries to include as much single tax literature in every bundle as possible. He writes that the effect has been excellent. We should think it would be. If any STANDARD reader who is not preserving a file will send his paper to Mr. Kennedy, it will be made to do great service among the people of Montana. Mr. Kennedy's address is Boulder, Mont.

IN THE DOMINION.

Ex-Mayor Frank McDougall, of Ottawa, has taken the initiative in pushing the idea of the single tax for municipal purposes in Ottawa. The first step is to be a discussion of the evils of the present system at the next meeting of the Board of Trade, when the single tax will be proposed as a remedy. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and land grabbing there has been carried to an extreme. The result is high taxes on improvements and large areas of vacant land in those parts of the city where the eligible building sites are to be found. It is this result that has forced the business men of the city to consider the situation. Mr. McDougall has studied economic and social science, and though he does not now accept the single tax absolutely, he is thoroughly convinced that direct taxes should fall upon land values and not upon labor products. It is expected that the discussion will be a lively one, and that the Board of Trade will endorse the single tax for municipal purposes.

Hon. A. R. McClelan, a Senator of the Dominion from the Province of New Brunswick, has been called upon by the government of his province to take the chairmanship of the royal commission to investigate the subject of municipal taxation. Senator McClelan's attention has been called to the single tax, and he expresses his readiness to bring it up for the consideration of his commission.

At the close of the single tax lecture in Ottawa, reported in this column last week, the customary privilege of asking questions was extended to the audience, and Mr. A. C. Campbell undertook the task of furnishing the answers. The Toronto Grip reports the result as follows:

His replies, it need scarcely be said, were in all cases prompt and satisfactory. In one particular instance he was keenly witty. A young gentleman rose and propounded a case as follows "I buy a picture from an artist for $100; in, say, five years I sell the picture for $5 000, and you agree that I am entitled to the profit on the transaction. Now, at the time that I bought the picture a friend of mine bought a piece of land for $100, and at the time I sold the work of art he sold his land, also for $5,000. You deny his right to this profit. Upon what rule of justice do you make such a distinction?"

"We make no distinction," responded Mr. Campbell. "As single taxers, we are pre-eminently encouragers of commerce. If an artist makes a picture and sells it for $100—that is a straight transaction. As purchaser you are the owner of it, and if you dispose of it at an advance, that is also a square business, and you are entitled to any profit you may make. The same principle holds good in the other proposed case. If a man makes a piece of land and sells it——" But here the audience caught on, and the roar of laughter obviated any further extension of the parallel.

LESSONS FOR ECONOMIC READING CIRCLES.

IX. WAGES, RENT, AND INTEREST.—So long as Labor produces Wealth, it must get a part—otherwise it would not produce at all; and this part, whether it be little or much, we call *Wages*. But Land is as necessary to the production of Wealth as Labor is, and if it can be withheld from Labor when Labor requires it, he who has the power to withhold it may take part of the product; this part we call *Rent*. Any further division of Wealth is a subdivision, either of Wages or of Rent, which are the two grand divisions in the Distribution. A captain of industry may get a large share of Wealth, and a skilled laborer a small share; but each will take his share from Wages, not from Rent. The owner of a rich mining privilege may get a large share of Wealth, and the owner of a small area of farming land or a village building lot may get a small share; but each will get *Rent*. *Interest* is a sub-division of Wages; it is the Wages of Capital. It excludes all compensation for risk and all compensation for current labor, but includes all returns for the use of Capital, and not merely those returns that pass from borrower to lender. Thus the factor in Production which we call Land is represented in Distribution by the element of Wealth which we call Rent; the factor in production which we call Labor is represented in Distribution by the element which we call Wages; and the sub-factor in Production which we call Capital is represented in Distribution by the sub-division of Wages, which we call Interest.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Divisions A and O—Annie L. Diggs, Washington, D. C., writes in the Voice, May 12, that "the most imminent peril lies not in the unenfranchisement of women, not in the liquor traffic with all its enormities, but in the deplorable industrial condition of the country, in the increasing poverty, involuntary idleness, and helplessness of the masses of the people."

Division B—The Metropolitan and Rural Home, 34 Vesey street, New York, in its May number has an editorial on "Who Should Pay the Taxes" in reply to a single tax correspondent. In closing it says: "In this controversy we especially represent the farmer, and we know that such a tax law would do him great injustice. The heaviest taxes of the farmer are imposed to meet the expenses of the town and the county and the district school, and for him to pay all these taxes, while the moneyed man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional, whose net income far exceeds that of the farmer, should pay nothing for their more costly protection, would be rank injustice, an outrage upon his rights."

Division C—B. F. Channon, Alcorn University, Rodney, Miss. Mr. Channon is a professor in this university (colored).

Division D—Hon. R. H. Clark, M. C., Washington, D. C. Mr. Clark knows something of the single tax, and if his attention is now recalled to it in reference to the Johnson bill it may be effective.

Division E—J. H. Cochran, Williamsport, Pa. One of the members of the Pennsylvania Tax Conference held at Harrisburg February 4, which body is to prepare amendments to the tax laws of Pennsylvania.

Division F—Rev. Cyrus Durand, Belleville avenue, Newark, N. J. Much interested in social questions, but has not given his adherence to any theory of reform.

Divisions G and H—Dr. L. C. Johnson, Fountain City, Ind. Interested in public questions, but probably knows but little of the single tax. Show him that the avocations are not overcrowded.

Divisions I and J—Jas. G. Day, Des Moines, Iowa, in an article on the land question, in the Leader, May 8, says: "What is the remedy? Our social conditions and governmental institutions, if left alone, will furnish it. The absence of laws of primogeniture renders the existence of a landed aristocracy impossible. One generation accumulates, the second may preserve, the third distributes."

Division K—Charles Joseph, St. Francis street, Mobile, Ala., planter, has been approached on the single tax, but not yet convinced.

Divisions L and P—J. Maurice Finn, editor Lake Superior Democrat, Ishpenning, Mich., is attacking the Ishpenning mine owners, who escape nearly all taxation, but will not sell land enough for a miner to build a hut upon.

Divisions M and N—Rev. C. H. Zimmerman, Evanston, Ill., is discussing taxation in the Union Signal. He wrote May 5: "The socialists propose that there shall be no private ownership of land (or other wealth) and that the Government shall own all land for the free use of all the people. But that remedy is very remote. I know of no near remedy possible but to tax such lands so heavily that their owners cannot afford to keep them out of the market, and this is the only exception I would make to the income tax as the sole tax, as should have been stated in last paper."

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

BOOK NOTICES.

THE STUDY OF PRONUNCIATION.

Through G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, William Henry P. Phyfe has published "The Test Pronouncer," a companion volume to his school book called "Seven Thousand Words Often Mispronounced." "The Test Pronouncer" is intended to assist teachers and pupils in the use of the earlier and larger book. It contains the identical words, the true pronunciation of which is shown in that, but without any marks or signs of any kind to indicate the pronunciation. Recitations may therefore be heard directly from this book, the pupil having first learned correct pronunciation from the other. The two books taken together serve, the earlier one for study and the new one for recitation. "The Test Pronouncer" may be used in connection with an ordinary dictionary as well as with the earlier books of its author.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Through Brentano, of New York, Morris Phillips, editor of the Home Journal, has published a neat and interesting volume, "Abroad and at Home," which is especially designed for the enlightenment of tourists. As A. Oakey Hall, who writes the preface, says, "It is not a guide book, but a volume that will really make the tourist acquainted with the places he visits in advance of his arrival." Aside from their value to travellers, the articles are entertaining and instructive to the mere reader of books who has no hope and perhaps no desire ever to trot about the globe.

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

HOW THE SINGLE TAX WORKS.

A real estate and land speculation firm in Toronto, Ont., holds a tract of vacant land in the suburbs which they rent for market gardens. In conversation with a member of said firm the single tax came up for discussion. "That would never suit us," he said. "Every week these market gardeners come in and pay us *a good fat rent*. If the tax on the land was too high we could not hold it, and all that would be spoiled."

Some time afterwards the subject was again introduced, when the gentleman was asked if he was aware that the single tax was actually in force to a limited extent in Manitoba, where all improvements on farm and garden property are exempt from taxation, and that the result is that vacant land has to bear a fair share of the burden. "Yes," he answered, with a growl of dissatisfaction, "I should think I was. We have a farm up there, and every quarter get such *a thundering big tax bill* that we would sell it for almost nothing to any one who wanted to farm it."

Under the single tax the "good fat rent" had been changed into "a thundering big tax bill," and the user of the land could step in on favorable terms.

Grove City is a village about twelve miles from Columbus, Ohio, on the Midland Railroad. For the past two years speculators in land in that village have been making strenuous efforts to induce workingmen of Columbus to buy lots and build homes out there, and, as they put it, to "get out of paying rent." They have succeeded *fairly well*, and have run trains morning and evening for the accommodation of workingmen. A gentleman from there was asked how the boom flourished, and he thought that those mostly interested had done better than they pretended. As an evidence he gave the following account of an investment he had made for his son: "There is a piece of land out there of six acres that a year ago went begging for a buyer at $700. Nobody seemed to want it. But my son finally bought it and rented it out. The other day he was offered $1,200 for it. Don't you think that that is doing well enough?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Did he take it?" "No, he didn't, because he has it rented for $150 a year to a good tenant, and that is 10 per cent. on $1,500."

And so the poor renter pays the piper. The workingmen of Columbus leave home early and get home late, and put up with a thousand and one other inconveniences, never seeing their family in daylight for a great portion of the year. By so doing they have increased the value of the speculators' land and the working renter pays for it all.

THE OWNERS OF NEW YORK.

New York Times.

Most of the large estates in this city, such as the Trinity Church, Columbia College, Sailors' Snug Harbor, the Astor, Rhinelander and Goelet estates, have their own peculiar forms of conveyances and leases. Some estates strictly adhere to the policy of steadily acquiring but never selling any property. It is a very rare occurrence for any of the large estates named to part with a piece of property. It has not been the policy of the large land owners to improve their own land. They merely give leases, generally for twenty-one years, with privileges of renewal at certain stated rates, and in most cases stipulate what kind of a building shall be erected. If the property is situated in a business district, a shrewd land owner will insist that a building shall be put up of sufficient size, style, and durability to make the locality desirable and enhance the value of the land. Nearly all of the old land leases of property in the lower part of the city were made out with a view of preserving uniformity in size and style with regard to the business blocks. A veteran real estate lawyer informed a Times reporter that a far greater proportion of the buildings in this city stood on leased ground than was generally supposed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

——W. G. Setters, of San Francisco, Cal., writes: In STANDARD of April 30th, replying to questions by George C. Ward, you say that reducing interest would not lower rent.

I wish to ask whether it would not have exactly the contrary effect. Suppose a piece of land, the entire product from which amounts to $300 per annum. Suppose this product to be at present divided equally between wages, interest and rent, $100 to each. Now reduce the interest to $50, and the other $50 will be added to the rent or to wages, or divided between them. Which will it be? If wages are regulated, as Mr. George has clearly demonstrated in "Progress and Poverty," by the amount that can be produced by labor applied to land accessible to its use without rent, is it not plain that no part of the $50 reduction of interest will go to labor, unless such reduction has the effect of making productive land more easily accessible to labor? Is it not plain that it would not have that effect, but exactly the contrary, by increasing the price of land as shown in Mr. White's question and your answer? Then, would not the entire $50 be added to the rent, besides a slice from the present share of labor? Does not the history of the relations of land, labor and capital everywhere show this to be the correct view? As a matter of fact, wherever and whenever interest is low, are not wages low also, and rents and land prices high?

It seems to me that those who imagine that reducing interest would reduce rent make the mistake of supposing that the rent of land depends upon its selling price, when the fact is, on the contrary, that its selling price depends upon the rent.

A piece of land does not rent for $100 a year because it is worth—say $2,000; it is worth $2,000 because it will rent for $100 a year, because the privilege of using the land for a year is of about equal value to the privilege of using $2,000 for a year.

It rents for $100 a year because that is what remains of the average total product after wages for labor and interest upon capital are paid. Reduce wages—the share of labor—and up goes the rent. Reduce interest—the share of capital—and you have the same effect. Rent will "take all that is left" every time.

A rather peculiar advertisement in the real estate columns of one of our San Francisco daily papers some time ago placed in rather a striking light the truth that reduction of interest rates would harm rather than benefit labor. It read: "I am tired of being mortgaged and paying interest. Such and such a vacant lot for sale cheap."

I thought: "If interest had been lower that fellow wouldn't have got tired so soon. The vacant lot would have been held with a tighter grip, and so much the worse for landless labor. And if interest had been higher he would have got tired sooner, and so much the bettter for labor." Is there any flaw in this reasoning?

PERSONAL.

Warren Edwin Brokaw, whose name is one of the most familiar to STANDARD readers, was born at Princeton, Ill., October 14, 1860. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York and New Jersey. When he was 9 years of age his mother died, and at 15 he left the Princeton High School to take care of himself. Somewhat later he learned telegraphy, an occupation which he followed for about ten years, when he abandoned it on account of his failing health. In the spring of 1883 he settled in South Dakota on a pre-emption claim, and married in the summer of 1884; his wife died early in the following winter. While a railroad agent at an out-of-the-way station in Colorado, not far from Leadville, he met M. Lorentz, who lent him "Social Problems" and "Progress and Poverty."



Mr. Brokaw became profoundly interested in the subject to which these books relate, and to qualify himself for agitating it he began attending the Hamline University, near Minneapolis; but his weak health interfered and he hunted for out-door employment in South Dakota and Southern California. He also found his way into Montana, where he arranged and pushed a scheme which enabled Will Kennedy to force the Australian ballot upon Montana in the winter of 1888-9. In February, 1889, Mr. Brokaw began to devote his whole time to the single tax movement. In May he organized the South Dakota Single Tax Association, and was its secretary until he resigned in November, 1890. In November, 1889, he visited the annual meeting of the Territorial Alliance at Aberdeen, and kept up such an agitation among the farmers that he was called to the platform the last night of the meeting to explain the single tax and answer questions. There he made the acquaintance of the leading Alliance men of the two Dakotas. In March, 1890, he was invited to do editorial work on the Watertown Journal, and assigned to a single tax department in the paper. In September, 1890, he attended the National Single Tax Convention at New York, to which he was elected secretary. In January, 1891, he began talking to farmers in their school houses, trusting to their generosity to see him from place to place and help him out with expenses, and by the latter part of May he had arranged with a few Iowa men to travel in Iowa and advertise the single tax, which he has been able to do with some outside aid and the strictest economy. He has now added to this work the publication of a weekly paper at Des Moines, Ia., where he resides.

Richard J. Nichols, a prominent Republican of Benton County, Oregon, who, several years ago, ran for Congress, has been reading George. He owns about thirteen hundred acres of land. One day, in the presence of several prominent farmers and business men, he assented to a proposition from an ex-Republican, that "Hill is the epitome of political villainy," and said: "If Hill is elected he will be the President of the Democratic party, but if Cleveland is elected he will be the President of the American people. I believe that Cleveland is the best man before the people, and he will get my vote, free trade and all, if nominated." He also says that he has no objection to the single tax. Heretofore Mr. Nichols has been a very radical protectionist.

Miss Helen Kellogg, M. D., widely known as a prominent woman suffragist, is a member of the Chicago Single Tax Club, and confesses that she found herself attracted to the single tax club because it was made up of progressive men and women, and because as an organization it also favored equal suffrage.

Most of the country papers of Oregon are reprinting the Oregonian's statement that "Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, is a rare bird, being a disciple of Henry George and nearly a millionaire" at the same time.

The Ethical Culture Society's latest pamphlet, just issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Dearborn street, Chicago, is a lecture by William M. Salter, late lecturer of the Ethical Culture Society, now of the society in Philadelphia, and is entitled "Freedom of Thought and of Speech."

George F. Parker is about to issue, through the Cassells, a collection of the speeches and public papers of Grover Cleveland as Mayor of Buffalo, as Governor of New York, and as President of the United States. Mr. Parker's close personal relations with Mr. Cleveland and his well-known ability as an editor make it certain that the volume will be of present interest and great historical value.

Augustin Desmoulins, who died the other day in France, was engaged at

the time of his death in translating Henry George's "Social Problems" into French. He was a descendant of Camille Desmoulins, the revolutionist, and was a white-haired and white-bearded old man well known in literary Paris.

Edward N. Vallandigham, who has frequently served THE STANDARD, and whose name is familiar to its readers, appears in Belford's Magazine for May with a scholarly article suggesting the possibility of bringing the legislative and executive branches of the national government into closer co-operation and more nearly in touch with the people.

The Boston Post is distributing to its readers an engraving entitled "One Hundred Massachusetts Notabilities," containing the photographs of prominent men in Massachusetts. William Lloyd Garrison is among the number.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention demands tariff reform, and sends a practically unanimous Cleveland delegation to Chicago. The Missouri Democratic Convention makes the same demand, and requests its delegates to vote for Cleveland.

Senator Morgan and Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, have been appointed arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Behring Sea matter.

The United States Senate has rejected the new extradition treaty with France.

United States Senator Barbour, of Virginia, is dead.

FOREIGN.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has voted unanimously in favor of suffrage reform.

Great Britain accepts the President's invitation to send delegates to a convention to discuss bi-metalism.

General Gressee, prefect of police in St. Petersburg, has died of poison believed to have been administered by Nihilists.

The new Italian cabinet with one exception is made up from the Left.

A plot to assassinate the Czar is reported from Berlin. Detectives, it is asserted, have found a tunnel leading under the palace of Gatchina, and beneath the Czar's bed-room, a subterranean chamber stored with explosives.

The rumor of Emin Pasha's death now changes to a rumor of his total blindness.

The Conservative candidate for Parliament at Hackney won, but with a majority reduced by more than five hundred as compared with the last election.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is $3.00 a year, payable in advance.

Standard Extension List for 1892.—To introduce THE STANDARD to new readers, the publisher will receive from persons not already subscribers' subscriptions for 1892 at $1.00. This offer is *not for one year*, but for the period from date of receipt of subscription *to the last issue of* 1892.

Payment for The Standard.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

Expiration.—The date or number opposite your name on your paper shows the issue to which your subscription is paid. A change in date is an indication that money for renewal of subscription has been duly received.

New Subscriptions.—The receipt by a new subscriber of his paper is an acknowledgment of the receipt of his subscription at this office.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Communications.—All communications for publication should be addressed to Editor of THE STANDARD. Business letters should be invariably addressed to THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week	18
Extension " " "	24
Trial " " "	282
Total subscriptions for week ending May 16	324
Unexpired subscriptions	5,922
Sales, etc	525
On hand for future sales	150
Total circulation, issue of May 18	6,921
Less exchange and free list	305
TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	6,616

For the purpose of enabling regular subscribers to see whether or not their respective States are sufficiently represented in the Extension List, we give the list by States. We make no comment; each subscriber may make his own. The list is as follows:

Alabama	6	Mississippi	4
Arkansas	12	Montana	14
California	65	Nebraska	33
Canada	135	New Hampshire	15
Colorado	44	New Jersey	144
Connecticut	72	New Mexico	15
Delaware	13	New York	465
District of Columbia	43	North Carolina	4
Foreign	8	North Dakota	2
Florida	10	Ohio	124
Georgia	9	Oklahoma Territory	2
Illinois	115	Oregon	85
Indiana	24	Pennsylvania	171
Indian Territory	1	Rhode Island	46
Iowa	129	South Dakota	15
Idaho	1	Texas	50
Kansas	39	Tennessee	27
Kentucky	17	Utah	8
Louisiana	16	Vermont	7
Maryland	6	Virginia	19
Massachusetts	164	West Virginia	9
Missouri	93	Wisconsin	20
Maine	44	Washington	54
Minnesota	151	Wyoming	2
Michigan	136		
Mexico	2	Total	2,690

Persons, not now subscribers, who receive this issue of THE STANDARD and wish to subscribe *for the year* 1892, for one dollar, may do so by forwarding the money to THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York City.

All such subscribers will receive in addition to the paper, his choice from all of Henry George's works in the best paper bound edition.

The paper will be sent for four weeks on trial to any address for ten cents.

SUMMER ADVERTISING RATES OF THE STANDARD

For Months of June, July, and August.

$1.00 PER INCH, EACH INSERTION.

50c. PER ½ INCH. " "

Discounts: For 3 inches, 10 per cent.; for 6 inches, 20 per cent.; for 12 inches or more, 30 per cent. Space to be used before September 1st, 1892.

No concession made from these rates.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

STRAWBERRIES IN VARIOUS WAYS.

ALICE CHITTENDEN.

In the opinion of some people it is impossible for art to improve upon nature, and strawberries at their tables are simply strawberries—only this and nothing more. Indeed, so excellent is this best of small fruits that it seems almost like painting the lily to attempt any improvement of its native flavor. Therefore, without any wish to claim a betterment, let me offer these recipes as a change, knowing that the most of us love variety.

Place the freshly gathered fruit in a deep dish in layers, covering each layer with coarsely granulated—never powdered—sugar. When the dish is full squeeze out and pour over it the juice of several oranges, and place in a cool place until wanted. A gill of currant juice may be used in the same way, and it is claimed will develop the exquisite natural bouquet of the berry as nothing else will.

A pleasant change from the strawberry alone is a salad or macedoine of small fruits. The more the merrier. Raspberries, currants, cherries, oranges, bananas, pine apple; as many of these as you can get at once are arranged in layers sprinkled with sugar; cover the top with a little pounded ice, and set away for an hour. About half the quantity should be strawberries, or of whichever fruit you wish the flavor to predominate.

I always feel that the strawberry season has been wasted unless I have indulged in at least one good strawberry pie. All fruit pies should be "fat;" therefore, take a dish of generous depth and line it, bottom and sides, with a good paste; fill with layers of fruit and sugar, with about a tablespoonful of flour divided amongst the several layers slightly to thicken the juice that will form under the cooking process. Cover with a crust, prick with a fork to let out the hot air, and bake in a moderate oven. Eat fresh but not hot, and if you would have something especially dainty, raise the crust of each piece after it is cut and pour in a tablespoonful or two of thick, sweetened cream. A nice filling for tarts is made by mashing a pint of berries with four tablespoonsful of sugar and adding two well-beaten eggs. Line patty pans or shallow pie dishes with the paste and fill two-thirds full of this mixture; bake, and when cold put a spoonful of whipped cream in the centre of each patè, or of each piece of the larger pie.

A chapter on strawberries would be very incomplete without a recipe for shortcake. I have met with a compound called strawberry shortcake at many hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, and I have come to the conclusion that there is really nothing in a name. You may make a layer cake and put berries between the layers, and also on top, and call it a strawberry shortcake if you like. I call it a fraud. It is neither cake nor berries.

Perhaps, for the very reason that I like rag carpet—because it is old-fashioned—I like also the old-time shortcake. I had this recipe from a dear old Massachusetts lady whose delectable compounds used to excite my admiration. Make a dough as for biscuit, either with buttermilk and soda, or with sweet milk and baking powder. Roll out two round cakes about half an inch in thickness. Lay one on a buttered pan, dot with bits of butter and lay the other on top. Bake in a moderate oven, and when done pull apart (the butter will have kept them from sticking), cut bits of butter liberally over both sections, and cover the lower half thickly with fine ripe berries which have been lightly mashed with the back of a silver spoon, and well sweetened; put on the top crust, dust with sugar and pour sweetened cream over each piece as you cut it. Another filling for these crusts is made by cooking a pint of berries lightly mashed, with a cup of sugar until the syrup shows a tendency to become stringy; let the crusts cool, spread with this mixture, omit the butter and serve with whipped cream.

A delicious cold dessert, made from strawberries, is as follows: Cover half a box of Cooper's gelatine with half a cup of cold water, soak for half an hour and pour over half a pint of boiling water; add a pint of strawberry juice and strain into a basin; stand on cracked ice and stir occasionally until nearly cold; now beat to a stiff froth and add the whipped whites of four eggs; turn into a mold to harden, and when ready to serve turn out and pour over it a cold soft custard,

made from a pint of milk, the yolks of the eggs, and sugar and flavoring.

Strawberry tapioca is as delightful as it is healthful. Wash a cup of tapioca in several waters; then cover with cold water and soak all night in the upper part of a double boiler; in the morning add a pint of boiling water and simmer until it is perfectly clear; season with very little salt and sugar; stir in a quart of solid hulled strawberries and pour into a mold to cool. You can cool this in small molds, putting in a few berries, pouring on a little of the dissolved tapioca, and so continuing until the mold is full; then when cold turn out into individual saucers and serve with sweetened cream.

Perhaps every housekeeper of experience has her favorite way of preserving fruits, but there may be young housekeepers who have not decided upon a method. The following are noted and reliable sources:

For six pounds of berries put four and a half pounds of granulated sugar over the fire with two pints of water and stir until the sugar is dissolved; skim and boil until clear and thick; remove the kettle from the fire and throw in the berries; ladle the syrup over them with a big wooden spoon, being careful not to bruise or mash them; set the kettle over the fire, and as soon as it has slowly reached the boiling point set aside for six hours; bring again to the boiling point and they are ready for sealing. Treated in this way each berry will retain its shape and be firmly imbedded in jelly, if the berries have been gathered on a dry day and are not over-ripe.

Another way is to weigh and hull the fruit, for the weighing should be done first; then weigh seven pounds of granulated sugar and put it over the fire with five pints of water; while the syrup is melting (it must not boil) be hulling the berries and filling cans with them, setting each in a basin of hot water as soon as full and pouring in syrup to fill the interstices. When all are filled stand them in the boiler with hay in the bottom and between each can to prevent them from touching; put the covers without the rubbers on the cans; fill the boiler with warm water up to the necks of the jars; bring the water to a boil and let it continue to boil for five minutes; lift them out at once, put on the rubbers, fill to overflowing with syrup if there has been any shrinkage, put on the covers and screw down tightly.

For jam boil five pounds of sugar with a pint of water until as thick as molasses; meantime mash a pound of ripe currants with a gill of water; boil for a few minutes; add six pounds of berries, and as soon as hot rub them through a hair sieve into the kettle containing the syrup; boil briskly for twenty minutes and do not neglect to stir constantly. A little of this when placed on a cool saucer should stiffen like jelly, if it does not the berries have been watery, and it will be necessary to boil ten minutes longer.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

THE INDIVIDUAL.

Walt Whitman.

Underneath all, individuals!

I swear nothing is good to me now that ignores individuals,

The American compact is altogether with individuals,

* * * * * *

The whole theory of the universe is directed to one single individual—namely, to You.

PARAGRAPHS.

A lady belonging to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," in New York City, was spending a month, not long since, in one of our backwoods districts. Going to the post office shortly after her arrival, she asked if any letter had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered for a moment. "Sister who?" he asked. "Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist." "Well, I should rather think not," replied the man, with an uproarious laugh; "I guess he's been dead pretty near a hundred years, now."—Kate Field's Washington.

"Brother Gotrox," said the Rev. Mr. Wilgus, "did you ever reflect that your wealth is not really your own—that it is but committed to your hands as a trust yet to be accounted for?" "That is the way I got hold of most of it," answered the great man, surprised into sudden candor, "but I don't see how you discovered it."—Indianapolis Journal.

The New Clergyman: "As you have answered the first three questions of the catechism correctly, now tell me what God made on the fourth day?" Little Girl: "I don't know." N. C.: "What do we drink?" Little Girl: "Beer and whiskey."—Life.

Whilst another man has no land, my title to mine, your title to yours, is at once vitiated.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

She thanked them all for everything
From Christmas card to diamond ring;
And as her gifts she gaily flaunted
She told her friends, "Just what I wanted."

But I, who had no cash to blow,
Just kissed her 'neath the mistletoe.
She blushed a bit, yet never daunted,
Repeated low, "Just what I wanted!"

—Harvard Lampoon.

Teacher: "Hans, name three beasts of prey." Hans: "Two lions and a tiger."—Harper's Young Folks.

Californian: "Talking 'bout climate, why we are even trying to grow tea in Californy." Mr. De Easte: "I am sorry to hear that—very sorry." Californian: "Why so?" Mr. De Easte: "You might possibly succeed in raising a few ounces and then the Government would slap on a tariff of $5 a pound."—Puck.

Political economy is the simplest of the sciences. It is but the intellectual recognition of laws which men instinctively recognize.—Henry George in "Protection or Free Trade?"

Mr. Awee (who has returned home with a new riddle): "Mary, can you tell me the difference between me and an old donkey?" Mrs. Awse (after thinking a minute): "No dear, I can't! But (apologetically) that doesn't say but what there may be some, you know; I am not a good guesser!"—Grip.

HOW YOUNG WHALES FEED.

New York Sun.

See how the baby whale takes its dinner. The whales are animals, you know. They suckle their young as the cow does, but if a cow's calf had to take its sustenance on the wing, so to speak, as the whale's calf does, it would think that its lines had been cast in anything but pleasant places. I refer especially to the Greenland whales, leviathans of the deep, whose mouths, capable of taking in a whaleman's boat and its crew with ease, yet seek no greater prey than the minute animalculæ of icy seas. This great marine beast has teeth but once in its life, and that is when it is born. Those teeth are milk teeth, just the same kind of milk teeth that the human baby has, the same that the cow's calf has, the same that all mammalian infants have. These teeth in the Greenland whale cub do not fall out with age, but are absorbed in some mysterious way, and then the baleen appears. Baleen is the whalebone of commerce, by the way. The general impression is that whalebone is the ribs of the whale and that all whales have it. Whalebone isn't bone at all, but an ossified aggregation of hair placed in the upper jaw of the Greenland whale only, two hundred and fifty of them side by side, like the gills of a mushroom, with which when it closes its jaws, it strains from the water the little mollusks on which it feeds. The speed of this whale through the water, feeding as it goes, is faster than any ship that sails. The whale baby travels just as fast as its mother does, and its mother never slackens her pace a bit to give her infant its nourishment. Now, it would be a physical impossibility for the young one to suckle and keep up its speed at the same time, and so nature has provided for this emergency, just as she has for every emergency. She has given the mother whale the power to eject, and the baby whale the capacity to receive, an entire meal in an instant. The mother whale speeds through the water, her baby at her side. Hunger overtakes the infant. She seeks the maternal fount, and the maternal fount violently forces from its depths instantaneously the entire quantity of milk the baby requires, and the baby receives it just as instantaneously into its stomach. And the baby whale's stomach holds just four gallons!

STORY OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.

E. Bulwer Lytton.

[Continued from last issue]—I am convinced from my own internal feelings that the small unfurnished room, at right angles to the door of the bedroom which I occupied, forms a starting point or receptacle for the influences which haunt the house; and I strongly advise you to have the walls opened, the floor removed, nay, the whole room pulled down. I observe that it is detached from the body of the house, built over the small back yard, and could be removed without injury to the rest of the building."

"And you think if I did that——"

"You would cut off the telegraph wires. Try it. I am so persuaded that I am right, that I will pay half the expense, if you will allow me to direct the operations."

"Nay, I am well able to afford the cost; for the rest, allow me to write to you."

About ten days afterwards I received a letter from Mr. J——, telling me that he had visited the house since I had seen him; that he had found the two letters I had described replaced in the drawer from which I had taken them; that he had read them with misgivings like my own; that he had instituted a cautious inquiry about the woman to whom I rightly conjectured they had been written. It seemed that thirty-six years ago (a year before the date of the letters) she had married, against the wish of her relatives, an American of very suspicious character; in fact, he was generally believed to have been a pirate. She herself was the daughter of very respectable trades-people, and had served in the capacity of nursery governess before her marriage. She had a brother, a widower, who was considered wealthy, and who had one child about six years old. A month after the marriage, the body of this brother was found in the Thames, near London Bridge; there seemed some marks of violence about his throat, but they were not deemed sufficient to warrant the inquest in any other verdict than that of "found drowned."

The American and his wife took charge of the little boy, the deceased brother having by his will left his sister the guardian of his only child, and in event of the child's death the sister inherited. The child died about six months afterward; it was supposed to have been neglected and ill-treated. The neighbors deposed to have heard it shriek at night. The surgeon who had examined it after death said that it was emaciated as if from want of nourishment, and the body was covered with livid bruises.

It seemed that one winter night the child had sought to escape; had crept out into the back yard, tried to scale the wall, fallen back exhausted, and had been found at morning on the stones in a dying state. But though there was some evidence of cruelty, there was none of murder; and the aunt and her husband had sought to palliate cruelty by alleging the exceeding stubbornness and perversity of the child, who was declared to be half-witted. Be that as it may, at the orphan's death the aunt inherited her brother's fortune. Before the first wedded year was out, the American quitted England abruptly, and never returned to it. He obtained a cruising vessel, which was lost in the Atlantic two years afterwards. The widow was left in affluence; but reverses of various kinds had befallen her; a bank broke, an investment failed, she went into a small business and became insolvent; then she entered into service, sinking lower and lower, from housekeeper down to maid-of-all-work, never long retaining a place, though nothing peculiar against her character was ever alleged. She was considered sober, honest, and peculiarly quiet in her ways; still nothing prospered with her. And so she had dropped into the workhouse from which Mr. J—— had taken her, to be placed in charge of the very house which she had rented as mistress in the first year of her wedded life.

Mr. J—— added that he had passed an hour alone in the unfurnished room which I had urged him to destroy, and that his impressions of dread while there were so great that (though he had neither heard nor seen anything) he was eager to have the walls bared and the floors removed, as I had suggested. He had engaged persons for the work, and would commence any day I would name.

The day was accordingly fixed. I repaired to

the haunted house; we went into the blind, dreary room, took up the skirting, and then the floors. Under the rafters, covered with rubbish, was found a trap-door, quite large enough to admit a man. It was closely nailed down with clamps and rivets of iron. On removing these we descended into a room below, the existence of which had never been suspected. In this room there had been a window and a flue, but they had been bricked over, evidently for many years. By the help of candles we examined this place; it still retained some mouldering furniture—three chairs, an oak settee, a table—all of the fashion of about eighty years ago. There was a chest of drawers against the wall, in which we found, half rotted away, old fashioned articles of a man's dress, such as might have been worn eighty or a hundred years ago, by a gentleman of some rank; costly steel buckles and buttons, like those yet worn in court dresses, a handsome court sword; in a waistcoat which had once been rich with gold lace, but which was now blackened and foul with damp, we found five guineas, a few silver coins, and an ivory ticket, probably for some place of entertainment long since passed away.

But our main discovery was in a kind of iron safe fixed to the wall, the lock of which it cost us much trouble to get picked.

In this safe were three shelves and two small drawers. Ranged on the shelves were several small bottles of crystal, hermetically stopped. They contained colorless volatile essences, of what nature I shall say no more than that they were not poisons; phosphor and ammonia entered into some of them. There were also some very curious glass tubes, and a small pointed rod of iron, with a large lump of rock crystal, and another of amber; also a loadstone of great power.

In one of the drawers we found a miniature portrait set in gold, and retaining the freshness of its colors most remarkably, considering the length of time it had probably been there. The portrait was that of a man who might be somewhat advanced in middle life, perhaps forty-seven or forty-eight.

It was a most peculiar face, a most impressive face. If you could fancy some mighty serpent transformed into man, preserving in the human lineaments the old serpent type, you would have a better idea of that countenance than long descriptions can convey—the width and flatness of frontal; the tapering elegance of contour, disguising the strength of the deadly jaw; the long, large, terrible eye, glittering and green as the emerald; and withal a certain ruthless calm, as if from the consciousness of an immense power.

The strange thing was this: the instant I saw the miniature I recognized a startling likeness to one of the rarest portraits in the world; the portrait of a man of rank only below that of royalty, who in his own day had made a considerable noise. History says little or nothing of him; but search the correspondence of his contemporaries, and you find reference to his wild daring, his bold profligacy, his restless spirit, his taste for the occult sciences. While still in the meridian of life he died and was buried, so say the chronicles, in a foreign land. He died in time to escape the grasp of the law; for he was accused of crimes which would have given him to the headsman. After his death, the portraits of him, which had been numerous, for he had been a munificent encourager of art, were bought up and destroyed, it was supposed by his heirs, who might have been glad could they have razed his very name from their splendid line. He had enjoyed vast wealth; a large portion of this was believed to have been embezzled by a favorite astrologer or soothsayer; at all events, it had unaccountably vanished at the time of his death. One portrait alone of him was supposed to have escaped the general destruction; I had seen it in the house of a collector some months before. It had made on me a wonderful impression, as it does on all who behold it; a face never to be forgotten; and there was that face in the miniature that lay within my hand. True, that in the miniature the man was a few years older than in the portrait I had seen, or than the original was even at the time of his death. But a few years!—why, between the date in which flourished that direful noble, and the date in which the miniature was evidently painted, there was an interval of more than two centuries. While I was thus gazing, silent and wondering, Mr. J—— said—

"But is it possible? I have known this man."

"How? where?" cried I.

"In India. He was high in the confidence of the Rajah of ——, and well-nigh drew him into a revolt which would have lost the Rajah his dominions. The man was a Frenchman, his name De V——; clever, bold, lawless. We insisted on his dismissal and banishment; it must be the same man, no two faces faces like his, yet this minature seems nearly a hundred years old."

Mechanically I turned round the miniature to examine the back of it, and on the back was engraved a pentacle; in the middle of the pentacle a ladder, and the third step of the ladder was formed by the date 1765. Examining still more minutely, I detected a spring; this, on being pressed, opened the back of the miniature as a lid. Within side the lid were engraved: "Mariana, to thee. Be faithful in life and in death to ——." Here follows a name that I will not mention, but it was not unfamiliar to me. I had heard it spoken of by old men in my childhood as the name borne by a dazzling charlatan, who had made a great sensation in London for a year or so, and had fled to the country on the charge of a double murder within his own house—that of his mistress and his rival. I said nothing of this to Mr. J——, to whom reluctantly I resigned the miniature.

We had found no difficulty in opening the first drawer within the iron safe; we found great difficulty in opening the second; it was not locked, but it resisted all efforts, till we inserted in the chinks the edge of a chisel. When we had thus drawn it forth, we found a very singular apparatus, in the nicest order. [Continued in next issue.

GERMAN COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Chambers's Journal.

The pension for old age varies from £5 6s. 4d. to £9 11s. per annum, and is granted to every insured person who has completed the seventieth year of his age, irrespective of his ability to earn a livelihood, provided that he does not already draw a pension for infirmity. The latter ranges from £5 11s. to over £20, and is given, irrespective of age, to any person who is permanently incapacitated from earning his living. The person can be refused if the infirmity has been brought on willfully or in the act of committing a crime. A person is considered infirm if unable to earn more than about one-third of his usual wage. Habitual drunkards may be made to receive their pensions entirely in kind. In such cases the pension is paid to the parish authorities, who supply the person concerned with his food, clothing, etc. In order to establish a claim to a pension under the German law, contributions, regulated by the amount of earnings, must be paid for a prescribed period. The means of paying pensions are obtained by fixed contributions from the Imperial Treasury added to regular payments on the part of the employers and employed. Side by side with this system there continues in operation the law which compels minors to become members of approved friendly societies.

SUPERSTITION ABOUT EGGS.

Christian Union.

Queer superstitions have been attached to eggs. It is said that nurses in Ireland and England used to instruct the children under their care, after eating an egg, to poke their spoons through the shell, "to keep the witches from making a boat of it." In the Netherlands the ignorant people eat on Easter Day two eggs that had been laid on Good Friday; this is supposed to prevent chills and fever. In many countries the ignorant people believe that eggs laid on holy days have peculiar qualities, and they are carefully kept and eaten with particular ceremonies to gain the efficacy of their peculiar qualities. In some parts of England the people will not allow eggs to be carried after sunset, nor brought into the house, because of their possibilities of bringing ill-luck; while Scotch Fishermen will not allow them on board their fishing boats, because they are believed to bring contrary winds.

BORN MARRIED.

New York Times.

The woman who does not understand a foreign language should give it a wide berth. One who did not observe this rule was a recently-married widow who, sending in her new card to a former friend, inscribed beneath the name "nee Mrs. James Huntington." To be born a married woman is a destiny not often achieved.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

COUNT MEWONOVEM.

[Continued from last issue]—Rebolting the door, I stood stupefied and irresolute. It is valuable, he said. Well, it must be taken care of. But how? Picking up the article I was astonished at its weight. Nobody must know of this, I thought; not even my wife.

Acting on the spur of the moment, I made for the wood-room, a corner of which was boarded off for coal, and where a goodly quantity had been stored but a few days before. In the heaped up angle of the mass a dugout soon was made, reaching down to the floor, making a depth of some three feet, and into it was dumped the valuable bag. Replacing the coal, and leaving the surface pretty much as it was, I returned to bed, where, notwithstanding the queerness of the episode, I was but barely cognizant of the clock striking eleven, while sinking into sleep.

On awaking next morning at my usual hour, my mind at once reverted to the visit of the night before; and I was agreeably made to feel that the two-hundr d-dollar fiend had fled, perchance, however, to be succeeded by an imp quite as greatly to be dreaded, I pessimistically thought.

After breakfast I sauntered across the road to get my mail from a neighbor who, as a market gardener, went to the village each morning.

"An ugly accident took place last night at the railroad station over south," said my friend, the gardener. "A stranger had his head completely severed from his body. A coroner's inquest was made early this morning, from which it appears that the victim, on attempting to board the 12:10 train, which had just been put in motion, fell under the wheels, with the result mentioned. An extra conductor, who witnessed the circumstance, was present at the inquest this morning, and giving his testimony, which was corroborated by a local official, the verdict was 'an unavoidable accident, involving no blame.' He was an Englishman, the officials said. He was evidently a man of means; his appearance and personal possessions justifying the impression. In his pocketbook were found upwards of six hundred dollars, and on his person he had a gold watch, besides other articles of value. On examining his gripsack and person no papers were found by which he might have been identified, the only mark, indeed, leading to identification being an almost illegible monogram on the handle of his umbrella. The body lies at the hotel as in a morgue, inviting recognition. A liberal mention of the facts has been solicited from the press. The poor, lone head had on its face a gentle smile," added my neighbor, "bringing tears to many of the visitors."

Although deeply affected by the recital, I said nothing to my neighbor, feeling assured that the victim was my visitor of the night before. "Yes, yes," I kept repeating, as I staggered, rather than walked home, "It can be no one else than my poor visitor."

"I shall be absent for two or three hours," I said to my wife as I hurriedly entered and made a few alterations in my dress, and, seizing my staff, I began tramping toward the railway station to pay my respects to the dead "Englisman."

"You will break down before you come in sight of the railroad," I began expostulating with myself. "You have started on a six miles' walk while under the pressure of a mental temporary stimulus which of itself would use you up." My old limbs acknowledged the argument; and had it not been for a rattle of wheels and a cheery, kindly voice from behind asking me if I did not want to ride, I should have abandoned any further effort to reach the station. "Certainly!" I responded; and, stepping into my friend's buggy, I rode the entire way and was promised a ride back to the Corners again.

It is well that I had not to walk the entire distance, as it was with difficulty I bore the shock of seeing the headless form of my visitor of the previous evening, as it lay extended on trestle-supported boards in the back parlor of the "notel." The same sweet smile was on the face of the dissevered head; the same lines of build were seen in the form, forcing recognition. The coroner was present and recited to me the details of the inquest, dwelling with natural emotion on the financial features of the circumstances. "He shall be buried like a gentleman, as he evidently was," he said. "We shall keep the remains as they are for

three days, inviting identification. If not identified, the funeral will take place on Sunday, as has been advertised. The gripsack of the deceased, with the contents carefully noted in presence of witnesses, lies at my house along with the silk umbrella found beside it. Come to the funeral. It will be a big thing."

"Certainly, doctor," was my reply; adding, "should any one seek to identify the body, be pleased to let me know; I have a more than ordinary reason for making that request."

An imp truly had taken the place of my $200 demon. I felt myself in the grip of a something that would not down, charm I ever so wisely; a grip that had put me beyond the reach of sympathy; my wife, even, must not know. But bear it I must, hang though it does upon my conscience like a robbery, and which to many persons might easily develop into a case of *particeps criminis* to a murder. To bring it down to a fine point, it was, at the bar of equity, a case of Law vs Philosophy; a discussion old as humanity itself, and which, in intensity of interest, in our day, has had no parallel through all the centuries; a presence disturbing established order and inviting anarchy; giving form to a hitherto ill-defined shape; a spectre, merely. Before it the accredited upholders of law and order cry:

"Down! thy presence sears mine eyeballs."

A presence is it now, menacing as was the one at whose approach the question came:

"Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?"

And still the shape keeps nearing to fit evolution in the counter shapes of evolution, whose forces, under new accelerations, are all the while closing over the ancient enemy. "Why should we seek to be governed by the political lawgivers?" said the now headless man; a sentiment not used to overreach another in a bargain, but in cheery, genial confidence of reciprocity. Yet was it a sentiment uttered by another many years before: "I came not to bring peace, but a sword." A sword, however, that in the end will bring a peace that to the many passeth understanding.

"Double, double,
Toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

Such is life.

As far as there was any prospect of a personal return of the visitor to claim the gripsack, I might at once take possession—calling the valuable contents mine. But, given as it was under conditions, it must lie until the month is out. Who knows but he may have left word with some one to have me notified. Yes, let it lie. "It is so nominated in the bond." What if the contents are valuable? They are not mine until the month is out.

In my thralldom to my new imp, I consoled myself with the assumed tranquility of placid endurance. I shall be the gainer which ever way the thing turns. Poverty, while it undoubtedly is an aggravation to the commission of crime, is to many a contributor to the virtue of patient endurance. I am poor, but too old, if nothing else, to yield to wrong-doing. I shall wait with patience to the end.

Sunday came round in all the splendor of golden August, and with it, from every direction vehicles were seen filled with well-dressed people, flocking to the funeral of the beheaded victim. Taking the word of the conductor, the dead stranger by all was spoken of as the "Englishman"; and as a matter of course he was to be buried with the rites of the Church of England. So great was the concourse of mourners that the coroner had to arrange the order of things that, in going in where the coffin was, the people entered at one door and came out at another—an order of movement needed to avoid confusion while giving a chance to all to gratify a sympathetic curiosity to see a headless corpse. Poor man! to smile so sweetly under the wheels of the train was strange enough, was the generally expressed sentiment of the visitors. It was doubtless a passing expression, as at death's gate he hoped to meet some souls who had gone on before—a smile born of immortal hope. The orator, Robert the Agnostic, speaking of the hope of immortality, said: "It is the greatest dream that ever entered the heart or brain of man—the dream of immortality. It was born of human affection. When he who loved kissed the lips of her who was dead, then came into his heart the dream, 'We may meet again.'"

So generally pronounced was the expressed sentiment that for months after the event the words were repeated. And I do not doubt but by some the expression of the face was sought to be imitated when a frown might have had its place. It lingers in the memory of many in the words of the poetess of the village paper:

"As onward o'er the dusty mile
The cortege passed at funeral pace.
We pondered o'er the gentle smile
That sweetly stampt the stranger's face."

Arriving at the graveyard, the coffin was soon laid away. "Dust to dust; ashes to ashes," intoned the parson. But no wail of grief struck upon the ear; no sob of sorrow was heard. The loving, living hearts that would have so responded were in England, and the voices of the gentle souls of the immortals are never heard.

The last sad rites were finished.

A clatter of horses' hoofs and a subdued hubbub of voices, and the graveyard was left with the diggers.—[Concluded in next issue.]

CHORES.

Sam Walter Foss, in Yankee Blade.

Jed Dorkum always used to say
When we asked him to come and play
With us boys down to Harry Moore's,
"I've gotter stay and do the chores."
No recreation would he take;
For all his wealth in jelly cake,
No glad fun in or out of doors;
He had to stay and do the chores.

We drove a woodchuck in the wall,
But Jed he paid no heed at all;
A circus passed through Lower Town,
But busy Jed he couldn't go down.
The elephant went tramping by,
And shook the earth and touched the sky,
The tiger howls, the lion roars—
Jed stays at home and does the chores.

Much like Jed Dorkum are we all
Who long for great things and do small;
We moil among the trivial sods
Within the garden of the gods,
While the dark clusters hang above
Rich with the juice of life and love.
We cannot reach and pluck them down,
These fair pomegranates of renown,
Whose juice life's early hope restores,
For we must work and do the chores.

Above us sternly loom forever
The mighty Mountains of Endeavor,
And whoso on their summit stands
Looks on the sun-kissed table lands.
We grasp our mountain staff to climb
Their sky-enshrouded peaks sublime,
Up where the crystal torrent pours—
And then we pause to do our chores.

We start with courage in the heart
To try the endlessness of art,
In hope that we may speak some day
The word the Spirit bids us say.
But ere we speak the word aright
The shadows come and it is night.
Put out the light and close the doors,
For good or ill we've done our chores.

FRIENDSHIP.

Harper's Young People.

If your friend is lovable and you are the kind of girl you ought to be, then you will bear with her inconsistencies and put up with some of her faults. Perhaps you are not quite perfect yourself, and she may have to bear some things from you. If your friendship is the real thing, you will remember that love "hopeth all things," "beareth all things," and so bearing many things patiently and sweetly, you will find that years will not weaken, but will rather strengthen, your mutual bond of intercourse.

THE CURSE OF PLENTY.

Reading (Pa.) Morning Herald.

Too much cotton, too much corn, too much iron, too much wheat, too many potatoes, too much beef, too much of everything that is good and useful. Some people are cold because coal is too plenty; some people are not properly housed because houses and the material with which they are built are so plenty and cheap; some people are insufficiently clothed because there is too much cotton and cotton goods; some people do not have enough to eat because there is too much beef and flour.

POLISHING THE PIANO.

New York Sun

Every one has observed, after purchasing a new piano, that it soon takes on a dull, smoky appearance. To remove this, use a fine sponge, tepid water and Castile soap. Go over the case, a little at a time. The water alone, without the soap, will usually be all that is needed. A chamois skin, as dry as can be wrung out of water, should be used to dry the surface after using the sponge. For old pianos, a polish of raw linseed oil (two parts), alchohol and best vinegar (one part each) may be applied with good results if care be taken to use a very little at a time and to thoroughly rub that little off. Shake the polish frequently, use soft cotton cloth, one piece to rub it on, and a large, clean piece to finish off with. Bruises, usually on the front, can be taken off by rubbing with powdered pumice stone and water, or with sapolio. Clean the keys with alcohol and water (equal parts).

SLUMMING AMONG THE RICH.

New York Times.

Wealthy people in the fashionable districts may be surprised when they see the poor paying them back in their own coin. A delegation from the downtown east side will "go slumming" among those who "dwell at ease and revel in luxuries." This was announced at a national convention of shirtmakers, held in the Florence Building, in Second avenue. The Rev. Father Huntington, the Protestant monk, visited the convention and said that arrangements had been made for a delegation from the east side to call on several wealthy people with the object of evoking the sympathy of the wealthy and the public for the hard lot of the poor. The rich had been going around slumming among the poor, Father Huntington said, and it was now time for the poor to go slumming among the rich.

SUNSET CLUB

is the name of a new cigar. It is made of long pieces of the most delicious Havana tobaccos. Send $2.00 to Buck & Rayner, Chicago, for a trial box of twenty-five. After that a few whiffs will do the rest.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH



when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretion. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.
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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

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

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

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CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7.30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns, 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D., 1719 G. st., n. w.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 703.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. E. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2208 Lyndale av., N.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepoon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league.—Meets every Friday evening 8 o'clock in Bowman Block, n. e. cor. 11th and Locust sts. Pres. J. W. Steele Sec'y, L. P. Custer, 4233 Connecticut st.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN.—Eastern District single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 94 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club meetings, third Tuesday of each month at 3 P. M., at 198 Livingston street. Pres., Eva J. Turner, 556 Carlton avenue; Cor. Sec., Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb avenue.

OHIO.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Cor. Sec., E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 4653 Main st., at 8 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, s e corner 6th and Franklin sts. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Priser, 1011 Penn st.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st, Jas Charlton, Pres. R. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

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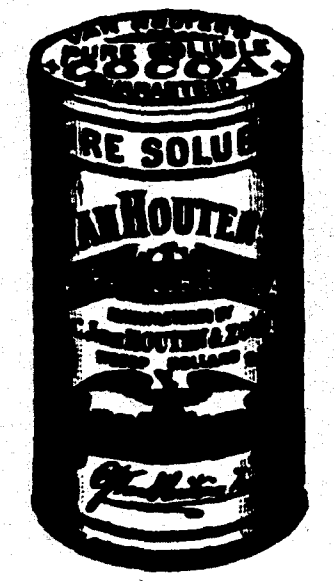
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