THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. IX. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891. No. 18.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.—Throughout Europe the discontented workingmen, by means of mass meetings, parades and other demonstrations, on May 1st, gave evidence of their discontent to the governing class. There was comparatively little disorder, and practically none where the police or military refrained from interference. In Germany this was particularly notable, because heretofore, under the Bismarckian policy of pestilent interference and repression, every such demonstration has, for years, been accompanied by more or less violence and disorder. The young Emperor has good reason to congratulate himself on the good result of his resolution to cease to oppose argument and protest by brute force.

In notable contrast with the peaceful demonstrations in the German Empire was the horrible affair at Fourmies, in republican France. From the cable dispatches in the daily papers it does not appear that there was any occasion for the ostentatious threat involved in surrounding a meeting of workingmen with armed troopers. Under the circumstances the resentment of the people was natural and the slight disorder that followed almost a matter of course. The revenge of the military was brutal and monstrous. Six women, several children and eight men were shot down like dogs, and twenty persons were severely wounded, some of them fatally. An associated press dispatch says: "The houses exposed to the fire were riddled, and there is every sign that reckless and wanton inhumanity was shown by the troops." Such performances justify revolution, and revolution will surely follow unless the murderers are punished, or the people are so cowed that they have lost all manhood.

In this country the demonstration was comparatively insignificant, and apparently almost futile so far as it was expected to force employers into accepting eight hours as the working time for a full day. Its failure was not, however, due to content among our own working people. It was due rather to a discontent that had become a brooding despair. This is illustrated by the facts set forth in a remarkable article printed elsewhere under the title, "Our Salespeople and the Revolution." This is simply the record of the talk between a member of THE STANDARD'S staff and a man who believes that there is a simple and sufficient cure for existing evils, a cure attainable by peaceful methods, and who hence has no sympathy with the notion of revolution that he says is so common. The fact, however, that in this land, where votes can accomplish anything, the discontented are deaf to all proposed peaceful remedies and are looking to revolution for relief is ominous. The failure of such people to take part in labor demonstrations is a sign of fear and despair, and is closely akin to the silence that precedes a storm.

There ought to be no reasonable ground for such a feeling in this country. The growing feeling that voting will accomplish nothing is largely responsible for it. This feeling is not so much due to the teaching of the imported Socialists and Anarchists who carried the red flag of revolution through the streets of New York last Saturday, as it is to the rascality of our own politicians, who so frequently pervert or defy the expression of the popular will. It is perhaps even more due to the misdirection of the labor movement by men who have not the sense to see that the old methods have been discredited, and that the only road to justice for labor is through changed economic conditions that will benefit, not a class, but all. The so-called labor leaders are largely responsible for this, but the well-to-do classes, who are satisfied with things as they are and ready to call for the police or the militia whenever vigorous protest is attempted, share with the blind leaders of the blind, already mentioned, the responsibility, and they are likely to be the principal sufferers, pecuniarily, at least, in case revolution is ever attempted.

The Anarchist outbreak in Chicago aroused the business men of that city to the serious consideration of several economic questions, and they instituted a series of conferences that enabled the differing classes to become better acquainted and to consider such questions from entirely varying standpoints. This course should be generally adopted, and then there would be a reasonable chance for the recognition of existing evils by the rich and the reasonable consideration of peaceful remedies by the poor.

ARE FREE TRADERS SINGLE TAXERS?—The Knights of Labor Journal continues to manifest a commendable interest in the relations of THE STANDARD with the Democratic party, and, we sometimes suspect, some solicitude lest this paper may entrap and deceive the guileless and simple minded leaders of that organization. In its latest issue the Journal says:

> From its own standpoint the New York STANDARD argues very forcibly and plausibly that the Democratic party would be more likely to win on a Free Trade platform than on any other. Of all the possible Democratic leaders, Mr. Cleveland comes nearest to being a Free Trader. Now will THE STANDARD frankly tell us whether Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade ideas are Single Tax ideas? THE STANDARD credits Mr. Cleveland with boldness and frankness in the expression of his opinions, which, by the way is only doing him justice. We take it, then, that what he has said on the tariff question is just what he means and all he means. Now where and when did Mr. Cleveland say anything that would show that he was or is a Single Taxer? If the Democratic party, judged by the utterances of its most advanced Free Trader, does not mean or intend the Single Tax, why does the leading Single Tax paper advocate the Democratic tariff policy, or Free Trade policy, as if it were synonymous or identical with the Single Tax? Does THE STANDARD hope to trap the Democratic party into Free Trade with a bait of office, with the idea that it can afterward be converted to the Single Tax?

We had supposed that we had answered these questions, and answered some of them directly to the Knights of Labor Journal. We will, however, cheerfully do so again. So far as we know, Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade ideas are not Single Tax ideas. To the best of our knowledge Mr. Cleveland never, anywhere, has said anything that would show that he was or is a Single Taxer. The Democratic party does not mean or intend the Single Tax, and THE STANDARD has not the slightest idea of entraping it into a declaration for the Single Tax. Now, if our contempary was fishing for admissions, it ought to be satisfied with its catch.

Despite every fact given, THE STANDARD does desire and advocate the success of the Democratic party, and it expects to continue such advocacy. Its reasons for this course have never been concealed from friend or foe. First among them is a settled determination to force the question of taxation into practical politics and to keep it there. Again, so far as that question is already in politics Grover Cleveland put it there, and

the Democratic party has steadily tended toward the right side, and the Republican party has been stubbornly wrong, and stupidly wrong, where it has not knowingly perverted public legislative power to reward rascals for contributions to its campaign funds. That is not stupidity. It is flat villainy. It seems to us that this is a gretty good reason for supporting a political party. So long as one party persists in upholding an error and the other is attacking that error and steadily tending toward the espousal of the truth, it seems to us that it is the duty of reasonably patriotic men to encourage the party that is nearest right in the dominant issue and to oppose that which is wrong. It is true that a man can join a third party and attempt to raise a new issue, but so can he go fishing or gunning. Such diversions have nothing to do with politics beyond the reduction of the number of votes that count for something.

However, our reasons for supporting the Democratic party on the tariff issue are much more definite than any vague consideration of general patriotism. We do not care what it aims at, nor what its leaders believe about the ultimate form of taxation. It has attacked the protection superstition and it is breaking it down. It has begun to destroy the disgraceful prejudice that has existed among a free people against Free Trade. Those of its leaders who have studied the question sufficiently, do not hesitate any longer to say Free Trade when they mean Free Trade. Mr. Mills, the leading candidate for Speaker, is proud to call himself a Free Trader, and the friends of his principal competitor whisper their charge that Mills is too radical a Free Trader, but publicly complain that Mills' friends are disposed to claim that he is the only Free Trader, whereas Crisp is just as good a Free Trader as Carlisle, and so on. Men who can remember the alacrity with which Tree Fraders once lied out of it when they were accused of being Free Traders, are hard to please if they are not satisfied with the progress making in that direction in the Democratic party.

But Free Trade is not, as the Knights of Labor Journal intimates, identical with Single Tax. There are any number of Free Traders who have never even considered the Single Tax. There are many others who see no hope of escape from a tariff for revenue. How could it be otherwise? For more than a century the Federal Government has derived its revenue almost exclusively from custom house taxation, and until the Single Tax movement began, but a few years ago, no definite proposal for direct taxation was ever systematically urged on public attention. How could we expect, in five years, to have attracted for that proposal such widespread consideration as has been given it? It would have been impossible had the tariff question not been made the issue between the two great parties. For the same reason it is still vitally necessary to us that that question shall remain the issue, and it will be a bad day for the Single Tax cause when any minor issue takes its place. We want the fight to be made on taxation, and so long as it continues there will be a constant increase in the number of Single Taxers. When the people are finally educated up to a demand for direct taxation there is no other form of tax that they will tolerate. This seems to us so plain that we actually cannot see how any man to whom the Single Tax is the chief end of political effort can think of such a thing as confusing the issue by third party movements and new isues.

Now that we have answered the Knights of Labor Journal with entire candor, will it reciprocate by letting us know what political course it considers it best that the Knights of Labor shall pursue? We claim, it must remember, that the course we advocate will establish justice and accomplish every great thing that the Knights are seeking. We know what we want and how we are going about getting it. Let the Journal either advise its readers to join efforts with us or suggest a better plan. This is a time for plain speaking. Let us have a reply as frank and explicit as our own.

WHO OWN THE STREETS?—Mr. Prentiss Cummings, counsel for the West End Street Railway Corporation of Boston, in a recent argument before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, asserted that the claim, that the city has peculiar property in streets, which might be leased to a street railway company, had been "exploded" in the course of the investigation. He said:

I think it will now be conceded by everyone that the fee in the street ordinarily belongs to the abutter, while the easement or right of way belongs to the public. I go a little further than the gentlemen who have preceded me, who have stated that this public easement belonged to the citizens of Massachusetts.

In my judgment it belongs equally to the citizens of Texas or California, and, indeed, belongs equally to the unnaturalized foreigner upon our shores. The nature of this public easement is probably inherited from the common law of England. As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, you and I have the same right to make a proper use of a street in England, which we never saw or heard of, as Queen Victoria has, and an Irishman, Italian or Russian has the same right to a proper use of the streets of this city as the Mayor himself. The Commonwealth is the guardian or trustee of this public easement for the benefit of all mankind. Unless the streets were taken possession of by military force in time of war, or by a squad of police in some exigency like a fire, that is, unless the war power or power to make police regulations be lawfully invoked, I know of no authority by which any person can be debarred from a proper use of the public streets.

After citing some legal decisions to show that persons having charge of streets are, in fact, public officers of the State, however appointed, Mr. Cummings went on to say:

The city, it is true, takes care of the streets and keeps them in repair, not because it owns them, but because the State has ordered it to do so. In order to induce obedience, the State has further provided that cities and towns shall be liable in damages if the streets are defective. There is nothing in the common law, or in the nature of a municipal charter, which makes them liable, but this liability is purely a matter of statute law. It is also true that the city is at expense in the laying out of streets, but they are laid out under authority of the Legislature; and when laid out are dedicated to public use—the free use of all mankind. * * * In Boston many of the old streets were laid out directly by the State, as I am informed; and many of the most important streets in Charlestown, Brighton, Dorchester and Roxbury were laid out by, and at the expense of, the counties of Norfolk and Middlesex.

Now, street railways do not occupy the fee of the street, but simply the public easement, and I do not altogether agree with what some of my friends have suggested here, that such location would have any force if the street was discontinued; for the location inheres in the easement, and, in my judgment, would expire with it. But the use of the street by a street railway is for the accommodation of public travel, and, therefore, the direct and legitimate use for which streets are laid out. For cities and towns to make a charge for a legitimate use of a public easement which does not belong to them is repugnant to every instinct of a lawyer—to all the legal training I ever had.

If Mr. Cummings proves anything he proves too much for his own case. We are disposed to accept his idea that the easement belongs equally to all men who have any legal right to be in Boston at all; but, this being the case, how can anyone grant to a corporation the exclusive right to run any kind of vehicles on those streets? Surely the mere fact that some corporation has run two narrow strips of iron pavement through a public highway cannot give to such corporation the sole power to run vehicles adapted to that pavement through such streets. If "an Irishman, Italian or Russian" desires to run a similar vehicle over the same strip of iron pavement, who shall forbid him? If there is any possible ground for objection it must be that too many of such vehicles would hinder other people, equally entitled, in their use of the highway for other kinds of vehicles, or endanger the life or comfort of pedestrians. Any prohibition of this kind must, in short, be based on precisely the same argument that warrants the exclusion of steam locomotives from such tracks. If the West End Company of Boston has the power to prevent any man who chooses to

do so from running a street car over its tracks in any street in Boston, it can only enjoy this monopoly of a common right of way through some special privilege granted to it. No matter whether such privilege has been rightly or wrongly granted, it is one that no set of men can claim on any other ground than that they have received a favor for the continuance of which they must expect to pay.

If they are to pay, to whom is payment due? In answering this question we shall not attempt to consider the claim that "the fee in the street ordinarily belongs to the abutter." That may be in accord with the common law, but it is not in accord with common sense, nor will it remain in accord with statute law. It may be true that the streets belong to the State, for ultimately all land belongs to the State, which alone can fix the conditions under which any special appropriation or holding of land by private persons is possible; but the streets of a city practically belong to such city just as the other lands of a city, under existing laws, belong to the people who hold them. The city acquires the land used for streets by purchase or condemnation; it keeps them in repair not "because the State has ordered it to do so," as Mr. Cummings contends, but because its own interests are thereby promoted. The liability for damage is doubtless directly due to statute law, but that responsibility could be escaped by closing up the streets. It is the liability to commercial extinction, in case of failure, that causes cities to open and maintain streets, and that law is not found in the Massachusetts statutes, but in the very nature of things. So far as any land can be owned, the streets of a city are owned by the municipality, which, however, holds them in trust for the purposes to which they are dedicated by virtue of that natural law of self-preservation already cited.

Such being the case, what is the duty of a municipality concerning the use of its public highways for the modern and improved forms of local travel? It certainly is bound to so arrange matters that its people shall not be deprived of the enormous advantages of street railways, so fully depicted by Mr. Cummings. A nineteenth century municipality cannot meet its obligations in this matter by maintaining an unlighted and unpaved fourteenth century road. Its streets must be such as will meet the demands of to-day, and they must, therefore, be in part paved with iron rails. Unless there is some obstacle not apparent on the surface, the duty of the municipality should end there. Having provided the pavement and put its highway in order, it could leave it open to the equal use of all owners of vehicles, whether they are carriages, carts or street cars. We are by no means sure that this is not possible, and in that case we should agree with every word Mr. Cummings says in another part of his speech as to the folly of taxing vehicles for using the streets. But under such circumstances, what would become of the West End Street Railway Corporation, and what occasion would it have to send counsel before a committee to resist a charge for the enjoyment of a special privilege?

The advocates of the existing system, however, say such a proposition is absurd, and that the public authorities could not regulate the running of street cars so as to insure the public safety and convenience if every man who could own, hire or borrow a street car and a pair of horses had the right to use the rails. Such assertions do not settle the matter; but, assume that they are true, what do they demonstrate to be necessary? Is it the creation of a monopoly and the curtailment of that right which belongs equally, according to Mr. Cummings, to all citizens of the United States, and, in fact, to all inhabitants of the world, or is it such an adaptation of the exercise of public power, to meeting new conditions as shall enable the municipality to discharge its full duty in the maintenance of a modern highway without any curtailment of industrial rights?

THE STANDARD cannot hesitate a moment as to the proper answer. It is utterly opposed to any avoidable extension of govermental powers or functions. It would prefer that solution of the street railway problem first suggested; but if the transportation of passengers through urban streets and suburban roads can no longer safely be left to individual initiative and operation, the public cannot thereby escape its obligation to maintain such highways so as to meet present needs and conditions, and it must operate these roads itself or employ others to do so. Under no circumstances must it hand over a public street to a private corporation to be monopolized by such corporation for the personal profit and advantage of its stockholders. About that we have no doubt. We are irreconcilably opposed to the socialistic demand that the Government shall absorb all business and conduct it for the common benefit; and we view with dread the ignorant and unheeding drift of legislation, here and abroad, toward socialistic makeshifts and expedients; but there will never be any rational and successful stand made against this tendency so long as the usurpation of public powers and the invasion of public rights by individuals is permitted to continue. The line between that which of right belongs or pertains to the individual, and that which, equally of right, belongs or pertains to all, must be ascertained and marked, before we can expect to see an end to the futile and confusing efforts to cure evils by legislating for the suppression of symptoms. Governments must cease to delegate and farm out their favors to individuals. They must perform their full duty, even if they appear to do something socialistic, before there can be any effectual barrier raised against the tide of State socialism that threatens to choke individualism and make us mere automati. Cities must maintain highways capable of meeting modern demands, even if they have to operate street railways. We hope that this may not prove to be necessary; but if it be necessary to the full performance of the municipality's public duty, cities had a thousand times better engage in business to that extent than grant a monopoly of the use of public highways to private individuals, whether such individuals pay for the privilege or not.

As to the practical question involved in the adoption of such an alternative, it will trouble few, if any, of the readers of THE STANDARD. Mr. Cummings, in his statement as to the effect of street railways on land values in Boston and its suburbs, reported elsewhere, unwittingly points to the natural source of public funds for such a purpose. If, as Mr. Cummings says, it is the simple truth that "the real estate owners of Ward 10 levy tribute on all the surrounding country, it is an equally obvious and simple truth that "the real estate owners of Ward 10" and other wards ought to pay the cost of the public highways that bring them prosperity. That is too simple a matter to be worth talking about.

A SPITEFUL APPOINTMENT.—On page 143 of the present volume of THE STANDARD, in commenting on the platform printed at the head of the editorial columns of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Daily Times, we said: "The editor of the Daily Times is Mr. D. R. Anthony, an old war-horse politician, who probably never will free his mind from the passions and prejudices of the war. But these passions and prejudices are evidently all that now hold him in any kind of rela-

tions with the Republican party of the United States." We predicted that Mr. Anthony could not, under the circumstances, continue in accord with the local managers of the Republican party in Kansas. A Kansas correspondent, who remembers that prediction, writes us from Kansas that Mr. Anthony has announced in his paper that he no longer accounts himself a member of the Republican party. Our correspondent enclosed a newspaper clipping containing a dispatch from Topeka. It is headed, "The Governor Rebukes Anthony," and announces the appointment by the Republican Governor of Kansas of five commissioners for Leavenworth County, where Mr. Anthony resides, one of whom is William M. Fortescue, "the man who publicly horsewhipped Anthony a few days ago."

We know nothing of the assault, but it cannot be one reflecting any credit on the man who made it. Mr. Anthony must be quite an old man. He has given his whole life to the service of the Republican party, but as he now dares to differ from it on questions of policy and principle, a Republican Governor seeks opportunity to offer him a most galling insult by publicly rewarding a man for assaulting Mr. Anthony. This is a fair specimen of the temper of the present Republican bosses in Kansas, and it cannot fail to result in alienating forever from the Republican party those who have recently left it, no matter what becomes of the third party.

SOME TRULY RURAL ECONOMICS.—Farmers, with other land owners, says the Rural New Yorker, have, as a rule, invested money and labor in the improvement of land, whereas "other classes in the community have done nothing of the kind." The impression, it continues, "is quite widespread among farmers who have thought about the matter that the adoption in practice of the Single Tax theory would be equivalent to a confiscation of their property in land for the benefit of the community at large. Their land would go into a general taxable pool; what equivalent would the rest of the community put into it?"

Oh, no. This is the impression that prevails, not among those farmers who have thought about it, but among those who, like the editor of the Rural New Yorker, have not thought about the subject, and do not understand what the Single Tax is. Farmers who have thought about it know that their interests as capitalists and laborers are far greater than their interest as land owners. They know that the bare land they hold, exclusive of improvements, has appreciated very little, if at all, in value during the past thirty years, during which time the value of city, town and village lots has enormously increased. They therefore see that if land values are made the sole basis of taxation that they will be relieved, and the men who are making fortunes out of the increasing value of city lots would pay more. They know that their improvements would no longer be taxed and that their land would not go into a taxable pool, but stay just where it is, but subject to lighter burdens than at present.

If the editor of the Rural New Yorker would think, he would know that land owners, as such, impart no value to land. Its increasing value comes solely through the competition of others for the privilege of using it, and therefore it is these "other classes in the community," and not the land owners, that cause land values. If they would all go away there would be no land value until others came to take their places. This is not a theory peculiar to Henry George. No political economist ever lived who would maintain that landlords, as such, can create land values.

The Rural New Yorker manifests a disposition to sneer at Single Taxers. It rebukes one of its own correspondents for professing to know too much about the intentions of the Lord, and says: "This an economic question; wouldn't it be advisable, therefore, to discuss it on economic principles?" But what would become of the Rural New Yorker in such a discussion? It manifestly knows no more of political economy than a gopher knows of Greek.

HOW THEY GOT RICH.—A real estate firm that has a large advertisement in the Daily Real Estate Reporter of Chicago declares in large type that "The merchant princes of Chicago probably owe more of their success and vast accumulations to their real estate investments than they do to the purchase and sale of merchandise." These advertisers doubtless know what they are talking about, and here we have clearly illustrated one of the grossest evils of the existing system. A merchant who is making a fortune by the purchase and sale of merchandise is rendering a service to the community in which he lives. The moment, however, that he begins to buy up land and hold it out of use for a rise in price, he begins to injure the community and prevent the wholesome and symmetrical growth of the city in which he lives.

BISHOP BROOKS ON LAND.—Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston, just elected Bishop of Massachusetts, in the course of a recent sermon on the subject of the exclusion of foreigners from the territory of the United States, declared that "no nation, as no man, has a right to take possession of a choice bit of God's earth to exclude the foreigner from its territory simply that he may live more comfortably and be a little more at peace." He went on to say that if our nation has been "given the development of a certain part of God's earth for universal purposes" it is its duty to prevent such a flood of immigration as would prevent the proper development of the American type of national character. He thought this would, in the long run, be better for foreign nations as well as our own. The significant thing about his address was his declaration that no man any more than a nation has a "right to take possession of a choice bit of God's earth" for purely selfish purposes. If Bishop Brooks will press this argument to its conclusion he will see that the only condition on which any man can properly be permitted to hold and use a choice bit of earth is that he shall pay to his fellowmen the exact value of whatever advantage such possession gives him over them.

STEEL RAILS, NOT PIG IRON.—A lady correspondent sent from Boston a very clever account of the debate between Thomas G. Shearman and Roswell G. Horr, which was in substance remarkably accurate. Those, however, who know Mr. Shearman, will not be surprised that the rapidity with which he brought forward innumerable statistics in support of his arguments, was too much for the lady to follow; and therefore they would not be surprised at the statement of our correspondent, that Mr. Shearman put the duty on pig iron at $11 a ton. The fact was, of course, that Mr. Shearman said that the duty on *steel rails* was $11 a ton, while the difference between the cost of labor in England and Pennsylvania was only 11 cents. Mr. Shearman gave other statistics, almost in the same breath, with reference to pig iron; and it was in this manner that our correspondent got the two articles mixed up. We refer to this matter because a number of our readers have been much disturbed by the supposed want of accuracy in Mr. Shearman's statements. They may always take it for granted, when there is an apparent error in his statistics, that the mistake is made by the reporter and not by him.

HOW THE SINGLE TAX WOULD FALL.

On January 2d, last, by invitation of its lecture committee I delivered a lecture on the Single Tax before the Central Labor Union of Brockton, Massachusetts. With the aid of one of the Single Tax men of Brockton I obtained some instances of local assessments from the Assessors' books, and these and the items of assessments and taxes for the whole city I used as part of the lecture, to show the effect of the present system of taxation and to contrast it with what taxation would be under the Single Tax. I think the facts shown will be of interest and value to Single Tax men as matter for illustration and argument in favor of their principles.

I give first the items of assessed valuation of Brockton and of taxes assessed as of May 1, 1890, the beginning of the current taxable year. In Massachusetts, as possibly Single Tax men elsewhere know, the law requires the Assessors to value separately the land and the buildings or other improvements thereon.

Valuation of Brockton May 1, 1890:

Real Estate:		
Land	$7,467,640	
Buildings	7,421,740	
		$14,889,380
Personal Estate		2,588,467
Total Valuation		$17,477,847
Amount of taxes assessed in Brockton May 1, 1890 (the rate being $15.20 per $1,000)		$281,780
Thus made up:		
On Real Estate	$226,318	
Being on Land Value	$113,508	
Being on Buildings	112,810	
On Personal Estate	39,345	
On Polls	16,117	
		281,780

The different subjects of taxation contribute the taxes in the following percentages:

Land	40 27-100 per cent.
Buildings	40 3-100 " "
Personal Estate	13 97-100 " "
Polls	5 73-100 " "
	100 " "

Brockton is a thriving manufacturing city, its leading industry being the manufacture of boots and shoes. It has grown rapidly, the census of 1880 having shown a population of 13,608, and that of 1890 27,294, an increase of 100 57-100 per cent. I have not had opportunity to study closely the assessments of buildings and of personal property, but undoubtedly a very appreciable part of the assessed value of buildings is made up of the valuations of the factory buildings, and as Brockton is a new place, having no old families with inherited and invested property, and as under the law of the State mortgages in fact, though not in form, are exempted from taxation, it is also likely that a large part of the assessed value of personal estate is made up of the valuations of the machinery and other instruments of production, and of the stock manufactured and in process, in the various factories, and of stocks of goods in stores.

It should be explained also that the poll tax is a tax of $2 on every male inhabitant of the age of 20 years and upward, a payment of which within the previous two years is a prerequisite of voting at every annual election, and a tax of 50 cents on every woman who exercises the limited right of voting for members of school boards.

It appears, then, that of the total tax levy of $281,780, $168,272, or 59 73-100 per cent. is laid upon labor or the products of labor.

But this is not the whole story. It is clear that those who occupy and use the land are the ones who pay ground rent, and that those who own land are the receivers of it. Everyone who lives or works in Brockton must use land in Brockton, and it is an interesting question how many land owners there are in Brockton. The returns of the local Assessors to the Secretary of the Commonwealth enable me to give an approximate answer to this question. These returns show the number of persons and corporations assessed on property, both residents and non-residents, and the number assessed for a poll tax only. The total number of the former is 4,793, and of the latter 5,541. Of course, many of those assessed on property are assessed for a poll tax also, the total number of persons assessed on polls being 8,048 men and 41 women. Of those assessed on property, there is litttle doubt that quite a number are persons or concerns engaged in manufacturing or business who do not own any real estate, but are assessed on their machinery or stocks of goods. But assuming that the whole number of those assessed on property are owners of real estate, a comparison of that number, 4,793, with the number of inhabitants, 27,294, shows that a little more than one-sixth of the population own the land which all must use. Now, of these owners, some are working people of every occupation who own only the house and land they occupy. I have no published list of the taxpayers of Brockton, from which the actual proportion of such owners to the whole number can be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that it is a large proportion. How some individuals of this class are affected by the present system and by the Single Tax I will show later. Let us see first the contrast in the effect of the two systems on the people as a whole simply as a question of their cost.

As, roughly speaking, ground rent bears the same relation to selling value that the ordinary rate of interest bears to 100, it is clear that the ground rent in any locality consists of the present tax on land values there, plus the net rate of interest that can be obtained there on sound investments. Of these, first mortgages on real estate are a fair criterion. Now, in Boston 4 per cent. is the lowest rate on first-class mortgages. Undoubtedly in Brockton 5 per cent. is nearer that rate, but to take 4 per cent. is an error on the safe side. As the rate of taxation in Brockton during the current year is $15.20 per $1,000 or 1 52-100 per cent., the ground rent there for the current year is 5 52-100 per cent. The cost then of the present system to the people of Brockton during the present year is as follows:

Taxes assessed	$281,780	
Four per cent. on land value of Brockton ($7,467,490).	298,706	
		$580,486
Single Tax, 5 52-100 per cent. on land value		412,214
Difference, saving to the people of Brockton, as a whole		$168,272
This saving is thus made up:		
Present tax on buildings	$112,810	
Present tax on personal estate	39,345	
Present tax on polls	16,117	
		$168,272
But, further, under the Single Tax, the people of Brockton would have received for public purposes this year		$412,214
Under the present system they received		281,780
Gain under the Single Tax		$130,434

What is the contrast between the two systems in their respective effect upon individuals? The local instances already referred to will show. These are contained in the following table:

Owner.	Area of Land in Square Feet.	Value of Land	Value of Buildings.	Personal Estate.	Present Tax.	$ per cent. on Land Value.	Total cost Present System.	Single Tax.
A	3,706	$400	$1,550	$175	$32.30	$16.00	$48.30	$22.06
B	7,084	650	1,850	....	38.00	26.00	64.00	35.56
C	19,072	300	1,000	....	19.76	12.00	31.76	16.56
D	27,225	800	2,750	....	53.96	32.00	85.96	44.16
E	10,890	350	1,800	....	32.68	14.00	46.68	19.32
F	8,544	33,000	12,000	....	684.00	1,320 00	2,004.00	1,821.60
G	5,257	24,000	28,000	....	790.40	960 00	1,750.40	1,324 80
H	9,152	35,500	45,000	....	1,223.60	1,420.00	2,643.60	1,959 60
I	43,445	75,000	11,000	....	1,307.20	3,000.00	4,307.20	4,140.00

The first five given are estates of working people, who own their homes. The last four are valuable pieces of business property, occupied by tenants. I do not know how much these latter pay on stocks of goods and other forms of personal property. Undoubtedly they are subjected to some such assessments, which would add to the balance in favor of the Single Tax. The comparison of the two shows where the loss to the public treasury by the diminution of taxation now borne by people of moderate means will be made up. I assume also that the assessed valuations are all up to the full market value. But there is no reason to suppose that the state of things is any different in Brockton from what it is elsewhere, namely, that the small estates of the poor and of people of moderate means are assessed pretty nearly up to their full value, while valuable business estates and lands held vacant for speculation are assessed much below their market value.

I have indicated the effect of the two systems as to the questions of the direct cost of them to the community and to individuals. The secondary effects, in enabling a favored few who possess the private monopoly of land to live at the expense of those who work, in limiting employment and in other ways, every Single Tax man can deduce for himself.

Boston, Mass. JAMES R. CARRET.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.

I desire to say to Mr. Dreher and others that I was perfectly conscious that I drew from David A. Wells' statistics a different conclusion from that drawn by Mr. Wells himself. When Mr. Wells shows that the purchasing power of gold has increased nearly 40 per cent. in the past two decades, as compared with the ordinary products of human labor, he has furnished the data to prove that it *is gold* that has changed, not the thousand and one other things which still maintain their relative value among themselves. The very essence of value is the ratio that exists among the various products of human labor. In the ultimate analysis the amount of labor required to purchase a thing is what determines its value. For example: If a certain amount of labor will produce a bushel of wheat, a straw hat, 412½ grains of silver, 25 pounds of copper, 3 bushels of oats, 20 pounds of sugar, 25.8 grains of gold, we say the *value* of each of these things is the same. Now if, for any cause, the amount of labor required to produce any one of these things, as wheat, becomes less than the amount required to produce the other things, we say the value of wheat has fallen. If we used wheat as the measure of value this fall in the value of wheat would manifest itself in the fact that the other things would seem to have

increased in value the price of the other things measured in wheat would rise. People who confused *value* with *price* might say the value of all these other things had risen. But this could not be true, for it was the labor cost of wheat itself that had diminished, causing this *apparent* rise in the value of other things. Just so, no matter what commodity we use as the measure of value. Any change in the value of the standard itself will be manifest in a rise or fall in the prices of other commodities. If all these other commodities retain their relative position the same as before, that is proof conclusive that the change in value has been in the one thing used as a measure, not in the whole number of other things.

The fact that in all countries using a gold standard there has been a general decline in the price of all commodities, is proof conclusive that the real change in value is in the gold. Mr. Wells, Mr. Dreher and others may insist that gold has remained in the same position that it formerly occupied and that all other things have declined in value. They are welcome to all the consolation they can get out of such a peculiar notion, but I fear they will have hard work to make thinking people agree with them. They remind me of the man who, having lost his way, persisted that he was all right, but the points of the compass had changed.

I presume that Mr. Wells will let me use his statistics, even though I decline to follow him when he declares that the points of the compass have changed.

If Mr. Dreher will look again at his own figures as to the variations in the price of silver (measured in gold, of course), he will see that the decline in the price of that metal from 1871 to 1888 was almost exactly the same decline that has taken place in the price of other commodities all measured in gold. This shows that the *value* of silver—that is, its relative labor cost—did not change very greatly. If anything the value of silver is somewhat higher when measured by the amount of other things it will exchange for than was the case twenty years ago. That is, an ounce of silver will exchange for a little more of those things than it would two decades ago. Of course every one knows that the great rise and almost equally great fall in the price of silver during the past year has been due to Congressional action combined with speculative schemes. It is only a temporary affair and will soon blow over.

I still insist that the one vital essential in a standard of value is that it shall maintain its relative labor cost when compared with other things; that with the exception of the speculative flurry of some months ago, silver has maintained its relative cost much better than gold, and is therefore the more honest standard of value. I do not, however, regard silver as a perfect standard. I do not think that any commodity can ever, for a very long time, remain a perfect standard. I believe that a money infinitely more safe, more stable, more honest than either gold or silver, is possible, but my time and THE STANDARD's space are both too much crowded just now to permit of its elaboration. Nor would these changes in the standard amount to much if it were not for our pernicious policy that compels individuals, municipalities, States and nations to go into debt. Here, I repeat, is the core of the whole matter. We won't have a currency that increases our debts 2 per cent. a year if we can help it, and I believe we can help it.

For a full discussion of the enormous fluctuations in the value of gold see Owens' Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 325, et. seq. In twenty years, from 1789 to 1809, gold declined in value 46 per cent.; from 1809 to 1849 it rose 145 per cent., from 1849 to 1870 it fell again over 20 per cent. What a stable thing the value of gold is, to be sure!

Minneapolis, Minn. C. J. BUELL.

AGAIN THE SERVANT GIRL.

If Mr. Mendelson is a married man he has not been properly trained. If he is a bachelor his mistakes in considering the relations of mistresses and servants are excusable, and some of his points are well taken. I say this because I propose to deal with him as It would with a woman who is never placated by the admission that she is entirely in the right. This feminine quality is also inheren in some men. If I say then that Mr. Mendelson is partly right and partly wrong, I hope to win his favor in the outset. I could not have indited the following paragraph as well:

Suppose, now, we could induce the American-born girls to serve as domestics, we still would find them in education and in purposes of life inferior to most of their mistresses. They would likewise be their inferiors in leisure and enjoyments, as the burden of the housework is theirs. These facts make servants the weaker party. And reform as we may, such weaker party will always exist. For there will always be a relatively large number of persons in the world, who, by reason of poverty of both means and mind, must serve others, and very often even without chance or ability to rise.

And he is also very correct in his animadversions upon a certain class of mistresses, while he is *in error in supposing that this class* predominates. The idea of a society of ladies based upon a sincere desire to improve the condition of servants is commendable, and it would be equally so to advocate a society of servants for the improvement of their behavior towards their mistresses. In short, if, as he admits, certain grades must exist until the Single Tax reform has brought humanity to an upper level, it is well to improve them as far as we can, so that they may be made easier for all concerned. I am told that I "confound the condition of a sailor with that of a servant." Unless Mr. Mendelson has been a sailor, and can speak from experience, I have the advantage of him. If he ever was a foremast hand and undertook to carry out his theory of not being a servant, he had, or he ought to have had, a much harder time than if he had been "perched upon a dickey in a pair of excruciatingly tight white buckskin pants." Breeches, Mr. Mendelson, not pants. That degrading position reminds me of the figure cut by a gentleman in Boston some years ago. He was the son of a Duxbury ship-master, and had been so successful in business that he "set up his carriage." The vehicle he purchased was provided with a dickey behind, and the young gentleman, who knew that the captain always lived aft and the crew lived forward, supposed the rule was as good for the land as for the sea. He accordingly took the dickey for himself and insisted upon being driven by his servant.

Yes, there are some "dark, unwholesome kitchens," but they are not "mostly" so. "We buy and they sell their labor, and there is so far an identity of interest, solely based, though, on the vilest of motives—money." Certainly. Is it not the same with the position of shop girls, only more so? When sick, they are not apt "to get our sympathy and help." As the crowning indignity heaped upon the man servant is to be dressed remarkably when he enjoys his drive in the park, and either to sport a few extra buttons, or to dress so that he cannot be distinguished from a guest at a dinner party at home, so the female domestic is sometimes compelled to wear a cap, and, what is worse still, "an Alsatian cap with bows and ribbons to match!" She might be willing to wear a common cap, but an Alsatian cap is altogether too much. It is menial, as a telegraph boy's uniform is menial, as a sailor's broad collar and wide trousers are menial, as anything is menial that distinguishes one "grade" or occupation from another.

I know many families who have houses in the country and on the sea shore, as well as in the city. At this season they are looking forward with delightful expectation to their annual removal to their Summer homes, and there is as much joy in the anticipation in the kitchen as there is in the parlor. I wish that all the shop-girls might have such a prospect before them, and I assure Mr. Mendelson that, although I have little patience with the false pride of some of these young women, the "Working Girls' Vacation Society," which lately held its fair in this city, always receives my modest contribution, and I will cheerfully make it equal in amount to whatever his larger sympathy may induce him to subscribe.

I trust that I have succeeded, by adopting the most successful conjugal method of argument, in seasoning my praise with sufficient criticism, so that my adversary will be left upon good terms with himself and with me.

New York City. JOHN CODMAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Toronto Grip has formulated a platform, on which it stands, which it commends to the party leaders of the Dominion of Canada, the principal planks being Free Trade and the Single Tax. J. W. Bengough, well known to Single Taxers, is the editor of Grip.

* * * *

In a message to the City Council of Boston, Mayor Matthews gave it as his opinion that the city should establish and maintain a park or public place devoted to the holding of public mass meetings. It is a good idea, which should be agitated in other cities. In this city, before a meeting can be held in a public square, permits have to be asked from either the police or park departments; and the authority to give such permit is so divided that a person unacquainted with the proceedings necessary to secure one will spend a day or two before he will be able to reach the proper bureau.

* * * *

Bradford, Pa.—As Single Tax men are divided in their opinions of machinery and its effects on the conditions of labor, I wish you would give through the columns of your paper your opinions on the following questions:

Does labor-saving machinery, or other increase in the productive power of labor, injuriously affect those who have their labor to sell—meaning when applied to all labor, and on general principles without any regard to local time or place, or to special individuals? Does labor as a whole want for employment because of machinery, or solely from the monopoly of natural opportunities by the few? Does labor get absolutely less or relatively less because of labor-saving inventions? M. G. BRINK.

The object of labor is the production of those things that men desire. Any improvement, therefore, that facilitates production is of itself a good thing, and under conditions of justice would work for the advantage of everybody. It is, therefore, folly to blame an obviously beneficent change for evil results. The only reason that improved machinery appears to injure workmen is that under the existing system of taxation and land tenure men are deprived of all opportunity to employ themselves, and are, therefore, compelled

to compete one with another for the opportunity to produce. Under such conditions every aid to production apparently lessens the demand for human labor, though this tendency is greatly offset by the increased demand that always follows the cheapening of the cost of production. Restore men to their heritage, so that every man shall have access to natural opportunities, and no man will work for another man for less than he can make by working for himself; wages will rise to their natural level, which is the whole product of a man's labor, and men will see that every improvement in the processes of production is an unmixed good.

* * * *

"Pa" Chase writes: "My dear Single Tax boys, I want you to know that I have been busy the last Winter, and have written a little book on political economy for farmers' sons, called "Questions of the Day." Before the critics begin to talk, I want to tell you that *it's a mighty good book*, and I want each of you to buy one and read it, and then send it to a farmer. I want 100,000 farmers to read it, for I want they should all be converted to the Single Tax before the next session of Congress. My profits will all go into the Single Tax cause, you know. I have said about enough.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.—The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America (composed of representatives of a Knight of Labor Trade Assembly, and an open union), sitting at Columbus, Ohio, issued an address to the members, to the effect that the coke strike in Pennsylvania had made such a drain upon the treasury that it was inexpedient to order a general strike for eight hours on the 1st of May. The time for ordering it was left to the board and the presidents of the various districts.

The conclusion of the address is as follows: "We appreciate fully the boldness of this step. We realize the disappointment to thousands of our friends, but realizing that discretion is the better part of valor, and that the good general, rather than lead his army headlong to disaster, prefers to make an honorable retreat, we take the latter course, and if it can be called a retreat, we prefer it rather than to have the maledictions of our people after they have suffered for keeping back the truth from them, and have determined at the present time to continue the fight in the coke region with all our might and vigor."

This board is the governing board of the organization selected by the Federation of Labor to lead the 1st of May eight-hour demonstration, as reported under this title last week; and its withdrawal of assent has postponed the second stage of the movement under the Federation.

The Iowa miners were the only ones to strike on the eight-hour question, but building trades nearly all over the United States went out. Building operations in the city of New York are almost totally suspended. The Housesmiths' Union, which leads, held a meeting at New York at which it was reported that not a single iron master had conceded the demand for an eight hour day. The housesmiths then resolved that as certain employers in Pittsburg supply the iron work to bosses here, they will co-operate with such bosses in this city as will grant their demands, to defeat the attempt of Pittsburg manufacturers to get possession of the iron work and contracts in New York. This is a boycott of the Carnegie establishment.

The Socialists held a demonstration at New York, consisting of a procession in the day time and a mass meeting at Union square at night. The resolutions adopted at the meeting declared that eight hours would be but a slight measure of relief, and that nothing short of the abolition of the wage system, and the reorganization of society on a Socialist basis, could effectively solve the labor problem.

In Europe, local powers were strongly armed as a precaution against disorders. The Socialists everywhere, while giving prominence to the eight hour demand, brought forward other parts of the Socialist programme, and in unusually plain language. It was this that frightened the governments. In Paris, processions were forbidden; but in Germany the police were directed to show toleration and to avoid interfering. In Rome, processions and meetings were forbidden, on pretence that the Anarchists might blow up the public buildings. In Geneva, The Hague, London, Liverpool, and Manchester, Sunday, the 3d, was selected for the demonstration. In Madrid, permission was obtained to hold mass meetings.

There was a general stoppage of work throughout Belgium.

At Rome a speaker denounced the police. The cavalry that surrounded the meeting were ordered to mount. This was regarded as a menace to the meeting, and stones were thrown at the troops. The cavalry fired back. One of the citizens and one of the soldiers were killed, while a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a Socialist leader were wounded.

Two labor meetings at Naples were dispersed by the police and the leaders arrested.

At Lyons, France, a crowd of workmen, followed by women and children, and bearing red cards containing devices and labor sentiments, attempted peaceably, so far as appears by the cable reports, to organize a procession. The authorities forbade this, and as the workmen insisted upon their right, the police made a violent attack. They were resisted and beaten. Then a body of cavalry charged upon the men, who received the charge with volleys of stones, but were finally compelled to retreat. As they proceeded to the cemetery for the purpose of holding a demonstration over the graves of comrades who had been killed in former riots, the authorities again appealed to the military; a force of cavalry hurried to the cemetery, where, after meeting a stubborn resistance, they were finally able to drive the workmen out. The workmen then formed in procession and marched back, denouncing the authorities and singing "La Carmagnole." They again broke through the cordon of police, whom they completely put to rout, when the cavalry again came up and rode them down.

A mob threatened a police station at Clinchy, a northern suburb of Paris, and the police followed them to a wine shop, which they barricaded. The police attacked them there, and were met by a volley of revolver shots, which wounded four policemen.

At Fourmier, France, a town of 8,000, eight miles from Avesnes, a collision between workmen and the police resulted in the killing of seven persons, and the wounding of several others. An attempt by the workmen in the evening to rescue imprisoned comrades, was met by a volley from the soldiers, which killed three men.

At Marseilles, the police ordered a socialist meeting to disperse, and, not being obeyed, ordered a squadron of cavalry to ride into the crowd. This was done and several arrests were made, including a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was present as a speaker.

At Bordeaux, attempts were made by workmen to parade; but on each occasion they were dispersed by the police. The Mayor and the Prefect refused to receive deputations of workmen.

In Florence, the police pushed their way through a crowd at a meeting to arrest one of the speakers, on pretence that he was making an incendiary speech, and a riot resulted.

At Lyons, a mass meeting, held in the principal square in the city, was attacked by the police and dispersed.

At Bekes, in Hungary, the populace attacked the Mayor for prohibiting May-day demonstrations and trampled upon him. They were forced to retreat by the military after a hard fight, in which two of the people were pierced through the body with bayonets.

In Madrid, Vienna, Liege, Antwerp, Christiana, and throughout Germany, where the labor demonstrations were not disturbed by the authorities, perfect order prevailed. Every instance of disorder reported was created by police interference with peaceable meetings or processions.

COERCIVE EVICTIONS.—A strike has been pending at the silk mills at Sterling, near Morristown, N. J. The work people, who live in cottages belonging to the mill owners, received notices to quit some days ago; but they paid no attention to the notices, and this week the families of eight leaders of the strike are evicted by the Sheriff. Their furniture has been carried out into the public road. The evictions are not for the non-payment of rent, but a measure of coercion.

In the Connellsville coke regions, in connection with the strike reported in THE STANDARD of April 29, under title "The Coke Region Strike," the same kind of coercion has been in progress. The Sheriff, accompanied by a detachment of militia to keep the crowd back with fixed bayonets, puts the household goods of each family out into the road.

FREER TRADE WITH CANADA.—The Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, of which Mr. Hoar is chairman, is taking testimony in different parts of the country, along the Canadian border, with a view to ascertaining the best means of promoting freer interchange between the producers of both countries. While in Detroit they were presented with a resolution of the Michigan Legislature, unanimously adopted, approving this object of their inquiry.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.—General J. W. Foster, Special Envoy from the United States to Madrid, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Spanish Government for reciprocity with Cuba, returned to Washington April 30th, having accomplished the object of his mission. The terms of the treaty are not yet officially announced; but, as reported from Madrid, they are in effect that in return for free entry into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, a large line of American products shall be admitted into Cuba free, and the tariff on cereals and flour shall be reduced. The chief difficulties of the negotiation were interposed by Spanish flour traders, who, owing to the Spanish tariff on flour, hold a monopoly of the Cuban market, which they are anxious to retain. It was through their influence that the Spanish tariff was not wholly removed from American flour. But this popu-

lar feeling in Cuba was such that the Spanish Government was constrained to make some concessions, even at the risk of offending their flour traders, rather than risk driving the Cubans to the point of revolution.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN MICHIGAN.—The Democratic bill for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts, except the electors at large, who are to be elected, one by the West, and the other by the East divisions of the State, was passed by the Senate of Michigan, the two Farmer Senators voting for it. The bill has already passed the House. As soon as it was adopted by the Senate, the Democrats and the Farmer Senators joined forces to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State. The effect of these two measures will be to divide the Congressional and the Presidential vote of Michigan about equally between the two parties, unless the third party vote should be large enough to disturb the present basis of calculation.

DEADLOCK IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.—Pursuant to concurrent resolutions of both Houses previously adopted, the New York Legislature adjourned on the 30th. For two or three weeks prior to the adjournment the Senate had been at a deadlock, which obstructed all legislative business.

The Canal Department, which is under the Control of Gov. Hill's appointees, was in a general way accused of corruption; and the Republicans in the Senate, through a resolution offered by Senator Laughlin, proposed to have it investigated by one of the standing committees of the Senate, composed in parts of Democrats, but in larger part of Republicans. The Democrats expressed a willingness to have the department investigated, but demanded a special and non-partisan committee for the purpose. The Republicans were in the majority, and as the resolution was made a party question, they would have carried it could they have reached a vote; but as there is no rule for the previous question in the Senate, a vote is prevented as long as any Senator wishes to debate. The Democrats took advantage of this to prevent the passage of the resolution, arming themselves with scores of proposed amendments as material for discussion. This was the situation from the beginning of the deadlock till within a few minutes of the final adjournment. But little debate was indulged in, however, for the Republicans recognizing the power of the Democrats to postpone a vote, and the Democrats frankly admitting their purpose to avail themselves of that power, the Senate made but little attempt at serious business or debate.

Meantime, the House, where the Democrats had a majority, passed six investigation measures. Owing to the existence of a previous question rule in that body, the Republicans were not able to imitate the tactics of the Democrats in the Senate. The investigations for which the House provided were as follows: The management of County Clerks and Sheriff's offices for ten years past; the government of cities for ten years past; the Health Office at the port of New York; the manner of conducting Primary meetings, and County School Commissioner, Assembly, Senatorial and Judiciary conventions during the past ten years; canal management; the manner in which nominations and elections for United States Senators were conducted in 1881, 1885, and 1887.

The deadlock was expected to prevent necessary routine legislation, and it was anticipated that the Governor would call a special session, which would be confined to the objects named in his call. But as the hour for adjournment approached, the Republicans in the Senate abandoned their position on the Laughlin resolution, and several measures were rushed through. The Governor announces, therefore, that he will not call a special session.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.—A meeting of tin plate manufacturers was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the city of New York. About a dozen concerns were represented, in person or by letter, and a temporary organization was formed. The name of the association is "The Tinned-Plate Manufacturers' Association," and its declared object is "to promote the manufacture of tin plate in the United States." The organization is to be perfected at Pittsburg on the 20th of May. It was reported at the meeting that all the concerns represented have mills in operation or in course of construction, which will be able to produce 60,000 net tons of tin and terne plates a year. Letters from the Hearney Peak Mining Co., of Black Hills, S. D., and from the San Jacinto Mining Co., of California, promised pig tin in any quantity desired after July 1. It was reported that tin plates are now being turned out by the United States Iron and Tin Plate Co., of Demmler, Penn., by P. H. Laufman & Co., of Apollo, Penn., by the St. Louis Stamping Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and by Norton Bros., of Chicago, Ill.

NEW ENGLAND TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.—The annual meeting of the New England Tariff Reform League was held at a dinner at the American House in Boston, on the 28th. General Hazard Stevens presided, and the principal speaker was the Rev. William R. Lord. Secretary Emerson W. Judd presented his annual report, showing extensive and successful operations in the way of public meetings, distribution of documents, and classifications of voters.

THE PROTECTION DINNER.—The annual dinner of the American Protective Tariff League was held at Madison Square Garden, April 29. Five hundred were present. It was stated that all the food, all the table furniture, all the wines and liquors, all the bunting, all the women spectators, all the cigars, all the music, and everything else connected with the dinner, were American. Cornelius N. Bliss presided. Mr. McKinley, Secretary Noble, Vice-President Morton, Senator Aldrich, and Senator Hiscock were among the speakers; and the speeches had for their text a sentiment of President Harrison: "The protection and enlargement of our domestic industries, the extension of our foreign trade by reciprocal arrangements not inconsistent with a protective policy, and the revival of our merchant marine by the methods that all other nations use."

PHILLIPS BROOKS A BISHOP.—The Episcopal convention at Boston elects the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the famous pulpit orator, to succeed Bishop Paddock as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, by a clerical vote of 92 to 62 and a lay vote of 71 to 38.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF CLUBS.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs, at New York, it was reported that there are over 10,000 clubs in the United States, most of them in excellent working order. It is proposed to start the literary work of the league early in the Fall, and to fight the Farmers' Alliances by making the clubs rivals of the Alliance as social organizations.

CONVICTION OF BARONDESS.—Joseph Barondess was convicted of extortion. The prosecution, though not directly related to the cloakmakers' strike of last Winter, was an outcome of that strike. The cloakmakers of New York city, who are principally Polish Hebrews and work for "sweaters" at extremely low wages, entered upon a strike in February last against the employment by cloak houses of non-union workers. Early in the strike a riot in which a policeman was assaulted occurred on Broadway; but so far as is known Barondess was not responsible for this, and all his reported utterances counseled peace.

In March, twenty-seven of the strikers went in a body to a "sweater's" establishment on Long Island—a "sweater" who worked under contract for a "scab" house—and poured vitriol over the goods in his shop. One of them also seized the "sweater's" son, a child of 4 years, and holding him by the leg, head down, poured vitriol over his body. The assailants then escaped, but eleven of them were identified the next day by the sweater at a strike meeting in New York and arrested. Later, six were discharged for want of sufficient identification; the others still await their trial.

Barondess, who has been the leader of the cloakmakers for more than a year, had incurred the enmity of the police. They had not been able to trace any crime to him; but this diabolical outrage seemed to offer to the central office the opportunity it desired, and Inspector Byrnes summarily arrested Barondess upon an accusation of having organized the vitriol raid upon the "sweater." When Barondess came before the magistrate on Long Island, he was held in high bail on the strength of an affidavit, purporting to have been made by a striker who had turned informer, which was presented by one of Inspector Byrnes' men. The informer said that at a meeting which he had attended Barondess selected twenty-seven men, procured and delivered to them a pint of vitriol and instructed them to break up the "sweater's" business if they had to take his life. But the informer made the mistake of specifying with great exactness the dates when the meetings were held; and, by over five hundred unimpeachable witnesses, Barondess was able to prove his attendance on both occasions at public meetings in a distant city. The informer was then allowed to disappear; but the central office instituted new proceedings, on a complaint of Popkin & Marks, a cloak firm, which charged that in settlement of a previous cloakmakers' strike, nearly a year ago, Barondess had extorted $100 from them. A strong point was made of the supposed fact that he had extorted the money for his own use. This did not change the legal aspect of the accusation, but it was brought forward as evidence that the accused was guilty not only of a technical, but of a moral crime, and for his personal profit.

This charge of extortion was tried during the present week before Judge Van Brunt. The complainants testified that Barondess threatened that their men should not return to work unless the $100 indemnity was paid, and stress was laid upon the point that he demanded the money for himself and not for his union. Barondess undertook by several witnesses to prove that he turned the money over to the secretary of the union; but the court ruled the evidence

out on the ground that it made no difference where the money went to, the question being whether he obtained it wrongfully by threats of destroying the complainants' business, when they knew and he knew that he had no claim to it.

In so ruling, Judge Van Brunt followed the decision of Judge Barrett, made in the case of the Theis boycotters in 1886. They were members of a strike committee, which demanded $1,000 as a condition of settling a strike. It clearly appeared in that case that the money was demanded in part payment of the expense of the strike; that more than that amount of expense had been actually incurred; and that the money was turned over to the unions which had advanced the expense, in proportion to their advances. Under the charge of Judge Barrett the men were convicted, and Judge Barrett sentenced them to terms in State prison varying from two and a half to four and a half years. After serving three months in Sing Sing, the men were pardoned by Governor Hill, who regarded the sentences as grossly excessive.

Barondess has not yet been sentenced. The maximum term is five years' imprisonment.

POWDERLY ON THE GOLD STANDARD.—Powderly says the officers of the Knights of Labor have not the time now to pay much attention to the wages question. They are occupied with the three questions—land, railroad and currency, and they propose to agitate for the abolition of the gold standard. There is, he says, not $350,000,000 in gold in circulation, and Rockefeller, Gould and Astor could buy every gold piece in the nation, and thus get a grip upon the people.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—U. S. Hall, President of the Alliance in Missouri—the Southern order—speaking as an individual and for the Missouri Alliance, opposes the third party convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the 19th of May, and declines to issue a call for delegates to attend it.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union—the Southern Alliance, for description of which see "The New Party in Kansas" in STANDARD of March 18, 1891—issues a proclamation to the order, the substance of which is as follows: The most critical period of the order is approaching. Its enemies are determined to divide and disrupt it, and efforts will be made to divert public attention from the great issues it represents. In anticipation of this, the National Legislative Council devised a lecture system which, if faithfully prosecuted, will assure the triumph of our principles. It will this year engage the services of not less than 35,000 lecturers. The aid of the entire brotherhood is invoked to secure a faithful lecturer for every subordinate and county Alliance and every Congressional district. Arrangements are making to hold two or more Alliance mass meetings in every Alliance State during the year. Members are admonished to be true to their fraternal vows, and to support the principles of the alliance, as determined by the majority, or to leave the order.

SUGAR TRUST.—The New York Senate Committee on General Laws submitted a report on the Sugar Trust investigation which it has been conducting. The report shows that the trust has declared 10 per cent. dividends annually on a valuation of $50,000,000. As the original capital of all the constituent corporations of the trust was only $7,000,000, this makes a dividend of over 70 per cent. a year.

No information of the profits which the constituent corporations made could be elicited by the committee. The trust would not produce the books of the constituent corporations, and its own books were of the most meagre character, showing merely the receipts of profits from the constituent companies, and the payment of dividends.

The committee recommend, (1) legislation restraing the formation of trusts, or placing them under the supervision of some department of the State Government; (2) legislation requiring foreign corporations, when they begin business in this State, to pay the same tax as they are required to pay upon incorporating in any other State, or requiring them to pay a tax upon their business in this State; (3) that trust corporations, doing business in this State, but organized elsewhere, and holding stock of other companies, be required to keep their books of account in this State, subject to examination by the Attorney-General at the expense of the trust.

In the course of the investigation it appeared that the "Sugar Refiners' Company," the original Sugar Trust, was formed August 16, 1887. The deed was an agreement between owners of all the shares of stock of a number of sugar refining companies doing business in New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, Louisiana and California, by which they assigned their shares to trustees of the "Sugar Refiners' Company." The corporations continued to hold and manage their own properties. The properties were estimated, in view of their earning capacity, to be worth fifty millions. Against this, the trustees issued 500,000 certificates, of $100 each, entitling the owner to share proportionately in the earnings received. The certificates were transferable, and each $100 certificate was entitled to one vote at the annual meeting of certificate holders for an election of trustees. The trustees merely received the earnings of the constituent corporations, and distributed them among the holders of the trustees' certificates. The trustees, by virtue of their ownership of the shares of stock of all the constituent corporations, elected their respective directors or trustees, and the affairs of the corporations were managed by such directors.

Mr. Havemeyer testified that the impression that any of the corporations received profits, whether operating or not, was unfounded, When any refinery was not operating, he explained, the company received no profits; and as it earned no dividends it paid no profits to its stockholders or trustees. But he did not explain that though a non-operating company received no profits, its stockholders, as trust certificate holders, did receive profits.

About a year after the trust deed, the State brought an action against the North River Sugar Refining Company, one of the constituent corporations, asking for a dissolution. This action was successful, the Court of Appeals holding it unlawful for separate corporations to combine in such wise that the affairs of either were surrendered into the control of other corporations. Immediately upon the publication of the decision of the Court of Appeals, in January, 1890, a reorganization was begun. The reorganization agreement is dated July 30, 1890, and the American Sugar Refining Company, the successor of the original trust, was incorparated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $50,000,000, of which $11,000 was paid in cash, to comply with the laws of New Jersey. The object of organizing in New Jersey was to avoid the high taxes of New York and to get the advantage of common and preferred stock not allowed in New York, and to acquire the privilege of buying the stock of other companies. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the trustees of each of the corporations to sell all of its property to the American Sugar Refining Company. These transfers included everything. By the terms of the transfer, fifty millions in stock were issued to the Central Trust Company for distribution to the holders of the certificates of the Sugar Refiners' Company—the original trust, the American Sugar Refining Company assumed the debts of all the corporations. These transactions were substantially completed on January 10, 1891, when proceedings were instituted for the voluntary dissolution and surrender of the charters of the New York corporations. The American Sugar Refining Company is the owner of all the shares of stock of all those corporations.

COTTON DUCK TRUST.—Baltimore manufactures 66 per cent. of all the cotton duck made. The leading manufacturers there are the Mount Vernon, the Druid, the Laurel, the Woodberry, and the Franklin mills. The Mount Vernon is the only one that as yet holds out from joining the trust. The plan of the trust contemplates the formation of a corporation with a capital of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, divided into preferred and common stock, to be apportioned among the members of the trust. This will do away with competition at the mills, and will reduce the expenses of operation about $150,000 a year.

COTTON OIL TRUST.—All the cotton oil mills in Arkansas, except the Southern, in Little Rock, have formed a pool under the name of the "Little Rock Oil Company," with a capital of $2,000,000. J. A. Urquhart is president.

GLASS-WARE TRUST.—All the property of the flint glass factories of the country is being appraised, in order that each may have its proportionate interest in the trust now organizing.

THE INDIANS.—The trial at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, of Plenty Horses, a young Sioux, for the murder of Lieutenant Casey, has closed, the jury disagreeing. Plenty Horses went to the Government Training School at Carlisle, Pa., from November 14, 1883, till July 8, 1889. He then returned to his tribe. After the killing of Big Foot at Pine Ridge last Winter, Lieutenant Casey met and spoke with Plenty Horses, who, as the Lieutenant turned away, shot and killed him. The trial was before the United States Court. Plenty Horses was not allowed an interpreter, and therefore he did not testify; but he has explained the killing by saying that Casey had threatened in their conversation to return with soldiers and capture the chief, and that he shot him as a spy.

In defence of the Indian it was urged that the act was committed during a time of war, and that the defendent's mind was on fire from uniting in the Messiah craze. When a question of jurisdiction, based on the point that the killing was in war, was raised, the court ruled that the Indians had no right to go to war, and that they were not a separate nation, but upon the same level as Americans, and subject to the laws of Congress.

But in his charge to the jury, the judge said that though the Indians have no right as an independent nation to declare war, they are not deprived of the power of engaging in war against the

Government; and that if at the time of the killing of Lieutenant Casey war was actually pending, and the parties were engaged as beligerents in carrying on such war the defendant should be acquitted.

The jury having failed to agree, the case was set down for trial on the 25th of May. It was said that the refusal of the court to allow the defendent to testify through an interpreter, influenced some of the jurors against any conviction; but it was also reported that the disagreement was solely on the question of manslaughter or murder.

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.—The following statement, prepared at the Treasury Department by Mr. Whelpley, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, shows the percentage of assets the Treasury holds against demand liabilities, exclusive of the amount known as "trust funds," for which the full amount is held:

Assets and liabilities of the United States Treasury on April 30, 1891, including in the liabilities $346,681,016 United States notes outstanding:

ASSETS.

Coin—Gold	$220,773,624 05
Standard dollars, act 1878	316,902,079 00
Standard dollars, act 1890	21,686,430 00
Fractional silver	20,568,405 81
Minor	338,098 66
Bullion—Gold	59,859,415 49
Silver, act 1878	446,352 43
Silver, act 1890	22,142,943 74
Trade dollar bars	5,011,137 70
Currency—United States notes	14,496,821 61
Treasury notes of 1890	4,710,946 00
National bank notes	4,055,759 90
Silver certificates	3,309,417 00
Gold certificates	27,309,200 00
Funds held by United States depositories	29,549,449 44
Total	$751,160,081 28

LIABILITIES.

Trust Funds—Gold certificates	$166,199,999 00
Silver certificates	316,242,857 00
Certificates, deposit account—United States notes	14,000,000 00
Treasury notes, act July, 1890	47,731,200 00
Total	$538,174,056 00

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

National bank 5 per cent. redemption fund	5,699,384 01
Disbursing officer's balance, etc	34,797,064 16
Post Office funds	4,926,615 53
Outstanding drafts and checks	5,928,867 39
Matured debt and interest	1,804,733 50
Interest due and unpaid	892,321 67
United States notes	346,681,016 00
Total	$400,730,002 26
Excess of assets over trust funds, equal to 53.15 per cent. of currency liabilities	$212,986,025 28
Total	$751,160,081 28

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad, held at Boston, a deficit of $275,036 was reported, and attributed to an increase in the operating expenses, caused in part by the moving of a large amount of freight at reduced rates.

Jay Gould had been trying to arrange a large blanket mortgage, with which to take up all indebtedness, and to rearrange the obligations to the Federal Government. It was decided, however, that the obligations to the Federal Government could not be rearranged without legislation, which was regarded as impracticable.

BALLOT REFORM.—Senator Saxton's imperfect bill amending the reformed ballot law of the State of New York, an account of which was given under this title in THE STANDARD of April 22, is signed by the Governor, and has become a law.

Ohio adopts a ballot reform law providing for an exclusively official blanket ballot, petition nominations, booths for the preparation of tickets, and the grouping of candidates according to political parties. Ohio is the twenty-fourth State to adopt the Australian system.

MINISTER BLAIR'S RECALL.—While ex-Senator Henry W. Blair was in Chicago, on his way to China as American Minister to that country, he received a message from Secretary Blaine recalling him to Washington. The message was prompted by a notification from the Chinese Government that Mr. Blair would not be an acceptable representative from the United States. While a treaty regarding Chinese immigration was in process of negotiation between the two countries, and in the hands of the Chinese Government awaiting its ultimatum, the bill for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants was brought up in the Senate; and Mr. Blair, advocating it, spoke of the exclusion of the Chinese as analagous to the exclusion of pestilential diseases. It was this that gave offence to China.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—Five Chinamen, a father and four sons, arrive in Chicago by way of Mexico across the Arizona line. Thus they evade the Chinese exclusion law. The father formerly resided in this country, and had returned to China for his family. He reports a Chinese agent in Mexico as doing a large business in smuggling Chinamen across the border, and says that he himself was smuggled in with a party of fifty.

THE ITALIAN CONTROVERSY.—The report of the United States Attorney for the district of Louisiana, on the subject of the lynching of Italian subjects at New Orleans, described under this title in THE STANDARD of April 22, has been delivered to the authorities at Washington; but its contents have not yet been made public.

Writing on the same subject, Professor Bryce, author of the American Commonwealth, concludes that Italy, whether the treaty grants it or not, is entitled to redress, either by way of pecuniary compensation or of criminal punishment, for injuries lawlessly inflicted on her subjects.

FAVORITISM IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—Troop K, of the Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Meyer, across the Potomac from Washington, as a reward for distinguished services in the Indian war. The troop is composed of negroes, except the officers, who are white. As soon as the Secretary of War had selected Troop K for this comfortable duty, Gen. Schofield transferred several of its officers to other troops, which will oblige them to remain on frontier duty; and filled their places with pets, one of whom is his cousin, and another the son of a personal friend. Gen. Schofield's reason, as reported, is that the officers selected to accompany Troop K to Washington are more polished than those he displaced.

THE TEXAN SENATOR.—Senator Chilton, who succeeds Senator Reagan at Washington, was born on a farm in Smith County, Texas, December 29, 1853. Owing to the Civil War he obtained but little education. At sixteen he went into a newspaper office for $1 a week and his board; and, at the conclusion of his term, worked at type setting in different places. After attending school a year, he started a paper at Tyler. While running the paper he studied law, and after practicing a few years was appointed Assistant Attorney-General. He ran once—but unsuccessfully—for Congress. In 1888 he was a delegate at large from Texas to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Chilton is the first native Texan to represent the State in the United States Senate.

GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.—General Grant's birthday was celebrated on the 27th inst., at the city of New York, by breaking ground for the Grant monument at Riverside Park in the morning, and by a dinner at Delmonico's in the evening. Joseph H. Choate presided at the dinner.

PACIFIC NAVIGATION.—The first steamer of the new Canadian Pacific Line arrived at Victoria, B. C., ten days, four hours, and thirty-six minutes out from Yokohama.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—There are two of these organizations—Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution. The national society of the former met at Hartford, Conn., with fifty-four delegates present, the total membership being about 2,800. Dr. W. Seward Webb was elected president-general. A resolution in effect that whenever the Sons of the Revolution invite a union of the two societies into one national organization the board of managers be authorized to appoint a committee of conference with power to establish a basis of union, was adopted.

AMERICAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The American section of the Theosophical Society convened at Steinert's Hall, Boston, last Sunday, and was in session three days. E. R. Rambo, of San Francisco, was elected chairman, and delegates were present from forty-seven branches in different parts of the United States. Mrs. Besant represented Madame Blavatsky, the founder of the society.

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.—Talmage's new tabernacle, in Brooklyn, was dedicated last Sunday. Twenty-two thousand dollars was subscribed at the morning service. Thirty-five thousand people took part.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided the lottery case, which has been before it for some months, in favor of the lottery men. At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed providing for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing lotteries. The Governor interposed his veto, and the lower House, by a two-thirds vote, passed it over the veto. The Senate, being one short of a two-thirds majority, owing to the illness of a Senator who favored the bill, took the position that the resolution did not require the Governor's signature, and repassed it by a majority vote. The lower House acquiesced in this view, and rescinded its vote passing the bill over the veto. The Secretary of State was then requested to promulgate the proposed amendment, which he refused to do, on the ground that all acts proposing to amend the constitution must have the approval of the Governor. Mandamus proceedings were instituted,

and in the lower court the Secretary of State was sustained; but on appeal to the Supreme Court this decision was reversed, two judges of the five dissenting. The majority of the court distinctly held that a proposition for the amendment of the constitution need not be submitted to the Governor for his approval.

THE CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—The situation in Connecticut, reported under this title in THE STANDARD of April 22 and 29, is slightly modified by two incidents. The first relates to the command of the National Guard. Governor Bulkeley, during the Senate recess, dismissed General Graham as brigadier-general, and appointed Thomas L. Watson in his place. The Senate now refuses to confirm Watson, and votes to reinstate General Graham. It is said that the Governor will not issue the commission to Graham. The failure to confirm Watson ends his authority, and that of General Graham does not begin until the Governor issues his commission.

The other incident is the preparation of the two parties for unofficially examining the ballots cast at the election last Fall. On Monday, May 4, at 5 P. M., the Connecticut ballots will be accessible to private citizens. The law requires the Town Clerk to keep them sealed for six months, subject only to the inspection of the courts. The time expires on Monday, and both parties are arranging for an inspection. The points intended to be noted are the number of ballots in the package containing rejected ballots; the number of ballots rejected for being double; the number rejected for the word "for," which was held to be an identifying mark; the number rejected because in unsealed envelopes, the law requiring all ballots to be deposited in sealed official envelopes; and the number rejected because not endorsed by both booth tenders.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TOUR.—The President and his party spent a quiet Sunday at Oakland, California. Monday they spent in San Francisco, one of the incidents of the day being a review of a school children's parade. On Tuesday the President was tendered a reception by the clergymen of San Francisco, after which he enjoyed a sail on the bay; and Mrs. Harrison launched the Monterey, the new coast defence vessel. He visited the Stanford University and the stables and stock farm at Palo Alto on Wednesday; and on Thursday he was received at Monterey, where, in 1846, the American flag was first raised in California. On Friday he visited the big trees in the morning, was received by the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon, and was entertained at a banquet at the Palace Hotel in the evening. It is estimated that the cost of his trip, merely for traveling expenses, will be close to $50,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S THREATENED REVOLUTION.—Lord Knutsford's coercion bill, intended to impose upon Newfoundland the observance of certain treaty obligations incurred by England nearly two hundred years ago, passed its second reading in the House of Lords this week.

This measure is of grave import, for Newfoundland threatens to make its passage a signal for rebellion. The principal treaty to which it relates is that of Utrecht. The treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, left to France the right of catching and drying fish on the western and northern shores of Newfoundland. No territorial rights were reserved to France, and the sovereignty of the island was secured to England; but the practical effect of the treaty was to exclude the inhabitants from what is now known as the French shore, which extends from Cape St. John, on the east, to Cape Ray, on the west.

Since that time, disputes between the Newfoundlanders and the French have been frequent. The latest form is a claim by the French, denied by the Newfoundlanders, to the exclusive right of maintaining lobster canning factories on the French shore.

Out of this disputed claim the present difficulties between Newfoundland and the British Government have grown.

Efforts to compromise the whole subject of French treaty rights on the island were made by Newfoundland; but France refused to submit any other question to arbitration than that regarding the lobster fisheries. The British Government, then asserting that the colony had declined to arbitrate, agreed directly with France to submit the lobster fishery dispute to arbitration. Pending the arbitration the French required protection for their monopoly. The British Government had been empowered by act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George III., to give such protection summarily by means of the army and navy; but, having expired in 1834, this act could not be invoked. A modus vivendi was established, however, whereby England agreed with France to instruct British naval officers to close all lobster canning factories established on the French shore later than July 1, 1889: and for each new factory allowed, either to the French or the English, to allow one to the other side.

In the Summer of 1890, Sir Baldwin Walker, in command of the British corvette, Emerald, by force and without process, closed a Newfoundland lobster canning factory on the French shore, and put it in charge of a sergeant and two privates of the British army. The factory was under mortgage to one Baird, who brought suit against Sir Baldwin Walker for tresspass, and recovered judgment. The decision turned on the modus vivendi, which the Newfoundland court held to be invalid.

Immediately upon this decision, Lord Knutsford, the English Colonial Secretary, introduced in the House of Lords a bill to re-enact the statute of George III. This is the coercion bill already mentioned. Its introduction caused such indignation in Newfoundland that when the Governor came to the Colonial Council Chamber to assent to a bill, the members of the lower House who were summoned to meet him, voted to refuse; and all but the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, and six other members, kept their seats. Those who obeyed the summons were hissed from the galleries.

On the 31st of March, Sir William Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-General of Newfoundland, accompanied by four other delegates, carried a legislative address to London to be laid before the House of Lords. On the 16th of April they obtained a hearing. The address in substance is as follows: The re-enactment of the statute of George III., with its arbitrary and oppressive provisions, wholly repugnant to the principles of liberty and justice, would outrage the feelings and the rights of the law abiding and loyal inhabitants of Newfoundland. We implore you to desist. The British Government and France have agreed on arbitration respecting only one question, without reference to the Newfoundland Government and against its protest. We emphatically protest against this course as in violation of that constitutional form of government which it is our privilege to possess, and we respectfully invoke your aid for the protection of the treaty rights of Newfoundland against the demand of the French for an exclusive fishery, including lobster fishing, on those shores where they have acknowledged privileges.

In moving the second reading of the Coercion bill in the House of Lords this week, Lord Knutsford said that the fishing rights of France must be as binding on the colony as on the empire, and that if the colonists make general arbitration the *sine qua non*, France will not accept it, and the Government will go on with the bill in its present form. He has since sent a dispatch to Newfoundland, in effect that the Coercion bill will be submitted to the Commons, unless a local act is passed at once, enforcing the modus vivendi and accepting arbitration under the treaties. The Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland read this dispatch to the House of Assembly, and it was promptly tabled. No further notice was taken of it.

Sir William Whiteway, the Newfoundland Premier, announces that if the Knutsford bill is pushed in its present form, the Newfoundland delegates will appeal to the House of Commons for justice, holding public meetings in England to influence that body; and if all else should fail, that they will "return home and seriously consider union with the United States."

In Newfoundland it is believed that the French claims could be easily satisfied by English concessions in Egypt, and that Newfoundland interests are being sacrificed to those of England in that country. This view of the situation is verified by the attitude of the anti-English party in France, which manifested impatience at an English proposition to indemnify France pecuniarily for a surrender of her treaty rights in Newfoundland, and demanded that indemnity take the form of concessions regarding Egypt.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened April 29, by the Governor-General, who, in his speech, referred to the relations between Canada and the United States and announced that an assurance had been received that in October the latter would enter on a conference to consider the best means of settling the international disputes now pending, and of developing trade between the two countries. Under these circumstances he called upon Parliament to consider the expediency of extending, for the present season, the principal provisions of the protocol annexed to the Washington treaty of 1888, known as the modus vivendi.

CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—San Salvador and Honduras make a treaty providing that disputes between them shall be arbitrated; and that in case of war between either and another power, the railroads of each are to be free to the other, and each will admit the products of the other free of duty. The object is said to be the isolation of Guatemala, in case of war between that country and San Salvador, which is imminent.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—When the insurgent flag ship was sunk by a torpedo, reported last week under title "Chili," the insurgent monitor, Huascar, was also sunk. Five torpedoes were discharged, and the President's torpedo cruisers returned to Valparaiso without having sustained any damage. The torpedoes were Whitehead torpedoes, invented in 1866 by Thomas Whitehead, an Englishman. They are cigar-shaped and move under water in a straight line or a curve as required. Compressed air is the motive power; the forward end contains the magazine, which explodes upon contact, and it can be set to run different distances, to sink or

to rise, to explode or to guard against explosion. It is about fourteen feet long, by about fourteen inches in diameter; will travel 300 yards at the rate of twenty-eight knots an hour, and as a means of harbor defence, in harbors that can be closed by a range of a thousand yards, it is said to be a perfect weapon. The secret of construction has been purchased by Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Turkey and the United States.

A short battle occurred between an insurgent and a Government vessel. It was interrupted by the approach of another insurgent vessel, just as the first was about to strike her colors, and the Government vessel retired.

The insurgents have captured Carrizal and Caldera, and advanced upon Copiapo, which they now occupy, having driven out 500 of Balmaceda's adherents who were defending the town. The City of Coquimbo also has surrendered to a joint attack of land and naval forces of the insurgents.

The insurgents have organized a Junta for the provisional Government of the eight Chilian provinces now in their hands, and the insurgent forces are reported as centred upon Valparaiso.

A dynamite bomb was thrown through a window into the parlor of the Presidential mansion at Valparaiso while the President and his family were seated there. It exploded and did considerable damage, but no one was hurt.

HAYTI.—The reason for the cutting off by the Haytian Government of negotiations for a lease of Mole St. Nicholas, reported last week under title "Hayti," was the threat of force implied by the United States in sending the white fleet to Hayti along with the authority to complete negotiations.

BISMARCK'S ELECTION.—At the supplementary election in the Geestemunde district, Bismarck received 10,544 votes; his Socialist opponent received 5,486. The first election is reported under title "Germany" in THE STANDARD of April 22. The Socialist polled over a thousand votes more than at the first election, and Bismarck polled one thousand fewer than his predecessor from the same district.

BURIAL OF VON MOLTKE.—The body of Count von Moltke, whose death was reported last week under title "Deaths," lay in state on Sunday, and the army was ordered into mourning for eight days. Russian newspapers printed sympathetic obituaries; but those of France were generally unsympathetic, and spoke of Von Moltke as a barbarian chief, the master of the art of war who dishonored his victories with premeditated cruelties. The funeral ceremony occurred on the 28th. Bismarck did not attend, but sent a wreath and the following telegram:

"With profound sorrow I received the telegram announcing the irreparable loss sustained by the Fatherland. I feel the loss more acutely owing to the fact that it had been vouchsafed to me to enjoy for several decades Von Moltke's glorious co-operation, and the invariable amiability he displayed in our close, friendly relations."

Von Moltke was buried April 29th. Pastor Grueditz pronounced an oration at the grave, and the ceremonies closed with an anthem.

THE SECRET FUND OF GERMANY.—Chancellor von Caprivi announces that in the course of the next session of the Reichstag the Government intends to introduce a bill giving the country control of the Guelph fund, which has heretofore been a secret fund, the vouchers and accounts being burned at the end of every year, and the uses of the fund being known only to the minister of the department to which the fund was assigned by the ministry. He also says that the Government will adopt the principles of the future law, without waiting for its enactment.

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Baron Wittek, Under Secretary of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, arrives at Berlin on a special mission for the unification of the Austrian and German railway systems, by the enactment of common laws and the adoption of common regulations. Special attention will be given to the arrangement of military and strategic lines, with a view to the rapid mobilization of troops in both countries; and this, it is expected, will strengthen the alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy.

PERSECUTION OF HEBREWS.—Eight hundred Jewish families have been ordered to quit Kief, Russia. Many arrive at the Austrian frontier in a destitute condition; but the Austrian officials refuse, because they are paupers, to domicile them. Hebrews are marched out of Moscow, chained with bands by the wrists. Their shops and houses are then pillaged. The priests and pastors are overwhelmed with requests from Jews for baptism; but conversions are allowed only to Lutheranism and Catholicism, and then only in limited numbers. The measures against the Jews are to be enforced at St. Petersburg as well as at Moscow.

Baron Hirsch devises a scheme, to which he proposes to contribute $15,000,000, to transport Hebrews from Poland to some uninhabited region in South America. The exclusion of indigent immigrants by the United States is said to have suggested the necessity of such a scheme, and the English press favors it because it fears the action of the United States will make the United Kingdom "a dumping ground for all the Hebrew refugees of Europe." They are now going there at the rate of 18,000 annually. Baron Hirsch says he will establish his first colony in the Argentine Republic; but later on, as the movement develops, he will send colonists to Brazil, La Plata and other South American countries. The scheme is entirely agricultural, no money being contributed for trade. It is intended to send one thousand families the first year, two the next, and so on up to ten thousand. Assistance will be given at first, but every attempt will be made to make the emigrants self-supporting.

A riot occurred at Zante, capital of the Ionian Island of Zante. Friday was observed there by the Greek Christians as the Greek Good Friday, and the Christians besieged the Hebrew quarter. A cordon of soldiers had been drawn around the quarter to protect the Hebrews, which, upon the refusal of the Christians to retire, fired upon them, killing and wounding several. The Christians pillaged the houses of the Hebrews, and threatened to burn the Jewish quarter. The affair is supposed to have had its origin in a recent disturbance at Corfu, which grew out of a report that the Hebrews had murdered a Christian girl for the Feast of the Passover. It appeared that the dead child was Jewish, and her death natural; but this did not save the Jews from murder and pillage.

MUNICIPALIZATION OF LAND.—The English Leasehold Enfranchisement bill came up in the House of Commons. It provides that occupiers of houses or other landed property, under leases having not less than twenty years to run, who desire to own it but cannot agree with their landlords as to terms, may bring the matter before the County Court Judge, who is to fix the price. The bill was defeated by only thirteen majority. It was in connection with the discussion of this bill that Mr. Haldane, a Scottish member, proposed the municipalization, as distinguished from the nationalization, of land.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.—This commission, the appointment and object of which is reported under title "Labor" in THE STANDARD of April 22, holds its first meeting in London. The session was secret. Several members advocated public meetings of the commission, but it is not reported that any decision was arrived at. A sub-committee, to consider the course of procedure and the best method of conducting the inquiry, was appointed.

BRITISH PUBLICANS.—In the House of Commons it was proposed to reduce the number of publicans. A proviso that "publicans be compensated" was proposed; and the motion as thus amended was adopted by 182 to 111. Public houses are licensed, and the licenses have a value which attaches to the location. Both sides in Parliament agreed as to reducing the number of licenses; but, in favor of the amendment, it was contended that compensation was due to those who had invested capital in licenses.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.—The Irish land bill has been taken up to be considered every day until it passes the committee stage. The Government proposed to except May 6 for the purpose of giving that day to a discussion of woman suffrage, but the exception was voted down. The debate on the bill continued in the Commons Friday. McCarthyites discussed proposed amendments until Parnell addressed the Irish members and advised them, in view of the conciliatory attitude of the Government, to confine their debate to the important points of the measure in order that it might pass the House more quickly. Timothy Healy said that Parnell had been repudiated as representing Ireland, and refused to be guided by him. Fitzgerald replied that Irishmen still recognized Mr. Parnell as their representative and would never be guided by Sexton or Healy. Mr. Parnell then said that he was indifferent to what Healy might say, but must state what he thought best for Ireland, without regard to whether it exasperated Mr. Healy or not.

PARNELL'S POSITION.—Cardinal Manning describes the action of the Parnellites as suicidal, and the greatest blow which Ireland's reviving hopes could receive, and owing to Parnell's refusal to release the Paris fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants, Thomas Quinn, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, secedes from him and offers to join the McCarthyites.

THE BRITISH WAR IN MANIPUR.—This war, the origin of which was reported under title "Mutinies in British India," in the STANDARD of April 22, is ended. The British, upon entering Manipur, found the heads of Commissioner Quinton and others of his party, all of whom had been decapitated. The city was totally deserted. The magazine had exploded, and the palace had been wrecked and stripped.

The final struggle was on the 25th, when Gen. Graham surprised

a body of Manipuris, and after a hard hand to hand fight routed them. The Jobraj and the Manipuri chiefs who support him, are fugitives in the jungle, where the troops are pursuing them.

A commission composed of army officers has been formed, with the object of inquiring into the causes of the rebellion, and into the killing of the British officials. Upon the latter point, Mrs. Grimwood, widow of the late British political agent at Manipur, who was murdered along with Quinton, throws some light. She was with the expedition, and with great difficulty has returned to Calcutta. She says the British have no right to complain of the Senaputty's treachery, since the Senaputty was invited to confer with the intention, on Quinton's part, of treacherously placing him under arrest. The Senaputty became suspicious and did not appear; but he turned the tables by arresting Quinton and his staff, who were subsequently murdered by the tribesmen.

FRENCH PROTECTIONISM.—France has a high tariff on breadstuffs, and a large Protection majority was sent to the Chamber of Deputies pledged to increase it. But the failure of crops has made a popular reaction, and early this week public meetings were held which denounced the increase proposed by the Government bill now pending in the Chamber. The chairman of the Customs Committee announced, however, that he intended to urge the passage of the bill, despite popular objections. In this purpose he seems to have the support of the Protectionists in the Chamber.

The debate opened on the 28th, M. Lockroy leading for the Free Traders, and M. Moline for the Protectionists. Both have been Ministers of Agriculture. Out of 576 Deputies it is reported that 330 are pronounced Protectionists, while 80 are pronounced Free Traders, and the remainder are doubtful.

DEATH OF EX-KING TAMASESE.—Ex-King Tamasese, of Samoa, dies of Bright's disease. Samoa was annexed by the Germans in 1886, and in 1889 they deposed King Malietoa in favor of Tamasese. Malieto fled, but subsequently gave himself up to the German authorities, and his people declared Mataafa King. Several conflicts occurred, in which the Germans supported Tamasese. The United States protested against Germany's action, and a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin. An amicable arrangement being made in June, 1889, Malietoa was set at liberty, and the American fleet brought about peace between Mataafa and Tamasese.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

THAT WEALTH DEBATE.—In the North American Review for May, there appear three more contributions to that discussion of the responsibilities of rich men regarding their wealth, which was begun by Andrew Carnegie, and in which Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Gibbons, and other distinguished men on both sides of the Atlantic, have engaged. These contributions are from the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York, who writes of "The Gospel for Wealth;" the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, late American Minister to England, whose subject is "Irresponsible Wealth;" and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who presents certain "Favorable Aspects of Socialism."

Bishop Potter's paper is daintily inconsequential. Beginning with a compliment, smooth as satin, to Mr. Carnegie for his cordial interest and entire candor, the Bishop proceeds to toy with the idea that the extravagance of the rich may fire "that baleful light of envy in another's eye, which will not be quenched until it has, at whatever cost, touched the same extreme limit of tawdry and vulgar display." But there is, in this connection, one oasis in the Bishop's desert of words. He denounces, as a monstrous impertinence, the "amiable sophistry that luxury and extravagance put money in circulation, and so promote a beneficent expenditure." The point he aims to make, however, is suggested by his distinction between "the gospel *for* wealth," and "the gospel *of* wealth." The latter is concerned with wealth as a means of contributing to the happiness of those in whose behalf it is expended; the former, with what wealth may become to those who worthily employ it. Can wealth be made efficient for the greater happiness of those who expend it, and if so, how? That is the question he asks. And he thinks that rich people have not discovered the answer, for, like the English of Froissart's time, "they take their pleasure sadly." Yet to keep the heart young, and the powers that sustain us in helpful service, vigorous and alert—to have our sympathies never grow cold, is as possible to rich people, he assures us, as to poor people, and on precisely the same terms. By the hard conditions of poverty, the life of the poor man reaches over and into, and is qualified by, the struggles and interests of other lives; but it is the tendency of the comfortable to make care and concern for others more and more impossible, save as they resolutely seek opportunities for its exercise. Such resolution is discouraged by organized charity. It is by personally devoting their wealth to the service of the poor that the rich are to be made happy; and the Bishop gives instances of this kind of service, while suggesting new possibilities of similar service. He concludes that this is the true gospel for wealth, the one secret of healing the world's sorrows and redeeming the world's lost ones. And because it is so, "theirs will forever be the sweetest and most lasting satisfactions, who, being rich in whatever men count wealth, themselves administer their wealth, so giving themselves for all the sad and sorrowful brotherhood of man." For all that sad and sorrowful brotherhood, the Bishop might have added, except those whose unrequited labor supplies the rich with their means of sweet sacrifice. An inquiry into the source of wealth, and the cause of suffering for the want of it, might have led him, while contemplating the sympathies of the rich for the poor, to draw an obvious lesson from the sympathetic crocodile, who—

> ——"swallowed a fish with a face of woe,
> While his tears ran fast to the stream below.
> 'I am mourning,' said he, 'the untimely fate,
> Of the dear little fish which I just now ate.'"

Mr. Chamberlain makes a plea for socialism, in which in great measure he ignores the fundamental distinction between competitive private businesses and monopolies of public functions. Comparing the Birmingham of fifty years ago with the Birmingham of to-day, he pictures great improvements in conditions there, which he credits to the establishment by the municipality of water works, sewerage, sanitary inspection, pavements, drainage, infectious hospitals, baths, wash-houses, parks, recreation grounds, free libraries, the art gallery and museum, school houses, the technical and art school, and the like. This he calls municipal socialism. Turning then from Birmingham to the whole kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain reviews the half century of social improvement, and traces it to factory laws, mine laws, truck laws, and other legislation, and to philanthropy and the intelligent efforts of the working class themselves. It is notable, that with all his socialism, Mr. Chamberlain is obliged to fall back upon the removal of trammels from industry, and the extension of trade facilities, as powerful causes for the better social conditions he describes; and to admit that these conditions are marked by a doubling of what he chooses to call house rent, but what really is land rent.

Mr. Phelps' article is marred by the influence of the wages fund theory imbibed at college. But it has the extraordinary merit of vigorously assailing that morbid notion that it is the duty of wealthy men to give their wealth away. "If property has any rights," he says, "one of the most obvious is that its owner shall be the exclusive judge of how much, when, how and where he shall give away.' Had Mr. Phelps stuck to this text, he might have given a quietus to the drivel so often heard about obligations of wealthy men to be philanthropists. But the wages fund theory leads him off into reflections upon spending incomes lavishly as the best form of charity. He reasons that those who earn their living by honest industry "cannot exist without the employment and patronage of those who are able to pay," and infers that the very pleasures and luxuries of the rich minister necessarily to the livelihood of a multitude of deserving and hard-working people. This from a Free Trader! Even Bishop Potter could have taught him better. Mr. Phelps starts to say something again, when he observes that "we cannot compel men to be generous, nor have we any warrant to attempt it, but we are entitled to require that they should be just;" and he does make some pretty free thrusts at good people who use their wealth to buy public office with and to accumulate power. But He throws aside the chance to show, what is the core of this whole question, that if the wealth of the rich were acquired without diminishing the wealth of others, there would be neither necessity for giving, nor duty to give. He throws it aside unconsciously, of course, for not only does he speak, in other respects, with a boldness that proves he is neither inspired by policy nor intimidated by fear; but such a thought in its fullness could not be expected to occur to a man who still supposes that an employer is an essential prerequisite to employment.

A REPUBLICAN SOUVENIR.

Mr. Walter H. Beecher, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has sent THE STANDARD a copy of a leaflet issued by the Cincinnati Free Traders as a souvenir on the occasion of the annual convention of the Republican Leagues of the United States, held in that city on April 22. The leaflet is addressed "to every true Republican," and after dwelling on the fact that the Republican party is the "lawful heir of all the glorious traditions of the days of 1860," and "the grand ideas and exalted purposes" which "ruled the hearts and actions of its founders and leaders," it quotes from the utterances of those leaders to show that they were advocates of freedom in exchange. Among the historic names used are: Abraham Lincoln, John Sherman, James A. Garfield, Hugh McCullough, Wm. B. Allison, John A. Logan, U. S. Grant, Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine and Alexander Hamilton. Andrew Carnegie's name is used, and even the Supreme Court of the United States is quoted as showing what a robbery the Republican protective tariff is. A quotation is made from a speech by Gladstone, delivered in 1881 at Leeds, England, in which he

aid that "as long as Americas adheres to the protective system your [the English] commercial supremacy is secure." Extracts are made from the Declaration of Independence, the sayings of the Saviour and the Proverbs to prove the soundness of the attitude taken by the founders of the Republican party and the Cincinnati Free Traders. The leaflet must have made a sensation in the Republican League convention, the members of which were given an opportunity to reflect on what Republican sentiment on the tariff used to be and what it is to-day.

OUR SALESPEOPLE AND THE REVOLUTION.

Not being able to use names always weakens an article. We have a short story that ought to be told, but are prevented from using names because it might cause one of the most active of our Single Taxers in this city to lose his situation, to which, he says—though it is not worth much—he is hanging on by his eyelids until something else turns up.

He says that in fifteen years the retail dry goods trade in this city has never been as bad as it is now. Men, women, and even children are being discharged from the dry goods houses every Saturday night, by the hundreds. There is a general uneasiness among the employees, who feel only too thankful, when Saturday night comes, if they do not receive their dismissal notice. Some of the discharges are made necessary because of the fall off in business, but many of them are for the purpose of making room for applicants who have offered their services far below the wages paid to the persons whose places they take.

Every day salesmen arrive in this city from Europe. They immediately go in quest of work; and the following incident, which came under the eye of one Single Taxer, is a sample of what occurs in nearly every instance:

A month ago a man, nicely dressed, walked into a leading Sixth avenue store and applied for a situation. "Where were you last employed?" asked the member of the firm to whom he had applied. "At So & So's, Dublin." "What department were you in?" "In such and such a department." "What salary did you receive?" "One pound a week." "Very well, we will pay you the same, if agreeable to you." It was agreeable, and the man was told to come to work Monday morning. On the following Saturday evening a man, who had been in the employ of the firm for over ten years, and who received fifteen dollars a week, was called to the office and told that his wages, if he desired to continue in the employ of the firm, would be cut in half. The man protested, but in vain. He was told that as good a man as he could be got for even less than $7.50 a week. The man indignantly refused the cut, and was, of course, dismissed, and the salesman from Dublin, less than eighty-four hours in the country, took his place. But he only stayed a week. He discovered that there was a tremendous difference in the value of "a pound" in this country and "a pound" in his native Hibernia. He solemnly declared to our Single Taxer that he had eaten over "a pound's" worth of food alone, doncher know, during the week, and he said under no circumstances would he stay another week with the firm, unless his wages were about tripled. The difference in the purchasing power of the "pound" in the two countries, in his opinion, being about that. He made his demand, and was incontinently bounced. The firm was not at all embarrassed. There is a woman in charge of that counter now, and she gets only four dollars a week, and can do the work just as well as either of the two men lately dismissed, for our friend says that things have got to such a fine point in the dry goods trade that selling in the stores has become practically unskilled labor, which can be learned in a day or two, and the girl at four dollars a week is just as useful as the fifteen dollar men, besides being much cheaper.

The poor fellow that was thrown out in the first instance was rearing quite a family, and his salary just about kept them going. He began looking for work right after he was dismissed. From morning till night he tramped in and out of dry goods stores. He had the best of references, but he wanted his old wages, so his references weren't of any account, because every store was overrun with people who would do what he would for half the wages. His situation in a short time became so desperate that he asked the aid of an old-time friend, who had prospered, to do something for him. The prosperous friend did. He went to the head of a large dry goods house up town and asked as a special favor that something be done for his friend. The wife of the prosperous man was a good customer of the firm, so its head promised to give the salesman a job. He went up there, sent in his name, was pleasantly received, and told that they would put him to work doing up bundles, for which they would pay him $4 a week.

"Do you know," said our Single Taxer, "that last Saturday week a large Sixth avenue firm gave out notices of discharge and cuts in wages sufficient to reduce the pay roll $18,000 a month? It looks almost impossible, don't it, but it's so. Eighteen thousand dollars in one swoop! And those employees who escaped that cyclone are in fear and trembling, because those who were cut off are moving heaven and earth to get back again, and those who are in know that the outs will offer to work for less wages than they are getting, and will thus get the work, unless the ins will consent to accept the reduced wages. The cut-throat game will go on until the jobs won't pay enough to make them worth fighting for, and will then cease. The constant cutting down of the staffs in the various dry goods stores is being sorely felt in the trade. The men thrown out are vainly hunting for work, while many of the women are flocking into the only avenue left open to them—prostitution. I have a good memory for faces, and I know where to find to-night hundreds of women who used to work in our Sixth avenue stores, but who have been ground down in wages in the dry goods business until they have been forced, to save themselves from starvation, among the 'outcasts of society.' Once there they hardly ever try to rise again, for if they are comely they are reasonably sure of food, clothing and lodgings. How it will be a few years hence is problematical, for the masses of men are being reduced to the point where they can only just sustain themselves, so they cannot afford an 'encumbrance.' I fear that time, and others will have reason to fear it, too.

"In the store I am working in, one day last week forty men, in one part of the store, stood behind their counters from the time the store opened until 12 o'clock, and did not make a sale—not one. Money is scarce, and a woman who has $10 to spend will go all over the town before she will let go of a cent of it. The shelves are full of goods, and prices are being cut every day. Yet goods stay where they are. Not only the retailers suffer, the wholesalers are overstocked. The other day a drummer from a down-town wholesale house came to our store and asked a member of the firm to look at some samples he had brought with him. The member curtly refused, and pointed to his shelves. 'But,' said the drummer, 'this is the biggest bargain you have seen for years. Here are goods which cost us, with the duty, 85 cents a yard; we will let you have the lot, about one thousand pieces, for 32 cents. The merchant looked and saw that the samples were of grades of cloth with which his house was completely stocked, and he told the drummer so. 'All right,' answered the drummer; 'all the more reason for your buying; if you don't buy these goods we will send them to the auction-room Saturday and sell them for whatever we can get; there they will be put into the market against your stock and down will go prices. Being thus coerced, the merchant after being assured that no more of the same grade of goods would be offered within a certain time, agreed to take what the drummer's firm had.

"I'm sorry, perhaps," said our Single Taxer, musingly, "that our firm bought those goods; for, if they had gone to the auction-room, and from there been put on the market, selling them at a price way below the actual foreign cost would have given our Protection papers a splendid illustration whereby to prove that the foreigner pays the tariff tax, for, you see, selling at about 50 cents a yard goods that cost wholesale 85 cents would have been an unanswerable fact, and could have been used with good effect by my fellow-salesmen—who are strongly impregnated with the protective idea.

"One of our buyers, who had been receiving a salary of $3,000 a year, was discharged a couple of weeks ago, and a girl now fills his place at $12 a week. Of course she couldn't come anywhere near doing the work that our ex-buyer did, and he was not dismissed for any neglect. A member of the firm told him candidly that business was so bad that expenses had to be cut down; and he thought the girl would do, with the assistance he (the member of the firm) could give her. This buyer can take the goods episode and his own case, and out of the two he will be able to weave a strong argument in favor of his favorite protective theory."

The Single Taxer was asked where all this would end.

"I don't know," he answered, "I try at every opportunity to draw the attention of my fellow salesmen to the thing that I believe would bring about a change in the condition of affairs. I try to show them how the protective tariff is lessening the amount of work, and is thus reducing the wages of the people generally, and making it almost impossible for them to get enough money together to buy the goods we are employed to sell. I attempt to show, as a result of this condition of things, that fewer of us salespeople are required so attend in the stores, and as the supply of unemployed increases our wages are bound to fall. Then I try to show them, on the other hand, that rents are climbing, and that, as our employers cannot resist it, they look for a place where expenses can be cut, and, naturally, they take another hack at our wages; so that we get it both ways. Here and there I catch a man; but, as a rule, these salesmen and women, too, while they will listen to me, regard me, sometimes pityingly, as a crank with Utopian ideas. I am getting tired of trying to reason with them and sometimes feel like falling into line with the thoughts that seem uppermost in their minds. They are beginning to believe that the changes that will benefit them will be brought about by a revolution only. That is because they cannot or will not see beyond their noses. And they believe the revolution is coming. Some of them even have a theory as to how it will come about. These wise ones tell their fellows that the revolution will commence in Kansas, where, during the present year, about

$50,000,000 in interest on the mortgaged farms will become due. The Kansans, they say, will not pay this interest, simply because they cannot, even if they have the inclination—which they haven't. Foreclosure will follow. Then the revolution will begin that will spread all over this country. This thing is spoken of in whispers while the salespeople are in the stores; it is talked of when they are on their way home from work; it is discussed in the tenements in which these workers live. They all look to the day when the first blood shall he shed; then they will assist in bringing about the deluge.

"I try to make them see differently, but they won't. The sweet-faced, mild-mannered woman who sells you some knick-knack may yet be the one who will stick a knife into your heart. The girl who stands out on the floor with a cloak on for you to inspect may one day be the avenger. Well, let the revolution come. I would rather live on straight mush for a month or two, with a prospect of a good living thereafter, than go on as we are going, with nothing to hope for in the future."

THE "PROTECTED" DINNER.

The great tariff dinner—price ten dollars, actual value one fifty—passed off safely last Wednesday night at the Madison Square Garden. It had been promised that everything eaten, drunk or used on that occasion should be a purely American product of our soil and labor; the result was a very elaborate dinner as to paraphernalia and a very poor one as to food and drink, and even then the projectors of the affair had to "ring in" some products of hated foreign pauper climes. The New York World printed on the day following an exquisite report of the dinner, in which it took a whack at nearly everything used and consumed, and showed how much each article had been increased in price by the tariff. It even took the famous McKinley, and showed how his own tariff bill had increased the cost of his clothing, ornaments, etc., $29.62 more than they would have cost under Free Trade. The World is to be congratulated on having published such a straight, nail-driving argument for Free Trade, despite the fact that it is a supporter of Governor Hill—who is not in favor of Free Trade—for any office from President down. To give a faint idea of the tone of the World's report it is sufficient to say that it estimated the increased cost of the dinner through the tariff in this way: "Sawed spruce boards for tables, duty $4; furniture, 35 per cent., $178; blankets to deaden rattling of dishes on tables, $88.12; linen, $184; 500 dozen plates, $250; 42 dozen cups and saucers, $756; 500 dozen knives and forks, $1,350; 375 dozen glasses, $225; 100 jars mushrooms, $12; protective duty on various foods consumed, variable, from ¾ to 50 per cent.," etc.

The wines drunk at the dinner were from California and Ohio, the vines from which they came having been tended, in California, by Chinamen and in Ohio by Italians. And how some of the old Protectionists squirmed at being compelled to drink these wines in lieu of the vintages of France, Italy and the Rhine, with which their cellars are so well stocked! The liqueurs were domestic and bad, and the fat old fellows missed the delicious flavors of their chartreuses, curacoas and benedictines. It was pitiful to watch them as they gulped their drinkables; some, indeed, would have revolted, but "loyal and true" men had been judiciously sandwiched between them to prevent any uprising against our "home market" productions. The cigars—at least those furnished by the Protective League—were made by those cigarmakers who are huddled so closely together on the East Side, and who think themselves fortunate if at the end of the year they have averaged five dollars a week each. However, very few of these cigars were burned—yes, that is the correct word—except by the waiters and other domestics engaged to attend the guests, and there were plenty of them to give away when the dinner was over. Such of the guests as were up to snuff had filled their pockets with the imported brands they were in the habit of smoking. They supplied themselves so fully that they were able to help out such of their brother Protectionists as had been deluded with the idea that they could, for this time only, make the domestic cigar fill the place of the imported article.

It was fortunate for the diners that the theory of modern Protectionism requires Free Trade in such foreign products as cannot be produced here. This theory admitted to the banquet the only really palatable food that appeared upon the table—first-class Mocha coffee.

But let us go over the articles consumed at the feast that did not appear on the bill of fare. Potatoes ate in various forms. Now, the potato crop of the United States has been a failure for the past two years, and during that time has not been salable except to the very poor. On the occasion of this dinner good potatoes probably were cooked; if so, the caterer had to give his guests potatoes grown in Canada or some other foreign country, unless, perhaps, this year's early Southern crop had reached this market. The salt could have come from Syracuse; but pepper, like coffee, has to come from foreign parts. The oil used in the "dandelion salad," if it was good oil, was an Italian product; if native oil was used, it was either cottonseed or an inferior olive oil, made in California. The chances are that Italian oil was used, for Sherry prepared the dinner, and that is the kind he uses. The spices used in the "frozen pudding" came from the Indies. There was not an English product used at the dinner, unless we may put under that heading the editor of the New York Press, Census Enumerator Porter, and he can be more properly called an exotic. All in all, so far as showing the beauties of the protective system in its various aspects, the dinner was a dire failure, and was so said to be, privately, by many of those who attended it.

STREET RAILWAYS AND LAND VALUES.

The closing argument of Mr. Prentiss Cummings, counsel for the West End Street Railway Corporation of Boston, in reference to the bill authorizing the taxation of street railway franchises, denied absolutely the ownership of cities in their public streets, and their right to impose any charge on those using them. In the course of his speech Mr. Cummings made a remarkable showing of the benefits the street railway had conferred on Boston and its suburbs, and particularly on the real estate owners. He said:

Again, the street railways have effected an enormous increase in the value of real estate. To give you some idea of this I will say that the town of Brookline, in which I live, had in 1856 a real estate valuation of about $5,500,000. It had very good steam car accommodations, and subsequently two street railway branches were built a little distance into the town. During the thirty years from 1855 to 1885, the valuation of this real estate had risen to between $16,000,000 to $17,000,000, being an average increase of about one-third of a million a year. Since the West End extended its lines through Beacon street, and built two branches of about a mile each in another part of the town, there has been so great an increase in value that in 1890 the real estate valuation exceeded $30,000,000. During the last five years the real estate of the town has nearly doubled in value, and increased $2,000,000 more than it had during the thirty years previous.

The cities and towns now comprised in Boston in 1855 had a real estate valuation of about $160,000,000. In 1890 its valuation was about $619,985,400. In general, I will say that, while the population of Boston and other places where the West End cars run has about doubled during the past thirty-five years, the value of real estate has more than quadrupled. It is easy to see how cheap street car accommodations affect real estate in the suburbs favorably, but in my judgment real estate in the business wards of the city is benefited even more. Ward 10, which is the principal ward of Boston, in 1855 was covered with buildings as thickly as at present, and it might be supposed that its value would remain nearly constant and be little affected by street railways. In 1855 its real estate valuation was $35,120,500; in 1860, $38,259,300; in 1885, $83,368,900; and in 1890, $114,122,700. The population of that ward is less than any other ward in the city. In 1860 it was largely occupied by dwelling houses, but it has not been injured by the change since the business blocks now covering it are much more profitable. The value of business blocks is almost in direct ratio to the number of people who can easily and cheaply be brought to them. The relative increase in value has not been so rapid as in some suburban places, but the gross amount of increase in Ward 10 has been greater. The gross increase even of Ward 11, which is one of the finest residential districts in the world, and rapidly growing, has been less than in Ward 10 during the past five years by more than $13,000,000. The increase in the real estate valuation of Ward 10 between 1855 (the year before street cars started in Boston) and 1890, was $79,002,200, while the entire real estate valuation of Ward 11 in 1890 was $78,890,200; that is, its increase exceeds the entire valuation of Ward 11, which is the second ward in the city by $112,000.

For several years I represented Ward 10 in the city government and in the Legislature, and always felt that I was representing not simply my constituents, but more than 100,000 business and laboring men, who were engaged in business in that ward, but had homes elsewhere. *The simple truth is that the real estate owners in Ward 10 levy tribute on all the surrounding country;* and the fact that 600,000 people can be conveyed to that district for 5 cents is largely what concentrates business there and gives it its value. Ward 11, which is the Back Bay Ward, it might be thought would be little affected by street railways. It is sometimes said that the street car is the poor man's carriage. I wish to add that in Boston it is also the rich man's carriage. There is no district where our cars have more patronage than on Back Bay; and I venture to say, had there been no street railway there, its growth would have been much less rapid, and it would be much less desirable as a place of residence, and much less valuable to-day. I have sometimes put the question, what the effect upon the value of real estate in the cities and towns where our cars run would be if the street railway system should be suddenly abolished and could not be replaced. The usual answer has been: "It would not be worth 50 cents on a dollar." * * * The estimate that the abolition of the railway system would decrease the value of property 50 per cent. may be an exaggerated estimate, but I trust that this committee will consider this question, and form an opinion for themselves. Some localities would be affected very little, and some would be almost ruined; and I believe there would be an average depreciation of 25 cents on a dollar.

The mere change from horse power to electricity has caused a further increase in the value of real estate in places that they have had horse cars for 30 years. A resident of North avenue, in Cambridge, informed me that there had been a general increase in value on that street of 25 per cent. since the electric cars began to run there; and I know personally of one lot of 60,000 feet, which in 1887 was offered me at 13 cents a foot, with a discount of $1,500 besides, which now cannot be bought at 30 cents a foot. The real estate valuation of all the territory accommodated by our cars exceeds $800,000,000; and if it is true that 25 per cent. of that value is dependent upon the street cars, that 25 per cent. would exceed $200,000,000, the annual interest on which, at 5 per cent., would equal our capital stock. The money value of our system in cheapening the cost of living and the cost of doing business, in the benefit to business and in the increased value to real estate at all events, amounts to a stupendous sum, in comparison with which the dividends paid to our stockholders, or the amount of money which might be exacted from us by the city is of slight consequence. This aspect of the question is so important that neither the Mayor nor your committee nor the Legislature can afford to disregard it. If I am correct in my estimate, it follows that $1,000,000 invested in the street railway has benefited the community $20,000,000. Provided the street railway should pay the city of Boston in increased taxes $1,000,000, the city would only receive $1,000,000, or one-twentieth of what it receives if the same sum is invested in the business

SINGLE-TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, May 5, 1891.

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

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every State, calling their attention to the wide-spread interest now shown in the subject of the Single Tax, and urging that they call on the press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for Single Tax matter.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., $1,618.40.

Cash contributions for week ending May 5, are as follows:

John W. Dick, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn	$ 1 00
Walter Mendelson, M. D. (additional), New York City	5 00
S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal	4 00
	$10 00
Contributions previously acknowledged	1,502 70
Total	$1,512 70

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	104,134
Signatures received since last report	386
Total	104,520

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

BROKAW HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Elk Point, S. D., May 1.—April 3 I left Princeton, Ill. I stopped five days in St. Louis, two days in Quincy, five days in Burlington, three days in Cedar Rapids, four days in Des Moines and arrived at Sioux City, Ia., the night of the 23d. I did not meet all of the Single Taxers in each place, but I met enough of them to convince me that the cause is gaining steadily all along the line. I was treated with brotherly kindness by all and made to feel perfectly at home among them. Their interest in my particular field of work was manifested by expressions of a substantial nature which will enable me to re-enter the field fully equipped for conducting a self-supporting mission. There are a good many more active men in Iowa than I had supposed, and they are making good use of their local papers. I met General J. B. Weaver in Des Moines, and found that he had seen the outlines of the cat, and fully sees "the dog in the manger." I noticed that among other reform works that he sells are "Progress and Poverty" and "The Land Question." And I saw a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" *on his d sk. I find that the Western Single Taxers* are inclined to work with the Independent movement, feeling that here is an open door for them, and feeling somewhat suspicious of the Democratic managers. Every city that I have visited affords plenty of object lessons for Single Taxers, but nowhere are they more glaring than in Sioux City. It is wonderful what the people quietly endure at the hands of the land speculators!

Enclosed find forty-two signed petitions. No. 1 is interested. Two is a Single Tax man who does not remember whether he has signed it before or not. Three is a farmer's wife, formerly a teacher, much interested. Four is a teacher, also interested. Five is a Democrat who favors a direct tax, and inclines to the Single Tax. Six is a Single Tax man who had never signed it. Seven is a Single Tax man so far as he understands it, and is studying it. Eight is a Protectionist, former schoolmate of mine. Nine is an active Single Tax man who was a Protectionist a year ago. Ten is a farmer I met by the wayside who had never heard of it before, but hoped I would soon succeed in bringing it about. Eleven is an Alliance Secretary who is helping me all he can. Twelve is a County Treasurer. Thirteen a mayor. Fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen are other county officers—all elected on the Independent ticket. Eighteen once heard Benjamin Urner expound the Single Tax to a crowd in Montana. Nineteen is a Republican anxious for information. Twenty is a Single Tax man, but being an Adventist he believes nothing can save this civilization from destruction.

While in Sioux City I stopped with John F. Ford, a Single Tax real estate man. He was once a Republican editor. On the 28th I drove from Sioux City, Ia., into South Dakota with my little pony and cart, and now "Betsy and I are out" among the farmers again. The 29th I drove to Elk Point. I found seven copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" awaiting me at the post office, and in a short time I had sold all of them at fifteen cents each, and could have sold more if I had had them. W. E. BROKAW.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

The mass meeting of Maryland men, opposed to selling or leasing oyster lands, on Thursday, April 30th, led to the utterance of some very radical sentiments. Hon. James M. Munroe, of Annapolis, Md. (State Attorney), said that all submarine bottoms belong unalienably to the people of the State.

Albert S. J. Owens, of Baltimore, Md., said: "To confer oyster lands upon private owners, and through them upon corporations, would inevitably cause the loss of the oyster rights of the people." He favored planting barren oyster beds at the cost of the people, and imposing a tax of so much on each bushel of oysters taken from such beds. "Let all the people get the common benefits from our common rights."

Thos. C. Weeks, of Baltimore, Md., held that it would be a violation of a sacred trust to surrender these common rights to private monopolies, and that if oyster planting could be made profitable to capitalists it could be made equally profitable to the people.

Col. Henry Page (care Canton Oyster Exchange), Baltimore, Md., said: "To grant a private individual exclusive access to a natural oyster bed is to grant a right to reap where he has not sown, and gather where he has not strewn."

We should call the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that private ownership in lands has had exactly the effects they predict from private ownership in oyster beds, and that to restore to the people the rights they have lost, it is only necessary to exempt all improvements and personal property from taxation and levy all taxes on the rental value of the bare land. The universal interest in the oyster question has led to a careful study of the whole question of individual and common rights, and disposed many to look favorably on our views. We should not neglect our opportunity.

Please favor me with the names and addresses of the members of the Legislature of your State.

W. J. ATKINSON, 42 University Place, New York.

NEW YORK CITY.

The managing board of the Manhattan Single Tax Club held its monthly meeting last Friday evening. Among the new members elected were seven ladies: Mesdames Annie C. George, M. W. Mendelson, and Mary O. Wilcox, and Misses Jennie C. George, M. S. Littell, Bessie Macdonald, and S. M. Gay. The names of thirty-five delinquent members were stricken from the roll. A committee of the board was appointed to consider the advisability of putting a candidate in the field for Congress in the Tenth District of this city, made vacant by the death of General Spinola. The committee reported at a special meeting of the board held last Sunday evening. They recommend that a candidate be nominated immediately on a platform of three words, "Absolute Free Trade," and that the campaign be immediately opened. The plan will be submitted to the club at its regular meeting, which takes place to-morrow evening at eight o'clock at the club rooms, 73 Lexington avenue.

MAINE.

Thomas Marsden, Auburn.—Forty-two petitions. We can get signatures now with but little effort.

VERMONT.

Stephen Byington, Burlington.—Twelve petitions, consisting of the signatures of the editor of our Democratic Weekly, editor of the Republican Daily, a reporter on ditto, four ladies, four students in the college, and one assistant-janitor of ditto. I try to make a point of getting at least one petition every day; if I get more, no harm is done. When I have seen all my friends I may have to come down to the one-a-week plan, but it hasn't come to that yet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—"Taxation of Church Property," was the topic of discussion on the evening of May 1, in Parker Memorial Hall, at the closing session of the Colored Young Men's Congress.

At the special meeting of the Board of Aldermor, April 29, resolutions were passed protesting against the bill, now pending in the Legislature compelling "foreign" corporations doing business in Massachusetts to report to the Secretary of State the names of its stockholders and the shares standing in their names, on the ground that its inevitable tendency and operation will be to drive away foreign corporations already here, to keep others from locating here, and thus seriously to prejudice and retard the growth and prosperity of the city. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Mayor will send copies to the Legislature and at the same time protest against the passage of the bill.

Mr. and Mrs. Herne's play, "Margaret Fleming," was produced at Chickering Hall on Monday evening, before a large audience, and was cordially received.

Albert S. Cushman, Oxford.—Ten petitions. Four of the signers, you will observe, are ladies. I hope to be able to send more later. I am lending out my twenty copies of the new edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" to everybody here, and it will go hard if they don't influence some. This book and "Progress and Poverty," are in our Free Public Library in the cloth edition, but many will not take them out, because it is a little trouble when they are not in the habit of going there. But when I bring the book to their doors and offer to leave it four or five weeks and then come after it, they are evidently pleased; and several of the first ones when I went around the other day wished to keep the book a little longer, which I permitted them to do.

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. T., Germantown.—Mr. O. F. Roller lectured in Vernon Hall on last Sunday afternoon (May 3), on "The Abolition of Poverty" before an audience of 500 people. "The speaker," says the Philadelphia Times, "who was salient and forceful, after a prelude to his address, declared that there were two kinds of poverty, voluntary and involuntary, and it is only the latter which it is proposed to abolish. Voluntary poverty should be left to the individual, and then it will be sure never to grow so general or persistent as to give great cause of alarm. Involuntary poverty is a disease of a social character, which must be cured if our civilization is to continue in existence. It results from unjust social conditions and adjustments, which the individual is powerless to correct, but which society as a whole can and ought to reform as soon as possible. These were the speaker's points, and he dwelt upon them interestingly and with great effect upon his auditors."

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—One petition. The Hon. J. K. Ellwood writes: "I have sent one of the petitions to the Single Tax Enrollment Committee, New York, and have had another member, Cooke, of Wyoming, do the same. Can have more sent; please let me have some blanks." Have mailed him twenty blank petitions.

Mr. Ellwood is the gentleman who introduced the "local option in taxa-

tion" bill, of which he sent me a copy, and says: "What is the matter with this measure as an entering wedge for Single Tax?" The bill has been reported with a negative recommendation. Mr. Ellwood has been asked to introduce, or cause to be introduced, two bills, one providing for the separate assessment of land and improvements, and the other providing for the publication of the assessment rolls.

"Uncle Tom's Wife," Bryn Mawr.—Seven petitions. Walked three miles to get one, two, three and four. Five is a salesman, six and seven are hucksters.

VIRGINIA.

Samuel D. T. Manning, Portsmouth.—Six petitions. I have not done much in the way of getting signatures during the past several months, from the fact that my circumstances have been such that I have been brought in contact with but comparatively few men during that time. But when I could not get the opportunity to make an oral presentation of the Single Tax I have resorted to the mails, and I think the tracts and papers thus circulated have done some good in arousing thought and conscience. I am glad to see that the petition is well past the 100,000, and I hope we will be able to carry it beyond 200,000 before the next Congress meets, when, I presume, it will be presented.

FLORIDA.

Thomas S. Shelley, St. Augustine.—Some weeks ago I saw a statement in THE STANDARD that the editor of the Gainesville, Fla., Gazette was desirous of obtaining some information relative to the Single Tax doctrine. I lost no time in furnishing him with it, and added several copies of THE STANDARD, also a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" I have just received a copy of the Gazette. The leading editorial is entitled, "In the Monster's Grasp." After making a full statement of the existing industrial situation, the article closes with the question, "What is to be done?" and, as if for answer to the query, the Single Tax Platform follows. Was this accident or design? Gainesville is one of the most progressive towns in this State, and I am certain that our platform will be read and commented upon by a number of its citizens. The editor of the Gazette has my hearty thanks for the evident care with which the platform has been printed. But few papers in the State could have reproduced the matter with such accuracy.

LOUISIANA.

A. Hilton, Alexandria.—I have seen nothing from Louisiana in THE STANDARD lately. I have a daughter who is a delegate to a convention of the W. C. T. U. in New Orleans, and in a letter to me she mentions that a Rev. Van Valkenberg, in an address to the W. C. T. U., spoke of the Single Tax and Henry George, which goes to prove that a whole-souled George man can't talk at all without saying something about his favorite hobby. Jerry Simpson, in Washington, said "the land question was the question," and in New York he brought it in again. A Dr. Dean, who lives about thirty miles from me, in the country, told me not long ago that the pine woods farmers (most all poor men) were, four out of five of them, George men. Cameron, in the parish just above me, is having better success than I am in Alexandria, and my business is such that I rarely get outside of the corporation, and the lawyers and merchants think an old man, and a poor man at that, can't learn them anything; but I live in hopes. I have one son and two daughters. The son has sided with me from the start, four years ago now, and not long since he told his sisters, "You have thought father was crazy on the George question, but I tell you I can see that the thing is taking, and he is not crazy at all." Jas. Middleton has written to me twice and I answered his first letter. He has sent me literature to distribute, and I have bought wrappers and sent some through the post office and some I have delivered by hand. Middleton's last letter was signed, "Yours in the cause of humanity," and I beg to say in closing this letter, "do. do."

TEXAS.

J. H. Hall, McGregor.—Thirteen petitions. This block of five means business. We propose to send in our pro rata share, and, in fact, there are only two of us that are doing anything toward getting signatures. Texas would go Democratic if the National Convention should declare for absolute Free Trade. You need not doubt this. Although a very small minority fully indorse the Single Tax, yet the people hate the Tariff.

OHIO.

Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati.—We now have the Australian ballot in Ohio. This is worth a life's work. Unstinted praise is due to Hon. Guy W. Mallon, by whose name the new election law is known throughout the State, and to whose careful study, disinterested labors and wise management, in a special degree, the citizens of Ohio owe this latest and best modern product of patriotic zeal. The bill is a compromise. The House Committee, of which Mr. Mallon was chairman, was thoroughly friendly to ballot reform and willing to adopt the bill drawn by Mr. Mallon. The majority of the Senate Committee were, apparently, men who knew nothing of the Australian ballot (or else cared nothing) beyond the fact that there were in it some very objectionable features, from the "ring" point of view, and against these features in the Mallon bill they made a stubborn fight. The bill previously reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee provided for separate tickets for each party (instead of the blanket ballot), and boards of elections appointed on the recommendation of the county executive committees of the two leading parties. Mr. Mallon was ready to make every concession that would not seriously mar the bill. The blanket ballot feature was saved, but the appointment of the boards of elections upon the recommendation of the county executive committees is the earmark of the Senate Committee.

James G. Hayden, Hemlock.—Fifty-eight petitions. Our club has also sold and distributed 100 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" I will do all I can toward increasing the circulation of THE STANDARD. There are numbers of Single Tax men here who are not readers of the paper.

Philip Flood, Elyria.—Three petitions. I enclose one "recruit subscription" for THE STANDARD, and the gentleman that has signed has promised to subscribe, after the expiration of the four weeks, for four months at least.

James G. Hayden, Hemlock.—Fifty-eight petitions, which were obtained in two or three evenings by three of our active members.

INDIANA.

L. O. Bishop, Clinton.—Our farmers are waking up to the importance of the question of taxation, and I have a constant demand for literature bearing on this and kindred subjects. While we have made very good progress with the Single Tax propaganda during the six years we have advocated it, yet I find it exceedingly up-hill work. For a long time I maintained the fight single-handed (and as a Single Taxer am almost alone now), bearing the expense for literature largely out of my own slender means, and now for the first time I am going to accept your kind offer and ask you to send me a supply of literature for distribution among our farmers, laborers and miners. So if you will kindly send me a supply of about fifty of each of the following numbers. I will put them where they will do us the most good. Send Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 25, 35 and Nos. 21 and 38 of Land and Labor Library and some copies of the Sweedish tract, 52. You may think from this that I want the earth, and so I do.

Mrs. J. D. Gunn, Evansville.—One lone petition; but as it is signed by the Assessor, who was around this morning, and as he seemed at once to see the reasonableness of so raising taxes, I send it without delay. He has said he will get signatures to the petition. The Republican party means to stay in power even if it has to promise free coinage and Free Trade beside. But it is faithless and tyrannical, and the people should not trust it.

IOWA.

J. T. Kennedy, Cedar Rapids.—At a meeting of Single Tax men April 25, the Cedar Rapids Single Tax Club was organized. L. G. Booth was elected president, and myself secretary. The Single Tax platform was adopted, and all members are required to subscribe to it. It was resolved "that we make application for enrollment in the Single Tax League of the United States." The officers and three members constitute the executive committee, who shall attend to business of the organization. We have no stated meetings, but meet at the call of the president and secretary. We meet for the present in the office of J. M. Redmond, County Attorney. We meet next Sunday to formulate a plan for propaganda work, which we hope you will hear from before long.

ARKANSAS.

Sol F. Clark, Little Rock.—Our Single Tax club bought first fifty copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and gave them away to persons known to be intelligent readers. This seems to have begotten a desire in the community for more, and we shall sell one hundred copies for enough money to buy one hundred copies more, and so on. While our Single Tax club moves slowly here, for reasons which I could easily explain, the movement toward absolute Free Trade is growing rapidly. Our two leading papers, the Gazette and Democrat, are old fogies of the worst sort. They are not in any sense leaders of the public opinion, but followers. They dare not even mention Free Trade, much less the Single Tax. But the local leaders in the Democratic party are moving forward in the tariff question rapidly. Heretofore when asked "what do you mean by tariff reform?" "a tariff for revenue sufficient to support the Government," was the reply. When told that tariff for revenue only was a humbug, a deception and fraud; that no tariff system could be devised which would not take five dollars out of the pockets of the consumers where it would put one dollar into the treasury, and that a tariff for revenue was equally a bulwark for the trusts and monopolies which were robbing and reducing the people to poverty, the answer was, "Oh, well, that may be so, but it wont do to say so. We must simply go for tariff reform, tariff for revenue. The people understand that to be simply taxation sufficient to to pay government expenses, and it is better to pay it in that way than any other way." But the people, and especially the farmers, are getting their eyes open and are pushing their leaders. They are admitting that tariff reform means Free Trade or it means nothing at all, and that the party must come to that position and in this direction. "Protection or Free Trade?" is doing a good work in advancing the cause. Among the politicians it is generally admitted now that the party must come to absolute Free Trade. In fact, between Protection and Free Trade there is no half-way station, no middle ground. It is impossible to base an argument against Protection on any such expedient as tariff for revenue. The mass of men are so constituted that if they are brought to see the fraud and deception of Protection, thousands immediately jump to Free Trade as the natural and necessary remedy. As in case of the abolition of the tariff system, some other mode of taxation to support government must be resorted to, this becomes a question of importance. But little is said or thought about it now, because all know that there are many ways to sustain revenue by direct taxation; but I believe the favorite mode in the minds of the masses at the present time is by an income tax, and this is the system advocated by the St. Louis Republic, which has much influence here. We Single Tax men know well enough that the income tax system, while it is infinitely better than the tariff, is no better than any other system of direct taxation upon the products of human industry. But it will be the mission of our Single Tax League to educate the people up to the knowledge of this great truth after we have relieved the people of this abomination of all abominations—the tariff system.

KANSAS.

Mrs. E. M. Blackman, Leavenworth.—Fifty petitions, one half of them obtained by Mr. Blackman. I think this entitles Leavenworth Single Taxers to a permanent place in your Single Tax circle. The work is progressing here, and we are much encouraged. There are now about forty sincere Single Taxers who help the cause when they can by a good word, but the active working force numbers five, two men and three women. I am informed that many brother Single Taxers doubt the usefulness of

women's work in this cause. Since women generally prefer those methods of work which do not bring them before the public, it is hard to realize the large amount of introductory work done by them. It may not show now, but in the coming year the results will be plainly seen; various cities and communities which have no clubs will be found thoroughly permeated with Single Tax ideas, and but few will realize how it has been brought about. So far as I know active work here was begun by one woman. We can not make the progress we would if we could give more time, all being so situated that we can only give spare hours. A great deal of literature could be used to good advantage. *I should like to hear from the lady who some* months ago suggested the establishment of a bureau of Single Tax literature in Kansas. The methods used by the Leavenworth Single Tax women to further the work in our Sunflower State are as follows: There are a number of female city officials (mayors, city clerks, members of council, police judges, etc.) in this State; we make especial efforts to show them "the cat," because if they have influence enough to get office they can certainly do good Single Tax work if they will try. Then we write to all prominent women whose addresses we can obtain. Members of the Farmers' Alliance are targets for letters and printed matter. In this city we carry petitions and generally platforms with us, taking (and making) opportunities to present them. Where a number of people are employed—mines, factories, shops, stores—we endeavor to convert two or three in each place, knowing it creates discussion. Experience shows that personal interviews have best effects among working people, while among business people best results are obtained by use of postal service, so I am preparing circular letters which will contain Mr. Reves' blank for estimate of taxation. We are also doing a little newspaper writing.

MONTANA.

Robert Forney, Demersville.—I left Butte March 30th for this place, a new town, and the border of the Flathead Indian Reservation. The Great Northern Railway will complete their line to the Pacific Coast this Summer. It will cross the Flathead Valley, about fifteen miles north of Flathead Lake. This is one of the most fertile valleys in the State. The Great Northern road has purchased a short distance from here 1,500 acres, and is at present having surveyors plating a town site. At this writing there is not one building under construction, but prices of lots range from $1,000 to $5,000. The new town will be called Calespell. Columbia Falls, a boom town, was started this Spring on the line of the Great Northern Railway. Land speculators have purchased the ground on which the town site is located, erected a shanty for a local agent, erected a place for a portable saw mill with a planer for surfacing boards. The ground is heavily covered with timber which, as fast it is cleared, is cut into lumber for building purposes. Lots on the main street are held from $1,000 to $5,000; terms, one-third down, balance in six months; inside of said time a two thousand dollar building is to be erected on the lot purchased. There is absolutely nothing in the place to induce a person to locate there. The capacity of the saw mill is 20,000 to 25,000 per day; to run the planer the saw must be stopped. Yet how they advertise! An advertisement in the Helena Independent says that "the City of Columbia Falls contains one bank, an opera house, a $30,000 hotel, a $40,000 bridge, a brickyard, two saw mills, a sash and door factory, a newspaper, a wholesale liquor store and coal mines." None of these things are to be seen in Columbia Falls, and the coal mines will never be, for they are not less than thirty miles north of there.

OREGON.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley.—Six petitions, obtained by S. Wilton Gorham, aged fifteen, of Neosho, Mo. Please allow me to present Master Gorham to the Single Tax workers as (perhaps) the youngest *active* Single Tax worker yet heard from: and as a mark of distinction and to encourage a boy who has no Single Tax association, that the League present him with a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" and "The Land Question," at least. I have not had a petition or a tract for over a month, or since I made last report. Although *am so far back in the country that I see few* people, yet I like to have some on hand, and will do all I can.

WASHINGTON.

James Land, Christopher.—Enclosed find petitions—all farmers and landholders. I will be able to get a few more shortly. I am a Knight of Labor and in favor of any reform that will benefit my adopted country.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

J. K. McCarty, Norman.—Twenty-six petitions. This will make something like twenty a week that I have been instrumental in getting. Considering that I am a green hand and this a green (new) country, and that I have put in ten hours regularly at hard work besides, I am well pleased with the results. Expect to do better when the idea has grown more. It has just sprouted here.

HAND-TO-HAND CLUB EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

To reap all the advantage possible from this edition, the aid of every tariff reformer, whether Democrat or Mugwump, should be obtained. The notice reprinted last week from the Chicago Herald, and the following hearty endorsement from the St. Louis Republic, should be effectively used everywhere, in interesting leading local Democrats in the work. If sufficient books are placed at our disposal to send one copy to each of the 42,000 Alliance secretaries, most of these will use their copies as samples in obtaining other subscriptions. As one Alliance man has pledged himself to sell five hundred copies in his county, it is easy to see how far-reaching the effect of this would be. Other avenues of distribution quite as effective are open to us, but nearly all the subscriptions so far received are for local use by the subscribers. The St. Louis Republic says:

The Hand-to-Hand Club is doing a good work, which commends itself to every honest workman in America, mechanic, farmer or clerk. The Republic, having recently begun the publication of a series of tariff articles in its Thursday issue from the able pen of Mr. Schoenhoff, under which it hopes to be able to pave the way for an intelligent consideration of the great question which will occupy the attention of voters in the next Presidential election, welcomes the Hand-to-Hand Club as an invaluable ally, and trusts that its comprehensive and practical scheme for the education of the people will receive the support it deserves. The Protectionists have persistently endeavored to befog the minds of the people on the tariff; they have overwhelmed and swamped them with figures and statistics which they did not understand themselves, and carefully avoiding general principles and basic truths, upon which all such discussions must rest if a clear and reasonable conception of the situation is to be found, they have finally left their audiences with the impression that the tariff and revenue laws are of such a complicated and involved nature that people of ordinary intelligence cannot comprehend the question, and should rest content with the administration of affairs as directed by the concentrated wisdom of the plutocrats. Now, as a matter of fact, the tariff is not a complicated thing at all; it is a system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and in a painfully conscious way the many are beginning to realize how they have been hoodwinked by the few.

The involved arguments and complicated statistics are still made to do yeoman service by the Protectionists, but in their greed these gentlemen have so far overshot the mark that the many now feel, with crushing force, the effects of laws which take away the earnings of labor and leave no compensating equivalent. The mortgaged farmer feels this. The underpaid mechanic feels it. The salaried clerk, who sees prices of commodities advancing under the McKinley bill, with no compensating advances in his weekly wage, feels it, and realizes that his wages have been reduced in a very certain and definite manner without his consent.

Now comes the Hand-to-Hand Club to the rescue, and publishes a little book which puts the whole matter in a clear and logical way. With no assumption of great learning, "Protection or Free Trade?" is argued out on broad, clear grounds, in a manner easily understood and with unanswerable force. The writer is Henry George, whose graceful style charms the reader, and whose graphic illustrations, taken from homely life, are clear to all. The book has heretofore been sold at thirty-five cents in its cheapest form, but prompted by the great importance of the subject, and with an earnest desire to spread the light, some thousands of people have subscribed in advance of publication for an edition of 100,000 copies, to be sold at ten cents each.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We began sending out recruit subscription books for use by friends of THE STANDARD on March 24, and quite a number of those to whom the paper was sent have now received their four copies. Of course, so long as they were still in receipt of the sample copies sent them, it was not likely that many people would subscribe, but from this time on results should begin to show themselves if any are to be reached by this plan. The number of new subscribers has been but a little over a third the number of the ordinary renewals by men who have been taking the paper regularly. Of the new subscribers a very considerable portion come from people who are attracted to THE STANDARD because of its value as a periodical, many of whom are not Single Tax people. Thus far direct results from the recruit subscription experiment are not encouraging. This is not to be wondered at, however, in view of the fact that so many Single Tax men who profess to be in full accord with THE STANDARD are not subscribers for the paper. Mr. Henry Ware Allen, of Kansas City, who is now in New York, after some inquiries on the subject, expressed his amazement that men in Kansas City who claim to be ardent Single Taxers are not and never have been subscribers to the paper or contributors in any way to the propaganda work carried on at the expense of a few. Despite these facts THE STANDARD is gaining in circulation amongst those who appreciate its value, and improvements made in it recently are winning it much commendation, as will be seen from the extracts below:

S. M. Dinkins, Lowndesboro', Ala.—Enclosed please find $1 for subscription to the THE STANDARD for four months. Since writing you last I have read Mr. George on "Protection or Free Trade?" "Social Problems," and some pamphlets. I am thoroughly convinced that his fundamental ideas are correct, and I am ready to engage in the struggle for the success of the Single Tax doctrine, though I have 1,150 acres of land from which I draw rent. While I might lose in rent, I should gain in the general prosperity of all classes. Besides, if the measure is right and the present system is wrong, these considerations alone should outweigh all personal interests, and cause a man to advocate the Single Tax platform so soon as he grasps the truths underlying it.

J. A. Graig, Paterson, N. J.—I fully appreciate the importance of increasing the circulation and efficiency of THE STANDARD, and I shall take great pleasure in bringing the matter to the notice of my Democratic friends in order to get them to subscribe. It is among Democrats I think that the paper is doing the most good. They seem more disposed to look into the subject than even so-called bona fide labor men, and I notice that there are quite a number of Single Tax men who do not subscribe for THE STANDARD. I will try to rake a number of them in.

William S. Rann, Buffalo, N. Y.—I cannot refrain from expressing my delight at the progressive improvement of THE STANDARD. The "Story of the Week" caps the climax of perfection.

Mrs. Mary McPhee, Hornellsville, N. Y.—My husband received one of your recruit subscription books several weeks ago, but on account of ill-health and business pressure he has not been able to use it. As I am in the habit of doing all I can for the cause, I shall undertake to do this work myself. I find it discouraging to work alone, but I have been wonderfully cheered and encouraged by letters from Miss Bachman, to whom I sent my name some time ago. The men whose names I send you are Democrats, and able to subscribe if they feel so disposed.

E. C. Cooley, Dunkirk, N. Y.—I have written to nearly all of those to whom I have sent recruit subscriptions. I thought it best to wait until they had received two or three copies of the paper. I have seen but two personally, one of whom has promised me a four months' subscription.

Patrick Egan, Austin, Tex.—I have always perceived the vital necessity of supporting THE STANDARD above all else. I am in for a life-long subscription. Enclosed find four blanks. I think you will gain two subscribers out of these.

Thomas Woodliff, Virginia City, Nevada.—One of these is a member of a wholesale drug firm and I have reason to believe that he will subscribe.

F. S. Packard, Tecumseh, Mich.—I feel sure that at least three out of the five will become subscribers. I will do the best I can to increase the circu-

lation of THE STANDARD which is a remarkably good paper as it is. I am glad to see so many taking hold to push the good work. I like your attitude on the tariff and silver questions.

D. Van Vleck, Herndon, Va.—I have the pleasure of enclosing $1 for a four months' subscription to THE STANDARD beginning at the conclusion of the recruit subscription of ——. I hope that some others of those to whom I have sent the paper will go and do likewise.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—I enclose names and will make every effort to induce these persons to become subscribers. Enclosed find postal note for $1, for which send paper for four months to ——.

S. S. Taber, New Bedford, Mass.—I sincerely hope that some of these will subscribe. It should be the duty of Single Tax men everywhere to insure the success of THE STANDARD. I shall do what I can.

Mrs. Stirling, of Plainfield, N. J., bought a thirty-five blank recruit subscription book and insisted on paying $5 for the same. Mrs. Stirling insists that this is the best way to go about this work, but the publisher will be very well pleased if those who cannot pay for books will use them with one-half the energy displayed by Mrs. Stirling in the use of recruit subscription books that she prefers to pay for. If the women who want to do something for the Single Tax would devote their energies to securing subscriptions for THE STANDARD they would probably make the men ashamed of themselves.

T. J. Griffiths, Vernon, Tex.—Let me express my entire approval of THE STANDARD under its new management. You are certainly right in my opinion on your course on the tariff and silver questions, and I hope you will have the satisfaction of seeing the Democratic party adopt the course you advocate. I will do everything in my power to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD, but at present money is very scarce in this section and will be till after harvest.

E. T. Shelby, Atchison, Kan.—Enclosed please find $1 for a recruit subscription book.

E. P. Lewis, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—I have received notice that you will send me THE STANDARD at the request of R. J. Boyd, of Washington. This will be unnecessary, as I have been a subscriber to the paper for the past three years, and will continue to take it so long as it is an advocate of clear thinking and high principles. I wish specially to thank you for the admirable review of the week's news that you have made a feature of THE STANDARD. It will be a boon to many like myself who have not the time to wade through the mass of badly arranged and often untrue details found in the daily press.

Mr. R. J. Boyd, of Washington, D. C., has voluntarily taken charge of the recruit subscription work in that city, and instead of signing his name to the orders for these subscriptions, he stamps on them "From the Single Tax League, of Washington, D. C. Further information furnished by R. J. Boyd, 1528 Pierce place." This contains a useful hint. Single Tax clubs cannot do a better service for themselves or for the cause than by using recruit subscriptions not merely on outsiders, but on their own members. We will gladly furnish them books, and will arrange our notices to those whose names are sent in order that they may know to whom they are indebted for the copies.

John B. Steven, Dixon, Neb.—I always try to get new subscribers to THE STANDARD, but am constantly met by the cry of hard times. I never destroy any of my papers, but, as soon as I have read them, send them to friends. I will now try to reach some of these people and induce them to become subscribers. One of them is the county organizer for the Farmers' Alliance. Another an editor just starting a paper here.

J. W. Jakeway, Jersey City, N. J., sends in another six months subscription. Mr. Jakeway is making a direct canvass for subscriptions.

Wm. E. Norton, Monroe, Ore.—I am glad you are pushing the circulation of THE STANDARD. The Single Tax men should do everything to extend its usefulness and develope it into the ideal paper. If this is done I am sure it will become the journal of the world.

E. Farnell, Loraine Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.—This gentleman has been a strong Republican, but I have a hope, based on recent talks with him, of seeing him develop into a full-fledged Single Tax Free Trader. The party collar is being taken off by many here and the number of independent voters is steadily increasing. I shall do all I can to help the good work and never knowingly allow an opportunity to secure a subscription to THE STANDARD to pass by without taking advantage of it.

C. A. Kenney, Richmond, Ind.—The enclosed subscriptions will bring you one or two permanent readers of the paper.

H. Valet, Philadelphia, Pa.—As an ardent admirer and advocate of the Single Tax and an indirect subscriber to THE STANDARD ever since it came into existence, I ask you to furnish me with a subscription book. I will make no promises, but will endeavor to obtain as many subscribers as possible for the benefit of the cause.

August F. Wetlaufer, Detroit, Mich.—I think the plan adopted will result in securing the lot of new subscribers. Enclosed please find the names of thirty-five men whom I have seen personally and whom I think can be secured as subscribers to THE STANDARD. I hope to be able to send in a lot of subscriptions soon.

Harold Sudell, New Castle, Del.—I take pleasure in enclosing my check for $3 in payment for three four months' subscriptions to THE STANDARD. I hope that all of these will remain permanent subscribers. I expect to send in more names next week. [The men who really want to do something, and who can afford it, need not bother with recruit subscriptions. They can adopt Mr. Sudell's plan. Very few men who read THE STANDARD for four months will give it up.]

J. L. Pollard, Randolph, Tenn.—Several of these may become subscribers and one of them told me he would take the paper.

W. W. Bailey, Chicago, Ill.—All of the people whose names I send in have been carefully selected, and I propose to fill out the remaining blanks with other names of equal prominence.

W. J. Atkinson, Haddonfield, N. J.—Valuable as THE STANDARD was before, the Story of the Week makes it a paper that neither Protectionists nor Free Traders can afford to be without. If in soliciting subscriptions special attention is directed to this department, your 5,000 new subscribers can easily be obtained.

PERSONAL.

Professor Canfield, of the Kansas State University, has had his salary raised to prevent his going East. "There was a time, not long ago," says the Madison (Kansas) Democrat, "when an attempt was made to drive him away, because his tariff teachings were not in accord with those expounded by the Republican stump speakers. How times have changed in Kansas."

* * *

James G. Hayden, of Hemlock, Ohio, asks if President Andrews is a Single Tax man. He is not; but, perhaps, more study of the subject will make him one. He is not opposed to the Single Tax, but he does not yet see that it will secure the good results that we claim for it.

* * *

The Boston Globe likes William Lloyd Garrison because it is easy to understand what he means when he speaks. It says: "William Lloyd Garrison is as passionately devoted to Free Trade as his illustrious father was to free men. The kind of Free Trade he advocates is real Free Trade, in which not only tariff taxes but all other taxes, with a single exception, shall be totally abolished. He scorns the title of 'tariff reformer' in its restricted sense, and would 'reform' the tariff by abolishing it, totally and forever. He refuses to accept the usual assumption that some kind of a tariff is indispensable. In his view 'a tariff for protection is a swindle, and a tariff for revenue is about the worst possible way to raise revenue.' In short, regarding the present economic subjection of the people as a kind of slavery, Mr. Garrison is an Abolitionist, as his father was. Whatever faults his presentation of the question may contain, it certainly has the merit of being delightfully simple—which is an agreeable novelty in tariff discussion."

* * *

Mr. Henry Ware Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., is in this city on a visit. He is bound for the City of Mexico, where he will locate permanently.

THE TOILER'S LAMENT.

George Edgar Frye in Boston Globe.

How tired we grow of useless beating
Against the frowning walls of fate,
Which sphinx-like every hope defeating
Bids our bruised hearts in patience wait.

Like prisoned birds we vainly flutter
Against the bars of cruel wrong,
That stop our speech if we but utter
The words that make the soul grow strong.

With bodies bound—the rich man's debtor,
Robbed of our rights at every turn.
We lose the real to grasp no better
Than the poor pittance that we earn.

The laws are made to bind us tighter;
We ask for bread, but get a stone;
The world grows dark instead of brighter,
We reap but chaff where we have sown.

'Tis hard to bear the keen regretting
That follows from our vain despair,
At thought of losing all our getting,
Through growing greed and haunting ear.

"TO ONE OFFICE STOVE—$16,000."

Chicago Post.

"People talk about Carter Harrison," remarked Gordon S. Hubbard, Jr., a widely-known real estate man, "and some folk even hint that he is close to the point of avarice. There never was a more mistaken opinion. Mr Harrison is sometimes so liberal as to be extravagant. You don't believe it? Then you have evidently never heard the story of his purchase of a stove for his office at a total cost of $16,000. No! I'll tell it to you.

"Some twenty-five or thirty years ago Mr. Harrison owned eighty acres of land, which is now on the line of the Burlington Railway, between Chicago and Riverside. I saw that the property was bound to increase in value, and so I made up my mind to offer Mr. Harrison $200 an acre for it. I found him in his office, seated on a rickety old sofa beside a dilapidated desk and warming himself before the fire contained in a disreputable looking, rusty, begrimed old stove. Well, I made my offer and he promptly rejected it. He said he wanted $250. I saw that he meant what he said, and the conversation soon drifted to other topics. Presently I remarked the ancient and hardly creditable appearance of the stove.

"'Yes,' Carter said, 'it is pretty tough, but it holds the coal, and that's all that is necessary.'

"'You ought to be ashamed of yourself,' I returned. 'I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll just go out and buy you a stove as a present.'

"'You will?' he eagerly asked. 'Honest? Well, then, if you do that, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have those eighty acres at $200.

"So I went out and bought a stove and had it put up in Carter's office. The whole thing cost me $14.25. As soon as the fire was burning brightly in it I demanded the deed to the land, paid the money, and walked out of the office the absolute owner of those eighty acres.

"Within a twelvemonth I was offered $400 an acre for the land and refused it. The next time I saw Carter after this offer had been made I told him about it.

"'The —— you say!' he exclaimed. 'Come up to my office.'

"'We went. Carter took down his books and in my presence made the entry:

"'To one office stove—$16,000.'

"And he carried it right through his books, too. Afterwards I sold the land for $200,000."

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

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

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 941 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 941 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 1612 Champa 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. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., E. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 317 La Salle st., room 835.

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

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

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Monday evenings. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 304 Madison avenue; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 6th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 903 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hassel, 98 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1426 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner, 5 Cambridge st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 969 Tremont st.

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 3507 Easton av, St. L.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1304 and 1306 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307½ Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Puplic meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble st.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 530 Line st.

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

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

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

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 196 Livingston st. at 8 o'clock. Pres, Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 406 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 253 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pettenkofer, 253 Evergreen av.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 198 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av.

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

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

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings every Saturday evening, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas.: M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league. Headquarters, 506 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. Bicks; hon. sec., E. LeMessolner.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and mu-

nicipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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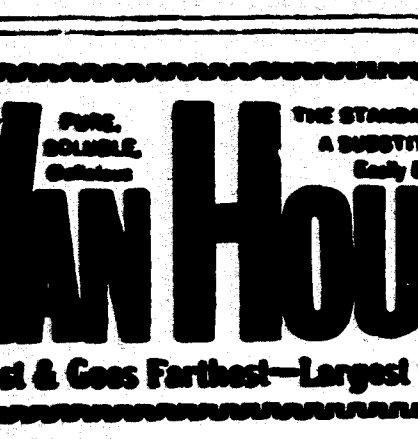

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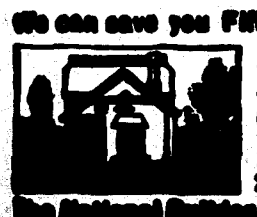

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