

THE STANDARD

NO. 186—VOL. VIII, NO. 4.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample copies sent free on application.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL. Letter from Henry George as He was Leaving Australia—A Remarkable Banquet Given Him by the Mayor of Sydney—Tammany Getting Impudent—The Independent Movement—The Force Bill—The McKinley Bill in the Senate—Summer Object Lessons—Will the Senate Have to Go?—"Farsightedness" as a Disease—Plain Talk in Memphis.

THE BIBLE AND THE NATION. Mary M. Clardy.
TAXES ON MERCHANDISE. Daniel R. Goodloe.
LAND MONOPOLY AND ARCHITECTS. William W. Rose.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Henry George, Jr.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

SOCIETY NOTES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. A Reply to Mr. White—Nonplussing a Friend—An Excellent Suggestion.

PERSONAL.

TRIBAL LAND LAWS IN AFRICA.

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA. A Dinner to Him by the Mayor of Sydney. John Ramsay.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT. The McKinley Bill—A Conference Called—The Workingmen's Tariff Reform League—Coming to the Rescue—They Want Protection, Too—Protection and the World's Fair—Plumb Full of Fight—The Burdens of Taxation—Cracking the Shell.

SINGLE TAX NEWS. The Platform—Assessor Cantwell of Chicago Raises the Valuations of Unimproved Real Estate and Lowers Them on Improved Holdings—His Course Indorsed by the Chicago People—The Petition—The Manhattan Single Tax Club Getting Ready for the Fall Congressional Campaign—Advice to "Sow the Seed at All Times and in All Places"—Dr. Garvin of Rhode Island a Probable Congressional Candidate—The Canal Boat Excursion of the Philadelphians—"Uncle Tom" Thinks There Should be More Activity in Securing Signatures to the Petition—Chicago Will be Represented at the Conference—A New Church Minister Explaining the Single Tax—Bolton Smith Talks Single Tax to Arkansas Farmers—The Memphis Newspaper Scheme a Success—The St. Louis Club Will be Represented at the Conference—Talking Single Tax at a Barbecue—The President of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance Very Near the Single Tax—Interesting News from California—Letters from Other States.

NOT IN PAUPER EUROPE.

EDITORIAL.

MELBOURNE, June 7.—I have written to THE STANDARD from Tamworth. We arrived in Sydney on the morning of Friday, 30th, and left this city on the afternoon of Tuesday, 3d, every minute of the time being filled up. Mr. G. H. Reed, president of the free trade association, took us with the mayor and mayoress and a party of single taxers and their wives on a steam yacht excursion round the harbor, and presided at my farewell lecture. The mayor, Sydney Burdekin—who by the bye has one of the most valuable landed estates in the colonies—entertained me at a dinner, at which the members of the ministry, excepting the premier who is still confined by his accident, and some of the leading free traders were present, and many pleasant things were said about our visit to Australia, and on our way to the train we met a gathering of our friends in Temperance hall, when Mrs. George was presented with a large album, containing the photographs of friends, and Mr. Caulfield, in gratitude as he said for my instrumental-ity in bringing him from the darkness of protectionism to the light of free trade and the single tax, presented me with a gold horse shoe pin with diamonds and rubies in the nail holes. A large crowd gathered at the station, and the cheering of our friends was our farewell to Sydney.

We were warmly received in Melbourne, where I lectured last night and where Mrs. George received a beautiful souvenir in the shape of an emu's egg borne on silver fern trees, with silver kangeroos and wallabies and other Australian animals playing on top of it. We are now about to take the Valetta, which will arrive at Adelaide on Monday morning. We leave there for Albany, Colombo, Aden, Suez and Brindisi on Wednesday, and should reach Italy about the time this letter reaches New York.

And from this on I hope to have a letter in each issue of THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE.

The farewell dinner thus briefly alluded to is reported fully elsewhere, and it affords conclusive evidence that Mr. George's time has been well spent in Australia. It was not a gathering of single tax men, but of the personal friends of Mayor Burdekin. The company included a majority of the present ministry and numerous ex-cabinet ministers and leading politicians of the liberal and free trade party. The speakers did not profess agreement with Mr. George's views, but they united in testifying to their respect for him as a man and to their appreciation of the solid and lasting work he has done for free trade, not only in New South Wales, but throughout Australia. Some went further and declared for land taxation and real free trade, but all united in the prevailing sentiment of appreciation and good will. It was a tribute of affection and respect of which any man might well be proud, and it will afford sincere satisfaction to Mr. George's friends in his native land, who will feel that they have not foregone the advantage of his advice and the pleasure of his company in vain.

This dinner has another and most significant meaning. The enemies and critics of Mr. George in Australia have sought to create ill feeling and dissension

by asserting that the leaders of the free trade party in New South Wales had utterly ignored the presence of Mr. George in their colony. It would not have been reasonable to expect that the leaders of a party pledged only to that measure of free trade that New South Wales now enjoys would make of Mr. George's visit the occasion for a new departure and the committal of their party to doctrines that it has, as a party, not even considered. On the other hand a display of indifference or hostility, such as they were accused of, would have put the liberal leaders in a position that would have deprived them of the confidence and respect of the single tax men, and thus have lessened the good effect of Mr. George's efforts. The speeches of the liberal minister and leaders at the Sydney dinner is a sufficient answer to the accusation that they had displayed hostility or indifference toward Mr. George, and henceforth the single tax men of New South Wales can, without loss of self-respect, co-operate heartily with the liberal party and encourage it to assume a policy at once more democratic and aggressive.

We have no further advices from Mr. George since his telegram announcing his arrival in Naples. His last letter from Australia indicated that he expects to return in September, and we hoped by this time to be able to announce whether it would be at the beginning or end of that month.

It is rumored that at the coming meeting of the democratic state committee of this state the country members, under the direction of Governor Hill and the Tammany delegates, will unite in expelling the county democracy members of that body. The pretext for such action is the coalition between the county democrats and the republicans in support of a mixed municipal ticket last fall. Such action as that suggested would be unprecedented, and would indicate a growth of arrogance that may precede a very decided fall. We have a very poor opinion of the county democracy, but if Tammany regards the vote it received against the coalition candidates last fall as a fair measure of the confidence of the people of New York in its organization, it will wake up on some post-election morning to a sad realization of its mistake.

The truth is that so far from commanding public support and confidence, all that can save Tammany from defeat this fall will be the failure to organize an effective opposition. The situation is very simple. The great majority of the voters of New York are democrats. They are as much interested in national questions as in good municipal government. They suffer more by tariff taxation than by municipal taxation, since they only pay the latter through their landlords, and a reduction of taxation, under existing conditions, would not reduce rents. Again, those of them who take an intelligent interest in politics see in the infamous force bill a wicked menace to the rights and liberties of the whole American people, which in importance far transcends any question of misgovernment affecting a single community. Nothing will induce such men to assist in electing republican congressmen or members of the legislature who would vote to send a republican to take the place in the United States senate now

held by Wm. M. Evarts. Right here lies Tammany's strength, and it knows it. The county democracy has forfeited public confidence and there is no organization that can take the place that organization has lost as leader of a democratic opposition to Tammany.

The only alternative for democratic opponents of Tammany is to support the so-called "people's movement." Unfortunately, however, that movement, though thoroughly unpartisan in its origin, does not meet the difficulty suggested. We do not question the good faith of the republicans interested in it, but outside of that movement they are confessedly partisans, who would take advantage of any split in the democratic ranks to bring about the election of candidates for congress who would misrepresent the convictions of nearly two-thirds of the voters of New York city. This at so critical a time deprives the new movement of the active assistance of thousands who would otherwise sympathize with it. If it were a movement that proposed to fully recognize the fact that New York is a democratic city and to ask the aid of only those republicans who care enough for good municipal government to assist in overthrowing Tammany, without seeking partisan advantage in state and national matters, it would hold a stronger position than it now does.

It may be well for Tammany to remember, however, that the independent movement is in existence, and that it has the power to put a ticket before the voters in such fashion that they will have the opportunity to vote it. This counts for much more this year than ever before, and the professional politicians may find that they are greatly deceived in the contemptuous estimate they now put on the possible strength of the new movement. Tammany may yet find that there is truth in the adage that "a haughty spirit goes before a fall."

The Washington correspondence of the daily papers indicates that there is more doubt than there was a week or so ago as to the passage of the force bill through the senate. The unconcealed hostility of many southern republicans and the grave doubts as to the effectiveness of the measure entertained by many leading republicans in the north it is said have caused some of the senators to demand a halt in the mad programme mapped out by Speaker Reed. There is this much warrant for these conclusions in actual facts—the preparations for enacting a gag law have gone no further. Furthermore such well informed republicans as the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger declare that a number of republican senators have declared their intention to vote against the bill. All of this is, in the language of the old-time country newspapers, "important if true."

Meanwhile, it will not do to depend on such assurances. The rabid and unscrupulous servants of plutocracy demand the passage of the bill. They are numerous enough to control the senate caucus, and but few senators have thus far shown sufficient courage to defy that power. The paid agents of the protected cornorants are denouncing senators for delay, and every conceivable pressure will be brought to bear on any republican bold enough to pre-

fer the liberties of the people to the interests of the plutocrats. Our people should watch and protest, and if any move toward taking up the bill is made, their protest should take such a form as to scare the desperadoes who concocted this scheme.

The fashionable four hundred are at Newport, and are all agog with excitement in anticipation of the arrival there of young Prince George, son of the prince of Wales. The four hundred are ready to bow down before this boy, and Ward McAllister is rehearsing them, so that they may bow down in proper fashion. The four hundred must employ some one to think for them even in such matters.

THE MCKINLEY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The McKinley bill came up for discussion in the United States senate on Monday, and the debate was opened by Senator Voorhees of Indiana in a strong speech, in which he attacked the bill as a whole and in detail. The senator was less rhetorical than usual, and his speech was an able argument against the whole policy of the protectionists and an especially powerful appeal to the farmers to resent and oppose a system that is forcing them to ruin. We cannot judge it fairly from the brief abstract telegraphed to the daily papers by the Associated press, but so far as appears it was absolutely free from any of the old time clap-trap about the rate of duty necessary to the "protection of American labor."

This is all the more gratifying since but a few years have elapsed since the Indiana senator was much given to that style of argument and eager in his protests that the democratic party was not opposed to a protective tariff. That Senator Voorhees should now lead the debate against the McKinley bill and boldly attack the protective idea demonstrates that one watchful observer of public opinion sees that the protection superstition has lost its hold on the voters. It is also said that Senator Gorman of Maryland will make a speech against the pending measure. Mr. Gorman is the ablest of the democratic senators who have in the past sympathized with those formerly known as Randall democrats, and if he, also, shall attack the protective delusion, his action will afford still stronger evidence that one of the keenest politicians of our time sees that there has been a remarkable change of public sentiment on the tariff question. Sincere free traders can never fully trust such men, but they can, nevertheless, find cause for much satisfaction in a change of front that gives such conclusive evidence of a change of public opinion on the question of protection.

The opening speech by Senator Voorhees gave opportunity to the protectionist senators to indicate the policy that they intend to pursue. They deserted the senate in a body and occupied themselves with telling stories and smoking in the cloak rooms, but four or five of their number remaining to listen to Mr. Voorhees. They evidently intend that that the democrats shall do all of the talking on the bill as a whole, reserving their own activity for the discussion of amendments. They, of course, think that it does not matter what the democrats say so long as the republicans have the necessary votes to pass the bill. We think that, in the end, they will find that this is a serious blunder. The people are aroused as never before to a consideration of the necessity and effectiveness of protection, and the failure of its advocates to defend it when it is assailed by the ablest of its opponents is not likely to cause doubters to decide in its favor. The republican attitude is merely another insolent display

of their sense of power, regardless of public opinion. We mistake the temper of the American people if they do not resent such a policy.

After the democrats have said all they desire to say against the bill as a whole, the real struggle will begin. It begins to be clear that many republicans will make determined efforts to seriously amend and modify the measure as it passed the house, and there are certainly several senators who will uphold Mr. Blaine's views against admitting raw sugar free without demanding corresponding concessions by Spain in the free admission of American products to the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico. There is here opportunity for a very pretty quarrel among the protectionist senators, and one that may lead to serious results. If the sugar schedule is amended as these gentlemen demand, the only important reduction of taxation made by the bill will have been abandoned, and the measure will, in its final form, be a bill to increase tariff taxation. Considering the growing bitterness of feeling in the west against a high tariff this will be a most dangerous policy on which to go before the country. On the other hand, if Mr. Blaine's views are ignored the bill goes before the country branded with his condemnation of it as a measure in which there is not a single section or line "that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." Truly, the prospect for the protectionists is not such as to warrant the display of insolent confidence they make by their refusal to debate the supposed principles underlying the McKinley bill.

SUMMER OBJECT LESSONS.

The news columns of the Sunday papers contain minute accounts of the doings of pleasure seekers at the seaside and in the mountains, while their advertising columns are crowded with seductive offers of sites for suburban homes. The advertisers are wise, for the impulse that sends the thousands of well-to-do people to the summer resorts prompts the stay-at-homes to dreams of escape from the dust and heat of the town. The longing for the country is something more than a desire to escape the excessive prices that people are compelled to pay for the mere privilege of existence in the city—it is a natural impulse, the gratification of which conduces to mental, physical and moral health. There is no good reason why it should not be gratified. The fact that a few thousands are able to spend weeks or months in the country or by the seaside, while millions are doomed to swelter through each summer in the city without even the hope of relief, is due solely to economic conditions of our own making and to no natural law. The seductive advertisements of the land speculators would bring quick responses if all who are weary of foul smells and cramped quarters in the tenement house districts had the means to make the change to which they are so alluringly invited. They have not the means, and the prospect that they will ever have them grows less from day to day.

The summer resort news and the suburban home advertisements, however, have a distinctly good effect in exciting the desire for a country home to an extent that causes men to dream and plan to get one for themselves. When this desire becomes strong enough it will cause men to seriously ask how their desire may be gratified, and that train of thought tends toward the only possible answer. Under existing conditions it is often better that men should pay \$100 or \$200 for a little lot and build on it, than continue to live in cramped quarters in town, and every one who does this will cause his friends and

acquaintances to ask why they find it so difficult to do likewise. The answers come thronging to this question. Many of them find the purchase price for the land an insurmountable obstacle. Many who could meet this demand find that after acquiring a lot they cannot afford to employ taxed labor to build a house with taxed lumber, with the prospect of being heavily fined for their enterprise. The convenient device of the building and loan association would enable many to overcome this obstacle who find themselves estopped from making any attempt by the extortionate charges and inconvenient arrangements of the combinations of private individuals who are permitted to monopolize the transportation facilities, so essential to the healthful diffusion of the congested population of a great city.

The evils thus brought to mind are so obvious that men who once start thinking will begin to see that the source of their immediate disappointment and of the great inequality of conditions which that disappointment emphasizes, is the monopolization by a few of the rights and powers belonging to all, and those who once see this are on the right road to the solution of the problem that galls and vexes them. "Idling in the Sun." "Happy Thousands Taking their Summer Outings." "How They are Killing Time." These are the headlines over columns of news and gossip in the Sunday World. Whole pages of the same issue are devoted to advertising building lots for summer and suburban homes. Why can the millions have no outing and find no time for idling in the sun? Why are they so poor that they cannot take advantage of the tempting offers of the advertisements to build themselves homes? These are reasonable questions and present excellent texts to preachers of the single tax.

WILL THE SENATE HAVE TO GO?

The creation of the territories of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming into states, for the express purpose of strengthening and prolonging the hold of the protectionist party on the United States senate, accompanied as it was by the outrage of seating the defeated candidates as senators for Montana, will cost the republican party dearly if the infamous force bill cannot be used to set aside the expression of the popular will. No man who really comprehends the effect of such wicked partisan legislation can claim to possess any moral sense and vote to sustain it.

But this reckless creation of territories with less population than an ordinary county into sovereign states will have a more lasting effect in increasing the growing sense of the gross injustice of the equal representation of the several states in the senate. So far as the older states were concerned there was a feeling that whatever the injustice involved, the old agreement must be respected, and that the evil would grow relatively less with the lapse of time, but this wholesale creation of new states, by which sand and sage brush, jack rabbits and prairie dogs are able to outvote the millions of people in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas in the senate makes the situation exasperating and unendurable.

So far as it was designed as a device for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the states the senate has been an ignominious failure. It was as eager as the house to invade these rights, and there is no question that a majority of the republicans in the body are now ready to strike a wanton blow at local self government by the passage of the force bill. Even the small number of republican senators who now hesitate are

not restrained from following the dictator, Reed, by any consideration that they owe as senators to the states as such.

The only valid excuse for its existence being thus removed, the continuance of the senate ceases to be a necessity, and the attempt to pervert it into a permanent obstacle to the carrying out of the expressed will of the people will lead to its abolition. Of course there are difficulties apparently insurmountable in the way, but millions of people, accustomed to the exercise of power, will find a way to prevent mining camps and cattle ranches from nullifying the mandates of populous and powerful states. No paper constitution can be strong enough to stand up against a universal sense of injustice.

FARSIGHTEDNESS AS A DISEASE.

Some "farsighted,"—as distinguished from "nearsighted"—people, who cannot read a book without the aid of powerful glasses, can see every detail of a distant landscape with a clearness that amazes people possessed of only ordinary eyesight. Many Americans seem to have a mental vision that is "farsighted." There can hardly be found in New York city a politician who is not keenly alive to the horrors of Irish evictions, yet these men stumble over the meager household goods of evicted poor people in New York without the slightest idea that any such thing as eviction has ever been practiced here. This is equally true of the land question as a whole. It is the fashion in this country to sympathize with the Irish tenantry and to denounce "landlordism" in Ireland, while we persist in a system that is building up a much vaster system of landlordism in this country. When the arguments accounted as perfectly good in their application to landlordism in Ireland are applied to the same system in our own country, the very men who have been using them at long range denounce them as revolutionary, dishonest, communistic, and what not. This was recently admirably illustrated in the Tribune. An American traveling in Ireland recently wrote that paper a letter from which we cull the following extracts:

The town (Cappoquin) belongs to one landlord, who lives just above the village, so that it hugs the walls of his manor, as the towns in the middle ages did the stronghold of the baron. This little town is a good place in which to study the land system, particularly as this landlord is a confessedly good one. I compared it mentally with one of our little New England towns. The amount of money which our farmers in such a place handle is small. Beyond what produce they consume they barter at the store some butter and eggs, and sell a few loads of hay, and, if possible, market some milk. The money received pays their taxes, gets the best clothes, pays for the newspaper and a few books, and helps perhaps the upper schooling of some boy in the family who is looking to a professional career. In such a town in Ireland, all that money goes to the support of the landlord's family in luxury, and the common people are thus deprived of that surplus which with us is employed in ministering to mental cultivation and taste. This is probably the secret of the degradation of the commonalty in Ireland. In its nobility, it supports a class which on the whole is very liberal minded. The question is whether it is better to have a delightfully cultivated minority and a degraded majority as the cost of it, or to have spiritual advantages more general, by cutting off the topmost peaks. * * * I stopped to talk with a young man who was breaking stone for the repair of the highway. He received eight cents for breaking a horse load, and he could break two and a half loads in a day's labor. * * * The monastery lands could not be easily distinguished on the mountain slope, as all around were unclaimed wastes of furze and heather. In 1830, when the monks came here, their lands were the same. After the painful labor of redeeming these moors they have to pay rent to the landlord for them.

Now if any man were to write in this fashion concerning the white slaves of the Pennsylvania coal barons, for instance, and suggest that the rent wrung from poor people that goes to support in luxury the families of these protected monopolists should be covered into the public treasury, the Tribune would re-

buke him for attacking the sacred rights of property, or else it would ignore him and throw his incendiary communication into the waste basket. As Ireland was the theater for this display of the inevitable evils of landlordism, however, the Tribune thus commented on it:

Mr. Baker, the popular Brooklyn rector, in his second Irish letter published in this issue, continues to throw a strong sidelight upon the anomalous condition of the island. His keen faculties of observation and his discernment of social forces are constantly employed, whether he is exploring a camp of evicted tenants or watching the progress of an overcrowded donkey cart, or studying the remains of the monastic establishments of western Europe. * * * He found in the camp a body of well-to-do farmers, who would form a superior class of immigrants in America; and these people had broken up all past associations and subjected themselves to serious hardships because their landlord was only willing to concede a reduction of forty per cent when they had asked for forty-five per cent; and this, too, with six or seven years' arrears of rent thrown off. * * * It is that sense of injustice which lies at the base of Irish agitation against landlordism, and has rendered the supremacy of the league leaders possible. It has been burned and branded into Irish character through generations of misery and misgovernment. It is this ingrained conviction of the people that justice is not to be expected from an alien land holding class that sways public opinion in the island and counteracts every English scheme of remedial legislation. With this feeling deep down and irremovable in the tenant's breast, it must be Irish and not English legislation that will reconcile him to the hard conditions of his lot.

The writer probably did not mean much in these remarks. A paragraph had to be made, and this would do as well as another. Nevertheless he stumbles on the great central truth of the Irish question. The real fight is against landlordism. It is because landlordism can be more easily destroyed through Irish rather than English legislation that home rule is demanded by the most farseeing and capable of the Irish leaders. If English legislation could be depended on to destroy landlordism, home rule would be of but little more importance in Ireland than in Scotland and Wales. It would be an issue, but not the all absorbing one. The land question is the one great question in Ireland. Landlordism has presented itself to the Irish people in all its naked ugliness and with an insolent neglect of disguise. It has crushed the people as it crushes all peoples, but the Irish people have known what is crushing them. Hence, as the Tribune says, hatred of landlordism "has been burned and branded into Irish character through generations of misery and misgovernment." It is easy for the Tribune to see this in Ireland, but in the United States landlordism and every other form of monopoly has no stancher defender than the newspaper "founded by Horace Greeley." It is afflicted with the disease of "farsightedness."

PLAIN TALK IN MEMPHIS.

In our Single Tax News will be found a news letter from Memphis, Tenn., giving an account of some excellent work recently done there by Mr. Bolton Smith in the presentation of the single tax idea to farmers. This is but one of many instances going to show how effective work can be done by men who add intelligence to their zeal and discretion to their intelligence. In no part of the country has our cause had the services of more efficient workers than are found in the Memphis single tax club. Their work has not been confined to their own neighborhood, but has, through their committee on publications, been almost national in its scope, and it has deserved heartier co-operation and assistance from single tax men elsewhere than it has received.

That their local work has been effective also is shown by frequent excerpts from Memphis papers that have from time to time appeared in THE STANDARD. The selfishness of the landlords has resulted not only in opening the eyes of editors

and others to the evils of landlordism, but it has prompted them to aggressive hostility toward the men whose greed is retarding the city's growth. The subject has been brought up again by the returns of the new census, which gives the city a population of 75,000—over 15,000 of whom are found in territory over which the city has grown, but the incorporation of which in the municipality was stubbornly resisted by a few influential land holders who feared an increase of taxation on lands held by them for speculation. They did manage to prevent the annexation of a considerable portion of territory over which the city has spread. Referring to the census figures, the Memphis Appeal of July 13 said:

Without the aid of the new territory Memphis would have made but a sorry showing as compared with other cities, and the fact that so many people were found in the newly attached territory gives rise to the question: "Why was not all the thickly settled portion added as indicated on the lines laid down by the mass meeting?" The answer to this question is well known. A few large property owners, who own quantities of land, opposed the measure and stood ready to stab the city and throttle her prosperity if they were not given the privilege of drawing the line in a fashion excluding their property, and taking in that of other people. These same gentlemen own large bodies of land at present within the corporate limits which they are permitted to render for taxation by the acre because they have not improved it, and will not improve it, but are holding it until other people are forced to come in and build around it to enhance its value, and make them even richer than they are. They are permitted to render it for taxation by the acre while other citizens owning property farther from the business center by miles, and upon which they have had the liberality, public spirit and industry to erect homes, thus increasing the wealth of the city, are taxed by the front foot upon their lands and upon the actual cost of their buildings, also. This should not be.

Verily it should not be, and it will not continue to be much longer if such papers as the Appeal not only oppose the greed and injustice of the land grabbers, but assail the system with such arguments as these:

Of course the large land owner who is holding for speculation will cry out in opposition to extension. He will say that the city will suffer, that property will depreciate in value and that general destruction must follow. To this a little common sense can reply that some lands will undoubtedly depreciate in speculative value and rejoice in the fact, but that the actual values will not be disturbed. It is becoming to be pretty well understood that vacant land has no present actual value. The actual value of land consists solely in its use and the benefit it is to the user and the public. Land that is not used is of no real value to any one—it is absolutely worthless, and must remain absolutely worthless until some one occupies and uses it.

No matter what the figure may be at which the speculator holds it, his price is one thing, real values another. So long as the speculator withholds land from use and occupancy he is depriving the community of the real value that would be imparted to the land by use and occupancy. Quite naturally the land baron would favor paying taxes on unoccupied land by the acre assessment, while his neighbor is taxed on the front foot assessment. That the small holder will consent to this injustice, however, is not to be expected. That Memphis as a city will submit to being forced miles out in the country while plenty of unoccupied lands remain in close proximity to the business portion is not to be expected. The corporate limits should be uniformly extended, and a uniform and just assessment levied on all land, whether it be the small lot of the poor man or the many acre field of the rich. Tax the large holder as the small holder is taxed and speculation will cease. Unused lands will be shorn of their speculative, sentimental or fictitious values, and will come down to or near actual values, thus putting them within the reach of the people. A uniform tax would make lands held for speculative purposes "too hot to hold." It would remove from the neck of the city that incubus known as the land cormorant and result in a gradual development of every section. This, with a uniform, liberal and rational extension of the city limits would give Memphis many thousands more population and place her before the world in the light of her true magnitude and importance.

This is sound sense and good political economy. It goes to the root of the question and meets in advance the usual cry about the depreciation of land values. The writer sees clearly that speculative values retard improvement and prevent the growth of true values, and that it is

no part of the community's duty to encourage speculation. The writer, in short, "sees the cat," and he has no hesitation about putting the facts clearly before his readers. This is the kind of work that is going to bring about the establishment of the single tax.

THE BIBLE AND THE NATION.

The bible is a political book. The five books of Moses and Joshua and Judges describe the founding of a theocracy which lasted nearly four hundred years. In Egyptian bondage, God trained the twelve tribes to love each other, and to trust in Him. Together the Hebrew herdsmen endured from their proud rulers reproach and contempt because of their homely, but honest and useful business. The outcome of this common shame was to wind about them the golden band of brotherly affection, and confirm their hope in the God of Abraham.

They were drafted into Pharaoh's great army of workingmen to cultivate his lands and build his treasure cities. The separation from their families caused kindred and home to become dearer than ever. Under the lash of Pharaoh's taskmasters they learned the necessity of a just government. Helpless in the hands of a heathen king and his priestly retainers, they saw more and more clearly that their only hope was in the God of their fathers. In shame and suffering, they were forced to study law and theology.

God, also, awoke the Hebrew mothers to the study of theology and law. By order of Pharaoh their infant sons were destroyed. Then arose Miriam the prophetess, declaring to them the invisible God, with whom the patriarchs took counsel. The women of Israel choosing to trust in Him, boldly answered a political question by defying the king and saving the men children alive. Six hundred and three thousand men over twenty years of age, besides the tribe of Levi, went up out of Egypt. Each of these owed his life to his mother's clear insight into just law and sound theology. There is no doubt but that these mothers suffered the loss of thousands of their babes. Out of these bereavements grew sisterly sympathy and affection and the unity of the nation.

As God smote Egypt with plagues, and opened the Red sea before His people, in the desert feeding them with manna and leading them with the fiery and cloudy pillar, so they learned to reverence Him as their deliverer and law giver. They recognized "the earth as the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Canaan was so divided as to prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few. The fiftieth year was the year of jubilee (see Lev. 25:10), and every landed estate was returned to its original owner. "Liberty was proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." Fidelity to the law of God produced for them peace, plenty and honor. Subjection to lustful human law drove them into captivity and shame.

Christian mother, you can learn lessons of political wisdom in nearly every book of the bible. In Habakkuk, 2:5-18, you read the sentence of the covetous man, and the doom of the city built by iniquity. In Jer. 22:2-19, we have a bold statement of the safety of a righteous government and the destruction of those who practice violence and oppression and shed innocent blood. In Isaiah, 32:9-20, is described the sin and repentance of the careless daughters who are at ease in carnal delights. The remainder of the chapter describes the glory of Christ's kingdom on earth.

Deliverance waits until the Miriams and Deborahs appear to complete the army of God.

Shall not the American women learn a political lesson from this bible history. Gathered out of all nations, and subjected to the perils of the wilderness, of famine, of savage foes, in common suffering the souls of our people were melted together. In building up our local government, our forefathers tasted the sweets of liberty. A glorious resistance to unjust taxation

united our thirteen colonies a hundred years ago. Free trade between our states and our vast natural resources have given us a prosperity that has made us heedless. We have despised our inheritance of liberty. Our citizens have trampled in the dust their royal power at the ballot box. In their great love of money, of ease, luxury and vain display, our citizen kings have refused to study political economy. They have abdicated the throne in favor of energetic, shrewd, intellectual, eloquent party politicians. As a people we have grown up to great wealth, while our sense of justice and our ability to govern are still undeveloped. Through our own ignorance the wealth produced by our vast industrial army of mechanics, merchants and farmers very largely passes into the hands of the Pharaohs, whose representatives we choose as our national legislators. We are scourged by taskmasters of our own electing.

Sisters of this great republic, as we look at the overworked and half paid millions, and the few moneyed kings who rule the ballot box, have we not proved ourselves unfit for sovereignty. With millions of votes in their hands, the producing classes are as slaves begging for the privilege of humble half paid service. They pay out of their poverty three-fourths of the taxes of America, and are all unknowing of the fact. Too idle to carefully study a three cent tract on taxation, they suffer robbery. Men send their wives and children to work, in the factory and the field, and make them the slaves of indirect taxation and other forms of oppression, simply because they find it easier to follow their political leaders than to become intelligent protectors of their families, by planning righteous laws and diligently seeking for and electing representatives who will enact those laws. The ignorance of the voter condemns his family to privation, hardship and ignorance. The indolent citizen who can read and fails to examine the question of taxation is himself a willing slave, and also brings his families and his neighbors into bondage by his idiotic vote. The study of the law was a constant home duty with the ancient Hebrew (Deut. 6:3-13). Failing to instruct their children in their political axioms, they were sold into captivity.

My sisters, the American home will never be protected from the exactions of the custom house until the righteousness of free trade is taught to your children by yourselves. You are their natural guardians. Your lips should teach the golden rule applied to government. You should subscribe for the most advanced political weeklies and monthlies. You should own the simplest and clearest treatises on free trade. You should deny yourselves of every luxury in order to buy and distribute free trade literature. It is your God given privilege in this way to defend the liberties of your children.

MARY M. CLARDY.

Fort Worth, Texas.

TAXES ON MERCHANDISE ARE ONCE FOR ALL—TAXES ON LAND, ANNUAL, AND NOT TRANSFERABLE TO TENANTS.

It is a fact, however it may be explained, that taxes upon personal chattels, the work of men's hands, add so much to their cost to the consumer, while taxes upon land detract so much from its value, either when sold, leased or rented. This important principle, so clearly stated and demonstrated in "Progress and Poverty," is still denied, and carped at by those who have carelessly read, or not read at all, that masterly treatise.

But its truth becomes clear to any plain mind, when the nature of the two transactions, the sale of merchandise and the sale, or letting, or leasing of land, are brought side by side, into view.

The importing merchant pays the tariff tax, and charges it to the jobber. The jobber makes it a part of the price of the goods, and charges it up to the retailer; and the retailer never, for a moment, thinks of the tax he has paid to the job-

ber, but considers it a part of the cost of the goods, which he charges up, and adds on to the retail price, with commissions and profits.

The same thing takes place with regard to domestic manufactures which are burdened with an excise or with license taxes. The manufacturer puts the tax upon the dealer, and the dealer puts it upon the consumer.

In these cases the taxes are once for all. They are not annually recurring, and when paid by the importer or the manufacturer they become, as it were, a part of the cost of the article. But not so with land, subject to taxes, or tithes. The original owner has not compounded for the taxes, or the tithes, for all time, and he sells, or leases, or lets the land, subject to these burdens. He does not, indeed, sell, or let, or lease the whole value of the land, but only that part of it which remains to him after the tithes, or the taxes, which belong to the church or to the state, are deducted. The state is always a silent partner, whose claims, however great, must be respected.

And hence it follows, as the night the day, that the tithe, or the tax, on land cannot be added to the price when sold, nor to the rent when let to a tenant, but on the contrary it must detract so much from the price, or the rent. For here comes in the principle so conclusively stated by Mr. George, that the tax will constrain the landlord to let his land or use it; and the heavier the tax, the more necessary it becomes for him to find a tenant. The effect is to bring all lands into market for renters or buyers; and lands, whether sold in fee simple, or leased, or let, become cheaper. A land tax, therefore, is not a burden to the renter.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Washington, D. C.

LAND MONOPOLY AND ARCHITECTS.

In spite of acknowledged ability and integrity, architects are constantly beset with increasing anxieties attendant upon the uncertainty of competition and the modes in which competition to-day is carried out. Lacking in system, it invariably leaves the architect at the mercy of prejudice and the trickery of committees.

Reliance upon ability and integrity is a thing of the past, and the consequent increasing demand for competitive drawings is not only wasteful but also unjust, because reward is most frequently attendant upon those who spend the bulk of their time in "pulling wires" while the man who gives his time and study with corresponding results must show his work to a biased jury. Few committees are competent to judge of the merits of plans and elevations, and hence they are easily biased.

The demand for houses is ever greater than the supply of houses. Witness the crowding of families into miserable tenements, the mean abodes of common laborers in all manufacturing districts, and the families living in tents in various localities. The desire is for better houses and it is not gratified, and as the demand in this lower stratum of society is ungratified, so in proportion the demand of the intermediate strata remains ungratified. If the aggregate desire for residences alone was complied with every architect would be busy and competitive drawings would cease to be made without compensation.

Why, then, is there a lack of opportunity for architects to prepare plans of buildings for various uses to suit the demands of natural progress? Or, in other words, what prevents the fulfillment of the desire for decent habitations? "As man advances in the scale of intelligence his wants are more numerous, his tastes differ; in short, he wants something better," but the lack of opportunity precludes the natural growth of the intellect and steadily increases the proportion of those whose mode of living is a matter of necessity and not of choice.

The cause of this downward tendency is, I believe, correctly attributed to our system of land tenure and restrictive fiscal policies.

Raise all revenues by direct taxation upon land values, and land in the hearts of our cities would then be put to its best possible use, creating an unprecedented demand for architectural services, affording new and broader fields for the exercise of genius, and otherwise permanently benefiting architecture by destroying the evils which now beset honest endeavors; useless anxieties would be removed, and reward would ultimately dance attendance upon merit. The necessary abolition of all other taxes would lessen the cost of material, thus lending fresh impetus to building in all forms. Removing the taxes from personal property (which includes buildings) would offer further inducements to the employment of capital in the erection of buildings. The opening up of the vast acreage now held for a rise in value would stimulate agriculture and free urban industries of the least productive element, relieving the professions of those brought to realize their waste of time by "the survival of the fittest." The increasing number in the practice of architecture as in all other businesses would be regulated by natural demand and fitness, and not as now by force of circumstances.

Proper appreciation of art and mechanical skill would follow, and the practice of architecture for solely money considerations would no longer be a motive for establishment.

The evils of competition in architecture must, it seems to me, be adjusted by a means that will most equitably benefit the greatest number.

Direct taxation upon land values will admit of no discrimination in favor of man or men, and a system so directly beneficial to architecture and all building trades should receive due consideration.

WILLIAM W. ROSE.

Kansas City, Kansas.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE MARKED EFFECT OF MR. BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY IDEAS—THE FAVORED NATION CLAUSE IN COMMERCIAL TREATIES—MR. HITT'S THOUGHTFUL OBSERVATIONS—THE IRRIGATION FIGHT—THE SENATE FLINGS DOWN THE BARRIERS AND OPENS THE WAY TO A CONCLUDING LAND GRAB SCRAMBLE—CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF WYOMING—GOOD POINTS IN HER CONSTITUTION—ALIEN LAND-OWNERSHIP AGAIN—THE BLESSING OF THE NEW PENSION LAW—NOBODY KNOWS HOW MUCH IT WILL COST—INCIDENTS OF PROGRESS IN BYATTSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—By far the most interesting character at this moment in this political world is the man who sits in the state department. During the lulls in partisan wrangles men get together and fall to talking of the secretary's brilliant *coup d'état* in forcing his all-American reciprocity idea upon his party associates at work on the tariff bill and in bringing himself to the front as the champion of a wide and daring departure in party policy. As his actions are considered, the name of Blaine regains some of its old time glamor, and there rises in the mind the possibility of his leading his party in 1892 with the new and inspiring battle cry of "free trade with all America." He has given the tariff tinkers grave concern, and several have intimated their intention of hedging. Meanwhile he has withdrawn again into the seclusion of the state department, doubtless there to remain until such time as, by coming forth, he can deliver another mighty blow.

It has been questioned whether what is known as the "favored nation" clause in most of the existing commercial treaties would not preclude the extension of special advantages to the states south of us or to Canada. This clause stipulates that the United States shall extend to the other party to the treaty all the advantages as to trade regulations, tonnage dues and general customs duties which it extends to the most favored nation. This treaty is, therefore, seen to be general, and not to be affected by a reciprocity treaty, which is a special, definite arrangement, not open to all, but confined to two parties. In 1854 the

United States had a reciprocity treaty with the dominion of Canada, which lasted twelve years, and by which we received farm products and such things, and sent in return all sorts of manufactures. Of more recent years we have had a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian islands, by which we have sent them a variety of things and received in exchange principally unrefined sugar, or rather Claus Spreckles has received it, since he has had the monopoly of the plantations, and thus, after taking out the inconsiderable cost of transportation, has reaped the difference between the low cost of the sugar and the high price at which the excessive tariff on the other sugars permitted it to be sold, making, in a very short time, a great fortune, which brought to him the title of sugar king.

Whether Mr. Blaine is conscious of the serious danger he is running of breaking down the principle of protection all along the lines in partially exhibiting its monstrous features does not appear. Indeed, stranger things have happened than that his hand should tear the veil entirely away. His barrel-of-pork letter to Senator Frye is a free trade evangel. Other illustrations of the same kind are being brought out by it. Mr. Hitt of the house committee on foreign affairs, who has long been working on this reciprocity idea, and who hails Mr. Blaine's action with keenest delight, tells me he once followed a barrel of flour from San Francisco, where it cost \$5, to Guatemala, in Central America, where the variety of tariff and internal taxes brought its price, when it left the hands of the merchant, up to \$24. Mr. Hitt says the Pan-American congress was productive of this important good: That it brought thoughtful and influential men together from all these American states, acquainted them with the mutual interests of these countries and exhibited the impediments existing to free commercial intercourse as they never have been exhibited before. Theirs, says Mr. Hitt, has not been a system of taxation; it has been a system of exaction.

An "interesting and personal debate," as one of the local newspapers called it, has been going on during the week in the senate over the question of irrigation. In truth, this is of first importance, as it involves the question whether 60,000,000 of acres of irrigable land in the arid regions shall be longer held by the United States government with the chance that the great part of it will ultimately be put into the hands of small homesteaders and the water rights reserved for the equal and common use of all, or that the barriers against land grabbers shall be flung down and the land monopolized. The question arose in considering the regular appropriation bill to meet sundry civil expenses. This bill contained a clause repealing that part of the sundry civil bill of October 3, 1888, which read: "And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches or canals for irrigation purposes and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches or canals are from this time henceforth reserved from sale as the property of the United States and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement or occupation until further provided by law; provided, that the president may at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws." The irrigation survey had been set to work mapping out the water courses, the places for irrigation basins and reservoirs, the places for ditches and drains and the territory which could be irrigated by these means. To prevent complications, congress passed the foregoing act two years ago, closing all this land to entry and settlement. The revocation of it revives the old practices by which not only were water courses gobbled up, but a single individual could, with the full sanction of the law, take possession of as much as eleven hundred and twenty acres. He could take 640 acres by a desert land

claim, 160 by a homestead claim, 160 by a pre-emption claim and 160 by a timber claim. But this takes no account of the lands bought for little or nothing and the extensive tracts stolen. A large and powerful lobby has been here from early in the session with the sole purpose of making the way clear for extensive "grabs." Senator Stewart of Nevada made a set speech in behalf of the ditch companies, of which nothing more can be said than that they are corporations holding the monopoly of water, without which the lands in those regions are arid and useless. Such companies hold settlers at their mercy, and may exact tribute to the last cent.

As for the plea of opening land to the settler—providing opportunities for the swarming masses of the cities—this would have sounded better if the director of the geological survey had not time and again informed the senate through the irrigation committee and other sources that there were about thirty million acres of this irrigable land, with the water courses marked off and segregated, ready to be opened to homestead settlement under the act of 1888 by the president's proclamation, and that fifteen million more acres might be ready within the year. Only ten or fifteen million acres would then remain, instead of fifty or sixty, as is often stated. This, however, was not what was wanted, and the measure was passed by a party vote. The bars have been flung down for a general scramble. It is said that the house of representatives will not accede to this action, but prophecies are in most instances futile regarding the doings of this congress. One thing should be kept in mind: When this arid region is gone Uncle Sam will have parted with practically all the public domain which was worth anything, and will have nothing to give the next comers save such lands as may from time to time be forfeited by the land grant railroads.

While the republicans in congress are busy with the admission of new states into the Union which give a certainty of republican majority, nothing is said of admission of Arizona and New Mexico, which would add to the democratic strength, showing that the governing purpose is that of augmenting republican dominance in congress. This is magnified in the case of Wyoming, the bill for whose admission has just passed. The ratio for representation in the house of representatives is 150,000 persons, and yet the total population of Wyoming, as based on the largest vote ever polled for the delegate which each of the territories is permitted to send to congress, is about 85,000. With a population falling almost fifty per cent short of the ratio of representation required of other states, this new state is admitted and allowed one representative and two senators. This has been done before in the case of Nevada. She was admitted in 1864. The ratio of representation was 127,381. Her estimated population was 40,000, and by the next census it was 42,491. There are, however, several good features in the Wyoming constitution. It establishes woman suffrage, the Australian ballot system, eight hours' labor in the mines and on public work, reserves all water rights to state control, provides for a separate assessment of land and improvements and also for the assessment according to value of coal lands not being worked, as well as of the improvements and output of mines in use. These sections read as follows:

The rights of the citizens of the state of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.

All elections shall be by ballot. The legislature shall provide by law that the names of all candidates for the same office, to be voted for at any election, shall be printed on the same ballot at public expense, and on election day to be delivered to the voters within the polling place by sworn public officials, and only such ballots so delivered shall be received and counted. But no voter shall be deprived of the privilege of writing upon the ballot used the name of any other candidate. All voters shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in the preparation of the bal-

lots, and the secrecy of their ballots shall be made compulsory.

Eight hours' actual work shall constitute a lawful day's work in all mines and on all state and municipal work.

All lands and improvements thereon shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation, and assessed separately.

All coal lands in the state from which coal is not being mined shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation, and assessed according to value.

All mines and mining claims from which gold, silver and other precious metals, soda, saline, coal, mineral oil or other valuable deposit is or may be produced, shall be taxed in addition to the surface improvements, and in lieu of taxes on the lands, on the gross product thereof, as may be prescribed by law; provided that the product of all mines shall be taxed in proportion to the value thereof.

Water being essential to industrial prosperity, of limited amount, and easy of diversion from its natural channels, its control must be in the state, which, providing for its use, shall equally guard all the various interests involved.

One of the beauties of our land system was brought conspicuously to view when Senator Vest of Missouri took exception to section 29 in the declaration of rights, which reads: "No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens as to the possession, taxation, enjoyment and descent of property." Under that provision, said Senator Vest, any alien could go into the state of Wyoming, purchase all the property, real, personal and mixed, that his means would allow, and shut out the people of the United States from it. No provision could be broader than that, and every senator who voted for the admission of this state with that provision in the bill of rights would say to the people of Europe, "to the alien capitalists, to their nomadic noblemen who come here and buy vast possessions on which they settle their younger sons, 'Wyoming is open to you, and if your money holds out you can buy two-thirds of the entire state.'" Senator Frye of Maine, and of ship subsidy fame, said he had never heard of any restriction to alien land ownership in the east, and that he had supposed such ownership was universal. Senator Platt of Connecticut said that there were not three states in the Union in which an alien could not purchase and hold property. Senator Jones of Arkansas drew attention to the fact that an act was passed through congress in 1887 prohibiting aliens from holding land in the territories of this government. "If we accept this state as a member of the Union with that provision," said Senator Vest, "we do it with the distinct understanding that we are permitting a thing against which we have legislated here." No changes were made in the constitution, however, and Wyoming was admitted.

One of the blessings with which this congress has endowed the country is just beginning to be appreciated. It is the act "granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents." One provision of this act is that all persons who served ninety days or more in the Union navy or army during the rebellion, who were honorably discharged and who are suffering from mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 and not less than \$6 a month. Another provision is that if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more has died leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, "without proving his death to be the result of his army service," be granted \$8 a month during her widowhood and also \$2 per month for each child of such officer under the age of sixteen. In the case of death or remarriage of the widow payments shall continue to

the children until the age of sixteen. To entitle "dependent parents" to a pension, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury or disease, which would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown, it will be necessary only to show that such parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor, or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support. To do all this pensioning would require, it was estimated by the supporters of the bill, from forty to sixty millions, but from the way pension agents are working, and from the way applications are coming in, it would seem that the annual expenditure through this channel will far exceed a hundred millions, and will make a great stride toward that sum the first year.

"Sixty thousand applications have been received already, and hardly two months have transpired since the passage of the act," said an official in the pension bureau in speaking of this matter to me. "Sixty thousand applications, and the flow of them has not begun. Practically all of these will be adjudged good, and experience would suggest ten dollars as the average rate at which they will be fixed, or \$120 a year. Sixty thousand pensions at \$120 each would make a yearly expenditure of over seven millions of dollars. Seven millions of dollars in two months, and this thing only begun. Nobody can have an idea where it will stop. For instance, the act says that a pension shall be paid to persons who served ninety days in the war, were honorably discharged, and who may be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, 'not the result of their own vicious habits.' Who shall say what 'vicious habits' are? How much intemperance would constitute a 'vicious habit,' and precisely where is the line to be drawn on laziness? The truth is, the wording of the law is very loose, and the gate is left open for all to enter. What this law will cost the country no one can tell, but it will be a vast sum."

Hyattsville, it will be remembered, is one of the Maryland towns—Laurel being the other—where a step has been taken toward the single tax by the abolition of the personal property tax and a corresponding increase made on realty. The assessors have just been around and will shortly announce the result of their labors. At a meeting of the town commissioners during the week there were two significant occurrences. The treasurer, who is also an assessor, told of a man who protested against paying any higher assessment on his land. "I have made no change in my land," said he. The assessor answered that he was to be assessed more because his land was worth more. "I make improvements on my land and others make improvements on their land and this makes your land more desirable and more valuable. That is a value which came by virtue of our improvements, and I don't see why you should have it." The assessor also intimated that the best thing for the other to do was to use his land and thus, since he must pay taxes upon it, get some good out of it. The other case which came before the board of commissioners was that of a man who complained of an unjust assessment. He referred to a lot of the same size and natural advantages as his own. "And yet," said he, "I am taxed more on my lot than he is on his because I have improved mine. I don't care about Henry Georgeism, but it is unjust to tax a man on his improvements." He was assured by one of the commissioners that this assessment was in accordance with the plan of taxation pursued throughout the town, and though after a while the tax on improvements might be abolished, such a tax would now have to be imposed, unjust though it might seem. The assessment, he said, would therefore have to be adjudged correct. These two cases made a visible effect upon the board as to the good policy and equity of the single tax.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7, 1890.—In reading Mr. Edward Atkinson's articles and Mr. George's reply in the Century Magazine for July, it is plain that Mr. Atkinson has utterly failed to defend his position, and yet in his rejoinder he makes this statement, which I find is a puzzler to many honest men who wish to understand our doctrines:

Mr. George needs only to examine the accounts of the largest manufacturers and distributors of products in order to have it proved to him that the rent or rental, as well as the present taxes upon the land valuation of the areas occupied in their processes, are as regularly and fully charged to the cost of business as the price of materials and the wages of workmen. When such manufacturers and merchants cannot recover from consumers rents, taxes and all other charges, with an average profit on capital in addition, they give up the business.

That an increased tax on land values cannot be added to the rent now paid, and so shifted to the consumer, is no doubt true; but there arises in the minds of many the question: Should not all contribute to the expense of government and public improvements, as all enjoy their benefits to a greater or less degree? And when they are assured that the man on the poorest land in use, or he who owns no land, would pay no taxes under the single tax, there seems to be a reasonable claim of unjust taxation.

Now, supposing the single tax in operation up to taking the full rental value of land. Here is a manufacturer of agricultural machinery occupying a piece of land, the site value of which is \$2,000 per year, which he pays into the public treasury, where it by right belongs. Must he not from necessity add this amount to the price of his goods or else go out of the business? Then we will take the farmer, who is living on land, the poorest in use, that has no rental value, and who buys his machinery of the manufacturer: does he not contribute by the extra price paid for his machine toward the tax paid by the manufacturer? And has the tax not been shifted? And, if so, is it not right that it should be? And in this way would not every one contribute his share toward the cost of government? This, it seems to me, is why the single tax would be an equitable tax which it otherwise would not be.

Should you answer, The farmer who contributes in this way is only paying a fair price for benefits received through the single tax system of raising revenue and thus really pays no tax at all, we come to the point where we must admit that a single tax on land values is really no tax, and it follows that there would be no "tax" to shift. But all this is confusing. Cannot THE STANDARD explain this more fully to Mr. Atkinson and make it more clear to its readers.

JAMES McDANIEL.

Mr. Atkinson, whose ability we are always ready to concede, seems to suffer from some mental infirmity that prevents him from comprehending what economic rent really is, and therefore it is impossible to conduct a discussion with him as to the effects of taking a part or the whole of such rent by taxation for public uses. A manufacturer's account books will hardly serve as text books in political economy. If a manufacturer rents ground for the purposes of his business he pays rent to the landlord. If he owns land he, as a manufacturer, pays to himself, as a landlord, the annual rental of such land, and it is not a matter of any importance whether he keeps track of it in his bookkeeping or not. He would certainly have to pay it if he were to cease to be a land owner. This land value is what we propose to tax. The manufacturer who pays it to himself can obtain no more for his goods than the manufacturer who pays ground rent to some one else. If the manufacturer who owns ground chooses to ignore the fact that he is receiving an income as a landlord, and to reduce the price of his manufactured product to that extent, he is simply giving away his rent to his customers instead of keeping it for himself. The number who do this is very small, as Mr. Atkinson must very well know. The fair way, then, to get at the question as to the effect of the tax on the land value is to consider the case of the manufacturer who pays ground rent. He is certainly selling goods now at whatever price the conditions affecting their production will permit him to sell them. He is doubtless paying for the land that he occupies all of the rent that the owner can get out of him. If the owner tried to get more than the current rate the manufacturer would go somewhere else. A tax levied on that rent, therefore, comes out of the owner of the land, and he can not transfer it to his tenant if he is now receiving all that the competition

for factory sites makes such land worth. It is perfectly true that the price he pays for rent has got to be covered by the sales of the manufacturer's products; but the point that Mr. Atkinson utterly misses is that this rent will not be increased if a portion or the whole of it is paid to the state instead of to the present landlord. So much for Mr. Atkinson.

Now, let us take the case suggested by our correspondent. If a manufacturer of agricultural machinery is anywhere occupying a piece of land the annual value of which is two thousand dollars, he is occupying such site because it offers him facilities for doing business which are worth to him a thousand dollars more than he could obtain by occupying a site that cost him a thousand dollars less annual rent. He cannot put the difference on his goods, because he cannot get any more for his goods than men who are paying a thousand or five hundred dollars rent a year can get for theirs. The price is regulated by competition. The probability is that the man who pays the larger rent does so because the location is such that he can more readily deliver his goods to consumers and obtain a larger custom, and where this is the case the volume of business is so largely increased that the manufacturer can frequently make more money than his competitor even though he sells goods at prices a shade lower, and he can do this after paying his higher rent. Consumers buy goods at the lowest rate at which they can obtain them and do not even stop to ask what expense the producer is put to. Again, our correspondent repeats with more favor than it deserves the frequent declaration that every man is under some sort of obligation to contribute his share toward the cost of government. Since every man uses land and cannot exist without it, there is little danger that any one will escape the payment of his proportionate share of public expenses so long as he occupies land that receives any benefit from government or civilization. But the idea underlying this remark is a false one. The land of every country is the estate of the people of that country. Its annual revenue is their revenue in their public capacity. If that revenue is sufficient, as we have no doubt it always is and will be sufficient to meet all proper public expenses, why should any one bother his head about such questions as the relative amount of contribution each makes. If the single tax is properly administered every man who occupies any valuable portion of the public estate will pay an equivalent for the advantage he thus enjoys. He will thereby have discharged his duty to society and society will have obtained the revenue it needs without levying any taxes at all on the products of labor. Under such circumstances every payer of the single tax will be conscious that he has got what he has paid for and he will not worry himself about what other people are paying for the privileges that they enjoy. Of course this will concern him as a citizen anxious that the community shall have its own, but any accidents or neglects will not necessitate an increase in his own burdens.

* * *

Our civilization is coming nigh to perfection. The other day a robust, healthy woman walked across Union square. She was an object of interest to hundreds. She had a load of wood on her head, some wood under one arm, and in her other arm a baby. The interesting thing about the woman was that she was barefooted. If we keep on improving such sights will not attract the attention that this woman did.

* * *

A correspondent asks the Detroit Evening News: (1) "Why the 'single tax' system advocated by Henry George and others would not be a good thing for the workingmen of this country?" (2) In what way our present system is better than their system? (3) Is there any good reason why the 'George system' should not be adopted?" To which the News submits the following answers:

(1) The tax system advocated by Henry George in "Progress and Poverty" has never been successfully assailed. Would-be economists, with more zeal than knowledge, have

rushed into print and attempted to refute the position taken by Mr. George; but thus far "Progress and Poverty" has contained the refutation of every one of these attacks. Therefore it is impossible to supply "A Subscriber" with any good reason why the "single tax" system advocated by Henry George would not be a good thing for the workingmen of this country. There are plenty of alleged arguments floating round assailing Mr. George's philosophy, but they are about as true as the arguments of Brother Jasper of Richmond, proving that the earth is not round.

(2) Our present system is in no way better than the George system. It is in every way worse. Our present system bears heaviest on those least able to stand it. It is according to what a person consumes, the taxes being also largest on those articles consumed by the working classes. Henry George would tax a man according to the natural opportunities he monopolizes for employment, these opportunities being created by other agencies than his own.

(3) Therefore there is no good reason why the "George system" should not be adopted.

We call particular attention to the first part of the answer in the first paragraph. It is a truth that is not often told:

"The tax system advocated by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' has never been successfully assailed; * * * thus far 'Progress and Poverty' has contained the refutation of every one of these attacks."

Men sneer and sneer, and revile and scoff, and laugh at and insult the teachers and the advocates of "the tax system advocated by Henry George," but they never answer. Why? Because they cannot. The answer made to its correspondent by the Detroit News is going to make a deep impression, for it is a daily paper of large circulation and great influence. From the first reading of "Progress and Poverty" the News had a kind side for our doctrines; but this latest article places it, if not with us, at least so near to us that it will be a most valuable ally.

A. A. Bradford, who is a coal operator in Pittsburg, told the New York Press the other day that within ten years Pennsylvania will have an extensive coal trade with Europe. Already, said he, the price of the English coal in the English market is steadily increasing. It is the price of coal that has increased the cost of iron making over there. The supply of coal for the continent of Europe has been largely, indeed almost entirely, from England. The coal now mined in England is nearly all taken out of deep shafts by expensive and increasingly expensive methods. They mine far out under the sea, and the time is coming when the limit of their mines will be measured. In any event the price of coal has gone up and is going up, while with us coal has been getting cheaper because of the natural gas lessening the demand for coal. With these two movements going on, it will be only a short time until we can ship coal from America to Europe and sell it there in competition with English coal.

We will be glad when that day comes, and we presume the Press will be, too. But when it does, we fear a complication will arise—in fact, a number of them, two of which occur to us now. Perhaps the Press can remove our fears. In what form will we be paid for the coal we send to England? Not in foreign pauper made goods, of course, for that will be prejudicial to our highly paid American labor. What will become of our home market?

San Francisco had a sensation last Fourth of July. The orator of the day was the Hon. Thomas V. Cator, and his address was a revelation. Instead of the usual series of perorations concerning the great Yankee nation, the screaming eagle in his eyrie in the mountain tops above the clouds, with his piercing eye surveying the universe with contempt, with the starry emblem under one sheltering wing, the constitution under the other, and tearing tyranny all to tatters with his talons, Mr. Cator spoke from the text: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He told his audience that of these three things, the most vital—the right to the pursuit of happiness—had been denied us. He pointed out that while we were steadily growing richer as a nation, the

producers were growing poorer. The nation was suffering from a disease, and if a cure was not soon found it would die. Though the gentleman did not tell his audience where the remedy was to be found, yet between the lines could be read his opinion that it could be found in the single tax. The San Francisco Call is very much exercised over the address, so much so that it really expressed the opinion—which is a thing not often found in the editorial columns of the Call—that Mr. Cator was a "dunderhead"—that he had falsified—that we were the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. Meantime, Mr. Cator's speech has set a lot of people to thinking as they never did before.

Every once in a while, in its "Talks on the Tariff" department, the Press has a letter which it publishes as an evidence of how the popular current is running in the direction of protection. One of its staff strings a bunch of figures together, puts some flap doodle before it and some old chestnuts after it, and signs it "New York Merchant," or something else. Of course, the figures are not true, so neither are the facts deduced; but the "letter" as a whole looks formidable, and perhaps creates its intended impression among our weaker minded countrymen. The "letter" published in the Press immediately after the visit of the New York importers to Washington in the interest of a reduced tariff was a particularly flagrant piece of charlatanism. It protested against congress paying any attention to the request of the visiting merchants, and was signed—not by one merchant, mind you—but "Hundreds of Merchants." That letter was a failure, as is also the last letter on "Why we ship gold and why we have labor strikes." But the Press was more modest in the signature line in this instance, for it was satisfied with signing "A New York Merchant"—that is to say, only one merchant.

These attempts to prejudice public opinion rarely succeed in this country. They may work in Mr. Porter's native country—despised Britain. The trick that was resorted to during the last presidential campaign worked well. The party of which the Press is an advocate knew how easily the average Irish mind could be prejudiced by a fling at their nationality, and they worked the trick for all it was worth, and the Irish were caught by it. It was a good political dodge. It was invented by an Englishman, and the republican party paid well for it.

That other fake, about the mass meeting against the passage of the McKimley bill in Sheffield, England, seems to have failed. Even the most hidebound of the republican press does not care to dwell on it. This is a pity. It is not right to raise public expectation to a high pitch and leave it there. Nerves may be strained to the bursting point. But in the place of this Sheffield meeting that never came off we beg to offer a story which does not require a mass meeting to round it off. It is from the Indianapolis Journal: Six merchants [who and what they were and where they came from does not appear] appeared before the McKimley committee and argued in favor of a decrease in the duty on linen. Mr. McKimley's suspicions were aroused [why and wherefore does not appear], so [why "so" does not appear] he turned around to them [he must have had his back to them, while they were addressing him—a most ungentlemanly thing to do] and inquired, "How many of you gentlemen are citizens of the United States?" One by one, according to the voracious chronicler, the merchants from somewhere said they were aliens, subjects of the rules of Britain, and they slunk away, leaving the protector of our industries the victor. This story, like the others, lacks—to use a wanamakerism—"authorial" indorsement, but we think it will do in the absence of anything better. We do not ask a vote of thanks for giving our protectionist friends this story, and we hope it will be used to

"strike a blow at England," even if it hits Editor Porter.

Foraker's mouth has broken open again. The disaster occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, at the republican state convention, held last week.

We are a strange people. We go from New York city to the mountains and sea shore because it is hot here and cool there. We come to the city from the country because it is hot there and cool here. On the other side of the continent—in San Francisco—we go away from the city because it is cool and we want warmth, and such of us as live in the country go to San Francisco because we are warm and want to be cool. And so we go, dissatisfied ever.

The Daily Columbian is the name of a paper printed in New Westminster, British Columbia. Its issue of June 26 contains an article on the single tax, which it says is "undeniably attracting more attention in this province just now than it has at any former time, and more, in fact, than any other one public question that might be mentioned. The same remark might with truth be applied to the wider field of the whole civilized world, where the theory and the doctrines of Henry George are being more generally and more thoughtfully discussed than at any period since their first promulgation, about ten years ago." The Columbian tells its readers of the successful tour of Australia just completed by Mr. George, and says that as so many are asking about the doctrine, it feels that the only way to answer properly will be to print the single tax platform entire. Which it does. And thus does the truth spread.

James Gordon Bennett, so says the Star, is going to move the Herald to the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, where a magnificent building is to be erected for it. After giving a long description of what is going to be done in the matter, the Star writer concludes by requesting that Mr. Bennett remove the statue of William E. Dodge, which now stands there. We do not see why that should be done. Statues are tributes that living men pay to the genius of those who have passed away. Mr. Dodge was a man of genius. He discovered a method of getting the best of the tariff, with the result that he accumulated much wealth. What was his discovery? It was this: He found that statuary was on the free list and that lead was dutiable. The thought struck him that lead could be molded into statuary. That was all, but what a stroke of genius it was. The importation of statuary increased largely, but it made lead cheaper. No, Mr. Bennett, do not tear that statue down; at least, not until our ports are free. With that statue removed, we may forget to tell our children the story of a benefactor—a man who cheapened the price of lead despite the efforts of our government to increase its cost.

A paragraph going the rounds says that Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania daily receives letters from a party (called, by the way, "a crank") who claims to own the state of Pennsylvania and who wants to collect his rent. He may be a crank, but the fact is that, rightfully, he owns as much of that state as any man in it. When the coal mine owners want their rent, they get it, and no one calls them "cranks." When the other land owners of that state demand their rent, they get it, and no one calls them "cranks." Yet the only difference between the "crank" who doesn't get his rent and the gentlemen who do, is that the latter have an unjust claim that is recognized by the law, while the former hasn't. That condition of affairs will be corrected one of these days.

The cloakmakers' lockout was announced as settled on the evening of the day the last issue of THE STANDARD went to press; but the announcement was premature. The past week has been one of great excitement and angry feeling among

them. Charges of bribery have been frequent, and bad blood has been generated. The agreement made with the bosses by their committee was repudiated by the strikers at the instigation of the socialists, who have been making what they call "propagandas" by fomenting strife and discord. The strike fell to pieces last Monday night, when the Amalgamated cloakmakers' union disbanded and the men decided to go to work.

An item, headed "Don't Have to Work So Hard at Home," appeared in last week's STANDARD credited to the Boston Globe. It should have been credited to the Boston Post.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The social novelties of Chicago are full of originality and imagination; but nothing of the earlier days ever equaled the latest invention of interceanic genius. This is described by our learned and brilliant contemporary, the Chicago Herald, as the padlock garter. It is made of blue silk, and is fastened with a jeweled padlock buckle, and it is understood that the most beautiful and original belles of the windy city wear it as an amulet, a charm, an appendage which brings good luck forever, and secures the fulfillment of every gentle wish.—[New York Sun.]

Isolated cases of starvation and misery can always be found in such great cities as London and Paris, and sometimes in New York, but it seldom happens that, even under the worst conditions, hundreds of men, women and children can be found actually dying for want of nourishing food, while thousands more are living on a mere pittance, insufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger, but in this, the richest city in the western hemisphere, any reader of the Tribune can in a few minutes' walk from Broadway find and see just such people for himself. It is on the east side, in the tenement houses of Essex, Orchard, Norfolk, Suffolk, Ludlow and Sheriff streets, in the homes of the striking cloakmakers, that misery, sickness, hunger and want reign. In this quarter there can be met on every block women not yet twenty-five years old who are haggard and gray, and out of whose eyes has long departed all hope of a mitigation of their misery.—[New York Tribune.]

When the hands have been thoroughly cleansed let the tips of the fingers lie a few moments in a basin of water—if the water be tepid, so much the better—then while the nails are in a softened state, push back the loose cuticle that may have grown about the base of the nails. In doing this, however, it were better to under do it than to push the cuticle so far down as to destroy the firm little edge which nature has set so daintily about the nail. Now, if the hands are cared for each day as they should be, a very few passes of the file will suffice to keep the tips of the nails in perfect shape and order. A word here as to that proper shape. The outline of the nail should follow that of the top of the finger, and the top of the finger is not pointed, as you will observe, but beautifully rounded. Therefore the nail should be round, not pointed, but filed close to the quick at the sides in order to prevent the formation of those troublesome hangnails that may or may not be a means of grace, according to the light in which they are regarded.—[New York Sun.]

Dr. William C. Woolson of Buffalo, who of late has been staying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Woolson of Niagara Falls, committed suicide in a barn in the rear of Woolson's store on Niagara street, about 5 o'clock this afternoon, by cutting a deep gash with a large razor in his throat, reaching almost from ear to ear. The inmates of the house hearing a scream, rushed to the barn to find the man lying on the floor in a pool of blood. When found he was not quite dead, and was carried into the house, and medical aid summoned. The physicians' work was quite useless, and he died soon after. His life was a constant struggle against an adverse fate. Young, ambitious, energetic, anxious to improve his condition to give his children a better chance, he overtaxed his strength working nights in the telegraph office and attending medical lectures days.—[Buffalo Courier.]

Earrings are not worn very much, although becoming to gaunt faces.—[Minneapolis Tribune.]

Gould's income is \$7,446 a day; Vanderbilt's, \$15,349; Rockefeller's, \$18,715, and William W. Astor's \$23,593, including Sunday.—[St. Louis Republic.]

The cloak manufacturers are starving out a strike. Protective tariff on cloaks, \$32.58 on every \$100 worth.—[St. Louis Republic.]

YOU PAY YOUR MONEY, AND TAKES YOUR CHOICE.

Stock, Farm and Home.
What a funny thing the tariff is! Increase the duties on manufactured necessities to decrease their price; increase the duties on farm products to increase their price.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REPLY TO MR. WHITE.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I note Mr. George White's article in THE STANDARD of June 25, to which I should have replied before, but have not had time.

I cannot see wherein I am mistaken, though perhaps I did not express myself clearly. When I speak of land being cheap, I mean, of course, in proportion to its actual value for use. If worthless, it is dear at any price; but I think it is unquestionable that land having the same advantages is less in price in this country than in Europe, or at least has been heretofore, and certainly this must give the user of land here an advantage. Is it not to every land user's interest to get his land at the least possible price? Does not THE STANDARD often speak of industry being restricted or prevented by excessive rents or extortionate prices for land?

I do not advocate that rent affects prices (of goods), for that, under free competition, is governed by cost of production, while the cost of land is fixed by the demand for it.

It seems to me that Mr. White misunderstands Mr. George's doctrine, or else I do, for I take it to be one of the cardinal principles of our philosophy that it is the monopoly and consequent excessive cost of land which, by restricting industry, produces low wages and involuntary poverty. I should like to hear from others of our single tax friends on the subject, although I have very little time for controversy, for if I am mistaken I would like to be corrected; but cannot as yet see where I am in error.

With respects to Mr. White, and assuring him that I shall not under any circumstances abate my interest in the single tax, I remain, respectfully,
N. G. LESLIE.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

NONPLUSSING A FRIEND.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: A friend and I have had a series of discussions on the question of poverty, my friend contending that all the miseries of this world (including poverty) were caused by the rum traffic. During our last talk upon the matter he regaled me with a recital of the outrageous conduct of a lot of "low-down ruffians" while engaged in collecting the garbage along our street. I reminded him of the influences under which these "ruffians" were born and bred, and asked him what he would do with people who were so offensive if he could have his own way.

"I would put them all on an island by themselves," he replied.

"Then who would collect your garbage and do all these things that require cheap labor?"

"O," my friend replied, incautiously but with perfect frankness, "there are hundreds of thousands of respectable poor people!"

"Hundreds of thousands of respectable poor people?" I repeated, wishing to get him to commit himself to that assertion.

"Yes," he replied.

"Hundreds of thousands of poor people who are respectable and don't get drunk?"

"Yes."

"Then, what causes their poverty?"

My friend was nonplussed. In future he will probably ascribe our widespread poverty to some other cause than drunkenness.
Brooklyn, July 14, 1890. S.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The plan for securing readers for THE STANDARD and thus making them acquainted with the principles it advocates, advanced by J. G. Miller of Stapleton, S. I., should be productive of good results where it can be carried out, especially in the small towns and villages where all are more or less intimately acquainted.

Permit me to suggest another plan which I have devised for individual action and which I have followed for some time, thereby securing readers interested in the land and tariff questions in Wyoming, Oregon, North and South Dakotas, Illinois and other places. I scan the newspapers which come into my possession, particularly those inimical to free trade or the single tax, for correspondence relating to the land or tariff questions, and where possible to find the address of the correspondent, I mail to him copies of THE STANDARD or other literature in my possession adapted to the case. When no such opportunity occurs, I forward them to those correspondents of THE STANDARD who ask for and can make use of them.

If every reader of THE STANDARD who can spare the time and expense involved, which is trifling, would follow this plan or devise some such mode of action and carry it into effect, I think the results would be astonishing. It would present free trade and single

tax principles to those interested in such matters and hasten their more general adoption; it would pave the way and make it easier for the army of noble workers who are seeking signatures to the petition; it would help the regularly organized bodies in their war against injustice and increase their numbers; and, finally, it would also indirectly benefit that able exponent of free trade and the single tax, THE STANDARD, and other kindred publications, by helping to enlarge their field of operations and helping to increase their subscription lists.

This may seem a guerilla mode of warfare, and the results may be scattering; but in time they will coalesce, and when the plain people are aroused and united they will down the plutocrats and all those who seek to hold them in political subjection or industrial slavery, and free trade and the single tax will become accomplished facts.

New York.

J. R. MULLIGAN.

PERSONAL.

Two years ago, says the New York Times, the democrats chose for their congressional nominee, in the Cuyahoga district, Tom L. Johnson, who has done more for the city street car system than any man alive. He is an inventor and an owner of iron works at Johnstown. When informed of his selection Mr. Johnson wrote a letter of acceptance, in which he pronounced for free trade, and the republican majority in the district was cut down to a few hundred, and probably would have been wiped out altogether had it not been for the fact that it was a presidential year and that Mr. Johnson was also an advocate of the single tax theory of Henry George. Even thus handicapped he made so good a run that he is one of the three men most talked about for the congressional nomination this fall. Mr. Johnson has been very ill from typhoid fever, having been confined to his bed for two months. At one time it was expected that he would not recover, but now he is rapidly convalescing.

M. D. Harter, the celebrated democratic free trader of Ohio, who is now before the people of his district as a candidate for congressional honors, was in the city on a visit last week. He called at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, staying there over an hour.

Thomas V. Cator, who ten years ago was the most prominent and popular member of the New Jersey legislature, renowned for his fight against the corporate monopolies of that state, is now practicing law in San Francisco. At the municipal celebration of Independence day in that city on the Fourth he was the orator of the day. His oration went to the heart of things, and has aroused the monopoly organs to indignation. An idea of the drift of what Mr. Cator had to say may be got from the following comment on that clause of the Declaration of Independence which declares the equality of all men: "By common consent this has been held to mean that all men ought to be equal before the law, which, if it is to have any practical significance, must mean that the laws are to be such as will give to all men equal opportunities as to all the resources of nature provided by the Creator." Or from this relative to "pauper labor": "If we examine in detail we shall find that the solution of this evil is not in any temporary and local palliative, but must be sought by study of causes of universal operation which prove that we must return to the law of nature and ascertain how best to grant to all the opportunities created for all." Ambrose Bierce, than whom there is no more brilliant or cynical writer in this country, devotes over a column of his space in the San Francisco Examiner to an approving review of Mr. Cator's address.

Charles A. Potwin of Seneca, Mo., was in this city last Monday.

E. J. Perego, our correspondent at Wichita Falls, Texas, has sent his photograph to the enrollment committee to let them see, as he says, "how a genuine single tax man looks out west." He also sends a picture of himself and traveling outfit. Mr. Perego's picture shows that he is a man in the full prime of life, with high forehead, long iron gray hair and deepset, piercing eyes. Every lineament shows the student and thinker.

Another photograph sent in is that of George B. Whaley, our good friend and advocate of San Diego, California. He is a young looking, handsome man, whose face shows thought and determination.

The present address of either Messrs. Jones or McGreggor, script-stenographers, who some time since had an office at 12 Union square, New York city, is wanted at this office.

TRIBAL LAND LAWS IN AFRICA.

THE LAND IS THE HIGHLY PRIZED COLLECTIVE PROPERTY OF THE TRIBE.

A. Merensky in Pretoria Land (translated for The Standard by F. J. Kustennmacher).

Under this caption an article in the sixth number of the Kolonial Zeitung is published by the traveler, P. Reichardt, in which he tells us of the native African views regarding land ownership. Much that is said may be the rule among some tribes; yet among settled, agricultural African tribes, it is not always the case. As it is important that our views of African folkways be as clear as possible, the writer would emphasize the points of divergence between the South African tribes (who are closely related to the tribes of the east coast) and the aborigines, among whom the above named traveler made his observations.

1. Regarding the agricultural South African tribes, numbering about five million head (Kaffir, Pondo, Zulu, Swasi, Basuto, Betchuana, Makalaka, Matabele), it is incorrect to say, "The negro considers the land as he does the air; just rights to the soil do not exist; land in Africa has no value; there is no property in land." Among the tribes named there is no private property in land as we know it. But the land is, nevertheless, the highly prized collective property of the tribe—nominally the chieftains, who administer it. The right to the land involves the vassalage of those who settle upon it. That possession of land is highly regarded among the tribes named is proven by the wars between the Boers of Transvaal and the Zulus, extending over a period of twenty years, on account of a narrow strip of boundary land, and also the other border difficulties in which the whites again and again became involved with the aborigines.

Besides, it seems that among the tribes visited by Reichardt, there existed a right of administration in the chieftain, over the land, for the traveler says that whoever wished to cultivate land notified the chief of his intention by a small present.

2. As there is no private property in land among our tribes, there can be no question of bargain and sale. But the chieftain can not sell the land, as the African has no conception of land as an article of bargain and sale. Under certain circumstances the chief can transfer certain rights to the use of a strip not necessary to the tribe to other persons.

3. Among the tribes named the individual not only regards the ground as long as it is under cultivation, but by virtue of the work performed to facilitate cultivation, he is the only rightful lord of the field. If he were forcibly driven away from such a cultivated piece of land, without compensation, he would doubtless consider it a crying injustice.

The missionary Kropf, who has been stationed among the Xosa Kaffirs, in the east of the Cape colony, for forty-five years, gives the following as their idea of justice:

1. The boundaries of the territories settled by the great Kaffir tribes, are determined by conquest or cession, as among civilized peoples, with the difference that the whites did this first by proclamation and later on by surveys, while the aborigines simply took possession.

Sometimes when a virgin territory was settled by two tribes (as in the case of the Xosa and the Tembu) they spread with the increase of the tribe and its cattle until they met each other, and there would be hot wars as each party sought to extend its boundaries and drive back its opponents. This occurred between the Gealeka and Tembu sixty years ago, when for thirty years they warred over the country around Bolotwa, until the English drove out Sasiti and his Gealeka, and left the Tembu in possession.

As a rule tribal boundaries are respected. No tribe goes to war with another with the intention to acquire land rightfully belonging to the other. But if they desire to do so pretexts for war are easily found, and the treaty of peace would include a rectification of the boundary in favor of the victors.

Land and boundary quarrels were formerly of rare occurrence, as there were large areas unsettled and those taken up were but thinly populated. The only important instance of a land quarrel was that between the Pondo and the Xezibe when the latter became dependents of the Cape government, while the former retained their liberty and claimed the land of the Xezibe.

2. All land belongs to the king and the tribe. Each tribe is regarded as a family, therefore the land occupied by it is considered common property. It is divided among the chiefs, who again divide it to the judges and the latter assign it to the overseers of the kraals, who in turn divide it among those who live under them. The boundaries of these divisions are natural ones.

Among any specified group of families, bound together by ties of blood or marriage, which form a subdivision of the tribe, boundaries exist only for cultivated land. The pasture land in control of each person is common property of the family group. Although wild quarrels often arise over injury to crops, there are seldom any over the pasture land, except in case of contagious disease among cattle prohibited from grazing with healthy herds. Cattle may cross the boundaries of the pastures under another chieftain, but no one is allowed to plow or erect a home beyond the border.

If a stranger removes to another settlement he applies to the overseer of the kraal for a piece of agricultural land, but in case he wishes to found his own kraal he must apply to the head of the family group, who is best described as the patriarch.

If one of these tribal sub-divisions wishes to become incorporated into another tribe they must apply to the king, who, as these reinforcements to his power are very desirable, always consents, even if there be no more room. In case the council or magistrate of the settlement to which he wishes to assign them objects to receive them, the king can designate places where they may settle.

3. The possessory rights of the individual to the land include only plowed arable land, which can neither be sold or alienated. This land is handed down from father to son, from generation to generation; even if the possessor should be absent for a number of years he can resume it, although in the meantime it may have been cultivated by another, but he cannot sell it. Formerly the possessor could lawfully demand compensation for the use of the kraal and the cultivated land which he had occupied, but he had no claim to the land broken up and brought under cultivation by the last user. At present these new lands used by the second possessor may be claimed by the first if they adjoin the original acres.

4. Evictions from house and farm never occur. Chronic mischief makers are ordered to establish their kraals apart from the houses of the other inhabitants, but they retain possession of their fields and crops or improvements.

The only case in which a man can lose his kraal and land is when the chieftain desires it for his own use or the use of a chief who has joined his tribe. In this case the process is very simple. The chieftain, without saying a word to the owner, simply sends his cattle into the kraal, and the owner knows he has to move. If he does so without making trouble he is given time to erect a new kraal and stock sheds elsewhere; but if he protests, the chieftain at once takes possession and he is incontinently bounced.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

San Francisco Pacific Union.

Look at these two pictures, drawn by two star actors on the political stage. The first is from a speech by R. G. Ingersoll:

"We have passed through a period of wonderful and unprecedented inflation. For years every kind of business had been pressed to the very sky-line. A wave of wealth swept over the United States. Huts became palaces. Tatters became garments and garments became robes. Walls were covered with pictures, floors with carpets, and for the first time in the history of the world the poor tasted all the luxuries of wealth. But monopoly changed this paradise into hell, by creating a money famine."

Here comes in the other side by that prince of word painters, Senator J. J. Ingalls: "We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest. On the one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its standard. On the other side is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature, and subduing the wilderness. Labor, starving and sullen in the cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer—a system which gives to a Vanderbilt and a Gould wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty from which there is no escape or refuge but the grave. Demands for justice have been met with indifference and disdain. The laborers of the country asking for employment are treated like impudent mendicants begging for bread."

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE AND GANDER.

Boston Globe.

We notice that many of our high protection contemporaries are giving France hail Columbia for protecting her underfed peasants against the danger of having their stomachs "flooded" with the cheap pork and flour of America. What is sauce for the protection goose is not sauce for the protection gander.

WANTS AN ANSWER.

Alliance Herald.

If the man who toils fourteen hours a day wears overalls and a checked shirt, and his wife wears a poor quality of calico, how does it happen that the fellow who never works at all wears broadcloth, and his wife wears silk? Please answer, some one who believes in taxing the many for the enrichment of the few.

WHAT WE WANT.

Boston Globe.

What the American working people want is not high priced goods and low priced labor. They want low priced goods and high priced labor. The tariff gives them exactly what they do not want, while the contract labor law is intended to give them a part of what they do want.

DANA'S CANDIDATE CAN'T WIN.

Memphis Appeal.

David Bennet Hill is looming up as the coming presidential candidate in the eyes of the New York Sun. In the eyes of the country he will loom down again. No man who sells the presidency can expect a democratic nomination.

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

GIVEN A NOTABLE FAREWELL
DINNER BY THE MAYOR
OF SYDNEY.

NUMEROUS CABINET OFFICERS AND EX-MINISTERS PARTICIPATE—UNANIMOUS OPINIONS THAT MR. GEORGE'S VISIT HAS DONE MUCH FOR THE CAUSE OF FREE TRADE—MR. GEORGE'S SPEECH.

SYDNEY, June 10.—On Monday evening, June 2, Mr. Sydney Burdekin, M. P., mayor of Sydney, entertained Mr. Henry George at dinner at his palatial residence, Macquarie street. Among the company who met at the invitation of Mr. Burdekin to dine with Mr. George and to say farewell to him on the eve of his departure from Sydney, were the following gentlemen: The Hon. William McMillan, M. P., colonial treasurer; the Hon. Bruce Smith, M. P., minister for public works; the Hon. J. H. Carruthers, M. P., minister for public instruction; the Hon. Daniel O'Connor, M. P., postmaster-general; the Hon. A. I. Gould, M. P., minister for justice; Mr. B. R. Wise, late attorney-general; Mr. G. H. Reid, M. P., barrister, and late minister for public instruction; Mr. W. Curnow, editor of the Sydney Morning Herald; Mr. Alfred Bennett, proprietor of the Evening News; Mr. Richard Teece, vice-president of the Free trade and liberal association, ex-president of the Australian economic association and secretary of the Australian mutual provident society; Mr. E. Pulsford, secretary of the Free trade and liberal association; Colonel Goodlet, Mr. W. T. Best, the renowned English organist; Mr. E. W. Foxall, chairman of the Henry George campaign executive, and vice-president of the Single tax league of New South Wales; and Mr. John Ramsay. Sir Henry Parkes, G. C. M. G., the premier, and the Hon. J. N. Brunker, M. P., minister for lands, were unable to be present on account of serious illness. Mr. Wynne of the Daily Telegraph was also unavoidably absent.

After an excellent dinner, Mr. Burdekin proposed the health of their distinguished guest, Mr. Henry George. He was quite sure they all felt gratified that Mr. George had come among them. (Hear, hear.) They had known him as a writer and a thinker, but after having met him personally they were more thoroughly impressed with his earnestness as a man than ever. They might not all go to the extreme length of his theories, but they believed he had the one object in view, namely, to leave the world better than he found it (hear, hear), to make it happier and to bestow lasting benefits on the world of which he is so distinguished a citizen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Reid said: Mr. Burdekin, I can scarcely add anything to all the extremely nice things which you have spoken of Mr. George, but perhaps I may be allowed to say that it has been a very great service to the free trade cause of New South Wales that Mr. George has visited these shores. (Hear, hear.) Of course his fame and power as a writer had spread even to these distant lands, but that he has been able to stand face to face with the toiling masses of this young country, that he has been able to show them so vividly the truth of those principles which we more feebly have been endeavoring to uphold, must have this consequence, that the working classes of this country and of all Australia will be more slow to listen to the teachings of those who are opposed to us and who have endeavored to show that if there is one country great in consequence of protection principles it is the country from which Mr. George came. (Hear, hear.) It is a great country. In many respects it is an example to the world, but Mr. George has shown that in some respects the American people have made a terrible mistake. He has been able to show this to the people of Australia. Some months ago I had allotted to me the task to give an address on protection in America. I had no personal knowledge of the facts. I simply studied as diligently as I could the best records, and the result was the address I delivered. A large number of ugly names were called me. I was charged with inventing damaging statements against the grandest country under the sun, the grandest for the poor man; but Mr. George has put me in a position of indebtedness to him in establishing my veracity. He has shown the people of Australia that what I said is substantially the view of a man who has risen from labor to the distinguished position he now occupies. This is not a time for speechifying; but may I take this which I consider a distinguished opportunity of expressing the great obligations of the free trade party of this country to the press of New South Wales? We have at this board representatives of the three great organs of public opinion, and as one of those who have fought for many years in the cause of free trade, I beg, taking advantage of Mr. George's presence here, to tender my grateful thanks to the great organs of public opinion to which I have referred for the staunch, devoted and loyal way in which they

have kept the great principles of free trade before the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) And indeed I tell you at once, Mr. Chairman, that I attribute to what they have done for us the glorious fact that young as this country is, it stands now, and I think Mr. George will admit it from his knowledge of the fiscal policies of all countries, as the other part of the world which is entitled to stand side by side with the great mother country in everything that represents the freedom of trade. I will say nothing more, Mr. Chairman, except this, that the little I have been able to know of Mr. George has created in me a feeling of confidence, affection and respect, and I shall always think it a great thing to have met a man who, risen as he is from the ranks, is doing so much for the masses of humanity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McMillan said: I am sure that neither you, my host, nor you, our distinguished guest, will expect me to make a speech to-night. We have met here to entertain a man who is as well known as any man in the literature of any country. (Hear, hear.) I have not had the honor or privilege of seeing much of Mr. George during his stay in Sydney, and yet his visit to me the other day at the treasury will form a reminiscence in my life. He was introduced by Mr. Reed, and after we had discussed the single tax Mr. George asked me a question, which, as treasurer of this country, was certainly a staggerer. It only showed that Mr. George possessed the characteristic humor of his country. He said: "I want to know whether you have a deficiency here." (Laughter.) Well, after my having covered up that deficiency with all the ingenuity of a Micawber, it was certainly a peculiarly startling question to put to me, however; I assured Mr. George that although the government had got rid of its deficiency, I found in the case of most politicians of New South Wales that they preferred to do their financial operations on an overdraft. (Laughter.) Apart from the notions that Mr. George entertains, and it is now no time to discuss them, I think I may say we welcome every man to our shores who believes he has a great truth to express to the masses of the country. (Hear, hear.) We wish to impress upon him, and I hope he has been impressed by the fact, that the liberty of public meeting in this country and the love of fair play is as characteristic of us, the younger children of Great Britain, as it is of the older children in America. I trust Mr. George will go back with the kindest and most cordial feelings toward this young country, and will feel that the dream which has been so often spoken of, of a closer union between ourselves and our American cousins, has nothing inherent in the conditions to prevent its becoming an accomplished fact. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that as far as the free trade politicians of New South Wales are concerned, we feel Mr. George has done a great service to our cause. (Hear, hear.) Not only has he given his views where he has had friendly critics, but he has carried the war right into the citadel of the enemy. (Hear, hear.) And I believe that, especially in the other colonies of the group, the seed will bear fruit in years to come. (Hear, hear.) I consider it a privilege to be here to-night, and an honor to be able to say in the future that I have made a personal friend of Mr. George. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Teece said: It will not be supposed that any remarks which I may make regarding the apostle and evangelist, to whose doctrines I have not given in my adhesion, would be anything of a fulsome character; nevertheless, I have no hesitation in saying that I speak the words of sober truth when I say the visit of Mr. George to these colonies has been a distinct and national gain to us. (Hear, hear.) He had already made us acquainted, through his writings, with his striking personal originality as a writer of unusual eloquence. We know him now as a man of transparent sincerity (hear, hear), and as the possessor of qualities without even which sincerity itself would be powerless for good—I mean rare earnestness and indomitable perseverance. (Hear, hear.) There have been, and there are many men who, in common with Mr. George, have recognized that in every civilized community throughout the world to-day there are masses of our fellow countrymen living in an environment which they feel to be wrong, but there have been few to discover the causes of these wrongs, fewer still to wage incessant war against tradition, ingrained tastes and inherent prescription. One of these few is our friend whom you, Mr. Chairman, have entertained to-night and whom we have the honor of meeting. (Hear, hear.) There is one feature, it appears to me, in connection with Mr. Henry George, which must be apparent to the most casual observer—that is, his whole souled hopefulness. He is not one of those who mourn for the good old times that have been. To him, as to every true lover of the race, the golden age of humanity is before us, not behind us. He is not one of those who go from Dan to Beersheba crying, "It is all barren." Rather, I take it, he is one of those who hold it

Truth with him who sings
To one clear harp, in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

There is another feature in connection with Mr. George's visit which seems to me must be gratifying to us. He is one of the large and increasing company of distinguished men

who find a visit to these colonies a source of instruction. This is an indication that in the eyes of the world at large we have placed our foot upon the ladder of nationality, and it is a warning to us that it will be our fault if we fail to reach the topmost rung. (Hear, hear.) There is an indication in this desire on the part of nations as represented by their distinguished men for a wider and closer intercourse, and deeper and truer knowledge of each other, which augurs well for the future of our race. I am not one of those who think we are on the threshold of that age, when the war drum is to be heard no more, and the battle flag to be furled in the "parliament of men, the federation of the world," but I believe I see in the indications which nations are giving for closer intercourse, the indication of a beating of more human impulses. Thus nations are beginning to feel that they are in some measure rising to the aspirations of the old Latin satirist, who exclaimed

"To beasts our Maker while the earth was new
Lent life, to man a spirit too,
That mutual kindness in our hearts might burn,
The good that others did us to return.
That scattered thousands might together come,
Leave their old woods and seek a general home."

When that time comes among the varied influences which will have led to the consummation of such an end, I believe the name of Henry George will be had in remembrance, and the influence he has exercised in endeavoring to leave the world better than he found it, will be regarded as a noble example. (Hear, hear.) He will carry away with him from these colonies some kindly recollections. He will leave behind him many who will look back to this time when they had the opportunity of inscribing on the list of their friends the name of Henry George. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bruce Smith said: I would scarcely like to admit that the gentlemen who have preceded me have left nothing for me to say. I look on Mr. Henry George as a distinct factor in the nineteenth century. (Hear, hear.) He is the one man of all others who has made the thinkers of the nineteenth century stand still and review their position, and I take it, Mr. Mayor, you could hardly have conferred upon your few select friends a higher honor than to ask them to meet Mr. George to-night. (Hear, hear.) While we are near a man we perhaps do not value him as fully as we should at a distance, but when we reflect we are to-night sitting at the same board as the one man whose writings stand only next to the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress in their circulation throughout the world, I think it is an honor that few could surpass. (Hear, hear.) I think I am right in saying that with the exception of those two books, no other works have had anything like the circulation of the writings of Mr. George. I have derived great advantage from Mr. George's visit, and in this respect that he has that one power which few in the world possess, in combining with immense knowledge of human nature the power of touching men on the quick. We may talk, we may be full of theory, and full of practice, for the people around us, but very few have the qualities of the preacher which enables us to touch our fellow man on his tender point. I beg to bear my testimony, Mr. Mayor, in saying that you have conferred upon us one of the greatest honors you could have done in allowing us to sit by Mr. George on this last night in the mother colony of the great continent of Australia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wise said: I feel it would be impossible in a few words to give expression to any sentiments which would be at all adequate to Mr. George's merits, but as you, Mr. Burdekin, have set an example, I would like to follow it. If Mr. George has done one thing which entitles him to the gratitude of free traders and of myself, who go a little further than the revenue tariffists, it is that he has made a land tax for New South Wales a positive necessity. There is no man who mixes with the voting classes in this country but sees that the idea of a land tax has thoroughly taken hold of them. The land tax must come. I have only one word to say and that is to thank you for the opportunity you have given me of meeting Mr. Henry George again. Fortunately, I have had opportunities of meeting him since he has been here, and the one thing that must impress everyone is his sincerity. (Hear, hear.) More than anybody in our time, he has touched the conscience of the world. He has made the rich man realize his responsibility, and given to the poor man hope. A man who can do that is fully entitled to the very foremost place among the benefactors and thinkers of the human race. (Hear, hear.) Mr. George owes something to the lady who bears his name. I have had the privilege of traveling with them, and I have noticed sufficient to show the keen interest that she takes in his pursuits. I would only ask you, gentlemen, when you drink his health to join her name with his. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carruthers said: Mr. Burdekin, I had asked to be excused this evening on account of temporary illness, but I can assure you and the other gentlemen here that if I could do anything to add to the testimony given this evening I should only be expressing the wish that the work Mr. George has undertaken in this colony should be followed up

by those who wish to see the land preserve the liberties it now enjoys. Mr. George is the leader of a considerable portion of the thinking people of New South Wales. That section will be benefited by the advice he has given them, and we will find the ranks closed up for a contest with those who advocate restriction simply because the leader of the rising party here has given good advice. Mr. George may be unaware that in the early days of this colony there was almost the nearest approach to the operation of his theory which the world has seen. The grants issued in New South Wales, in the first instance were grants issued upon condition the grantees should pay an annual quit rent. The rent was not levied upon the unearned increment of the land, but the grant was in the nature of a contract recognizing that, while the holders got the fee simple, the crown retained the right to have some return of value from it. If that principle had continued, we should no doubt be nearer the adoption of Mr. George's theories than we are now, and be relieved from the conditions we have to encounter in now seeking to replace this land tax upon our statute books by legislation rather than, as it was done in the early days, by a contract with the state. I do hope that the example which Mr. George has shown to the free traders of this land of being aggressive will be followed out. (Hear, hear.) There is too great a tendency among the free traders of New South Wales to rest upon their oars when once they have snatched a victory, and I can plainly see it myself that unless the spirit which animates Mr. George is infused into the life of the party our cause will suffer. (Hear, hear.) The words which Mr. George uttered on Saturday night were words of great omen to the party. We must advance or fight a losing game. (Hear, hear.) No man feels that more than I do myself, and no man can thank Mr. George more for having so vividly drawn attention to this fact. If we are to succeed, in the fight, if his adherents are to succeed we must fight together. The free traders must win by being aggressive. They have not only to fight the theory of retaliation in this colony, they have to fight the common vice of human nature. If we are going to hold the victories we have achieved we must be aggressive by carrying the war into the enemy's camp, and then we will see the beauty of free trade. (Hear, hear.) I believe Mr. George's visit will do a great deal of good in directing the energies of the people aright in this colony. We shall all watch his career with admiration, with hope, and with the common desire to see him prosper in the work he has undertaken. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pulsford said: I rise with great pleasure, and I feel it a great honor to add a few words to the many words of praise of the work done by Mr. George which have been uttered to-night. Perhaps no one in this assembly has done more than myself to try to present truth under many varieties of form to the people of New South Wales (hear, hear), and many times I have felt at a loss how to get at the people. Mr. George has come among us and subjects which we had worn almost threadbare have been, by the genius and personality of our visitor, put before the public in such a new and wonderful light that there is no getting away from them. (Hear, hear.) As Mr. Bruce Smith has said, this is a great power. It is a power that has been exerted just at the time it was wanted, and the work which Mr. George has done will, I am quite convinced, be a lasting work. (Hear, hear.) I also feel, and have felt for a considerable time past, that we ought to be more aggressive. (Hear, hear.) We ought not at all to feel content with our work in this colony. We ought to feel it our duty to try to unite with the free traders of all the colonies, so that we may carry the principles of free trade from one end of Australia to the other, so that when the time comes that Australia shall be federated as one nation, it may be under the banner of free trade. (Hear, hear.) I can only add that I trust Mr. George, when he leaves us, will have long life and strength to enable him to carry forward the great principles of free trade to fuller and greater victories than perhaps we dare at the present even think of. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connor said: My friend Mr. Bruce Smith said early in the evening that the whole subject of Mr. George was not exhausted. I come at a much later period and I say it is still hardly touched. (Hear, hear.) I had the honor to be one of the first public men in New South Wales and the first minister of the crown, through the kindness of the mayor, to meet Mr. George, and I told Mr. George then in the town hall that he could not regard himself as a foreigner here nor even as a stranger. He was a visitor among his own kith and kin. (Hear, hear.) Mr. George has been all over Australia and I would like to know how far I was out from the truth. (Mr. George: "You were right.") We are delighted to see Mr. George and I quite agree with the sentiments so freely and generously expressed here to-night. I was delighted to hear from Mr. Reid that he entertained for Mr. George a feeling of affection that is worthy of the object and of the gentleman who uttered the sentiment. I was delighted to hear the cautious and well timed expressions of my solid and intellectual friend, the man of iron, the minister for works. (Laughter.) I was pleased to hear my friend, the honorable the colonial

treasurer, with a mathematical accuracy that only belongs to him, speaking of his interview with Mr. George as a reminiscence he shall never forget. None of us will ever forget Mr. George's visit. (Hear, hear.) I was pleased to hear life and death, as represented by our friend Mr. Teece, join in the praise, and my young colleague, the man who has undertaken to educate the whole colony, to shed the coruscation of his intellectual glory over it. The man who touched me most was the wise man of the east. It was proper, Mr. George, he should speak about the eminence you have attained and to pay a tribute to your great auxiliary, your noble wife, and I ask, where is the man who has ever done anything for this world without the aid of a living angel in the shape of a wife? It is a great privilege for the whole of us to be here to-night and to say how much we owe to the press. I agree with Mr. Reid that very little would be our power in New South Wales were it not we have an enlightened, a staunch and a free press. To return to our distinguished friend, Mr. George: He is the new apostle who has come to this country to relight the fires of enthusiasm, to stir up the feelings of the people who have crouched before an apostasy that has grown up in our midst, the apostasy of protection, and his voice will live as long as the languages of the ages shall live. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. George said: Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—There are some things that lie so very close to a man's heart that he cannot well speak of them. I thank you for the compliment you have done me in complimenting my wife. All these years, beginning young, we have been together in that closest of relations. I can only say I love her more now than ever I did. (Hear, hear.) If there were nothing else to make me feel kindly toward Australia, and especially toward this colony, it would be the fact that she first drew breath here. I am very glad that I have made this trip to Australia. For some years our friends in the various colonies have been urging me to come, but it seemed so far off. It seemed so much out of the great centers where my work lay that I thought at first it was impossible; but yielding at last, I came. My visit has been in some respects a hard one. It has involved a great deal of work, and it has been of that nature that has prevented me from reaping the profit in some directions from such a trip I should have done. But I will go away now, and until the end of my life bear in my memory the grand and warm reception I have had from the moment I first landed on your shores. (Hear, hear.) We ought to be very close together, we Americans and you of Australia. (Hear, hear.) We are the same people alike in our newer conditions, growing up under similar circumstances, and yet with such points of contrast in our development as makes the one country a most interesting study to the thoughtful people of the other. (Hear, hear.) I have been very much struck by what I have seen here. You have a richer and a greater country than I had fully appreciated before. Its physical characteristics, its possibilities, are larger than I think are fully realized abroad, and there is so much in your political institutions, so much in what you have done that seems to me most admirable, that I think there is no country from which an American could learn so much.

Your mayor, our host, said to me the other day in a little trip around the harbor, when, through the kindness of Mr. Reid, I had an opportunity of somewhat appreciating the views of the most magnificent sheet of water which in its way is to be found anywhere, that he thought that the men who were charged with doing things, with the management of departments and public affairs, ought to be sent, at the expense of the colony, on a visit to other parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) I most thoroughly think that. We can all learn from others. (Hear, hear.) And most can learn from the people who, allied with us, have yet in their development gone in some other directions. In England, which I first knew some nine years ago, I was very much struck with the possibility that a closer union would bring between the mother country and the newer communities of the same blood and speech that were growing up in other parts of the world. I remember saying if 25,000 Australians were taken from the colonies and brought here for about ten years, or if your men of affairs, men of politics, men who have been leaders of men were put in the old country for a time, I am sure it would give a new development. There is a great advantage in these new countries in the mixing of peoples before the distinctions and classes that divide men have had time to form. Coming from different localities, they wear off their old prejudices and get new ideas. That is one of the things that free trade will give us. (Hear, hear.) The tariffs of the world to-day are the greatest obstacles for the coming of that golden time which the poet sings and to which Mr. Teece has alluded. Why? What more do we want? Throw down these tariffs and we would insensibly and inevitably grow into one people. (Hear, hear.) Take Australia. What are the divisions between these colonies? Mainly the divisions raised by fiscal tariffs. I very much appreciate the kindness of the reception that has been accorded me here, and it is a pleasure to me that my last word here is spoken at the board

of the man who was the first to receive me. (Hear, hear.)

The postmaster-general, speaking of our host, alluded to his reign as mayor. That, if he will allow me to say it, does not seem to me the correct word. A mayor does not reign. A mayor is the first citizen of the municipality. The mayor from our olden times, like the alderman, which is the oldest of our titles, is of the people and represents the people, and it is a pleasant thing for me to say that. I do not doubt that, like every man who stands for anything, like every man who has any force of character, our host has people who do not like him. He has his enemies as well as his friends, his detractors as well as those who praise him, but I must say that during my sojourn in these colonies, and having mixed with many men, I have not found any such. (Hear, hear.) I most certainly hope he will carry out the intention which he privately expressed to me to visit the United States on the way to the old country. I am sure in the United States he will find much to interest him—I will not say much to admire—much to learn, at least. He will come back with wider views, with a larger knowledge and with a grander idea of what this great city you are building up may become and what this great community that is now only in its beginnings may do for this continent and for the world. It is a very great pleasure to be received to-night by men who represent the free trade party. Of all the men at this table I think there are only two—Mr. Foxall and Mr. Ramsay—who hold in their fulness the same notions that I do, but there is at least this bond between us all—that we are all free traders. (Hear, hear.) And I hope that the free traders of New South Wales, the people of New South Wales, will reply to the restrictions imposed by other colonies by pushing still further the principle of free trade. If you do that, if you do it fully, it is the best and the highest of retaliation. (Hear, hear.) Do that and this colony alone, with her central position, will make protectionism in the other colonies absolutely impossible. (Hear, hear.)

This principle of free trade, what is it? It is the spirit of liberty, the spirit of justice (hear, hear), the principle of the due respect and adherence to the rights of property. (Hear, hear.) And it is needful for reasons that go further than any fiscal questions, any questions of tariff, that the free trade fight should be carried further, that it should be an aggressive fight. (Hear, hear.) All over the world there is unrest; all over the world he who looks may see that things as they are can not continue, that we must go in one direction or the other, either toward greater restriction or greater freedom (hear, hear); and I see plainly in these colonies—it seems to me I see it—strong tendencies that are making for further restrictions. I see the growth and menace of that undue restriction which in its final expression is termed state socialism; the idea of seeking improvement, the idea of securing to labor, I won't say its rights, but a larger measure of return by a system of restriction that, carried out, would simply convert society into an Egyptian system of castes, where each man was assigned his place at his labor and hardly stirred out of the ranks in which he found himself, in which almost every man would be controlled and limited. The principle of free trade is the principle of individual liberty. (Hear, hear.) The great battle that is now coming on all over the world must be between the two principles of restriction and freedom. I have learned a great deal in these colonies. There is much in your political development and in your institutions that is extremely interesting to me. If I had only opportunity I would like to visit all your departments, as I visited that of your treasurer the other day, and I would like to ask a good many questions. I would like to ask the postmaster-general, for example, what is the use, when you know a man is in a certain place and he asks to have a dispatch forwarded to him, of sending to know whether he will pay the money for it before sending the dispatch. (Laughter.)

But this I must say, so far as the best of tests goes, and that is the opinion of the people, it seems to me that you have here a most admirable administration. I have not found anywhere any charges of unfair dealing, any charges of personal corruption. I have found everywhere in the minds of the people a general conviction that the administration of the government was a good one. If you will let me say frankly, I think your greatest defect lies in the want of local self-government. (Hear, hear.) That the principle which is represented by the mayor of the city as against state or general administration has not been sufficiently considered here. I consider that your greatest advance in the immediate future will be along the line of local self-government. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry for many things in leaving here. I am sorry not to have had the opportunity to meet and to talk, at least a little bit, with that remarkable man who is to-day at the head of your state (hear, hear), who by the misfortune that we all must deplore is now on a bed of sickness. I am sorry not to have seen that most remarkable gathering, a unique one so far as my knowledge goes, of all the municipal authorities of this colony, met together at the call of the mayor of Sydney. I am sorry that I could not have made this tour of mine more a tour of observation than a tour of talking, and if I ever

live to find opportunity to come back here it is in that way I should like to come back. One thing at least I want to see done, and so far as my influence will go, I will try to have it done. That is to have an American commission come here to investigate your methods of administration. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be of more use to our people than the knowledge they could gain here. It is a great thing in a country like this that you have no Goulds, no millionaires created by a monopoly of your railways and tramways; that the rails which carry travel and commerce to the most remote parts of the colony belong to the people (hear, hear); that your telegraph lines are public property, and that in various other ways you have recognized that true principle that businesses in themselves monopolies should be the property of the state. (Hear, hear.) It does come within the proper function of the community, to do for the whole those things that cannot be well done by individuals, and there I hope the development in that line will stop. It is the proper province of free traders to see that that is the case.

Yes, I have faith in the future. It has not been always so with me. Within the last few years I see so many tendencies operating for good, so many signs of a moral revival, as well as of intellectual progress, that although I fully realize the great dangers that our rapid advance has brought, yet I have faith that we are going to surmount them, and that in the future those who come after us will live under happier circumstances than those to which we were born. (Hear, hear.) I go back from here to my own country. There a great struggle has already begun, the struggle between the principle of free trade and the principle of protection—a most momentous struggle and one which goes even further than that of our fiscal policy. That of itself is enormously important. The effect of protection in the United States has been most disastrous. Thirty years ago we used to talk of the universal Yankee. To-day we number twice as many, and yet to-day it is not the universal Yankee, it is the universal Englishman. All over the world Englishmen are traveling. Wherever commerce goes there their flag flies. In new countries it is their trade that is extending, it is their people that are opening enterprises. It ought not to be so. We as the larger body of the Anglo-Saxon race, for so now we are, ought all over the world to be as numerous as Englishmen. We are not so. It is simply the effect of the restriction which has been put by law on commerce and enterprise, and everything which goes to the development of the country and on those things which contribute to intellectual and moral growth. So far as we differ it is a practical difference that cannot come up for some time yet. We, I think, are doing the most to fulfill our ultimate desires to make practical our hope and aim by rendering to you wherever we can our cordial and enthusiastic support. (Hear, hear.) If you go rapidly so much the better. As long as you move I think you will find the men whom we represent will be behind you doing whatever they can, whether it be little or much.

When we part—well, that will be a good way off yet. People are apt to think the doctrines of the single tax are destructive of much that a wise conservatism would preserve. I remember some years ago when, on coming back from Europe, I was entertained at a banquet by some of the richest and most prominent citizens of New York. One of the comic papers published a cartoon representing a lot of fat sheep dining a wolf. I think a better understanding of our views and aims has dispelled this prejudice. Up to a certain point let it be perfectly understood that what we wish to do—the supplying of all public needs by a direct tax on land values—would be not merely for the general prosperity of the whole community, not merely the only way in which free trade can be made possible, but it would even be for the benefit of the land owners themselves, at least those land owners who make any use of their advantages. In the city of Nashville, before I wrote "Progress and Poverty," a well known citizen, Enoch Helmsly, a rich man, published a pamphlet in which he proposed as a simple means of building up the city of Nashville, that all taxes should be put on land values. Now we have here at least one large land owner, perhaps some others. This is very clear that any land owner who wishes to improve his property and rents it out does not attempt to charge a man a rent according to his means. He does not attempt to make a special charge for every improvement. He lumps them all in one sum, which he calls rent. The single tax would do for the state what any discreet individual would do for his own estate, that is, take away all these little and separate charges and lump them all in one charge upon that thing which always increases in value by any improvement, whether it be a material improvement, improvement in government, or any other improvement. When we get to that point, when even in its narrow view the principle of free trade is carried that far, then will be the time we begin to differ, but until that time comes our practical efforts must lie along the same line. (Hear, hear.)

We are the true followers of Richard Cobden. It is his spirit that we ought to seek to revive, and in rousing that spirit lies the certainty of our triumph. A good many things

I would like to say to you. I have talked, perhaps, too long. (No, no.) In conclusion I would merely wish to express my gratification and my hearty sympathy and respect. I certainly, for all the rest of my life, shall feel very kindly toward Australia, very kindly toward New South Wales, very kindly toward this city of yours. It will be impossible for me, go where I may, to ever forget the warm friends I have made here and the kind greetings I have had, and I shall go and look forward with interest and hope to these colonies, far off as they are, which have already taken and are in the future, in my opinion, destined to a still greater extent to take, especially if you men of New South Wales are true to yourselves and your principles, a greater share in leading the forward movement of the world. Toward Australia, in the United States, there is to-day a very warm feeling. You have given us, as you gave to the English people, one great blessing. Fourteen or fifteen states of the Union have already adopted the Australian ballot system of voting, and in doing that have struck at the root of that machine rule, that political corruption, which unfortunately has for so long made our democracy, our republicanism a mockery and a shame. The movement there has gone so far that it is now certain it is only a question of time when the other states shall follow their example, and what we now know as the Australian ballot system will become the American system. There are many other things we have to learn from you, and all this could be promoted more than anything else by the knocking down of the Chinese wall with which we have surrounded ourselves. When we do that, then for the one American who comes here there will be ten, for one ship that is plying between these continents there will be a dozen.

There is a great future before this country, a great commercial and political future. In some respects this situation of yours is an advantage. As for its disadvantages modern invention and science are rapidly overcoming them. It will not be long before the voyage between Sydney and San Francisco will be two weeks, then a matter of ten days. Thus we are drawing closer and closer. Mankind all over the world are beginning to feel this spirit. Especially is this true of the great people of whom we are but branches. I, too, hope for the day when at least there may be between our peoples such a league as will dispense with any notion of keeping standing navies or maintaining standing armies, when at least there may be such a league as shall tend to the better establishment of justice, the general security of liberty and to a freer and warmer intercourse. I thank you most heartily, Mr. Mayor, and you, gentlemen, for the compliments you have paid me, and for the warm greeting you have given me. (Hear, hear.)

JOHN RAMSAY.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX A FARCE.

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

The publication of the final assessed valuations for the forthcoming fiscal year, which are printed in another column, once more recalls the elaborate farce, so diligently enacted, of endeavoring to raise revenue by the taxation of personal property. That it is what the old play bills styled a "howling farce" is admitted by everyone—by the commissioners of taxation, by the assessors and by every individual possessing personal property. It will be remembered that Commissioner Coleman, in stating his views some time ago to a reporter of the Record and Guide, said that the tax was ridiculous; that it was persistently evaded and sworn off, even by reputable citizens who had become so callous to their obligations on that score that they were incapable of recognizing any moral obliquity in the action. The commissioner said that he would guarantee to so arrange that with \$100,000,000 of personal property, he could legally swear off within twenty-four hours of obtaining it. This is only a forcible way of putting what everyone knows, and it seems to us that it is fully time to abolish this part of our system of taxation, which is nothing but a tax upon honesty. As it is real estate practically bears the burden of taxation in this city, and it would be little more than a nominal rearrangement to make it the sole source of municipal revenue. If personal property were not taxed real estate would have to pay, during the forthcoming year, about 2.30 per cent instead of about 1.95. Aside from the moral gain, the advantages to be obtained from this change in the city's fiscal policy would be that the burden of taxation would be more equally distributed. It may be said that everyone, even the poorest, pays some rent (or owns his dwelling), and thus would bear his share of all taxes. Evasion and swearing off would be impossible.

NOT NEAR SO DANGEROUS.

Pittsburg Commoner and Glass Worker.

The Louisiana lottery has bought protection and respectability from the state for \$1,250,000 per year. The Louisiana lottery, however, is nothing like as wicked and dangerous as the monopoly of vacant lands. The people can get along without lottery tickets, but not without land.

"WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE."

Detroit Free Press.

The McKinley republicans say it was the tariff issue which elected Harrison. The St. Paul Pioneer Press (republican) says "not a bit of it." The New York Tribune (republican) says his election was the result of a trade between Hill and the New York republicans.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill came before the senate last Monday. Senator Voorhees of Indiana opened the debate, which is expected to last several weeks.

A CONFERENCE CALLED.

DELEGATES OF THE SOCIAL-POLITICAL CLUBS TO BEGIN THE WORK OF THE COMING CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Two months ago the Manhattan single tax club appointed a committee to consult with like organizations in this city as to the advisability of unity of action in the coming congressional campaign. Correspondence was begun with the Reform club, the Harlem democratic club, the Free trade club, the Workingmen's tariff reform league, with the result that each of these organizations has appointed delegates to confer on the matter. The conference has been called for to-morrow evening (Thursday, July 24), at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, 73 Lexington avenue.

The feeling is abroad that New York city is not well represented at Washington. While the smaller cities and country districts are represented by men whose character and ability have made their names known throughout the nation, the large city of the country is represented mainly by men whose names are hardly known to their next door neighbors. Besides, there is a great question up for discussion; and, so far, the New York delegation has practically figured in it only to the extent of answering their names at roll call. The clubs that will be represented at this conference think that the time has come when the ablest men among us should be our representatives in congress—men who will appreciate the dignity of representing the Empire city, will be able to speak in its interests, and who will be able to make themselves heard and felt in the discussion of the tariff question. Naturally, as the course of the democratic party is in the direction of tariff reform, these clubs will use their influence with it to send representatives who fulfill the requirements; but if the democracy fails to give heed, some of the clubs will favor putting up independent candidates. Now that we have the secret ballot, there will be a greater probability of success than could have been the case had the old method been still in force. Great hopes are being built on the probable action of this conference.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT COOPER UNION LAST FRIDAY EVENING—AN EXPRESS COMPANY TO BE CHARGED OF.

A public meeting of the Workingmen's tariff reform league was held at room 24 Cooper union last Friday evening. The object of the meeting was to divide the members off into committees for their congressional districts, so that the work of adding to the membership could be systematically carried on. Blanks and circulars had been given to Brunner's express company to deliver at the hall, but they failed so to do, and the result was that the committees were put to the inconvenience of having to go to 73 Lexington avenue for them. The committees were all furnished with the necessary printing, and they all promise good results during the week.

It was a workman's meeting in the fullest sense. The chair was occupied by William McCabe, a printer, and short addresses showing how the tariff hampered their trades were made by James Babcock of the plasterers' union, John Harnwell of the boiler-makers, J. J. Welsh, blacksmith; J. J. McLachlan, warehouseman; J. Gilligan, salesman, and John Breunig, jeweler. The only speaker who does not work at a mechanical trade was A. J. Wolf, a traveling man. The meeting was a success in every particular except numbers, still there were nearly a hundred present despite the hot weather.

The regular weekly meeting will be held at 73 Lexington avenue this coming Friday evening.

It is necessary to dwell on the gross carelessness of Brunner's express company regarding the non-delivery of the pads and circulars at Cooper union. One of their wagons was standing at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, and the driver was asked if he would take two packages immediately to Cooper union. He said he would, and took the packages and put them in his wagon, and charged forty cents expressage, for which he gave a receipt. He received explicit instructions, and was given a letter to hand to the janitor or to the officer who has charge of the floor on which room 24 is situated. The driver jumped into his wagon and started down the avenue. When the meeting was assembled it was found that the pads had not been delivered. Last Saturday morning inquiry was made at Brunner's express office, Third avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, concerning the packages. The clerk said they were still in the office. When asked why they had not been delivered, he said they did not reach the express office until 6 o'clock, after which hour no deliveries were

made. So over two hours had been consumed in carrying the packages two blocks—which is not very fast time, even for an express company. The inquirer pointed out to the clerk the great inconvenience that had resulted from the negligence of the express company in failing to deliver the packages, but the clerk did not feel disposed to talk about it. In conclusion he said that he would return the packages to the place whence they came; but when asked to return the money that had been paid for their delivery at Cooper union he refused, saying that the company didn't do business that way. Our friends ought to be told that it will not be safe to intrust packages to a company that has such a small sense of its responsibility to customers.

COMING TO THE RESCUE.

THE SENATORIAL OLD GUARD WILL SUPPORT MR. BLAINE'S POSITION AGAINST THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Frye, Hale and other republicans are preparing to sustain Secretary Blaine in his opposition to the McKinley bill. Already they have unearthed a paragraph from President Arthur's annual message which had reference to reciprocity treaties, which they propose to use in the debate now pending. The language of the paragraph is as follows:

The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for the admission free, or under a favored scheme, of duties of our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imposts, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade; the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

THEY WANT PROTECTION, TOO.

The Harrisburg Patriot prints a series of resolutions adopted by the Central labor union of that city, which shows that workmen appreciate fully the sarcasm in the phrase that "Protection protects labor." They have adopted resolutions, which appear below, showing the kind of protection they want, a reading of which will show that it is not the kind of protection that the protectionists want to give them:

Hall of Central Labor Union, Harrisburg, July 13, 1890.—Whereas, Public attention having been called to the injustice by which our city merchants suffer by allowing transient merchants to impose upon us cheap bankrupt, fire and assignee goods, thereby not affording the protection to our home merchants necessary for their prosperity, and who have to pay large rents, taxes, etc., which adds to the city's prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of A. Goldsmith and the sentiments and recommendations expressed by the Harrisburg Independent of July 5 and 10, believing that as the manufacturers of the country are protected as a national policy, that it is but just and consistent that the merchants of the city should receive the same protection as a local policy necessary to their prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That as the mechanics and laborers of this city far exceed in number the merchants and manufacturers (and this being a government for the people), we demand the same protection for our prosperity that is so necessary for the manufacturers and merchants, and would recommend city council to pass an ordinance imposing a high license upon the mechanics and laborers of the surrounding country who infest the city every season with their cheap labor to the detriment of our home mechanics and laborers who spend all their earnings with the home merchants, pay all their rents and the greater part of the taxes which adds to the city's prosperity.

Resolved, That we would also recommend our home manufacturers and merchants to patronize our home mechanics and laborers, and not be deluded by the cheap inferior labor of the surrounding country, believing the same would be a mutual advantage and more in harmony with the spirit of protection as a national policy.

PROTECTION AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS SAY THEY WILL NOT SEND EXHIBITS TO A COUNTRY WHERE THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SELL THEIR GOODS. New York World, July 17.

With all its other troubles in connection with the world's fair, Chicago, it appears, has good grounds for fearing the enactment of the McKinley bill, as thereby a paralyzing blow is likely to be struck at the proposed exposition, so far as the foreign exhibits are concerned. Evidence to this effect accumulates every day. So aroused upon the subject of the threatened onslaught upon their commercial interests are the manufacturers of European countries, it is said, that there is good reason to believe that simultaneously with the announcement that the McKinley bill has become a law there would be a concerted movement throughout Europe looking to a refusal to participate in the world's fair at Chicago in 1893, upon the ground that it would be arrant nonsense for foreign exhibitors to incur the expense of shipping their

goods so great a distance for the sole purpose of advertising them without the opportunity of ever selling them or any like them in this country.

This menace to the international character of the proposed world's fair was the subject of an earnest conversation had yesterday by a World reporter with Mr. C. De Garmo, an American by birth, but whose business connections have caused him for several years to reside in Paris. He is obliged in the conduct of his business to travel extensively in Europe, and he is, therefore, well informed respecting the views entertained in the different countries as to the probable effect of the McKinley bill upon existing commercial relations between the United States and other countries.

Mr. De Garmo arrived in this city on the steamer Arizona Monday last, having come to the United States at this time especially at the instance of several French industries, whose managers had expressed the intention of soliciting large space at the Chicago exposition, but who have become alarmed at the prospect of this tariff legislation.

Early in the contest for the location of the exposition, representatives of the interests of Chicago in Paris importuned Mr. De Garmo to favor that city among his business acquaintances, and congress having officially selected Chicago as the seat of the exposition, Mr. De Garmo immediately interested himself in the work of securing exhibits from France, and until the manufacturers and dealers became exercised over the manifest determination of McKinley and his followers to aim a deadly blow at the import trade and put upon it practically the stigma of being a criminal traffic, there had been great enthusiasm shown in many quarters with reference to sending exhibits to Chicago. The wonderful success attained by the Rochester lamp company, Gorham manufacturing company and many others in building up an enormous business in France as the result of their exhibition at the Paris exposition, had led the French business men to desire to emulate the example of those thrifty Americans, and, by participating in the Chicago exposition, open up a market in America for their wares, where not already established.

But, according to Mr. De Garmo, while the present uncertainty exists nothing further can be done in enlisting foreign interest in our world's fair. Wherever he has travelled of late, Mr. De Garmo has been confronted with the inquiry:

"Why should we make exhibits in America when the citizens of that country do not want to trade with us? It is not medals we want. They are worthless. It is trade we are looking for, and we will not do so foolish a thing as advertise in a country where we cannot get trade."

It is the candidly expressed opinion of Mr. De Garmo that the passage of the McKinley bill, or one so substantially like it in its blighting effects upon international commerce, will be followed by a combination among the people of Europe against American wares and products in retaliation for the defiant and arrogant attitude assumed toward them by the Americans.

TWO WAYS TO RESTORE SHIPPING.

Boston Globe.

When a high protection statesman begins to "want to know, you know," there is hope for him.

Senator Frye now wants to know. His questions are: "Why should we carry our mails under a foreign flag?" "Why should every passenger who desires to sail from America abroad be compelled to sail under a foreign flag?"

If Senator Frye will seriously propound these inquiries to his own party, he may set it to "wanting to know" also.

The republican answer to these questions, so far as the party has given any answer, is that Americans must sail under a foreign flag because our government has not subsidized or bribed vessels to carry the American flag.

The democratic answer is that the Americans must sail under a foreign flag because for nearly thirty years the government has tried to discourage commerce with other nations; has refused to allow Americans to buy foreign built ships and sail them under the American flag; and, lastly, has so taxed the raw materials entering into the construction of ships that it is impossible to build them in this country with profit.

"Rob the shipping industry and then tax the people to hire the ship owners to sail their ships in spite of the robbery." That is the republican plan. "Stop the robbery." That is the democratic plan.

NEXT!

Philadelphia Times.

The wool growers, who employ practically no labor, have their swag in the new tariff bill by increased taxes on the clothing of nearly seventy millions of people. Next!

The silver kings are now sure of their swag. They have forced congress to enact a law that practically compels the government to buy the whole American silver product at 25 per cent above its market value. Next!

A little coterie of tin plate speculators have their swag in the McKinley bill, by imposing over seven millions additional tax on the whole people. Next!

The sugar trust has its swag in the new

tariff bill by increased taxes on refined sugar, which is consumed in every home in the land. Next!

The steamship subsidy, giving five millions annually from an already bankrupt treasury to a very few shippers, has passed the senate and is certain to pass the house. Next!

The pension sharks and coffee coolers of the war have gotten their swag and bankrupted the treasury. They will now score pensions up to \$200,000,000. Next!

PLUMB FULL OF FIGHT.

Washington Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

This week will see the Morrill-McKinley sugar bounty tariff bill in the senate. The sundry civil appropriation bill will be the only other measure having the right of way. Senator Morrill is so proud of his share in the work that he wants his name linked with Major McKinley's, and will have charge of the measure. Some of the republican senators who have local interests affected have been threatening to oppose the few reductions made from the house schedules, but they won't succeed. The bill may go through substantially as it comes from the finance committee, yet there is an encouraging number of republican senators who agree with Secretary Blaine that the people are not likely to stand increased duties this year. Senator Plumb is full of fight and is ready to undo all the finance committee's work. He has been startling the high protectionists by telling them that \$5 a ton is enough protection for steel rails and championing similar "heresies" all through the schedules. Other western senators are not quite so radical as Plumb, but they say the rates must come down even if they have to join with the democrats.

THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

Boston Globe.

The sum of \$400,000,000 is a moderate estimate of the amount of money that will be required to meet the expenses of the government for the fiscal year that begins with the current month.

As this money is to be collected largely by indirect taxation, the mass of hard working people are in blissful ignorance of what such a tax means. Yet it means \$6 per capita for every man, woman and child in the land, or \$30 for each family of five persons.

This enormous tax, like all others, falls finally upon labor. For every dollar that the government expends somebody must do a day's work. A tax of \$400,000,000 represents not less than twenty days' work out of 300 working days at \$1.50 a day in each family of five persons.

It is possible for even heavy taxes to become a good investment. But when the masses are asked to toil to pay for ironclads that will be out of date before they are completed; to pay subsidies to cover the losses on other people's business enterprises, and to pay the cost of the heaviest standing army in Europe in dependent pensions, it is not easy to see where the tax investment is to bring any compensatory returns.

The increase of federal expenditures during the past twenty years is something startling. Between 1870 and 1890 the increase of national expenditures, exclusive of interest and payments on the national debt, was less than four per cent. But from 1890 to 1899 (inclusive) the increase was over forty-two per cent.

The situation to-day is a tax of over \$6 per capita, or \$30 on every family of five persons. The republican policy is to conceal the amount of the burden by making all taxation indirect, and thus loading it upon the shoulders of labor. How long can such a policy of extravagance and unfair apportionment of the burdens of taxation go on before the whole system reduces itself to a thinly-disguised system of industrial slavery?

CRACKING THE SHELL.

The subsidy bill and the McKinley bill go hand in hand. It is the object of the latter to give our ships nothing to carry. It is the object of the former to pay them for carrying it.—[Boston Post.

Reed, McKinley or some other good protectionist should call Mr. Blaine one side and whisper to him that he is making sad havoc with the "home market argument."—[Chicago Herald.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Blaine, now that he has launched his policy of free trade, will not narrow his statesmanship to the southern regions of this hemisphere. Let him extend his vision to Australia and to the new regions that are opening to commerce in Africa.—[Philadelphia Record.

"You and I know that is not true," says Mr. Blaine, referring to the charge that the benefits of the protective system go to the manufacturers and capitalists rather than to the farmers and workmen. And then Mr. Blaine winks a sly wink and smiles a childlike and bland smile.—[Boston Globe.

The duty on cotton velvets by the present tariff is forty per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill it is raised to eighty-eight per cent, and the senate committee has just increased it to 117 per cent. This last increase was at the instigation of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who in turn was "coached" by the Crompton company of Rhode Island, who are the only manufacturers in this country of cotton velvets, and are reported to have contributed \$10,000 toward the election of Mr. Harrison. That is the

way they get their fat back, and is one of the many instances of returning campaign subscriptions included in the present tariff bill.—[Pittsburg Post.]

Although ice is one of the natural and artificial products of this country, and although it gives employment to many more American workmen than the sugar trust does, Major McKinley has committed the grievous mistake of keeping ice on the free list.—[Chicago Tribune.]

It is truly saddening to learn from somewhere in the state of Pennsylvania that British gold is being used to prevent an increase of the duty on tin plate. John Bull should at once be made to understand that an outrageous tax on every American household is none of his business. We love to be taxed, we want to be taxed, and we expect to get very rich by taxing ourselves.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Andrew Carnegie, one of the king bees of the republican party, who is a strong believer in protection because he is one of the favored few who derive benefit therefrom, has locked out his employees at Beaver Falls, Pa., because they wanted increased wages.—[Chicago Times.]

It is possible that Mr. Blaine does not perceive the God given benefits of protection as clearly now as he did during the campaigns of 1884 and 1888. Some of the strongest arguments for free trade made public of late are to be found in Mr. Blaine's letter to the president approving the proposed customs union between this country and the Spanish-American republics. But why stop with the American continent? If unrestricted commerce would be a good thing with one third of the world, why not also with the other two thirds? There is excellent tariff reform campaign material in Mr. Blaine's letter.—[Washington Herald.]

Within two years several splendid ships, hardly beyond the prime of life, have been converted into coal barges here in Boston because ocean carrying did not pay. If their owners had only waited for Mr. Frye's subsidy bill they might have shouldered their losses on to the broad back of the American taxpayer.—[Boston Globe.]

WHAT THE FORCE BILL MEANS.

New York World, July 22.

On the first page of to-day's World will be found a description of the federal elections bill, the fullest and the most accurate, we believe, that has yet been made. This simple explanation of the measure is its sufficient condemnation. We ask for it the careful perusal of the people.

If this bill should become a law the republican politicians, directed by Quay and Dudley, the chiefs of the national committee, could control every election at which a member of congress is voted for. Supervisors of elections, deputy marshals and the troops might swarm in every doubtful district. They would have authority to make a house-to-house visitation, to spy upon the people, to intimidate foreign-born citizens, to threaten them with arrest and to keep them in prison until the election was over. The party now in power would have the federal treasury to pay the expenses of bringing out its vote and manning the polls. The supervisors could strike from the state registry the names of the state's citizens. They could punish state officers for alleged violations of state laws.

Under this law the reformed ballot acts would be made ineffective. Republican heelers could enter the places reserved for local inspectors. There they would hold an election of their own, receiving and counting rejected ballots.

The right of the people to say who shall count their ballots would be taken away. Strangers would count them and certify the result. And if the strangers differed from the local officers their decision would be final. Quay's agents would select the people's representatives.

Finally, all who resisted these federal officers would be tried before partisan juries, carefully provided by law.

It is not possible, unless reason and patriotism alike have deserted the conservative republicans, that the senate will pass this odious, un-republican bill.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Chicago Daily News.

President W. W. Bailey made a very forcible attack upon the spoils system at the meeting of the single tax club held at the Grand Pacific last evening. The present corrupt state of affairs was not so much the fault of the officials, he thought, as of the system which was controlled by the Quays and the Hills, the Dudleys and the Higgeses. Cleveland was the victim of it, and so was Cregier, while Harrison was its willing dupe. Cregier went into office with a great people behind him. Unfortunately, he saw only the "heelers" and the "bosses" who led them, and he spent his days and nights in providing for the "boys," who, he thought, had elected him, and to make himself "solid" for the future, he thought it necessary to "fix" them in soft places. To all this civil service reform and the single tax theory was utterly opposed.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON POLITICS.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an address of congratulation to the congregation of St. Vincent's church, recently said: "When we find the most upright citizens taking no interest in politics, showing no zeal for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and corruption. But when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs we have good government and honest administration of public trusts. It is the duty of every man to take an active personal interest in the welfare of the country."

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSESSOR CANTWELL'S NEW PLANS.

HE RAISES THE VALUATIONS OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AND LOWERS THEM ON IMPROVED HOLDINGS.

Chicago Herald, July 19.

Assessor Cantwell of the West Town has made a change in the method of conducting his office that will cause considerable comment, and probably some hostile criticism, when his books are completed. Real estate speculators will probably not be any too well pleased with his course, but business men and householders will, on the other hand, commend it, and as Mr. Cantwell is working on the principle that one cannot please everybody, he is content to abide by the verdict that will be rendered. Since 1878 there has been no new assessment of real estate made on the west side. Each assessor has simply copied the books of his predecessor, and during these twelve years, while some property has decreased in value and other has enormously increased and business and residence centers have shifted from one point to another, the relative value of real estate has remained the same, so far as the assessor's books go.

Last year Mr. Cantwell was a novice in the business, and in the main followed in the steps of his predecessors, but this year he has made an entirely new assessment, basing his estimates of the relative values of real estate on what they are now, not what they might have been more than a decade ago. The result has been to increase largely the assessments on the unimproved property which is being held for speculative purposes and in many instances to decrease the valuation on land used for residence and business purposes which is not worth as much, on account of the change in conditions, as it was twelve years ago.

"It will result in adding several millions to the real estate valuations," said the assessor to a reporter for the Herald yesterday, "but the personal property assessments will be lowered a number of hundreds of thousands of dollars."

As stated, the property that will be most affected will be that which is unimproved and held by speculators, or owners that are not willing to sell at any price. The increase in the assessor's valuation of this will be sharp and notable. Vacant acre property that has been assessed for years at \$50 an acre has been raised to \$1,000, and while this is an extreme instance, it is but an example of the rule that has been followed. In the territory bounded by Chicago avenue and Kinzie street and Western and Sacramento avenues is unimproved land that at the lowest estimate is worth \$6,000 to \$7,000 an acre. It has been assessed all along at from \$50 to \$150, and one assessor after another has put down these figures in his books. It is mainly owned in the east and the proprietors have steadfastly refused to put it on the market, saying that it was too good a thing to sell and holding on to it for a further raise, as their taxes cost them little or nothing. Assessor Cantwell simply took one grand blow at this and sent the assessment up to \$1,000 an acre all along the line.

"The owners have no chance to complain," he remarked grimly, "as I sent a man to see them and ask what they would take for their holdings, and I have the figures they put on them. If the prices they want for their land are right then the assessment I made of it is a very low one. They cannot go back on their own figures." Land that has been platted, but is still unimproved, has also been increased as well as the acre property. The increased assessment here is an average of about \$20 a lot. For instance, a lot that was formerly assessed at \$50 is now placed at \$70, and that which was formerly \$70 at \$90.

"This," said the assessor, "works no hardship on the owner of a single lot who has bought with the purpose of building, as the difference in taxes to him would only be about \$1.10, and it brings all these holdings up to something like a fair approximation of their real value."

On the other hand, there is much real estate in the West Town where the assessments have been decreased. In the old Seventh and Eighth wards and the west part of the Nineteenth, which are used for residence purposes by the poorer classes of people, the valuations have been cut down.

"This land is not really worth as much now as it was ten years ago," said the assessor. "That part of it which can be used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes is of course more valuable, but there is a great deal of it which is only fit now for homes and it has depreciated. The houses are of a very poor class, and will never be any better, as all who can afford better homes go farther west. It used to be a good residence district, but now all that has gone beyond it, while the business enterprises have not come in, and consequently it is given up to the homes of the poor. Still, it has been constantly assessed the same as it was twelve years ago, when as a matter of fact, the land is not of as much real value. So it is, also, with parts of Randolph, Lake and other streets, which were once important business blocks, but have now been passed by and given up to cheap stores and small enterprises. My whole scheme," said Mr. Cantwell, "is to equalize the assessment of the west town and base the values on what they are to-day, not what they were in 1878."

"How will the improved property in the better part of the old west town be affected?" "It will stand in the main as it is. There will be some changes, of course, but they will not be noticeable. My idea is not to increase the assessment, but, as I said, equalize it. Of course the increase in some sections will exceed the decrease in others, and a general increase, that is in real property, will be the natural result. The endeavor is, however, to balance things, not to materially increase the total assessment, and so the land between the two extremes will not be affected."

"Why does the unimproved property catch it the hardest?"

"Because it deserves it. This idea of assessing unimproved property low, simply because it is unimproved, is all wrong. If anything, it should be assessed relatively more than improved property, because the man who builds a house helps the city, while he who lets his land lie idle until other men's work has made it more valuable does not. I do not go so far as that, however, but simply say that the unimproved land must be assessed as much as the improved. The rule always has been to assess it less, and this fact, together with the further one that this land has greatly increased in value during the last ten years, is what makes the necessity of this sharp increase."

"How about the personal property assessment?"

"That will be slightly decreased, perhaps \$300,000, while the real property will go up two or three millions. The reason of this is that I have instructed my men to pass by all the small owners of household goods and all working on a salary or at some little business which only brings them in a bare living. They were also instructed to omit the horse of the expressman or the stock of the little school store, and this in the aggregate will amount to something. Also, there has been a cut in the figures on some large manufacturers. A business which employs 1,000 men ought not to be taxed out of existence, and as, furthermore, I am compelled to take their schedules anyhow, I have not quarreled with the figures presented. For instance, the McCormick works sent in a sworn schedule stating that their personal property is worth \$300,000. Some people may say that it is worth a million, but even if I knew it were, under the law I am bound to take their valuation. Still, taking all things into consideration, \$300,000 is a fair estimate for a plant which keeps thousands of men at work and is a benefit to the community. Had I my way about it I would suggest that a certain limit should be fixed over which personal property should not be taxed, but as it is I have to take the law as it stands and accept the sworn schedules of the owners."

Real estate operators and agents who were seen yesterday all expressed themselves as pleased with Assessor Cantwell's action. "It is what ought to have been done long ago," said one. "There is land on the west side owned by rich easterners, that has been kept out of the market simply because it cost almost nothing to hold it. The assessment has been ridiculously low and the owners have paid hardly anything to the city and state, while it has increased enormously in value. Perhaps, now that it is assessed at something like its value, these owners will be willing to sell it. Anyhow, if they persist in holding on, they will have to pay for the privilege."

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, July 21, 1890.

The single tax enrolment committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and single tax men are urged to obtain petitions and obtain signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion.

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$3,336.55.

Cash contributions for the week ending July 21 are:

Frank S. Churchill, Burlington, Iowa \$5.00
Contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . 793.34

Total . . . \$798.34

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 86,476
Signatures received since last report . . . 407

Total . . . 86,883

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

A large number of the members of the Manhattan single tax club are off on their vacation. Such of them as are in town are devoting their time to soliciting workmen to join the Workingmen's tariff reform league and to entertaining the brethren from other cities who are visiting here. There is a fair attendance at the club rooms every evening. To-morrow evening the conference called

by the congressional campaign committee will be held at the rooms (particulars concerning which will be found in the Free Trade department); and on Friday evening the regular weekly meeting of the Workingmen's tariff reform league will be held there.

The meeting of the board of managers of the club will be held in the library on Friday evening, for the election of new members and such business as may come before it.

The monthly meeting of the club will be held Thursday, August 1, when delegates will be chosen to represent it at the conference and preparations made for the fall course of lectures and other propaganda work.

NEW YORK STATE.

"SOW THE SEED AT ALL TIMES AND IN ALL PLACES."

R. S. Ganong, Seneca Falls.—The growth of our ideas does not manifest itself on the surface much as yet, but there is a deep undercurrent of thought on the subject of taxation which tends in our direction, and will eventually bring the thinkers into the single tax camp. I met to day a lawyer from Titusville, Pa., and after discussing the political situation in that state, he opened the subject of taxation; and, thinking that perhaps he could drop a few single tax seeds where they would take root (as the writer seemed to be a good listener), he began to use our familiar illustrations, and point out the beautiful object lessons which abound in our little village (as they do in all the cities and villages of our land). Of course the writer was delighted, and led the speaker on from point to point, until he saw that the ground had been cultivated; then he abruptly stopped and inquired if his hearer was a Henry George man. On being informed that such was the case, he gave me the heartiest hand shake that I have had in many a day.

And right here comes the point which I wish to make: Let all single tax men sow the seed as they pass along; sow it at all times and in all places; sow it carefully and sow it deep. Some of it will "fall by the wayside," some will fall "among thorns," but some will fall upon good ground and bring forth fruit in due time.

The writer has seen abundant evidence that the seed sown during the past three years has fallen upon good ground. The growth may be slow at first, but the seeds will be taking root, and the single tax tree will be all the stronger by being deeply rooted and grounded in equity, truth and justice.

RHODE ISLAND.

PICNIC OF THE PAWTUCKET CLUB—DR. GARVIN A PROBABLE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE—DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE ELECTED.

PROVIDENCE, July 20.—The excursion of the Pawtucket single tax club to Crescent park on Saturday, the 19th inst., was very generally participated in by the single tax men of the state and their friends, and the large attendance was very gratifying to the promoters of the event. A business meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the president of the Pawtucket club occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Dr. William Barker of Providence, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin of Lonsdale, Hon. Joseph McDonald of Allenton and others.

Dr. Barker in his remarks emphasized the necessity of untiring diligence in the work of propaganda, claiming that until the people were educated as to the true cause of the injustice of which they are the victims, it would be useless to expect them to apply the proper remedy.

Dr. Garvin, who, by the way, is frequently and favorably mentioned as a candidate for the democratic nomination for representative from the second congressional district of this state to the Fifty-second congress, took, in his speech an exceedingly optimistic view of the outlook, so far, at least, as this state is concerned, showing that all that is needed to bring about the desired change is, so far as it relates to state and municipal taxation, a simple act of the legislature, there being no constitutional bar as is the case elsewhere.

Mr. McDonald related instances, the like of which were constantly coming under his observation, which indicated that the drift of thought was decidedly in our direction, and expressed the opinion that the time was near when practical evidence of the fact would appear in our statutes. An enthusiastic single taxer from Taunton, Mass., related that when he first became interested in the single tax he was of the opinion that it would come into operation about the time that his son, whom he had named "Henry George," became of age, but as events had developed he had greatly modified his views in this respect and now placed the limit at five years. Taken altogether, it was a very interesting occasion, and served to strengthen those present in their determination to continue in the good fight until the demon of land monopoly is extinct.

At a special meeting of the Single tax association of Rhode Island, held in Veteran Firemen's hall, Providence, Thursday, July 10, 1890, Dr. William Barker, David Harrower, John O'Keefe and George D. Liddell were elected delegates to the conference of single tax clubs to be held in New York city

on the return of Henry George from his Australian tour.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PERFECTING THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CANAL BOAT EXCURSION—SATISFIED WITH HIS WORK.

A. H. S. Philadelphia (from Tax Reform Advocate).—The committee in charge of the proposed canal boat trip has ascertained that there will be no difficulty in getting a boat to go via the Raritan canal to New York. The total cost of boat and transportation would not exceed \$10 per day, and for twenty-five or fifty men this would bring the cost to a low figure.

Probably the best plan would be to go to New York by boat and return by rail. If this plan were adopted the programme could be arranged as follows: Leaving Philadelphia at low water in the early morning, the boat would be towed to Trenton on the regular tow, arriving there in the afternoon. A large meeting could be held there in the evening. Altogether about five days could be consumed on the trip, and stops made at Princeton, New Brunswick, South Amboy and other points. If the plan is followed out it can probably be arranged so that the total cost to each member, including transportation and board during the conference, will be about \$10. This would be a very low figure, and should secure a large attendance of Pennsylvania single tax men. This trip would take about a week, and should be especially attractive to those who wish to help the cause. As soon as the time of holding the conference is announced, definite arrangements will be made, and an invitation extended to all single tax men in this part of the country.

Uncle Tom, Bryn Mawr.—Some "workers" claim to find it very easy to get signers to the congressional petition. If so it is peculiar that the petition does not grow faster. I have sent in, so far, 200 signatures, and think that if every "worker" would put his shoulder to the wheel as he ought to, we would soon have 500,000 signers. At Henry George's return we ought to have at least 100,000 signers. To do so we need about 13,000 more, which would require of each of the 2,600 "workers" only the sending of five—only five—more signers. If they can send more all the better.

In the present state of the atmosphere some may find it hot work to get signers, but they should remember that, to escape a hotter climate, it is theirs and our duty to hasten the coming of the kingdom and to explain to the people the meaning of "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Bearing this in mind, even the most timid of the "workers" will have plenty of "cheek and wind" to ask people to sign the petition.

D. St. C. Wineland, Pittsburg.—When I review my labors of three years I am more than gratified. Three years ago I was the only single taxer in the Pittsburg bridge works. I was called "Henry George," a crank, a land lubber and many other pet names, but I lived them all down except the first one, which still sticks to me. I have sent in about 175 names to the petition, all, or nearly all, from the Pittsburg bridge works and vicinity. There is not a man in these works who has not a pretty good idea of what the single tax really is, so that my labors have not been altogether in vain. Lately I had a curiosity to know whether the seed I had been sowing would likely produce any fruit. In this, too, I was gratified, but I also learned that some of the deepest dyed protectionists will listen to an absolute free trade argument but will turn a deaf ear to tariff reform. I was told by a leading protectionist last Saturday that I had made a convert of him, but that he could never vote for tariff reform unless he had the promise that the democratic party eventually meant to abolish the tariff altogether.

ILLINOIS.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT OF UNIMPROVED PROPERTY—WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 28.—The good work of our club in arousing the assessors to their duty has received its most striking acknowledgment from the speculators themselves, who have recently banded themselves together under the false name of the "Taxpayers' association." It might more properly be called the "Tax dodgers' association," but under whatever title, it will just as effectually help us along as if it were actually organized for the purpose of protecting the taxpayers, for it is contributing to the agitation, and agitation is the prime need at this present stage, when the masses are just beginning to suspect, if they do not see, the cat.

The beneficial influences of our efforts for honest assessments have not been confined, it seems, to those districts of the city in which we directly appealed to the assessors. Even in what were recently the suburbs the effects are seen, as witness the following, clipped from the Evening News, which has steadily upheld us in this agitation:

Early last spring the different town assessors were besieged by petitioners demanding a higher assessment upon the unimproved

sentiment that the assessors were forced to recognize it, and they promised to make the increase. Such a pressure, however, was brought to bear upon them by the rich owners of unimproved real estate that for the most part they felt forced to forego their original intentions.

But not so with A. J. Maher, the Hyde park assessor. Mr. Maher is himself a convert to the idea of higher land taxes, and his books show that he has carried out what he promised in the way of increasing the tax on unimproved lots.

Mr. Maher's books reveal an average increase in the valuation of unimproved lots from forty to sixty per cent, the higher per cent of increase being placed upon those valuable lots lying along the Drexel boulevard. As an example, the assumed value of a lot which last year was valued at \$900, is increased this year to \$14,000; another which was valued last year at \$610, appears upon the books this year at \$950. The per cent of increase varied according to the location.

An improved lot was assessed the same this year as last, while an unimproved lot which lay alongside was increased in valuation from \$300 to \$555. In most cases but slight increase was made in the valuation of improved lots over that of last year. In the case of the acre holdings the per cent of increase was from 100 to 300 per cent. A tract of forty acres, which last year was valued at \$18,500, was placed this year at \$61,000, and so on along the entire list. The effect of these increases is shown in the increase of the total valuation over last year—from \$9,511,755 to \$13,587,569, which does not include railroad or personal property.

"A great pressure was brought to bear upon me," said Mr. Maher, "to discourage me in the new work; but I was converted to the idea, and believed that the popular feeling and the public interests demanded it."

In the town of Lake, and in perhaps two or three other districts, a similar policy has been inaugurated, and I am confident that by next year we will have succeeded in forcing the issue in every section of the city and county.

W. W. Bailey addressed our club last night on the subject of civil service reform. He took high ground against the spoils system, condemning it as an embodiment of imperialism, the prolific source of corruption, and a most serious bar to all political reforms. He said that politicians, not less than the people, were the victims of this odious and undemocratic system, and he appealed to single tax men especially, as the sworn foes of favoritism and special privilege in every form, to join in the fight to overthrow it and replace it with a system in which merit and not party or personal services will be the sufficient test in public employment. Mr. James Malcolm, Edward O. Brown, Mr. Ford and two or three visitors joined in the discussion that followed.

The club will send out 2,500 copies of Mr. Edward Osgood Brown's argument before the board of sanitary trustees on the special assessment question, Mr. Brown having had that number printed for this purpose. The argument is very strong, and it can scarcely fail to have a powerful influence on the minds of those who read it. It will be mailed principally to members of the leading clubs, to public officials, bankers, board of trade operators, and prominent labor men, and we anticipate that renewed discussion will follow.

Chicago will be well represented in the national conference, Mr. Brown, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ripley and Mr. Bailey having already signified their intention to attend. Others will undoubtedly be heard from later.

W. W. Bailey, Chicago.—The only difficulty about getting signatures is in "meeting up" with persons that you haven't already put upon the list. I have exhausted my acquaintance and got far beyond, but I keep right ahead, tackling every fresh victim I run across, seldom unsuccessfully.

Matt. Roche, Chicago.—The cause is making good progress here, thanks chiefly to our indefatigable president, W. W. Bailey, who is always watching for an opportunity where the club can do good work.

KENTUCKY.

A MINISTER OF THE NEW CHURCH EXPLAINS THE SINGLE TAX.

Wm. Riley, Lexington.—I think our cause is prospering in this section. I have got one of our county papers to admit single tax matter into its columns. I think our state will go strong for the most radical tariff reform in '92. I find our leading democrats positive or absolute free traders.

J. R. Winslow, Wingo.—Rev. A. J. Cleare of the New church has just delivered a series of lectures in this place on the doctrines of said church and wound up the series by giving us a very interesting talk of an hour and forty minutes on what the single tax is and what it is not. I am proud to see the ministers of said church coming to the front on this important subject.

TENNESSEE.

BOLTON SMITH TALKING TO THE FARMERS ON THE SINGLE TAX—THE MEMPHIS NEWSPAPER SCHEME A GREAT SUCCESS.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The Memphis single tax association was called upon last week for speakers to address a gathering of farmers at Annville, Ark., where N. B. Fizer, the candidate of the union labor party for governor, and other candidates were billed to speak upon state and national issues. As

I had been requested by the Memphis Appeal to report the proceedings of the Tennessee bar association at Chattanooga on the 9th, 10th and 11th, it was impossible for me to take part in the speaking at Annville, though I should have greatly enjoyed so doing. Mr. Bolton Smith represented this association, and from the reports we have had our cause could not have been in better hands. He met and had quite a long conversation with Mr. Fizer, who was so impressed with the single tax that he wanted Mr. Smith to accompany him upon his canvass and expound our doctrines at every meeting.

The democratic papers are making a mistake in their treatment of Mr. Fizer and his candidacy. There is probably no state in the south where the "machine" is so greedy, selfish and intolerant as in Arkansas. For the past twenty years none but machine candidates have had any show of reaching the public, the others being killed off in convention and the party lash freely used to whip into their ranks all the white voters, "Powell Clayton and his niggers" being the big bugaboo for frightening them into supporting the party nominations. A large number of democrats have of late years grown weary of this state of things and have put up the Rev. N. B. Fizer of Beebe, as candidate for governor, and a full state ticket, to the support of which the farmers and the workingmen are gathering fast. The republicans have had the good sense to indorse Fizer's nomination, and this indorsement is the only thing the "machine" press can find to reproach him with. He is a minister, of unspotted character, an ex-Confederate soldier, and a man of brains—just such a man as we would be glad to see take hold of the single tax, whether elected governor or not. He is now much interested, and we must see to it that his interest does not wane for want of effort on our part.

Mr. Smith says that he never saw a crowd take hold of the single tax quicker than that assembly of farmers at Annville. He led off by explaining how he stood on the tariff, and how every farmer should stand. He said that he was not worrying himself about any seven per cent reduction, and that he did not think that he could appeal to them with any hope of success to interest themselves in such a measure; but he was sure they would give him their attention when he said he was for free trade with all the world. Strange to say, these farmers, for whose special benefit the "home market" has been cherished and pampered, did not evince symptoms of horror at such a declaration. In fact, quite a number of them applauded the speaker. Mr. Smith then stated that the very men who were really free traders and had a definite scheme for raising the revenue requisite to run the national and state governments were the single tax men, who proposed to raise all the expenses of the government by a single tax upon the value of land, exclusive of improvements.

He then expounded our doctrines for about half an hour, and wound up by calling for questions from the audience. It was then seen how close had been the attention of the farmers and how much interested they were in the subject; from all sides came questions, and for another half hour the speaker was kept busy disposing of objections and making clear the fact that the farmers would be greatly benefited by the single tax. Rounds of applause were given Mr. Smith when he left the platform, and numbers of the most substantial farmers in the county crowded around him to request that he send them tracts explaining fully the details of the proposed reform. Mr. Smith took some sixty or seventy names down, and yesterday we exhausted our supply of tracts.

We hope to put a movement on foot to have Mr. George give us two lectures in Memphis in October, one on free trade and one on the single tax, whereby the interest of this community in these matters will be greatly aroused and our association increased in numbers.

We received last week from Frank S. Churchill, Burlington, Iowa, the following letter, inclosing \$5 for our "patent inside" work. Would there were many other single taxers like him:

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 12, 1890.
Mr. R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.—DEAR SIR: Noting the good work your single tax association is doing in its "patent inside" work, and desiring to aid same, I herewith inclose you \$5.

I hope you will be able to get some of your literature introduced in this section of the country before long.

Please send me a copy or two of papers containing single tax matter such as you are inserting in the "inside."

FRANK S. CHURCHILL.

Rufus S. Parker, foreman of the Western newspaper union's office at Omaha, Neb., writes:

We have been running your articles in about thirty of our papers here, and they give general satisfaction. Some of the country editors have made editorial comment, and seem deeply interested. One man says his farmer readers are carried away with it. I would like to see the farmers' side of the question carried to the front, as there is where we must do our work. While our club here is not setting the world on fire, we are doing a good deal of missionary work, and single tax men are getting pretty thick.

At its last meeting the state bar association passed resolutions calling for a constitutional convention, and it is a foregone con-

clusion that it will be held. Here is an opportunity for our friends to do good work for the cause. The present constitution has in it a clause providing that all forms of property shall be taxed alike, and it is the intention of the single tax men to devote their time and energies to having this left out of the new constitution, and the legislature left free to exempt from taxes any class of property it may see fit. We shall probably call on Mr. Shearman and Mr. George to come down and address the convention, as the tax question is a moving one in Tennessee just now, and great and radical reforms are preparing.

MISSOURI.

INCREASING INTEREST IN THE CONFERENCE—A STATE LEGISLATOR WILL MAKE A PUBLIC ADDRESS ON THE SINGLE TAX.

Percy Pepon, St. Louis.—At its last meeting the Single tax league elected H. H. Hoffman a second delegate to the New York conference. Others who announce their ability to attend will be elected from time to time, and the indications now are that St. Louis will send a splendid delegation, as interest in the conference is increasing. It should not be held before September 1; if it is, the attendance from here will be slim. Make it on or after the 1st of September, and I think Missouri will be well represented.

A citizens' meeting is being arranged to protest against the national election bill, and the Single tax league has endorsed the movement and voted to co-operate in it. Quite a number of republican business men have signed the call, and the Knights of Labor will promote the meeting.

Colonel Tuttle, a member of the Missouri legislature, will make a speech in this city in a short time, advocating the single tax from a farmer's standpoint.

TEXAS.

GETTING PETITIONS—TALKING SINGLE TAX AT A BARBECUE.

E. J. Perego, Wichita Falls.—I have sent in two signed petitions. One was a noted protectionist, but I succeeded in convincing him of the absurdity of the accursed law. I should have had a good many names to send you this time, but by roughing it too much, and the weather being so hot, I got sick and had to lay up. Our ideas are fast permeating the minds of leading ones here, and if I mistake not it will be unprofitable to hold land out of use before a great while. You may expect to hear from me from time to time if I keep well.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner, July 3.—Gentlemen, it is with a light heart I take my pen to drop you a few lines and inclose seven petitions, one as a curiosity (marked X in corner), which was scratched and signed by the editor of the New Era at Hallettsville, Tex., who is a candidate for the state legislature, in the presence of one of the wealthiest and largest land owners in Lavaca county, to whom I handed a blank at the same time, and he seemed to almost take it as an offense. By persistence I got a chance to say a few words in favor of the single tax cause at a barbecue yesterday, where there were somewhere between 4,000 and 6,000 people. I called on the committee that was to secure speakers, and with reluctance they agreed to let me read the single tax platform. I was on hand early, so I might occupy time that would not interfere with other speakers; but they put me off till all other speakers were through—about 4 o'clock in the evening. When I got the stand the assembly was worried, and had been paying but little attention to the speakers, so I perceived it would be necessary for me to advance some very radical views. Well, I exceeded my own expectation, and, I think, succeeded in drawing the attention of a considerable portion of the crowd. If I could have used the morning, when I would have had plenty of time, I intended to read William Lloyd Garrison's address before the Unitarian ministerial union at Canning hall, Boston, April 28, 1890.

George W. Jones, Boaz.—I send a few signatures to the petition. I ought to have sent most of them before this, but sickness in my family has caused me to neglect it until now. In obtaining these signatures I had an observation of a truth Mr. George said would be observed occasionally, viz., that the presentation of the petition would cause one to think, whether you entered into an argument or not.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE VERY NEAR THE SINGLE TAX—THE NEXT CAMPAIGN WILL BE ON THE SINGLE TAX.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown.—Mr. H. L. Lucks, president of the South Dakota alliance and independent candidate for governor, visited our office this forenoon, and I took the opportunity to learn something of his opinion on economic questions. He would not sign the national petition because he thought it might be construed as expressing his views. He said he agreed with all but the clause, "to the exclusion of all other taxes," and that he had not had time to study the subject carefully yet, but that he in-

tended to do so this winter after the campaign was over. He stands squarely on the fourth plank of the Knights of Labor platform, and thinks that all of the nominees on the independent ticket favor us, so far as taxing the speculator out is concerned. He thinks that a graduated income tax would be a good thing, but admits that he may change his mind after studying the single tax. As to tariff, he said he favored tariff reduction almost to free trade, if not quite. In fact he has no fear of absolute free trade.

He is very confident of success, and says that it is not a question of a plurality, but that they will have a clear majority over both the other parties. He felt confident that our next legislature would be one that would pass a law to exempt personal property and improvements from taxation; but when I showed him the article in the constitution on that point, he then said he saw that they would have to submit an amendment to the constitution first. They are not going to go to sleep in hopes of success, but are going to make as active a campaign as possible and challenge candidates for the same offices on the other tickets to joint debate, in the manner of the Lincoln-Douglas campaign. He says that in some of the counties the democrats will not put up any ticket at all. Several of the recent republican county conventions have been split, having two sets of delegates from the different precincts. Thus, at a time when they need the most to be united, they are divided. The republicans cannot work the prohibition or equal suffrage racket this year, for the independents favor those. If the republicans endorse those they will lose much of the foreign element in the south part of the state; if they do not, they will lose the other class. In other words, the democrats will get the anti-prohibition support and the anti-suffrage, while the independents will get the opposite and the poor republicans will get—left.

On national questions the independents and democrats are the same, the former being a little more radical than the latter. It will be natural for the single taxers to support the independents, because their platform and ticket are both much nearer what we want than the democrats'. Professor Evenson is the only man on the latter that will be apt to draw single tax votes, and I am of the opinion he might have done better on the other ticket. He could have had the nomination on it if he had not taken it on the other, or even if he would have withdrawn, but he could not do the latter honorably even if he had so desired. The next campaign in this state will undoubtedly be on the land question.

I send forty-six more signed petitions, making over a thousand that I have sent you since I came to Dakota. No. 1 and 2 are conductors, one a protectionist and the other almost a free trader. No. 3 is the editor of the Ruralist, and No. 4 is another editor. No. 5 is a man whom I have seen discussing with crowds on the streets at different places and who has used arguments so much like those I use that I thought he must be a single taxer, but found that it was something new to him. No. 6 is a single taxer. No. 7 is a farmer who said what he liked about the single tax was that it would do away with the lying and perjury that our present system encourages. No. 8 I met on the train. He said he had just foreclosed seventy mortgages for the firm he works for. He was much interested in the subject and thought that it would do away with the mortgage business. He bought a copy of "Property in Land." No. 9 is a traveling man who introduced himself to me on the train. I presume he was attracted by my white ribbon bearing the assertion (in black) that "The single tax will do it." He introduced No. 10, another traveling man, to me, who said: "I think the single is about right, don't you?" and the former replied: "Yes, I think so." The former said that he had recently come into possession of his country residence by having to take it on a mortgage. He spoke of the immense mortgage indebtedness of North Dakota and said he did not see how they could ever pay it.

I got all but four of these signatures during my two day's trip to the independent convention at Huron this week. Those four were sent to me by Almont Ingalls of Athol, S. D.

L. L. Polk, president of the National alliance, spoke at Huron the night of the 9th. He started out by telling how the farmers, who formerly owned over half the wealth of the country, now own less than a quarter of it, but pay a larger per cent of the taxes than they did then. He told how the farms in New Jersey have decreased in value from \$3 to 50 per cent; how the mortgages on farm lands of Illinois increased, from 1880 to 1887, 100 per cent, and similar facts regarding the condition of affairs throughout the country. In regard to the cry of "overproduction" he said that 2½ ounces per capita more of flour to each person in the United States last year would have left not an ounce for export, and that with 3,000,000 tramps and 5,000,000 people in the country on the verge of starvation it would seem as though they could have worried down that much more; that the truth was that it is underconsumption that afflicts us. But he dwelt mostly on the money question as the road to a solution. He gave the "bloody shirt" agitators some hard blows and urged the farmers to be no longer divided by that issue.

CALIFORNIA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CLUB IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION—THEIR GOOD WORK—MRS. MILNE AND OTHERS WORKING FOR THE PETITION.

H. M. Welcome, San Francisco.—The Single tax society of San Francisco held its annual election in its rooms in the old Jesuit building on Market street. In order that it might be consistent in small things as well as in large, the society determined that the election should be conducted under the Australian ballot system, for the adoption of which it is working. The preparations, though on a small scale, served to illustrate the proposed law. In this manner the following gentlemen were elected: President, L. M. Manzer; vice-president, H. L. Pleace; recording and corresponding secretary, H. M. Welcome; financial secretary, John A. Maynard; treasurer, David Farquharson. Executive committee—James G. Maguire, James E. Mills, Joseph Leggett, James H. Barry, W. G. Sellers, H. A. Moore and A. H. Sautborn.

The annual report of the financial secretary showed the society to number 164 members; receipts, \$1,081.48; expenditures, \$1,060.30. The library committee report showed that the reading room and library were well supplied with books and reading matter, and that the daily average of visitors was over fifty. The propaganda committee reported that they had had printed and sent out a large number of tracts and other literature.

I inclose you a copy of a resolution passed by our society, and which we are sending to every single tax club as published in THE STANDARD, requesting them to take action, protesting against the McKinley bill, as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in congress assembled: We earnestly protest against the passage of the measure commonly known as the McKinley bill, and against any increase of the duties upon the necessities of life, and the materials required for the prosecution of our industries, as unjust and inimical to the rights and interests of all classes of our people and especially of the laboring masses. We protest because at the last general election a plurality of nearly 100,000 voters declared in favor of a reduction of such duties, and to take advantage of the fact that a minority of the voters elected a majority of the members of congress and the president would be a violation of the sacred right of the people to govern themselves. We respectfully suggest that a proper respect for the rights of the people requires that you suspend action upon any proposed increase of duties until their voice shall again be heard after further discussion of the subject. In the meantime, we would suggest that the surplus revenue be reduced by such reduction of duties as has at different times been proposed by the representatives of both the great political parties.

[To be signed by the officers of the clubs.]

Our club has also had prepared a circular showing how the single tax would affect the tax rate in San Francisco, being a demonstration based on careful estimates. There is a table in it which shows that all taxes could be removed from personal property and improvements without raising the rate of taxation by simply assessing the land at its selling price, as required by the constitution. This circular has cost our club considerable time and money, and cannot help but make a deep impression on the people of San Francisco.

Ignatius Eren, Linda Vista, San Diego County.—I have sent the committee sixteen signatures to the petition. Louis Reichenberger is a German butcher selling beef from house to house. He brought me eight signatures since converted. He will distribute German literature among his countrymen. They are anxious to know more about the single tax.

F. T. Merritt, Ferris.—We shall not give up the fight, but will continue to say a word for the single tax when opportunity offers. This is a pioneer farming community and consequently propaganda work is slow, for the farmers work so many hours a day that they have not energy enough left to enter into discussion, and by that to comprehend how the single tax would benefit the farmer.

Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo.—We have not had very good fortune lately in obtaining signatures; and I have had refusals not only from protectionists, but from tariff reform democrats, who looked with alarm on any inquiry tending to abolish custom houses.

In all these cases I left copies of the petition for more careful consideration, as the objectors requested. I confess I look with something akin to despair on my precious package of 100—on which I have made such small inroad as yet. But even if I can not get many signed, I will make use of them all by inclosing one in any letter—especially business letters—I may happen to write.

Mr. McAlister tells me there is some effort making here toward forming a farmer's alliance; but the farmers in this region are nearly all protectionists. He intends to use his influence to introduce, so far as possible at least tariff reform ideas.

The minister of the Methodist Episcopal church here lectured yesterday afternoon on the social question, the first instance of the question being discussed here from the pulpit, or indeed at all in public speaking. I was sorry not to be able to attend, but it

was impossible for me, as the day was extremely hot and I have not been very well.

I am glad to read of Mrs. Clardy's free trade league for women. Surely, one would think women, above all, would be won to that side, for they feel the tariff tax in every minute detail of domestic management. Yet I fear that the majority of women are to-day protectionists.

OREGON.

A REPUBLICAN WHO IS READY TO TRY "FREE TRADE."

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley.—I have quite a number of petitions out under consideration, and although the protection idea is huggled with the fond delusion of a Ganges mother, the progress of events are forcing the wheat producers of eastern Oregon to see themselves as others see them. I was a clerk at the election held the 2d day of June, when one of the republican members of the board of election startled his republican brethren by volunteering the statement that he was ready to try the effects of "free trade." He was a farmer about sixty or sixty-five years old, and stated that he could recollect when there was but one or two millionaires in the United States, but that now there were at least 2,500, and that nearly all are the product of the results of the war; that he favored Henry George's theories so far as railroads, telegraphs, etc., was concerned. To our friends in Ohio and elsewhere, I will say I have little hopes of Oregon being first in the race; but if she is last it shall not be the fault of our isolated workers. We have almost a sure thing of the Australian system of election by the next legislature.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

"I AM NO DEMOCRAT, AND CANNOT BE A REPUBLICAN."

Thomas Howie, Vinita, Cherokee Nation.—I have just returned from Chelsea, a village twenty miles west of here, where I was delegated to attend a county meeting of the Farmers' alliance. At all such places, or wherever I find a gathering of men, I try to impress on their minds that they are slaves. I find it is no trouble to get a listening audience now among the working class, but it is hard to get them to grasp at the true and proper system of getting the much needed relief. At present their whole dependence is in the alliance, for, as they are now three million strong, they are confident their demands will be granted—particularly as they have the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations as allies. Yet it may seem strange, I have no such confidence, for I am of opinion they, the whole pack of scheming demagogues, will have to be disposed of by forcible means. I make no distinction, as I think the republican party is but very little worse than the democrats. The stand the latter have taken on the sub-treasury convinces me that they are not for the people. From this out, I am no democrat, and cannot be a republican.

MAINE.

James McClelland, Cumberland Mills.—Some sign the petition now that would not look at it six months ago.

MASSACHUSETTS.

F. H. Morton, Webster.—Our bakers' dozen of single taxers here are going to try and do a little work before the regular campaign. We are going to have Mr. Garrison, if possible, and one more.

WEST VIRGINIA.

S. T. Parkersburg.—Below is a sample of the replies received by our single tax league, which is sending out, by mail, the enrollment committee's petition blanks and a copy of Henry George's San Francisco speech:

PATTON, W. Va., July 10, 1890.

The Single Tax League, Parkersburg, W. Va.—GENTS: According to your request, I have read the speech sent of Henry George and sign the "petition slip" inclosed herewith.

I was delighted with the speech; read it to some of my friends and gave it to another to read; also sent for ten copies of said speech and other documents on the subject of single tax. Our tax system is one of the biggest frauds in the universe. Would like to have more petitions. R. A. PATTON.

MARYLAND.

Frank M. Daval, Baltimore.—I have not been able to procure signatures because I have not been able to leave the house for a long time, but I expect to be out in a week or so, and I will then do better. Our cause is moving along splendidly here, better than I had any hopes of it doing for a long time to come. Ah, that beautiful tariff that is no tax is doing good work for us, and I hope they will pile it on. It is making us converts all times.

INDIANA.

P. H. Carroll, Evansville.—William Madden and myself went to Francisco on the Fourth and talked single tax to 2,000 farmers and Knights of Labor. They liked our doctrine so well that we have been invited to speak again at the same place. I find that it is very easy to win the farmers over to believe in the single tax, if properly explained. About ten days ago I gave a copy of "The

Land Question" to a farmer who owns 300 acres of land, and he was heard to remark a few days ago that "he believed them single tax fellows were about right."

On my list of working converts in the last two months I have two editors, and our club of Evansville has reason to feel proud on account of the grand work we have accomplished in our street car fight. All honor is due to a few workers—such men as Bennett, Murphy, Wartman, Quinn and Dr. Walker. We are in hopes our friends in Indianapolis will make a determined effort to rush the good work along in their end of the state, and let us hear from them through THE STANDARD once in awhile.

The farmers are well organized in this section and have their own papers in most of the towns, and they are all printing single tax matter. Much praise is due our friends in Memphis. Their work is telling among the farmers.

MICHIGAN.

B. R. Finlayson, Detroit.—I inclose thirteen signatures. The heaven is among the people and is working for the successful overthrow of the tariff superstition in 1892.

LOUISIANA.

R. S. Cameron, Colfax.—I have sent in nineteen signatures. One of the signers (Mr. A. Thorpe) is one of the earliest converts to the faith in this part of the world. He was a long time in California, and knowing something of Mr. George, procured "Progress and Poverty" soon after its publication.

When Mr. George returns I hope he will at once begin a tour of the west and south. Should he do so I believe the single tax question would at once overshadow all others, and would never for a moment abate until its final adoption. The men of the west and the south are living, active forces, and their espousal of a cause means its success. My youngest boy bears the name of George Shearman.

WASHINGTON.

John Preston, Seattle.—I send the committee a few more signatures, regretting that I have so little time to get names, as I know that if I had leisure I could get plenty of them; but working as I am from ten to thirteen hours every day, I have little time for anything else. It is doubtful whether we can get a club here, but there are a few of us that will keep the ball rolling, and something is sure to come of it.

SCOTLAND.

FORMATION OF A DEMOCRATIC SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

S. T. Forfar.—On Saturday evening (June 28) a public meeting was held in the Drill hall for the purpose of forming a democratic league similar to the one recently inaugurated in Brechin. There was a very small attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Roy, who, in opening the proceedings, stated the object of the meeting. In Forfar, he said, they had been very lukewarm politically for a long time. Long ago he and some enthusiastic friends took up in town the question of land nationalization, or what is now called the single tax movement, and the result was that they were a few shillings out of pocket by the proceeding. (Laughter.) Forfar at that time was not ready for Mr. Henry George's theory of land nationalization, but like other parts of the kingdom it had made rapid progress in political matters, and was now in a position to say that the time had come when the representation of labor in parliament was a necessity. (Hear, hear.) At present the overwhelming bulk of the population was represented by some twelve individuals. What they required was that no place-hunting lawyers should be their representatives, but that workmen should represent other workmen in parliament, because they knew their affairs best (applause); and while they had this they must have not only the expenses of parliamentary elections paid, but also a salary paid to their parliamentary representatives. Mr. Roy concluded by reading the manifesto of the Democratic League, and introduced to the meeting Mr. Jamieson, of the Brechin Herald, who delivered an interesting address on the land question. After speaking on the unfair taxation of land, he stated that the remedy for this was the imposition of a single tax on land values and the relief of taxation on house property. Other speakers followed. At the close of the meeting an organizing committee was appointed to form a democratic league in Forfar.

THIS IS "SARCASMIC," BUT FORCIBLE.

It is proposed that the tin plate industry shall be generated in this country by a tariff tax. If an unborn industry can be brought into existence by such means, it is certainly possible to revive one that is exhausted. Yesterday an ore and steel company went into the hands of a receiver, because the iron mines of Pilot Knob are exhausted. As soon as this news reaches Washington an additional duty should be imposed upon all ores that might compete with such ores as the Pilot Knob mines once produced. When that is done Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed had better sit at the mouth of the mines to watch the ores grow.

NOT IN PAUPER EUROPE,

BUT RIGHT HERE, IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE PROTECTION INSURES "HIGH WAGES."

Brooklyn Edition New York World.

The following letter was received at the World office:

To the Editor of the World: As your columns are always open to anything of interest to the working class, I cannot resist telling your readers of the wages some of our Brooklyn girls are earning at a tucking factory where they pay piecework and when they have work to do, which is very uncertain. The wages are sometimes only a mockery. This is pay day, and it has come to my notice what some of the girls get. One girl worked two days for eighty cents, one a week for \$1, one a day for five cents, and so on; but the greatest wrong of all was when the girls went to their work this morning they found notices of a reduction of these wages posted up in the workshops. Just think, a reduction on five cents a day! Of course the girls did not attempt to work, so they were allowed to resume work at the old prices for a few days. I am an old workman, and really believe in a half loaf or none.

A representative of the World, in order to ascertain the correctness of this statement, went Saturday afternoon to the factory in question and applied for a situation. Upon inquiry she was told that the establishment was the property of private individuals and could not therefore be interfered with by the public; so, simply as a matter of interest, to show at what starvation rates poor women are obliged to work in this great city of prosperity and Christianity, she determined to find out something of the workings of things in this factory, the head of which is, as she learned, now traveling abroad for pleasure, while his employees are trying to keep soul and body together on the figures given by the correspondent, whose letter is printed above. She first visited the home of one of the girls who is employed in the factory and whose wages were reduced on Wednesday. The girl was not at home, being then at work, but her sister, with whom she lives, was seen. "Is it true," asked the writer, "that your sister worked two days and received but eighty cents for her labor?"

"Yes, and even that is to be reduced now. I don't know all about the factory, but I only know that no girl can live on what she gets there, and if they reduce the wages still more there is no use of her working at all."

"Your sister lives here with you, does she not?"

"Yes, and is deeply in debt for her board; but, of course, we cannot take anything from her. When a poor girl gets only a few cents a day how can you ask that of her?"

"Very true; but all of the girls have not a home like this to go to, and how do they live?"

"God knows. The only wonder to me is that more of them don't go to ruin. What can they do? A number of the girls would strike, but the others are afraid of losing even the little they make now, and so they all keep on."

"Are the figures given in this letter correct?" asked the writer, reading her some of the statements made by the correspondent.

"Yes, I think that is just what my sister has told me. I know the girls are paid by the piece, and some of them make almost nothing. Perhaps a machine will be out of order, or will need cleaning, and this will take nearly half a day, getting them in order, and all this time will be lost, and then, when they do get to work, unless they are strong and quick they make very little."

The writer next went to the factory, and entering a great door which seemed to lead to no place, she read, pasted against an inner portal, which was locked, the statement that if you wanted work you were to go through the gate to the left and up one flight of stairs. Out of the door again, through the gate and up one flight of stairs she went, and found herself in a large room, which seemed filled with whirling machinery. Two men and a cross-looking woman stood in a group near the entrance, and seeing a stranger the woman came forward in a reluctant sort of way to know what was wanted.

"Do you want more help?" was asked.

"You see a advertisement, hey?" asked the woman in broken English, eying the writer keenly.

"No; but I understood that you employed girls here."

"No, I not want any," giving the stranger another scrutinizing look. "Maybe in the other department. Charlie, you want some more girl in the tucking room?" she asked of a swarthy young man, who turned toward the writer and "eyed her over" like Simon Tappertit. Evidently she was not to his liking either, for he gave a short and decided "No."

"But if I have good reference?"

"No; we want no more girls before September," he said, moving off.

"But if I should apply, then will you tell me how you pay?"

"By the piece—by the hundred yards."

"And how much?" retaining him with difficulty to answer these questions.

"Four, five, six, seven cents a hundred yards," was the decisive and curt reply given as the man disappeared downstairs and was absorbed as though he had been gobbled up in the clattering machinery. The woman, too, had gone about her business,

and there was nothing left for the writer to do but go about hers.

Think of it! Four cents for a hundred yards of tucking! Here is a chance for the reformer.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,
No. 12 Union square, New York city.

A LANDLORD'S SOLILOQUY.

London Echo.

"Hah! A letter from Jones the grocer, asking me to renew his lease, on the ground that he has built up a business after great expenditure and years of work, and will be ruined if I don't allow him to remain where he is. Jones is an imperfectly informed person. He imagines I exist for him, whereas Jones, like all his neighbors—those living in the streets which belong to me, and those living in other streets as well, throughout this vast metropolis—all exist and toil and think for me. Hah! hah! Just think of it! I own squares, and streets, and terraces, and draw a splendid and princely income from them. And I not only get my rents regularly paid, and see houses which were built on ground that I fortunately refused to sell and would only let—like my ancestors, wise men—on short leases, gradually falling into my hands, becoming my own, to be let at high and increasing rents, but I see all London toiling to make me richer and consequently more powerful and—happy. What a delightful thought it is!"

"Not a merchant, who increases the wealth and trade of this great metropolis; not a workman, who adds to its industrial product; not an author, or writer, or scientific man that adds to its reputation; not a builder, not a father of an increasing family, but puts gold into my pocket by augmenting the value of my land and houses. I toil not, neither do I spin. Why should I when all the world around is toiling and spinning for me. My gifts even—they are not great, for I invest all I can in real property, so that those who follow me may have even greater wealth and power than myself—can all be made to enhance my own position. If I beautify a street, or give a site upon which a handsome church or chapel can be built, or subscribe to imperial institutes or South Kensington improvements, do I not still benefit myself? Everything works for the best for me in this best of all possible worlds. The brains, sinews, energies, inventions of all mankind are mine in a peculiar sense. I not only profit by them as other people do, but they all tend to one end—the increasing value of my property."

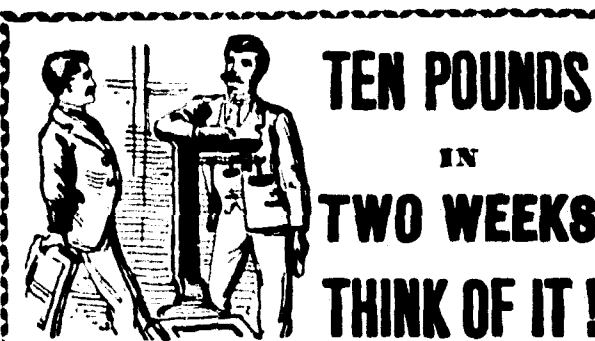
So that while the toilers and moilers think they are benefiting themselves, I am taking toll of every blow they strike and every work they do. Gradually this enables me to make stronger the golden chain—the strongest and perhaps—well, the cruellest—with which I and my fellow landlords and plutocrats bind society, even down to its lowest stratum; reinforcing its links, lengthening its extent, increasing its repressive influence. For, after all, who can estimate the power of gold, in politics, in society, in religion, in administration—of gold when it consists of millions, and can be used, if need be, to hold down and fetter? Yes, Jones is an ill-instructed person if he imagines I have any part or lot with him. He may be ruined, but even then he will benefit me. I cannot attend to his petition, for weakness must never be the characteristic of one for whom the world turns round.

A STRIKING OBJECT LESSON.

New York World.

The strike of the cloakmakers, tailors, etc., against sweat-shop wages is described by a protection organ as "an unequal battle." The manufacturers, it says, "expect to break

up the unions and starve the strikers into submission." No doubt. And they are aided and abetted in their effort by the party which keeps a duty of sixty per cent upon cloaks and proposes to raise it to eighty-two per cent, in the "interest of American labor." This is another object lesson in the campaign of education.



As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

A Beautiful Maiden.

Her clear velvet-like skin and peach-bloom complexion fascinate us. These exquisite charms always result from the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

PEERLESSLY BEAUTIFUL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glenn's Soap will be sent by mail for 30 cts. for one cake, or 75 cts. for three cakes by C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York City.

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

THE GEORGE HEWITT CAMPAIGN.

An account of the New York municipal election of 1886, containing HENRY GEORGE'S speeches and the famous correspondence with Mr. Hewitt. Paper covers, 193 pages, 20 cents.

THE STANDARD,
12 Union Sq.,
N. Y. City.

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

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

PURE, SOLUBLE, DELICIOUS.
THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE.
THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA.
Early Dipped—Made Instantly.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 975 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 318 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 930 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., T. Kinnahan, 824 W. 10th st.

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

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skogg; sec., Hans Erickson.

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

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 122 7th st.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec. sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st. Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p.m., at Industrial hall, 310 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 11, Rutterfield building.

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 503 State st.

MINNESOTA.

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

SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS.—Single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammerley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. E. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2735 Gamble street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 648 Newark ave. Pres., J. W. Jutaway; sec., Joseph Dane Miller, 267 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres.,

Herbert Boggs, 82 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Gaffner, 43 Warren place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

HARLEM.—Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 195 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 3 Willow st.

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

EAST BROOKLYN.—East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 1243 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

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

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

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

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

FOUGHKEEPSE.—Foughkeeps single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albrow; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p.m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. V. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1635 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneeman, room 3, 345 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p.m., 144 Ontario st., room 14. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

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

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneeman, 345 1/2 S. High st.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

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

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

MIAMI.—Land and labor association of Miami. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beall.

MANASSA.—Manassas single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristol; sec., W. J. Huggins, 44 W. 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 220 Quinn st. every Sunday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorytes hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 45 Stark s.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 274 Chestnut st.

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

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

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHNSTOWN.—Johnstown single tax club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

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

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts.

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion
Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS"—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS,

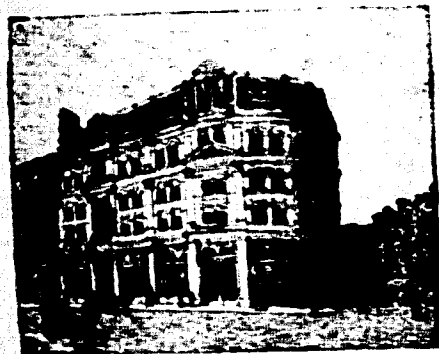
Manufacturing Chemists

AND

AMERICAN MERCHANTS,

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS,

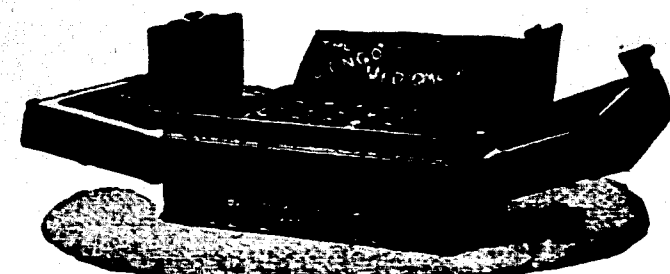
LONDON, E. C.



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

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

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



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

ORGANIZED 1851.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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

You should send for particulars of this investment to

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

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Wm. S. P. HARRIS, WARR, PA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HANDY BINDERS FOR THE STANDARD.

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

Price 75 cents to any address.

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

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

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

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

VOLUME SIX OF THE STANDARD. NOW READY.

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

Vol. I.....\$10 00
(January 5 to July 2, 1887.)
We had entirely run out of some of the issues of Vol. I, and with considerable difficulty have replaced them. We now have ready four volumes, for sale at the above price.
Vol. II.....\$5 00
(July 9 to December 30, 1887.)
Vol. III and IV.....\$7 00
(January 7 to December 29, 1888, Bound together.)
Vol. V.....\$3 50
(January 5 to June 29, 1889.)
Vol. VI.....\$3 50
(July 6 to December 28, 1889—now ready.)

(Expressage extra.)
THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York.

JOURNAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

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

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

Among its contributors are:

T. V. Powderly, "Merlinda Simms,"
Ralph Benumont, Phillips Thompson,
Henry A. Beckmeyer, Rev. Wm. L. Bull,
A. W. Wright, Michael Corcoran,
L. P. Wild, Cicero Perry,
Clark Orvis, and others of equal ability.

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

Send subscriptions to JOHN W. HAYES, General Secretary-Treasurer, Box 883, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION,

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

THE JOURNAL.

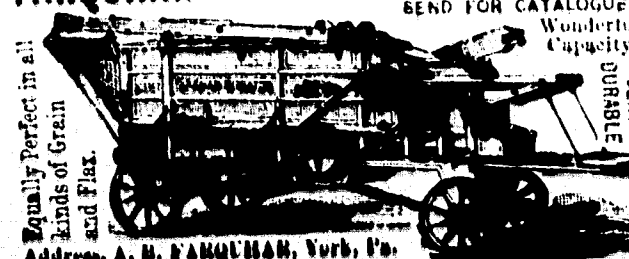
The Journal is the leading tariff reform and ballot reform paper in South Dakota. Subscribe for it.

Try it three months for 25 cents.

Address THE JOURNAL, Watertown, S. D.
The secretary solicits communications from single tax men.



FARQUHAR VIBRATING SEPARATOR.



HENRY GEORGE & CO., PUBLISHERS,

NO. 12 UNION SQUARE.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

An inquiry into the cause of industrial depression and of increase of want with increase of wealth. The remedy.
By HENRY GEORGE.
512 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, \$3.00.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

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

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An examination of the tariff question with especial regard to the interests of labor.
By HENRY GEORGE.
Cloth, \$1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, \$3.00.

THE LAND QUESTION.

What it involves and how alone it can be settled.
By HENRY GEORGE.
87 pages. Paper covers, 30 cents.

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

ECONOMIC WORKS.

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

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—THE story of his life. Told by his children. 4 vols. cloth, \$12.00.

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

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

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

THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Containing "Protection to Young Industries" and "The History of the Present Tariff, 1800-1883." By F. W. TAUSIG. 8vo, cloth, \$1.25.

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

PROPERTY IN LAND.

A Passage at Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.
77 pages. Paper covers, 15 cents.

FORTSCHRITT UND ARMUTH.

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

PROGRES ET PAUVRETE.

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

PROTECTION OU LIBRE-ECHANGE?

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

PROGRESSO E POVERTA.

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

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM as embodied in the legislation of various countries. By J. E. WIGMORE. Cloth, \$1.50.

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

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

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

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

Any of the above Books will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.
HENRY GEORGE & CO.

12 Union Square, New York City.

THE SINGLE TAX LIBRARY.

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

	Cents.
1. A Syllabus of Progress and Poverty. Louis F. Post. 8 pages.....	25
2. Australian System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.....	25
3. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
4. The Right to the Use of the Earth. Herbert Spencer. 4 pages.....	25
5. Farmers and the Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.....	25
6. The Canons of Taxation. Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
7. A Lawyer's Reply to Criticisms. Samuel B. Clark. 16 pages.....	25
8. Back to the Land. Bishop Nulty. 16 pages.....	25
9. The Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.....	25
10. The American Farmer. Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
11. Unemployed Labor. Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
12. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. King. 8 pages.....	25
13. Social Problems. 342 pages, 12mo. Paper.....	35
14. Objections to the Land Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.....	25
15. Land Taxation. A Conversation Between David Dudley Field and Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
16. How to Increase Profits. A. J. Steers. 2 pages.....	25
17. Thy Kingdom Come. Henry George. 4 pages.....	25
18. The Functions of Government. Henry George. 8 pages.....	25
19. The Menace of Plutocracy. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.....	25
20. Tenement House Morality. J. O. S. Huntington. 4 pages.....	25
21. 22, 23, 24, out of print.	
25. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.....	25
26. American System's Mistakes. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.....	25
27. The Democratic Principle. Henry George. 8 pages.....	25
28. Progress and Poverty. Henry George. 512 pages.....	1 50
29. The New Ballot System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.....	25
30. Property in Land. Henry George. 77 pages.....	25
31 and 32 out of print.	
33. The Gospel of the People. Bishop Huntington. 4 pages.....	25
34. Single Tax Platform. By Henry George. 2 pages.....	25
35. Justice the Object—Taxation the Means. Henry George. 8 pages.....	25
36. One Tax Enough. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.....	25
Prices of Single Tax Library: Two-page tracts—1 copy, 1 cent; 40 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies 20 cents; 1,000 copies, \$1.50. Four-page tracts—1 copy, 2 cents; 20 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 40 cents; 1,000 copies, \$3. Eight-page tracts—1 copy, 3 cents; 10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$6. Sixteen-page tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$1.60; 1,000 copies, \$12. No extra charge by mail.	

TARIFF TRACTS.

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

57. Protection as a Universal Need. Henry George. 4 pages.
58. The Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.
59. American Protection and British Free Trade. Henry George. 4 pages.
60. Protection and Wages. Henry George. 8 pages.
61. The Common Sense of the Tariff Question. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.
62. Protection the Friend of Labor? Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages.
63. A Short Tariff History. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.
64. Plain Talk to Protectionists. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.
65. An Address to Workmen on the Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.

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

18. Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm. W. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.
19. The Collegiate Church and Shoemaker's Field. W. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.
21. Christianity and Poverty. Father Huntington 4 pp.
22. "God Wills It." Henry George. 4 pages.
23. A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland. Judge Frank T. Held. 2 pages.
24. Jefferson and Hamilton. Chauncey F. Black. 6 pp.
25. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.
26. Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.
27. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.
28. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. C. Spencer. Henry, Ill. 4 pages.
29. Sailors' Snug Harbor. Wm. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.

GERMAN TRACTS.

41. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.
42. Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.
43. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.
44. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. C. Spencer. Henry, Ill. 4 pages.
45. Sailors' Snug Harbor. Wm. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.

SWEDISH TRACTS.

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

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York City

ASSORTMENTS OF TRACTS.

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

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

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square,
NEW YORK

Cheap Printing

Do it yourself. Card press \$2. Circular press \$5. Size for small newspaper \$4. Everything easy, printed rules. Send 3 stamps for Catalogue of presses, type, paper, cards to factory.
MILKIN & CO., Meriden, Conn.

HOLLAND
COFFIN AND DINING ROOMS
100 N. 3rd St.
6th and 7th Sts.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

By EMANUEL SWENDENBORG.

Four hundred and twenty pages, paper cover. Mailed prepaid for 16 cents by the American Swendenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 30 Cooper Union, New York City.

CONSUMED CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING
Company, 111 N. 3rd St., CHICAGO, ILL.
BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING.