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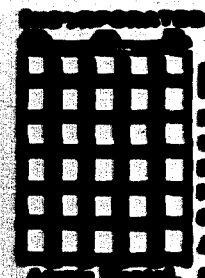

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VOL. XI. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892. No. 23.

NEW YORK IS FOR CLEVELAND.—Representatives of that great majority of New York Democrats who wish to see the party committed to a principle and not dominated by a machine met at Syracuse May 31st, and chose seventy-two delegates instructed to go to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and act as a unit in accordance with the determination of a majority of its members. The convention denounced the extravagance of the national Republican party, praised Mr. Cleveland's administration and his stand on the tariff question; approved a bi-metallic currency, but opposed the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone; urged the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and pledged support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The tariff plank reads thus:

We denounce the McKinley tariff; we declare that a tariff is a tax, "that all taxation is a burden," that it should never exceed the necessities of a Government wisely and economically administered. We condemn the present tariff, not only because it is excessive and restrictive of the commercial development of the country, but because it has been enacted in the interests of a few at the expense and for the oppression of the mass of the people. It is class legislation. It does not increase the receipts of wage earners, but it turns over to the protected manufacturers, ever becoming more and more rapacious, the Federal treasury and the taxing power of the Federal Government to use for their own benefit, and it leaves it to them to decide whether or not the wage earners they employ shall receive any part of this enormous bounty. It is an inexhaustible source of corruption, a constant menace to free government. It has sapped the independence of industry and induces men to seek to grow rich by official favoritism rather than by their own exertions. An inevitable consequence is that the class in receipt of these vast pecuniary favors should seek to perpetuate their grasp upon the Government by supplying, in practically unlimited amounts, the money with which an electorate may be corrupted and popular government destroyed.

The recent change in the policy of the Republican party from a general system of high tariff taxes to the reciprocity system is an admission of the vast benefits to be derived from the extension of our foreign trade and of the justice of the tariff reform principle.

There is no room for doubt that the convention in demanding Mr. Cleveland's nomination represents a majority of Democratic voters in New York. If the Chicago Convention shall act in accordance with the principle of majority rule, the delegates of the Syracuse Convention will be seated to the exclusion of those chosen by Mr. Hill's convention of February 22, and the least that the National Convention can do is to admit the two delegations on equal footing. The backing of the Syracuse Convention is such as to remove the current objection of policy to Mr. Cleveland's nomination—that the people of his own State do not favor his candidacy. If ever a preference was plainly expressed it has been in this case. Only an open contest at the polls could have more clearly demonstrated the attitude of the New York Democracy.

A WORD TO THE BOSTON POST.—So excellent a Democratic newspaper as the Boston Post once was should not be found advocating any but a just and democratic system of taxation, and we are pained to find the Post urging the principle of taxation upon collateral inheritances. "There is no form of taxation," says the Post, "which imposes so little burden—in fact it imposes no burden at all—which is more justly applied and which can be so promptly and surely collected."

There are a great many errors in that one sentence. It is not true that the collateral inheritance tax is the least burdensome form of taxation, for the single tax on land values is vastly less burdensome, since it simply takes for the State what is already exacted by the owners of natural opportunities. It is not true that the collateral inheritance tax imposes no burden at all, for it takes in a lump sum from collateral heirs that which is rightfully their own, provided it is rightfully theirs from whom it was inherited. It is not true that the collateral inheritance tax is "more justly applied" than any other. The only theory upon which it may be asserted that the collateral inheritance tax is justly applied must take it for granted either that the wealth which men leave behind them at death has been improperly acquired, or that men have no right to dispose by will of the property which they have accumulated. The Post, we fancy, is hardly prepared to assert that all wealth is unjustly acquired, but perhaps it believes that only direct heirs should inherit the estates of the dead. It would be very hard, however, to reconcile these contentions with the sort of individualism which THE STANDARD believes in, and which we fancy the Post also believes in.

The notion that the State has a right to step in and seize part of the property left by the dead results, no doubt, from the popular feeling that much wealth is unjustly amassed, and that the dead should not be permitted to continue the injustice. This notion arises from the fact that all great wealth is acquired either directly from the monopoly of natural opportunities or indirectly through the cheapening of labor that results from such monopoly. If justice were done the single tax would remove alike the popular belief in the injustice of amassed wealth, and at the same time all shadow of necessity or excuse for any tax upon inheritances either direct or collateral. Let the Post think upon these things.

WELL, WHAT THEN?—The most common and the most shallow objection to an income tax is that it would be "inquisitorial" and convert assessors into "spies." Is there any tax, except that upon land, which is not open to the same objection?—New York World.

So the World acknowledges that the "most common and the most shallow" objection to the income tax is well founded, and going further, affirms or seems ready to affirm that the only tax to which this objection may not justly be made is a tax on land. This is sound enough, and we welcome the World into the circle of those who recognize at least one great virtue in the single tax. But we are not ready to admit that the income tax is, as the World insists, the fairest tax, even when confined to large incomes. The very fact of its being confined to large incomes proves its injustice. Large incomes are either fairly or unfairly obtained. If fairly, they are not proper objects of invidious discrimination in taxation; if unfairly, they are the result of some wrong that can not be righted by an undiscriminating exercise of the taxing power. There is but one system of taxation that is just—the single tax on land values.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THIS?—Single taxers engaged in the production of articles immediately affected by the tariff could easily organize themselves into a highly effective free trade propagandist corps for the coming Presidential campaign. Most persons who discuss special applications of the tariff, are hampered though unfamiliarity with the conditions and processes of such industries. Any intelligent man, whether proprietor or skilled worker, knows more touching the minutiæ of his own particular industry than does any writer upon the tariff question, save one here and there who has made a few industries his special study. It is peculiarly true of the tariff question in its relation to individual industries that everybody knows more than anybody.

These things being true, THE STANDARD suggests that every single taxer engaged in an industry directly affected by the protective tariff at once set about making himself thoroughly acquainted with the exact bearing of the tariff question upon his own industry. This will require of him a careful study of tariff schedules with a view to learning what burden the tariff puts upon the raw materials entering into the special industry under consideration; what are the facts as to the comparative labor cost in an article of native manufacture and the imported article; what difference the protective tariff on the completed article makes in its price; and all other facts that should go to make up an argument in favor of abolishing the tariff alike upon the manufactured article and upon the materials that enter into its manufacture.

Any person who may wish to equip himself for such investigation as is here suggested may obtain from the Congressman representing his district a public document showing the schedules of the existing tariff. For other material bearing upon the question, we suggest that those entering upon this matter write to the Reform Club Committee office, 52 William street, New York, indicating the nature of the information desired, and asking whether any of the Reform Club publications contain such information and at what price they may be obtained. The publications of the club are furnished wholesale and retail at trifling cost. THE STANDARD will be glad to receive brief communications from persons willing to undertake the work here outlined and suggestions as to the advisability of carrying on such work either through individual effort or by some sort of organization. When the work is well under way THE STANDARD will be pleased to publish in its department of Object Lessons communications limited to half a column each, setting forth the effect of the tariff upon individual industries and the advantage that would accrue to such industries through the abolition of the tariff. It is entirely probable, too, that one outcome of such studies as are here suggested might be a series of signed articles of somewhat greater length than could be admitted to the department of Object Lessons.

We must caution our readers that such investigations as are here suggested cannot be lightly entered upon. These studies, to be of any value and to merit such treatment at the hands of THE STAND-

AND as we here propose, must be made with the utmost care, and every statement and argument must be amply substantiated by facts and figures, if possible from an official source. If the work is undertaken in this spirit, it ought to have great value in the free trade propaganda. Let us hear from those who are willing to face this labor.

FATUOUS LEGISLATION.—Massachusetts is threatened with fatuous legislation aiming to secure the assessment for taxation of personal property. A bill now under discussion provides a penalty for the failure to bring in lists of personal property to the assessors. The Boston Journal says in discussing the measure:

Under such a law a person engaged in modern trade would be taxed upon the entire amount of merchandise in his possession, although he might have in that property only a small contingent interest. The merchant who has pledged his stock in trade as security for his debts must declare and pay taxes upon the whole, as though there were no debt. The lender, too, must declare and be taxed upon the money at interest, although the borrower has also paid upon the goods it represents.

No such burden should be imposed upon any business community. Methods would be discovered by those whose business is immovably fixed here to evade the tax, while many of those whose businesses, which could be transacted as well elsewhere, would leave the State. The result of such a law would inevitably be to reduce the taxable property in the Commonwealth, and so increase the burden upon real estate, which would decline in value as the personal property which creates the value of real property departed.

This is excellent, but why does not the journal go further? If we must for policy practically exempt some personal property from taxation, or at least abstain from drastic measures designed to drag concealed personal property into light, then justice demands that all personal property be exempt from taxation. When a man, or a newspaper, or a community has gone thus far, such man, newspaper or community will easily take the next step. If all personal property is to be exempt from taxation because some cannot be discovered by the assessors, taxation on real estate, which is usually taken to include land and improvements thereon, would naturally suggest itself. But the injustice of taxing improvements on land is so apparent upon the surface of things that this system of taxation will not bear examination. Some of our friends would then turn to the income tax, but it is open to all of the objections that are to be brought against taxation upon personal property and taxation upon improvements to land. It is unjust to begin with, because no income tax that any public man would dare to advocate could by any possibility begin without exempting small incomes. Damned in the beginning by this primary injustice, the income tax is open to the further and fatal objection that it can no more be enforced than can a tax upon personal property. No tax rests well save upon a bed of earth.

EVERYTHING BUT JUSTICE.—"Give us the luxuries of life and we will make shift to do without the necessities" has long passed current for a clever jest, but the New York Herald and some of its friends seem to be taking it in earnest. What other spirit could have prompted the Herald's proposition to furnish free ice to the sick poor of the tenement house region? We have long had a flower mission, and a fresh air fund, and a sick diet kitchen, and free music, free baths, and free summer vacations; in fact, the good people of this town seem willing to lend a hand in granting to the poor everything but justice. It would be ungracious to discourage people in providing all those pleasant things for the poor, but to those of the poor who see the one great reason for widespread poverty there must be a sort of irony in the charity that grants everything but the right of access to God's bounties—the right of independent men to earn with their own hands the necessities of life and such luxuries as may seem good to them. What wonder if the family receiving free ice and free flowers, and free baths, and free music, says: "Take back your charities, and accord us the simple right to earn an honest living."

SOME WORDS WITH A PROTECTIONIST.—A protectionist correspondent of Des Moines, Iowa, quotes Eli Perkins as saying that his "copy," sent from England, was put in type at fourteen cents per thousand, while his little "talk," published in the Press of this city, was set up in protected America at fifty cents per thousand. Our correspondent at Des Moines thinks this is a clear-cut statement by an eye-witness, and says, "If you cannot explain it away you had best shut up your free trade shop?"

It is not difficult to explain away Mr. Perkins's statement. Our correspondent perhaps recalls the puzzling statement of the boy who said, "My father has a daughter who is not my sister." There was much speculation as to this enigmatical utterance, but the explanation proved to be simple enough. The boy lied. This may explain the statement of Mr. Perkins, but there are several other possible explanations. According to a well-informed printer of this city the union rate for type-setting in the offices of the London daily morning papers is twenty-four cents per thousand "en's," which is equivalent to forty-eight cents per thousand "em's." It seems probable from this that Mr. Perkins omitted to say whether his matter was set up at fourteen cents per thousand "en's" or fourteen cents per thousand "em's." Mr. Perkins also, it seems, omitted to say whether his matter was set up in a provincial job office or in the office of a London daily morning paper employing union printers. The office in which Mr. Perkins's "talk" in the Press was set up is an office paying the highest union rates ruling in offices of daily morning papers in New York city.

If our correspondent is inclined to believe that Mr. Perkins did not lie, and that Mr. Perkins did not omit any important facts from his statement, we have still another answer. The tariff has nothing whatever to do with the wages of printers in the United States. We have absolute free trade in men. All the printers in London who can save enough money from their earnings at the rate of forty-eight cents per thousand "em's" may come over and compete with the union printers of New York city, provided the immigrant printers are content to join the union and abide by its rules.

But our correspondent at Des Moines quotes Mr. Perkins as saying that a tailor in Germany receives $3 for making a suit of clothes, while in America he receives $8. It is plain that we cannot deal with this statement of Mr. Perkins, because, like his statement concerning the cost of type-setting, it lacks several important details necessary to a fair comparison of the tailor's wages in the two countries.

Our correspondent further declares that Mr. Hoe is making printing presses in England, because labor there is so much cheaper than it is here, that he can make them there for one-fourth of what they would cost here. If our correspondent will obtain from Mr. Hoe a full and circumstantial statement touching this matter, we shall be happy to deal with the case.

Finally, our correspondent has found somewhere that THE STANDARD, in discussing with a protectionist paper the question of the comparative cost of production in England and in the United States, demands that the protectionist editor first show that wages are higher here than in England. THE STANDARD does not deny that, in a great many trades, money wages are higher in this country than in England, but it does deny that they are made so by protection, and it does affirm that in many instances the superior efficiency of American labor, the wider use of machinery, and the longer hours in this country make the labor cost of many products less in the United States than any other country in the world, no matter what the comparative rate of wages.

We have given a good deal of space in answer to our protectionist friend, chiefly because we believe from his communication that he is not hopelessly joined to his idols, and we take pleasure in assuring him that THE STANDARD does not shirk a fair, full and free discussion of the tariff question in any of its phases.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.—New Bedford is the latest town to furnish an object lesson of value to single taxers. The present interest in the question of the assessment there offers an opportunity that our friends should not lose. The inequalities in our present system of taxation are writ large upon the map and the assessor's books of New Bedford. The mere material interests of the great majority of New Bedford inhabitants are undoubtedly upon the side of land value taxation, and with this object lesson before the people it should not be difficult for local single taxers to convince their fellow-citizens of this fact.

TOUCHING A RECENT CRUSADE.—People of all sorts and conditions are deeply moved by a clergyman's recent performances in his effort to suppress prostitution, or, at least, one manifestation of prostitution. There is small room for doubt that the man's motives were entirely creditable, though there is scarce more room for doubt that zeal led him to make himself particeps criminis in some acts so shocking that they may not be even vaguely hinted at in these columns. The clergyman's motive is a matter between himself and his conscience. As to his methods, those who do not condemn them on moral grounds may well question them on grounds of taste.

But, leaving out the morality and as well the taste of the method employed, let us question its effectiveness for the end arrived at. If the end was solely the suppression of a particular manifestation of prostitution the method in question might reasonably be expected to bring about some measure of reform. There is no doubt that this community might be so moved by the spectacle of defiant lawbreakers under protection of a bribed police department that some amendment would result. London is almost free from such resorts as were visited by the zealous clerical friend of reform, but the manifestations of prostitution in London are unspeakably hideous, and so they are likely to be here when the particular form of the evil we are considering has been suppressed. This fact must have been known to the clerical reformer, and his aim must have been, remotely at least, the suppression of prostitution in all its forms. That this cannot be done by police regulation there can be no room for doubt.

This evil is in large part an outcome of poverty. Few women

voluntarily resort to such evil lives save under pinch of need. Make it possible for such women as do not marry to earn comfortable livings and at least one side of the problem is in great part solved. The single tax affords a way out on this side.

As to the masculine half of mankind, who suffer small punishment for their share in this evil, it is not quite clear that a solution of the poverty problem would be so effective as in the case of the women. Doubtless, however, it would do much, and doubtless a vast deal more could be effected by natural, frank and wholesome home instruction. At all events, the single tax is one step toward the removal of the hideous growth of prostitution from modern civilization. That at least would tear up some of the roots of the poisonous plant. The clerical method only cuts off the stalk and leaves the evil root and the aptitudes of the soil undisturbed.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

C. J. BUELL.

All trade is barter. When the farmer exchanges wheat for shoes or clothing at the country store the transaction is plainly barter. If he takes pieces of gold or silver for his wheat it is barter just the same. The wheat is a product of human labor, so also are the gold and silver pieces. In each commodity there is present the value created by the labor expended.

All commodity—"money" so called—in all times, the world over, has possessed in itself the value it had in exchange. The cowry shells of Manhattan and the coon-skins of Tennessee, the gold dust of the early mining camps or the minted coin of present day civilization, are all alike in this—that they are useful articles, which every one is willing to take in exchange for his surplus products, because at the time, and among the people where they are used, they are in general demand. Each transaction, however, is nothing but barter—the swapping of a commodity worth a certain amount for another commodity worth the same amount.

I think Mr. Shriver is wrong in his statement that the cowry shell money of early times possessed little or no value in itself. Considering the tastes of the people who used coweries for ornamental and other purposes, I think it is clear that cowry money circulated upon exactly the same principle that gold and silver circulate to-day—the real value contained in each string of shells. And this is proved by the fact that when some enterprising Yankees of Connecticut invented means of producing cowry money cheap and flooded Manhattan with it prices went up, and the Dutchmen had a period of "unexampled prosperity" that would delight the heart of the modern inflationist. But the "prosperity" was short-lived. They found out the Yankee trick, and the whole thing went to smash. Just so in the fifties, after the wonderful discoveries of gold in California and elsewhere, prices rose when measured in gold, and a readjustment had to take place. All commodities, in all ages, the world over, exchange among themselves according to the value they contain in themselves, and the fact that a commodity is used for money does not endow it with any mysterious or supernatural powers. Any apparent exceptions to this general truth are only apparent, and can be easily explained in harmony with the general principle.

The only reason why silver dollars circulate at par with gold to-day is because we have not coined enough silver yet to fill the channels of circulation, and cause a readjustment of prices while gold is driven out of use as money.

The same principle really holds in the matter of paper money. Not that the paper pieces have the value in themselves, but that they are orders for which valuable things can be obtained. Their value depends entirely on whether the order is honored or not. My check is good so long as I have the reserve necessary to meet it on presentation. The paper money of the most powerful nation on earth is no better. The moment it ceases to pay its notes on presentation that moment they decline in value, and they will continue to decline in direct ratio to the uncertainty of payment; or, if payment is certain at some future time, then the depreciation will be in proportion to the length of time before payment can be enforced. These propositions are so elementary that they need only to be stated to be understood.

Among civilized people all forms of "money," so called, are rapidly going out of use as mediums of exchange, and their place is being taken by checks, drafts, bills of exchange, clearing house certificates, and perfected systems of bookkeeping. In over 90 per cent. of business transactions no gold or silver, or even paper money, really passes from hand to hand, and the percentage of such business is constantly increasing. The time is rapidly coming when government will have few or no duties to perform as to the money of the people.

The inexcusable interference of government in the establishment of our national banking system, and the equally objectionable practice of storing away silver in government warehouses in order to issue paper certificates and treasury notes, has furnished the excuse for the sub-Treasury and land loan crazes of the farmers' alliance. The farmers are not to blame. There is no reason why they shouldn't be favored as well as any other class. The truth is no class should be favored, and the true solution is not to try to favor all classes, but to stop favoring any class.

There are objections to our currency system as it stands, and these faults should be fairly admitted and their correction demanded. If the only use of money were to furnish a medium of exchange, we might rest easy and allow the problem to work itself out. The national banking system will soon be a thing of the past, so far as the issue of bank notes is concerned, unless Mr. Harter's crazy scheme to keep them alive should be adopted. There is not much danger of that.

But money performs other functions than as a medium of exchange. It is in terms of money that debts and obligations extending over long periods of time are reckoned. And here is where our present money system manifests its gravest defects. Gold, which has been generally adopted as a standard of value and measure of debt, is simply one product of human labor, subject to fluctuations in value like any other commodity, hence its use as a measure of debt is likely to perpetrate grave injustice. Says Professor Jevons: "There is abundant evidence to prove that the value of gold has undergone extensive changes. Between 1789 and 1809 it fell 46 per cent. From 1809 to 1849 it rose again by 145 per cent., rendering government annuities and all fixed charges almost two and one-half times as valuable as they were in 1809." (Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 325) What an engine for robbing debtors to benefit creditors? Statistics of prices show that from 1849 to 1872 gold fell about 20 per cent., while from 1872 to the present time it has been increasing about 2 per cent. a year. Here is the real objection to the gold standard, and there can be no doubt that during the past twenty years it has helped to pauperize the debtor class and to benefit creditors. How much of this late increase in the value of gold is due to the demonetization of silver in America and parts of Europe, and the consequent increase in the demand for gold to serve as government and bank reserves, it would be hard to tell; doubtless some of it, possibly all. If remonetization and free coinage of silver at the present ratio, by diminishing the demand for gold and increasing the demand for silver, would bring the metals to a parity of value there would not be much harm done. That the effect would be to bring the metals toward a parity no one can doubt. If they should not come to a parity, however, and if free coinage should give us enough silver to fill the channel of circulation, then gold would cease to be used as money and silver would become our standard and measure of value.

Thus it appears that the real objection to the gold standard is that it does

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Descended through a long line of hardy New England Yankees, who trace their lineage back through England and Normandy to the roving vikings of Norway; born thirty-eight years ago on a stony, sterile dairy farm in the township of Thuxton, Cortland county, New York; reared to the hard life of a farmer's boy, obliged to earn all his own living from the age of twelve years; gaining a scanty common school education by working for his board and attending district school three months each winter, to the age of sixteen, C. J. Buell, through heredity and through the hard realities of his early environment, had every reason for developing that independence of thought and fearlessness of action, that hatred of oppression and sham and conventionality, that love of freedom and justice and equal rights that have made him the uncompromising enemy of all class distinction and special privileges, and the earnest champion of free land, free trade and free men. In the spring of 1869, at the age of sixteen, with all his earthly belongings in a little bundle, he trudged on foot to Cortland, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and the next fall entered the State Normal School at that place, where he stayed ten weeks, ranking well in his classes, and gaining a standing that admitted him to the classical course of study. Money gave out and he had to go to work. He found employment, first in a sash and door factory, and later as assistant to a contracting body maker in what afterward became the works of the Cortland Wagon Company.

At nineteen he was a contracting body-maker in the wagon shops of Morse & Putnam at Hamilton, N. Y., where he made over five dollars per day for about eight months, and saved the money which gave him his education.

At an early age Mr. Buell entered the field as a lecturer against the use of strong drink, and he has always been a total abstainer from all forms of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. From 1876 to 1880, as principal of the public schools at Accord and Rosendale, in Ulster County, N. Y., he found much time for study, and here became thoroughly interested in political and social science, law and history. In the spring of 1880 he took the degree of LL. B. at Hamilton College, and was admitted to practice in any of the courts of the state. He was principal of the Union School at Boonville, N. Y., over two years, and then, with his young wife, Annie L. Whitney, of Chemung county, New York, a classmate at the Cortland Normal School, went to seek his fortune in the city of Minneapolis, with which city he has been thoroughly identified ever since, though in the spring of 1891 he removed with his family to St. Anthony's Park, a suburb of St. Paul.

Born into a family of ardent abolitionists, reared to believe that a Democrat was worse than a devil, nothing short of the scandalous "eight to seven commission" could shake his faith in the Republican party. That set him thinking, and he has never since voted the Republican national ticket. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" made him a free trader in 1878, while a review of "Progress and Poverty" in the Popular Science Monthly in the winter of 1879-80 made him an ardent believer in the single tax.

In the spring of 1880 while on the way to take charge of the school at Boonville, N. Y., he carried a copy of "Progress and Poverty" with him, and found it so fascinating that he sat up till 2 o'clock in the morning two or three nights in succession till the book was finished. From that day to this he has been an uncompromising advocate of free trade and the single tax.

In 1888 he made several speeches for Cleveland and free trade, but not until 1890 did he take any very active part in politics. He was one of the leading spirits in the Minneapolis city convention and wrote the platform on which P. B. Winston, a member of the Single Tax League, was elected mayor by over six thousand majority; was a delegate-at-large to the district judicial convention and also to the Democratic State convention. In the campaign of 1890 he made twenty-six addresses, speaking every night but two from its opening to its close, and some nights in two and even three places in the city.

The Australian ballot reform found in Mr. Buell one of its earliest and strongest supporters. In March, 1888, he appeared before the platform committee of the State Convention of Republican Clubs, with the result that the committee and the convention unanimously endorsed the system. He next went to the Democratic State convention, where, with the help of P. J. Smally, a single taxer, who was chairman of the platform committee, another endorsement was secured. When the Republican convention met a few weeks later no urging was necessary. The platform committee was literally flooded with resolutions asking for the reform, and it was again endorsed without dissent. The Legislature of 1888-9 adopted the Australian ballot for the cities and the session of 1890-91 made it applicable to the entire State.

Since 1883 Mr. Buell has successfully followed the business of an architect and builder, has designed and erected a large number of the best residences in St. Anthony's Park, and now owns and occupies, with his wife and four children, a pleasant home in Longford Park, that beautiful suburb of St. Paul.

not stay. It is just like a yard-stick that grows longer for a series of years and then grows shorter again. The gold standard is not a good thing to measure debts with.

Is any better standard possible? I think so; but the limits of this article will not permit of its elaboration here.

One very important fact about money is this, that any tinkering of the currency perpetrates an injustice; and it is never possible to remedy that injustice by any after-tinkering in the opposite direction. The great issue of paper notes during the war gave us very soon a cheap money. The clause making it legal tender was one of the worst acts of robbery any government ever committed. If the government had said we will take these in payment of taxes, so far all right; but to compel private citizens to take them in payment of debts contracted in dollars of different values, was really to pass an act violating all contracts and scaling down all debts—in some cases scaling them down over 50 per cent.

But business adjusted itself to the new currency—contracts were made upon that as a basis, the first injustice was passed, the harm was all done and over. To tinker with the currency again was to perpetrate a new injustice. The credit strengthening act, the demonetization of silver and the so-called resumption of specie payments were just as great outrages as the legal tender act. These latter acts simply legalized the robbing of debtors for the benefit of creditors, and thousands of those who were in debt were ruined by this act of Congress that had for its effect to make the dollar constantly increase in purchasing power.

But the evils of those laws are mostly ended now, except such as flow from the fact that the gold dollar is still growing more and more valuable, while those who are in debt and can't get out are being squeezed as under a hydraulic press. If something could be done to prevent gold from becoming more valuable that would be the wise thing to do, and the only thing that ought to be done.

Take it all together and our currency legislation for the past thirty years forms one of the most remarkable pieces of legislative stupidity to be found in the annals of history.

Let the present Congress do the work it was elected to do—reform the tariff—the more, the better; but let other matters alone. The tariff is to-day the bulwark of monopoly, the very keystone of the arch that upholds legalized robbery and political corruption. By the side of this the whole currency question is so small as to require a microscope to find it.

FREE TRADERS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—The Free Trade Club of this city held its fourth annual dinner on June 3. Sixty persons were present, including the most active free traders of the city. President D. A. Russell said in welcoming the guests:

GENTLEMEN: In the name of Richard Cobden "of the immortals," the Free Trade Club of Cleveland welcomes you to this board.

"Because we are alive and have need,
The earth is ours in usufruct."

As we assemble to eat its flesh and drink its blood, so, making use, we are bound to remember that every act of all the lives of each of us is conscious recognition or involuntary confession that we are creatures and taken, and that now and here it is fit we raise our thoughts in unison and gratitude to the Creator and Giver.

Let us join in the words of Klopstock, when he wreathed with his symphony of thoughtful music as with a vine, the standing tree of the Order of the Nazarene, teaching men how to pray, and say together:

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Around earths circle moons,
Earths around suns,
All the host of suns travel
About one great sun.
"Our Father who art in Heaven."

Upon all the worlds, the shining and the illumined,
Dwell spirits, in faculties and bodies unlike;
But all think of God and rejoice in God;
"Hallowed be thy name."

He, the most lofty one,
Who is sufficient to Himself,
Who rejoices in Himself,
Makes the profound scheme
For the happiness of all the inhabitants of His worlds;
"Thy kingdom come."

Well for them that not they themselves, but He
Orders their present and their future.
Well for them, well!
And well for us, also!
"Thy will be done,
On earth as it is in heaven."

He raises up the ear with the blade,
Ripens the golden apple, the purple grape;
Pastures the lamb on the hillock, the deer in the forest;
But His thunder also rolls thither,
And the hail bruises that which is in the blade,
On the twig, on the hillock, and in the forest;
"Give us this day our daily bread."

Are there high above the thunder's course
Also sinners and mortals?
Does the friend yonder become an enemy?
Must friends separate in death?
"Forgive us our debts,
As we forgive our debtors."

Different paths lead to the high goal—
To happiness.
Some wind through deserts;
But even in these joys arise
And refresh the thirsty ones;
"Lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil."

Adoration to Thee, who surrounds
The great sun with suns, earths and moons;
Who created spirits,
Ordained their happiness,
Raises the ears,
Calls to death,
Leads to the goal through deserts,
And refreshes the wanderers!
Adoration to Thee!
"For Thine is the kingdom, and the power,
And the glory—Amen."

The guests then seated themselves, and after the close of a long dinner President Russell introduced General M. M. Trumbull, of Illinois, in brief but pointed language. General Trumbull then gave a luminous résumé of the life and work of Cobden. Judge E. J. Blandin showed that true Democracy means free trade, but party action falls far short. H. C. Bunts showed that Republicanism led to free trade, but interested partisanship held it back.

Tom L. Johnson was then introduced, and said:

What is trade? Trade is exchange. Exchange of what? Always of the products of human labor. Free trade is simply unhampered exchange. Anything that hinders the exchange of products, whether it be a custom house, a toll-gate, or a tax upon industry, is an obstacle to trade and should be removed. Any tax on any product of human labor is an obstacle to all trade everywhere. A tax upon merchandise in a warehouse is as much an obstacle to trade as a duty levied at a custom house. A tax upon the warehouse is an impediment to trade. Each deprives him who pays it of the opportunity to exercise to its fullest extent his right to exchange.

Trade is the foundation of civilization. Exchange makes progress possible. Man is the only animal that uses tools, pays taxes, or trades, and cannot live without trade. Isolate him from his fellows, and he becomes a barbarian. Man's right to trade is based upon his right to himself, and to the products of his labor. Any obstacle in the way of exchanging those products for the products of other men's labor infringes his sacred right to the pursuit of happiness.

At great expense we remove the bar at New York harbor; at greater expense we place there a greater bar. We destroy the one to facilitate trade, and build the other to hamper it. We deepen the channel through the lakes, and erect custom houses on their shores. If the removal of natural obstructions in the pathway of trade at great expense of time and money is wise, how can we justify the artificial barriers maintained between us and Canada? The mere statement of these propositions shows their inconsistency, and it is a strange kind of logic that can justify both policies. When we consider the enormous expenditures made to improve our land and water highways and cheapen transportation, when we consider what science has done for us by the invention of time and labor saving devices—all for the purpose of facilitating commerce—how can we advocate or defend a policy that subverts all this, and substitutes for natural obstacles removed barriers made by law? If the obstructions interposed by nature should be destroyed, why should not these artificial hinderances be repealed? To remove the former requires immense expenditure of time, money and labor; to repeal the latter needs only the declaration by their votes of the people's will.

Lord Salisbury says the policy of free trade may be noble, but it is not business-like; that when barriers are placed in the way of the products of his country, England should retaliate by placing barriers in the way of the products of other countries. That is to say, if our neighbor builds a fence or tears down a bridge between us, good business policy suggests that we build another fence or tear down another bridge. Our neighbor may injure us, it is true, but our loss is not his gain; nor can we, by any possibility, improve our condition by injuring him. We must inevitably lose if we make him lose, for both parties to a free trade profit by it.

There are many kinds of free traders, so called. There are reciprocity free traders, tariff reduction free traders, tariff reform free traders, anti-protection free traders, tariff for revenue free traders. These are all limited or apologetic free traders, who want free trade sugar-coated to make it more palatable. But when I speak of a free trader understand me to mean a man who applies the rule to the end, a man who will follow truth wherever she leads; who, knowing that trade is good, would destroy every obstacle to it, wherever found; who would abolish toll gates and trusts, and taxes upon industry and thrift; who would remove not only the artificial barriers to trade, but, so far as practicable, the natural obstacles as well; who would make trade with all the world not only as free as it is between the States of our nation, but freer still—who would make trade FREE.

This is a great truth, and it has been recognized by the profoundest thinkers. Grover Cleveland saw it when, in 1887, he sent his famous message to Congress. John Sherman saw it when he said, "Obstacles to trade are born of that narrow, despotic spirit that built castles on the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce." James G. Blaine saw it when he condemned a tariff scheme that would not open to us a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. Count Tolstoi saw it when he compared himself to one of a class who by many tricks and devices constantly rob the poor—when he said he was like a man riding on the shoulders of another man. "I encourage him; I speak kind words to him; I feed and clothe him; I even pray for him;—I do, in fact, everything except get off his shoulders." Thomas Carlyle saw it when he said: "A full-formed horse will, in any market, bring from twenty to as high as two hundred Friedrichs d'or; such is his worth to the world. A full-formed man is not only worth nothing to the world, but the world could afford him a round sum would he simply engage to go and hang himself. Nevertheless, which of the two was the more cunningly-devised article, even as an engine? Good heavens! A white European man, standing on his two legs, with his two five-fingered hands at his shackle bones, and miraculous head on his shoulders, is worth, I should say, from fifty to a hundred horses."

Half-hearted, timid reductionists say: "The arguments in favor of free trade are sound; but we must have a revenue with which to defray the expenses of government, and how will you raise it?" This is a fair question, and one which a real free trader delights to answer. Government must be supported by its citizens, and the burden should be divided among them by a just rule. But how? By the head? No; for this would make the weak pay as much as the strong, the poor as much as the rich. Shall the rule of taxation measure the amount that each should pay by the consumption of each? This is open to the same objection as the poll tax, and the resultant evils would be even greater. By that rule, a child, if he consume more than a man, would pay more toward defraying governmental expenses. This is certainly an unjustifiable rule of taxation. The true rule is to take in taxes for the support of the community, that fund that is created by it, viz., land values. When we contend that individuals are entitled to all that they produce in the form of wealth, why not carry the reasoning further, and grant to the community that value which is created by the exertion of all? If wealth is rightfully the property of him who produces it, why is not land value rightfully the property of the community which produces it? Land value is as much the creation of the community, and therefore its property, as the product of labor is the creation, and therefore the property, of him who produces it. A tax on land values is no impediment to trade; it denies no man's natural right; it places no embargo on production or exchange, and is therefore absolutely consistent with our thought of freedom. It simply takes for the community, and leaves to the individual, all that rightfully belongs to each.

Free trade, and what then? Free men, and all that phrase implies.

Professor Bourne, of Adelbert College, followed Mr. Johnson.

S. D. Dodge spoke of the progress of the free trade movement in the

Democratic party. William Heisley humorously criticised the free traders for their independence of party and their need of party discipline.

Felix Rosenberg proposed the memory of Gilbert W. Henderson, one of the founders of the club, which was drunk in silence, and an adjournment was taken after 2 o'clock A. M., at the end of one of the most brilliant and enjoyable banquets ever held in Cleveland.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

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

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Burleigh (Add), Germantown, Pa	$1 00
Balance reported last week	6 72
Total	$7 72

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The mail of THE STANDARD this week gives gratifying evidence of activity in the single tax movement both at home and abroad. There is the usual amount of newspaper discussion, and of this a few significant extracts are given below.

Joseph Dana Miller contributes to a recent issue of Kate Field's Washington an admirable two-column article dealing with the errors of socialistic philosophy. It is a strong plea for individualism; just such a plea as might be expected from so staunch and sound a single taxer as Mr. Miller.

The Daily Era, of Bradford, Pa., gives two columns to a single tax argument set forth in an address by O. G. Stewart before a recent meeting of the single tax club of Bradford.

J. P. Ennis, of Seattle, Wash., has a communication in the Post Intelligence of that place defending the single tax theory against the editorial criticism of the Intelligence. Mr. Ennis would be glad to have THE STANDARD help to set the editor right, but we are willing to leave that task to those a little nearer the scene of action. The editor is sadly in need of such missionary work as is shown by the appended paragraph from his editorial article:

So George would confiscate all the rent of land proper, exclusive of buildings and other improvements, by taxation. The workingman who has any property sees, however, that this proposition of George's would dismantle the cottage and protect the palace, and so the workingman no longer believes in a man whose theory reduced to practice would rob labor and increase the income of Jay Gould.

Rabbi Stern is still carrying on his single tax discussion through the columns of the Daily News, a Republican paper of Cumberland, Md.

A NEW CANADIAN ADVOCATE.

The Templar, a new weekly paper published at Hamilton, Ont., with W. W. Buchanan as editor and manager, advocates prohibition, but also, to quote its prospectus, "a straight single tax on land values" and "nationalization of transportation and currency."

The Orange County Farmer, published at Port Jervis, N, Y., sharply takes to task a correspondent signing himself "Spectator," who declares: "Your vaunted panacea (land values taxation) has failed; your savior cannot heal." The editor gently reminds his correspondent that the panacea has not been tried, and says:

This system of land values taxation would shift the burden to the cities and to the millionaires; farming would look up, the mortgages would be lifted, and the era of returning prosperity would bless the rural populace with plenty and happiness.

Robert Grieve finds space in the Board of Trade Journal of Providence, R. I., to urge as a remedy against the demoralizing speculation of land booms going on in nearly all parts of this country the taxation of all land, used or unused, upon its fair market value.

MR. ESTELL ON FAMILIAR GROUND.

W. B. Estell, himself for a great part of his life a miner in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, but now an agent for the Reform Club of this city, has an admirable five-column article in the New York World's Monthly Supplement for May. Mr. Estell deals with the anthracite combination of Pennsylvania, and shows that special legislative privileges to the owners of vast natural opportunities have made the combination the master at once of the coal market and of many thousand enslaved miners. Mr. Estell's remedy is the repeal of laws conferring special privileges upon the great coal-carrying and coal-mining corporations, and such an application of the single tax to coal lands as shall make it unprofitable for the monopolist to hold such lands out of use. Mr. Estell's article is written with the grasp and vigor that usually characterize his work, and it is in every way a valuable and creditable performance.

R. T. Snediker of Hartford, Kan., is at it again. This time he has four and a-half columns in the Topeka Tribune reporting a foreclosure of a real estate mortgage in the year 1902. It is a picturesque and powerful single tax argument expressed in admirably clear and graceful English.

The newly-organized Brooklyn Builders' Association, in enumerating its objects, notes the fact that vacant lots are assessed at only about 30 per cent. of their value, and that when they are improved with buildings the assessment is at once increased. The association suggests that if the policy pursued in Paris of exempting new buildings from taxation for two years cannot be followed, the assessment upon an improved lot at most should not exceed that upon the vacant lot.

SINGLE TAXERS AT SYRACUSE.

A. J. Wolf writes from Brooklyn:

The high character of the delegates and alternates was a noteworthy feature of the Syracuse Convention. Many looked like country store keepers and there was a large sprinkling of farmers. The heelers and sharpers were conspicuous by their absence. There was little drinking and no rowdyism. When the hour for opening approached, the delegates, etc., proceeded quietly in groups and singly to take their places, without confusion or excitement. It was not a shouting crowd, but they were enthusiastic applauders of every sentiment based on principle, and their quick and intelligent responses made a single taxer feel quite at home. I believe that Henry George could have made that assemblage tear the roof open with their shouts. The marked difference between their appearance and conduct and those of the attendants of the ordinary political convention was so observable that the Syracuse Standard (Rep.) called attention to it in a very complimentary editorial. The mere fact that such a superior body of Democrats could act independently of the party machine is a very encouraging sign for the political reformer.

Advantage was taken of the presence of many single tax men to call an impromptu meeting at the Globe Hotel on the morning of May 31st. Owing to the difficulty of publishing a notice and to a desire not to excite distrust the attendance was comparatively small, but there were representatives from New York city, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie and Cohoes. Marked progress of single tax ideas among the farmers was reported. It was agreed that most important propaganda work can be done by calling attention to local abuses in taxation and suggesting the remedy. Mention of the single tax is not necessary and perhaps not advisable, for the object lesson will bring the cat into view. Circulation of the Congressional edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" was urged, and it was suggested that THE STANDARD could stimulate this movement.

There was some discussion as to the likelihood of securing a few members of the State Legislature by concentrated effort in close districts created by the new apportionment. It was thought that such action might in some instances be crowned with success, and it was determined to watch and take advantage of all opportunities. It had been intended to discuss the advisability of forming a State league, but lack of time prevented its consideration.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

W. L. Crossman has a first-page column in the Labor Leader of Boston, urging the single tax as a solution of the labor problem. The editor pronounces it a clear and lucid statement.

Mr. Crossman recently brought up for discussion in his Typographical Union a resolution reciting the parallelism of "fat" in the composing room and land, and declaring in order that the equal right of all to the use of land may be secured, it is not only just but it becomes necessary that the rental value of land should go into the public treasury to defray the expenses of government, in order that no person shall derive any advantage over other persons by the ownership of natural opportunities. There was only one opponent of the resolution, but as only a few members were present the vote was postponed.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed an act allowing towns to exempt manufacturing property from taxation for a period of six years.

William Lloyd Garrison lectured before the Single Tax Club of Meriden, Conn., this week, explaining the single tax to a small but attentive audience.

A CHANCE FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.

It is interesting to know that the State Tax Conference of Pennsylvania, made up of five representatives from each of the six great business interests in the State, has discussed the single tax without having a fit. The committee appointed to report upon the tax laws of the various States notes that advocates of the single tax insist that it carries the promise of lightening the burden of the poor, and the committee thinks it therefore deserving of consideration. The committee notes that Pennsylvania approaches nearer than any other State or country in the world to the single tax policy, but adds that the Pennsylvania laws are open to all the objection of the single tax and show none of its advantages. The committee believes that a separate valuation for land and for buildings thereon in all the large cities would show that the taxation of land and the exemption of buildings would diminish the burden on the homes of the poor, provided that at the same time personal property should also be taxed, but that taxation on land alone without personal property would give the opposite result. This report ought to furnish an opportunity to our friends in Pennsylvania to enforce the true principles of the single tax upon the State Tax Conference.

WHAT THE WEST IS DOING.

J. W. Garwood of Troy, Ohio, sends THE STANDARD a clipping from the Miami Union, being a letter from A. F. Broomhall, setting the editor right upon the single tax. The editor had declared that the system would impose all the taxes on the farmers. Mr. Broomhall makes the error amply apparent.

Mr. Garwood reports that Postmaster Nate Clyde, of Troy, has become a single taxer under the tuition of Mr. Broomhall. He adds that there are several other converts at Troy "who are helping to spread the disease."

Mr. Garwood has hopes of the editor of the Troy Democrat, through whose columns Mr. Garwood has "explained the cat-astrophe which we are trying to bring about." Congressman Gantz brought home to Troy 1,000 copies of "St. George."

Florence A. Burleigh writes from Germantown, Penn., reporting a meeting of the Single Tax Propaganda Association. She says:

The first of weekly open air meetings was held in front of the Philadelphia and Reading freight station on last Wednesday evening, with permission of the police. Before the meeting closed fully a hundred people were in the audience, most of them very much interested. "That's it!" "That's the right doctrine?" could be heard when some special point was made by the speakers. They were Messrs. Brown, Frost, Horan, Shoemaker and Hetzel.

The Germantown club is reading and discussing "Progress and Poverty" at its bi-monthly meetings. Two new members have joined the club the past month, making a membership of forty or more.

CHICAGO'S ACTIVITY.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago under date of June 4:

The World's Fair is drawing people hither from all parts of the country, and among them there is a sprinkling of single taxers. This was made notable in our club on Thursday evening when it was addressed by D. Webster Groh of Boston, who had among his interested auditors Ralph E. Hoyt of California and Edward Quincy Norton of Alabama. Mr. Hoyt has been here for some time, and Mr. Groh and Mr. Norton are more recent additions to the single tax colony from abroad. They have all found a cordial welcome here, and others who may have their eyes turned in this direction may rest assured of finding friends when they come.

Mr. Groh gave his experience in single tax work, dwelling particularly upon the methods of the Boston Question Club and the single tax organization of that city. He thought the work had been exceedingly effective there, especially the outdoor meetings, and he suggested that similar work in Chicago might profitably be undertaken. He declared that Massachusetts was honeycombed with single tax sentiment, as the result of the efforts of the Boston single taxers.

Mr. Norton spoke at some length regarding conditions in Alabama, and subsequently several members of the club touched upon Mr. Groh's suggestions. Mr. White expressed the general feeling when he declared it to be his belief that Boston methods were scarcely applicable to Chicago owing to the peculiar conditions due to the not-yet-forgotten labor demonstrations which culminated in the Haymarket explosion. Mr. White thought that every present effort of single tax men should be directed to the circulation of the Congressional Record edition of "Protection or Free Trade?"

Mr. Wells and others also spoke briefly in a similar vein.

Next Thursday evening Robert Cumming will speak on "The Sweating Evil and Its Cure." The following week Thomas Handford is expected to speak on the quota system, and on the 23d Professor Thomas E. Will, of Appleton, Wis., will deliver an address. He occupies the chair of political economy in Lawrence University, and upon this occasion he will make his first formal declaration in favor of the single tax. He is a Harvard man of fine talents. On the same evening Tom L. Johnson will be present, and we expect Judge Maguire, Mayor Winston and several other prominent visitors. This meeting will probably be held in some large hall in order to accommodate all who desire to hear Professor Will, and see the other guests of the evening.

Mr. Peter Burt of Glasgow, Scotland, a member of the municipal council of that city and a prominent worker in the land restoration movement of his native country, called on me yesterday with a letter from Mr. George. He brought the most cheering news of the progress of our cause in Scotland, saying that sentiment there was strongly in our favor. If it were not for outside influences he thought that Scotland would have the single tax in two years, and even as it is that end is not far off.

Mr. Herne has made an excellent impression with "Shore Acres," now called "Uncle Nat," and I have seen no one who was not delighted with the play.

The Voice has suspended.

E. O. Brown and family have gone to their summer home at Macinac Island.

Single Tax Vagaries, by "Edgeworth," in the Religio-Philosophical Journal of Chicago, is so full of errors and of ignorant mis-statements which have been set right a hundred times that THE STANDARD cannot waste space in discussing the article.

WORK IN IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw writes from Des Moines under date of June 3:

Last night Colonel R. G. Scott read a paper before the Reform Club on "The How of Reform." His answer was, "Politics." An interesting discussion followed. The interest in the club continues to grow. Next Thursday night County Attorney Spurrier is to discuss "Evolution and Government." Every day I receive letters and postals asking for Henry George's free trade and single land tax book, in response to the Register's editorial announcing my offer to furnish "Protection or Free Trade?" free.

Hon. Thomas Bowman is going to reach with "Protection or Free Trade" every Republican voter in his district (the seventh of Iowa), and in this task he has the efficient aid of Mr. Brokaw.

Mr. Brokaw sends a sample letter from a Republican reader of the Register, who asks for a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" and promises to read it through. Another man writes: "Please send me Mr. George's book on 'Land Tax, etc.' I am anxious to study his theory."

Quincy A. Glass, of Winfield, Kan., sends to THE STANDARD a newspaper report of the People's party convention of Crowley county. The convention denounced the assessors for reducing the valuation of railroad property, and thereby shifting the burden of taxation from the corporations to the shoulders of the people. Mr Glass says that he was dissuaded from introducing free trade resolutions, though he is in no doubt that they would have passed without difficulty, as the People's party men are rapidly becoming free traders.

John Eaton, a former Democratic candidate for Congress, announced that he is not a tariff reformer but a tariff abolisher. This speech was tremendously applauded.

Mr. Glass has recently had a discussion with Colonel Fink on the tariff question. Colonel Fink admitted that the tariff did not work well in all cases. The editor of the Alliance local paper says:

A tariff simply means a tax on the consumer, a tax to be raised indirectly from the consumer by a tariff on imported articles for the purpose of raising revenue with which to defray the expenses of the government. When it goes beyond this it becomes a protective or a prohibitive tariff. That it is a trust-breeding system cannot be denied. The people begin to realize this, and the protective tariff system is doomed.

W. H. T. Wakefield writes from Lawrence, Kan., giving facts as to the People's party in that State. He says that the old greenbackers are not specially active in the party, and that the sub-treasury or warehouse system is advocated almost exclusively by former Republicans. Most of the old greenbackers oppose it. A sentiment in favor of the scheme was never strong in Kansas. It has been dropped from the issue everywhere, save in a few Southern States, and it is likely to be eliminated from the national platform to be adopted in Omaha.

Interest in the question of land monopoly is steadily supplanting interest in the money question. There are many advocates of the income tax among the converts from the old parties, but the greenbackers are largely single tax advocates, and they comprise many of the best speakers and writers. One of the last utterances of the late Senator Plumb was a declaration that the People's party must practically embrace the Henry George system of taxation. Mr. Wakefield believes that if the old parties continue their policy of trying to minimize their differences a new party is inevitable, and that soon.

A REVIVAL AT BATTLE CREEK.

Alexander Burman writes from Battle Creek, Mich., to say that the Single Tax Club has been revived and has organized a plan of campaign. The club is to have local speakers of whatever political and economic belief make addresses at the club's headquarters. These meetings are to be open to the public, and it is expected that single tax discussions will be excited. The first meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. D. Simonds, who seems to be a subject for single tax missionary work. The assessors, A. E. Preston and Mr. Burnham, a single taxer also, led in the discussion that followed the address. The next meeting will be addressed by the editor of the local Republican paper, who will talk upon the silver question. The Rev. Preston Barr, of the Episcopal church, and Professor Aubruy, principal of the public school, spoke at a recent meeting of the club. Mr. Barr is a single taxer with a touch of socialism.

L. H. Hoch, of Adrian, Mich., writes:

The Lake Superior Democrat is the best all-round weekly newspaper published in Michigan. J. Maurice Finn, editor and proprietor, is one of the keenest and most forcible writers in the State, and a man of splendid influence in the upper peninsula. I had the pleasure of meeting him at the State convention in Muskegon, last month, and was particularly pleased to find him wholly in accord with the sentiment of a large number of the delegates, that the Democratic platform should be against the entire system of tariff taxation, instead of a declaration for "tariff for revenue only." He believes with thousand of other American citizens that a tariff is the worst of all methods of raising public revenues, and that the best way to reform it is to abolish it.

The columns of the Democrat have waged relentless war against protection since the first issue of the paper, and recently began to point the way to the real remedy—the single tax. Mr. Finn is a man of strong convictions and absolutely fearless in his utterances on public questions. Being convinced of the justice of the new Gospel, he will be found one of its most valiant supporters. The following extract from the issue of May 28 leaves no room for doubt as to the position of the Democrat on this great question:

"The land value tax in Ishpeming would (1) open up natural opportunities, i. e., the mining lands now held out of use, and let the city grow; (2) it would make it easier for workingmen and others to secure homes; (3) it would lower rent of business and residence sites; and, (4) probably most important of all, it would extract the teeth of the dragon, Monopoly, rendering it powerless to either prohibit free speech or terrorize the residents into subjection by threats of discharge or boycott.

"These certain effects of a single remedy should command the attention of every freedom-loving American. The change ought to be opposed by one class—the fellows who get their wealth by cornering a natural bounty, and they, as such, have no rights under God's sun."

William Mathews, of Black Buttes, Wyo., has a communication in a recent issue of the Rock Springs, Wyo., Independence protesting against the editor's idea that such public functions as involve the exercise of monopoly powers should not be administered, or at least controlled by the government.

E. Q. Norton writes from Nashville, Tenn., that he was the only delegate to the Farmers' Alliance Conference at Birmingham opposed to the third party idea, but he won over enough delegates to defeat the proposition to form a third party. One of the executive committee assured him that there should be no split in the Democratic party, and Mr. Norton adds that the party will be solid for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

The West Side of Independence, Oregon, applies the single tax argument locally in this effective fashion:

Land has no value until two or more men want the same piece; and as population increases, land values grow. Do you see? It is because of Portland's population that land there is valuable. Now, as this value was created by everybody, why should not everybody share in the benefits that accrue from this vast accumulation of wealth? What right have the few to reap all the benefit of the wealth that is created by the many? Here's the point: the few should not be allowed any such privilege, but the full rental value of the land should be taken in taxes each year. The result of this would be to materially lessen taxes, and with all taxes levied on land values, regardless of improvements, taxes would be paid in every instance by those most able to pay them.

Dr. M. R. Leverson writes from Charlotteville, Va., that he is about to explain the single tax to a Farmers' Alliance meeting at that place. The farmers all denounce the single tax as a cunning device of the monopolists to heap taxes on the overtaxed farmers, and Dr. Leverson seems to have a virgin field.

The Ocala Banner, of Ocala, Fla, thinks that next to the single tax a progressive income tax is the best system of taxation that could be devised. The Banner probably knows, however, that the best argument against the injustice of any sort of income tax is to be found in the sound and irresistible argument in favor of a single tax upon land values.

IMPORTANT WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco correspondent sends this under date of May 25:

The Labor Congress, held in this city last week, May 20 and 21, put itself squarely on record in favor of the single tax. The congress was composed of delegates, numbering about 200, from the various trades unions and other labor organizations of the Pacific Coast, and was called to consider and formulate "demands" in the interest of labor, to be pressed on the attention of the Legislature for enactment into law. The action of the Congress on the tax question is largely due to Mr. John King, an active member of the Single Tax Association. In committee he introduced the Shriver short platform as a resolution, but in deference to some State socialist dreamers who were opposed to giving the single tax so much prominence, it was cut down to the last line, and in substantially that form it was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That we adopt the principle of the single tax on the rental value of land."

Another resolution demands the abolition of the poll tax, and another the exemption of homesteads from taxation to the extent of $1,000. Thus, while declaring in favor of the ultimate doctrine they proceeded, consistently, in the line of practical politics to attack in detail the points of least resistance—the odious poll tax and the taxation of homesteads.

The other resolutions were: That the only solution of the transportation problem is government ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; no extension of Pacific Railroad debts; government to build, own and operate the Nicaragua Canal; equal wages for like service without regard to sex; prohibition of child labor; compulsory education; repeal of all pauper, tramp, and conspiracy laws; compulsory payment of wages weekly; making it the duty of district attorneys to bring suit to recover wages without cost to plaintiff.

The Tulare county convention of the People's party, held last Saturday, to choose delegates to the State Convention, soon to be held, unanimously adopted a resolution asking an amendment of the State Constitution providing for ratification of laws by popular vote; an amendment providing for the exemption from taxation of all trees, vines and growing crops, and improvements upon lands not exceeding $1,000 in value belonging to any one person.

The resolution as introduced stood at $3,000, but one of its timid friends feared its fate at that figure and moved an amendment to the lesser figure. His fears were not well founded; it would probably have passed at $5,000. But that is not material; the important thing is that a start is made—the thin edge of the wedge inserted into party politics. Let me urge that this is a most important line of single tax work. The writer of the letter from which I obtain the above says:

"I am satisfied that if single tax men will unite on agitation along this line and leave free trade alone, the single tax will be realized in one or more States in less than ten years. Their Democratic free trade craze will not reach the goal in ten decades."

My opinion is that single tax men should work both lines with all their might.

The debate at the Peoples' Lyceum last Sunday was a complete rout of the opponents of the single tax. James S. Reynolds opened with a thirty minutes' statement of principles, aims and methods, so forcible that the opposition abandoned their usual shifty objections and had recourse only to a denial of self-evident facts.

At the Single Tax Society, Mr. A. H. Sanborn was the principal speaker Sunday evening. Enumerating social and industrial reforms, he named that of taking ground rent for public revenue as of first importance, both as to the magnitude of the reform itself and as to the influence it would exert in clearing away obstacles to others.

THE NEWS ABROAD.

The Scottish Land Restoration Confederation has sent out a circular with brief minutes of the last meeting of the Federation Council which took place at Glasgow May 21. The secretary, N. McClennan, reported that a larger circulation of documents than usual was effected the last quarter. He finds it expedient to keep on hand a larger stock of the chief works of Henry George and other single tax writers. Hereafter leaflets explaining the principles of land restoration will be issued from time to time. The open air propaganda has been resumed. There was a long discussion in the council upon the opportunities for propaganda work to be afforded at the coming general Parliamentary election, and a resolution was adopted calling upon local associations to consider the best means for bringing forward the land question during that struggle.

The Westminster Review for May contains an article on land nationalization by Clement M. Bailhache. Here is a paragraph showing the writer's doctrinal soundness:

The proposition that land is not a fit subject for individual ownership may be demonstrated in several distinct ways. It may be shown, for instance, that to allow a few citizens of a State to own the land comprising the State leads to the practical enslavement of such of the rest of the citizens as are not capitalists, and that if chattel slavery is wrong, private ownership of land is wrong. Another way of arriving at the same result is to consider the only true title to ownership. Is it not the right of every man to the product of his own labor? If so, then only that which can be produced can be the subject of ownership. Now, land cannot be produced, and so cannot properly be owned. Good and convincing as these reasons are, I prefer to rest the claims for land nationalization upon the two following propositions: 1. All human beings should have an equal right to live. 2. If some human beings own land and some are landless, all human beings have not an equal right to live.

S. M. Burrows, of London, in a letter from Monte Carlo to the West Kent Advertiser, writes: "I am one of that sort myself, having vacant lots in my native town in America which have considerably increased in value without any effort on my part. I dare say I could sell some of the land adjoining the Phœnix mill for more than it cost me, but I don't appreciate such gifts, and would be glad to see my fellow-citizens in America and England taking their unearned increment in taxes, instead of putting into a big gamble, in which the grand prizes fall to those who happen to hold titles to land where towns grow up, or railways, canals and commerce centre, or where coal or iron is found."

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Divisions A and B—Thomas Curtis Clarke, 1 Broadway, New York, in an article on rapid transit in the June Scribner, says: "So long as a poor man can buy an acre of land within an hour's ride of that city where he finds constant work * * * he will never allow Henry George to tax his little home out of existence for the good of an imaginary creature of the brain called society."

Divisions C, F and G—Mrs. Lucy Stone, Dorchester, Mass. Mrs. Stone is a prominent woman suffragist, and in a letter to the Boston Post, commenting on an editorial on the continuance of a government by the people, says: "An oligarchy of sex is no government of the people. This monopoly of the sole right to vote is the worst and wickedest monopoly that exists. It is a thousand pities to lead anybody to suppose that by excluding all women from their right to vote they have set up or can set up a government of the people.

Division D—Dr. C. A. Norton, 1434 Q street, Washington, D. C.

Division E—Hon. A. Patten, 236 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Above gentlemen are interested in the single tax, and outside suggestion would do much to bring them to a conclusion.

Divisions H and I—Henry Stivers, editor Des Moines, Iowa., Leader, in a paper recently read before the Prairie Club, said: "How can land be property? It is not the result of any man's toil or ingenuity. * * * Ownership of land is nothing more than an opportunity for employment. * * * Constructive possession and ownership of land should be forever abolished. The only test of right should be actual personal occupancy and use of land by the person claiming it." But he does not yet advocate the single tax.

Division J—Frank R. O'Neill, in care of N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, 8 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.; and Division K—J. Vosburgh, same address, would like to know about the single tax, particularly in its probable effect on the position of salesmen.

Divisions L and M—Albert Fitch, Jr., Central City, Neb., prominent member of the Prohibition party in this section; is a farmer, and arguments from that and the ethical points of view would be best. He is an indefatigable worker for whatever he believes in.

Divisions N and O—Rev. Firth Stringer, Elgin, Ill., knows something of our ideas, but thinks the time has not yet come for their advocacy.

Hereafter please address me at P. O. Box 471, New York City, instead o my former address. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE WHOLE WORLD.

G. Vogelsang, of San Marcos, Texas, wishes to know "how THE STANDARD stands on absolute reciprocity and free trade with Asia and Africa?"

THE STANDARD favors absolute free trade with all the world, which of course includes Asia and Africa. As to reciprocity, it is a silly attempt to reconcile the principles of free trade and protection, but as free trade is better than reciprocity so reciprocity is better than protection. Mr. Vogelsang encloses with his question a communication of his own to the Galveston Daily News. His communication, while urging free trade, says: "Nobody here or in Europe would want to compete with the cheap manual labor of Asia or Africa, on account of difference in race and habits. Therefore such labor and goods should be strictly excluded."

Mr. Vogelsang will do well to pursue his studies in political economy a little further. He will learn then that Asia and Africa can undersell America and the rest of the world in only such articles as by reason of climate and special skill the people of Asia and Africa are peculiarly fitted to produce. If Asia and Africa can produce certain articles cheaper than we can produce them at home, it is good economy, political and otherwise, for us to buy those things of Asia and Africa, and make something in exchange which we can produce more cheaply than the people of Asia and Africa can produce such other things. Perhaps Mr. Vogelsang believes that Asia and Africa can make everything cheaper than we can, but can Mr. Vogelsang imagine the American people folding their hands and quietly starving on this account?

As a matter of fact the labor of Asia and Africa is not in most things any cheaper than the labor of America. A railway contractor who had built railroads in a great many countries of the world testified that it cost as much per mile to build railways in British India with labor at something like nine cents per day as it cost in Indiana with labor at $1.35 per day. Did it ever occur to Mr. Vogelsang that labor may be worth about what it costs, and that the intelligent man at $2 a day may be four times as effective as an ignorant and unskilled man at 50 cents per day?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

——B. C. Keeler writes from St. Louis under date of May 28: Will you permit me to urge on single tax men throughout the country the importance of procuring petitions to their Congressmen asking the latter to vote for Tom L. Johnson's measure—House bill 319—providing for the exemption of improvements in the District of Columbia from taxation, and for taxing the land to its full value? It is a splendid place to try the single tax. The Federal Government now taxes the whole people of the United States, and pours out the money like water to beautify the district, and the land speculators there get the benefit. To circulate such a petition will not only help to procure the passage of a good bill, but it will be a fine test of the growth in each Congressional district of the sentiment in favor of the idea. I went about St. Louis recently with such a paper, and the readiness with which it was signed by the most prominent men in the city was a revelation of the progress of sentiment in favor of the single tax. It was simply amazing! Men attached their names eagerly, and expressed thanks at being allowed to do so, who three years ago would have almost insulted me for proposing such a thing. So gratifying was the sentiment that that feature alone was worth all the trouble it took to circulate the document. The bank presidents, merchant princes, and millionaires went on record without hesitation. No effort was made to procure signatures from the masses, who would easily have swelled the names to thousands. Only those were solicited whose names stand for a great city, and who mould its opinions.

This work should be done immediately, as the bill is liable to be reported back from the committee at almost any time. In starting the petition, use care in getting the first three or four names. Let them be men of commanding influence, either by reason of wealth or business or liberal and progressive ideas, or all three. After that everything is easy.

Often, when the paper is first presented to a man, he asks, "What do I care what they do in the District of Columbia?" But when it is explained that the object is to put the single tax on trial in the District, he sees the point and immediately declares himself either for or against it, and usually it is in favor. Some men here signed who do not believe in the single tax, but they were willing, from sheer economic curiosity, to see the medicine tried on some other man's dog.

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

NEW BEDFORD'S ASSESSMENT.

Byron Winchester calls attention to an interesting outcome of the plan to widen Pleasant street in New Bedford, Mass. The counsel for the estates of Elizabeth T. Wood and Stephen Tabor declared that the damage of property from widening the street ten feet would amount to between $75,000 and $100,000. It appears, however, that, according to the assessors' books, the total valuation of buildings upon Pleasant street is $22,100, and of land $94,980; the value of the land to be taken in the widening of the street would, according to this valuation, amount to exactly $4,886.34. The Daily Mercury, of New Bedford, says:

It will be seen by examination that there seems to have been no system in imposing assessments, and while it was claimed at the hearing that the damage to the property through taking off a strip of 13.49 rods would be between $75,000 and $100,000, the assessors' valuation makes the amount seem ridiculous.

The Evening Standard, in discussing the same subject, has this:

The assessors' valuation of the ten-foot strip at $4,886.34 as against that of Mr. Clifford at $75,000 or $100,000, is, to say the least, curious, and opens considerable chance for criticism of the peculiar methods employed by the assessors in valuation—a pretty strong argument in favor of the plotting scheme now agitated in the engineering department.

The Mercury, again, in discussing the question, compares the inequalities of assessment in New Bedford to those noted in the Johnson Committee's report upon the District of Columbia assessment. The editor adds:

Two methods of relief are usually employed by the taxpayer when his attention is called to the matter. One is abuse of the assessors, the other is abuse of the system. Just now it is quite the fashion to invent a new plan—something automatic, self-acting, which will put taxes where they belong, and take them from places where they have no right. It is fair, too, to say that not all the ideas which are propounded are entirely chimerical. No end of faults exist in all systems of taxation that have ever been tried. And it is quite worth while to discuss improvements.

Mr. Winchester says in his letter to THE STANDARD:

As showing that the landholders of this community are held in high consideration by our assessors, I present the following valuations as assessed May 1, 1891:

Value of assessed personal estate	$17,559,643
Value of buildings, excluding land	13,300,324
Value of land, excluding buildings	7,658,976

Mr. Winchester assures us that part of the property in question is totally unimproved or defectively improved, and evidently held for a rise.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Miami Union (Rep.), Troy, Ohio.

The Democrats are distributing as campaign documents hundreds of thousands of copies of that portion of the Congressional Record into which was sneaked Henry George's book on single taxation, which advocates the doctrine, "If you have no land of your own, help yourself to what you want."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

General Eppa Hunton, appointed Senator from Virginia to succeed the late Senator Barbour, took his seat June 1.

The Florida Democratic Convention, under Alliance domination, sends an uninstructed delegation, partly for Cleveland and partly for Hill, to the Chicago convention, and demands unlimited free coinage of silver.

Seventy out of the seventy-two of New York's February delegates to the Chicago convention met in New York city June 6, and adopted a resolution to support Senator Hill for the Presidency until he shall be nominated or withdrawn. Benjamin Wood alone voted no. A resolution declaring Cleveland an impossibility was prepared but not presented.

James G. Blaine has resigned as Secretary of State, and this action is taken as indicating that he seeks the presidential nomination.

Mr. Blaine having disavowed an interview in which he was made to say that he was not a candidate, the correspondent, an employee of the United Press, declares the interview genuine and will make affidavit to that effect.

The Pope, in a letter to the American bishops, exhorts them to work to the end that Catholic children may not attend schools without religious instruction.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring the Old and New Testaments to be the infallible and inspired word of God, and recommending Presbyterian ministers who have ceased to believe this to hold their peace.

A bursting dam flooded Oil Creek, in Pennsylvania, and an enormous quantity of oil borne upon the flood was fired, with the result that from 250 to 300 persons perished at Titusville, Oil City, and intervening towns.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill to tax those gambling in the necessities of life. It is usually known as the anti-option bill.

Oregon has elected two Republican Congressmen and most of the State ticket. The Australian ballot system was used for the first time. The People's party developed unexpected strength.

FOREIGN.

There is a conspiracy on foot in Hawaii to depose the Queen and establish a republic. The revolutionists are natives and friends of the natives. Their leaders have been arrested.

Mr. Gladstone has declared his readiness to meet a deputation of workingmen to present the eight-hour question. He admitted that a discussion of the hours of labor might be useful. Some weeks ago he positively declined to receive such a delegation.

The English coal miners' strike has ended and the miners accept a 10 per cent. reduction instead of the proposed 18½ per cent. reduction, which brought on the strike.

PERSONAL.

Our friends will rejoice to learn that that staunch free trader, the Hon. Michael D. Harter, Democratic representative in Congress for the Fifteenth Ohio District, has been re-nominated by acclamation.

Michael D. Harter was born at Canton, Ohio, in 1846. On his father's side he is of German ancestry and Lutheran faith. His grandfather, Michael Harter, came to America from Schwabia, Germany. On his mother's side he inherits Irish blood, his great grandfather, a surgeon, coming from Ireland in the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Robert Moore, was a representative in Congress in the early part of the present century from Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Harter received his schooling and early business training at Canton, Ohio, where his father established the well-known private banking house of Isaac Harter & Sons. Congressman Harter, however, has lived for the past twenty-three years at Mansfield, Ohio, and it is from there he goes to Congress as the Representative of the Fifteenth Ohio District. Mr. Harter, as banker, manufacturer and farmer, has had exceptional business advantages, and as his studies have always been in the line of economics, and as they have been continuous, it is not surprising that he should be at home on such subjects as the tariff, taxation and the currency. He has at all times been opposed to class legislation, and for thirty years, as boy and man, has been one of the most active foes of a protective tariff. In this great work he has been the friend and co-worker of David A. Wells, Horace White, Joseph Medill, J. Sterling Morton, Henry George, John Quincy Smith, William M. Singerly, Frank Hurd, Henry Watterson, A. B. Farquahar, and the great company of men who have finally overthrown the protective idea in America. Mr. Harter has always been the consistent friend of the working people, and although a very large employer of men for nearly a quarter of a century, has never had a strike or misunderstanding with those employed in any of the various factories he is connected with.

About a year ago, upon the death of an older brother, the late Mr. George Dewalt Harter, Congressman Harter resolved to withdraw from active business, and to devote his time to the interests of his party and the public. In his words, he "Thanked God and was content." Mr. Harter has been called a millionaire. This he is not, and apparently has no wish to be, for we know he never intends to add permanently a penny to what he now possesses. While out of active business himself, Mr. Harter has official connection with a number of important enterprises. He is a member of the banking house of Isaac Harter & Sons, Canton, Ohio, and president of The Bormot Company, Canton, Ohio; president of the Aultman & Taylor Co., and of The Mansfield Savings Bank at Mansfield; he is president of The Isaac Harter Company, Fostoria, Ohio, and of The Western Straw Board Company at St. Mary's, Ohio, and is officially connected as a director with other railroad, insurance and manufacturing interests. All of these are under such able management and control as to enable Mr. Harter to give his whole attention to his public duties.

We would like to have quoted from some of Mr. Harter's published speeches, writings and addresses, and to have said something about the character and spirit which guides his course in public and in private life, and have spent a little space in referring to the public estimate of his services and career, as well as the hold he has upon the confidence and affection of the country, but we were forbidden to do this by Mr. Harter when he sent us the main facts in his life, and we respect his wishes in these particulars. Mr. Harter, by the way, has confessed that although not a single taxer, he must sooner or later face the single tax situation, and reach a definite conclusion as to the philosophy of Mr. George.

We give elsewhere a poem by Charles Leonard Moore from the Forum for June. Mr. Moore is hailed by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in the June Forum as a new poet. He seems to be the discovery of Dr. Mitchell, who came across a volume of Mr. Moore's entitled "Day Dreams; A Century of Sonnets," printed privately at Philadelphia in 1888. Mr. Moore's sonnet is quoted in THE STANDARD partly because it has high poetic merit and partly because it expresses toward life and toward mere material success an attitude that should commend itself to single taxers. Mr. Moore seems worthy to have dwelt just across the river from the good and wise and wholesome Walt Whitman, a man whom material poverty could not make poor, and who could not have been enriched by material wealth.

Prof. A. L. McFadden, member of the Board of County School Examiners, of Benton county, Oregon, and a growing single taxer, is fairly enthusiastic over what his friend Norton calls "Little George's" report of "Our Tom's" District of Columbia single tax bill.

The Cleveland Club, of Monroe, Benton county, Oregon, is said to be unique. It has over seventy members, is absolutely free trade and Democratic, holds weekly meetings, always has a musical programme (vocal and instrumental), and women and children attend. Cleveland's picture, decorated with "the flag," faces the audience, and nearly every week Cleveland's national advance is read from THE STANDARD, and free trade literature is distributed. Attorney-General George E. Chamberlain, president of the State Association of Democratic Clubs, congratulated it by letter, saying that if every county had such a club Oregon would be Democratic. William E. Norton is largely responsible for this club.

TO FORTUNE.

By Charles Leonard Moore; from the Forum for June.

Fortune, proud fool! that deemest the heart of man
Waked and won only by thy slight allure,
Know that thy footstep seals those founts again
That else were free, that else were full and pure;
Thou hast Life's keys, and dost command success—
Success, poor shadow of the soul of hope;
But all thy gain is present weariness
And the gods' laughter from their unscaled slope.
Go, harlot, with thy faces of regard,
Wind-varying for the lovers at thy side,
I am not poor enough for thy reward,
Honor and splendor in my heart abide;
I want thee not, save that thou kneel, and so
Proffer thy service as cup-bearers do.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE FROM CHICAGO.

H. H. Fuller, a business man of Chicago, assures a reporter in the Evening Journal of that city that the passage of the ordinance providing for better street car communication with the south side will have an immediate influence upon realty in that region, since all the districts now difficult of access will become participants in the activity of real estate values. Mr. Fuller, or any other man, can see that such an improvement as is contemplated will bring population to the region in question, and that the great bulk of the gain will go to those who own the land there and to such as enjoy other special privileges—the street railway companies, for example. Meanwhile those seeking homes will pay the land-owners increased rents and will contribute daily to the coffers of the railways.

A DEMOCRATIC APOLOGIST.

Council Bluffs (Iowa) Globe.

If it is fair to presume that the Democrats endorsed a single tax when they quoted from Henry George's writings on an entirely different subject, it is also fair to presume that, in agreeing with Ingersoll's views on the tariff, the Republican party, in whose employ he has been for years, endorses his views on the Scriptures, and is therefore committed to atheism. Which way will you have it?

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week	22
Extension " " "	20
Trial " " "	50
Total subscriptions for week ending June 6	92
Unexpired subscriptions	6,240
Sales, etc	500
On hand for future sales	150
Total circulation, issue of June 8	6,982
Less exchange and free list	313
TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	6,669

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

Alabama	8	Mississippi	4
Arkansas	12	Montana	14
California	68	Nebraska	35
Canada	136	New Hampshire	15
Colorado	46	New Jersey	144
Connecticut	74	New Mexico	16
Delaware	14	New York	480
District of Columbia	43	North Carolina	4
Foreign	8	North Dakota	2
Florida	10	Ohio	131
Georgia	10	Oklahoma Territory	2
Illinois	115	Oregon	85
Indiana	25	Pennsylvania	175
Indian Territory	1	Rhode Island	47
Iowa	130	South Dakota	15
Idaho	1	Texas	51
Kansas	40	Tennessee	27
Kentucky	17	Utah	8
Louisiana	18	Vermont	8
Maryland	8	Virginia	20
Massachusetts	167	West Virginia	9
Missouri	98	Wisconsin	22
Maine	44	Washington	56
Minnesota	153	Wyoming	3
Michigan	138		
Mexico	2	Total	2,760

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE STANDARD

For June, July, and August, 1892.

½ INCH, 7 AGATE LINES, 50c. EACH INSERTION.
1 INCH, 14 " " $1.00 " "

Discounts for space to be consumed before September 1st, 1893: 3 inches, 10 per cent.; 6 inches, 20 per cent.; 10 inches or more, 30 per cent.

☞ *No concession from above rates. Don't ask it.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

ON NOOKS AND CORNERS.

ALICE CHITTENDEN.

The housekeepers who are annoyed by want of closet room are legion. Especially is this true in country houses of a past architecture and in the city apartment houses, where each inch of space is of such account that little or none can be spared for that most necessary adjunct to comfortable living—a closet.

A woman need not be much of a carpenter to overcome this deficiency, as far as it is possible to do so after it has been neglected in the first instance. Choose the farthest and darkest corner of your room, and with a carpenter's rule, or even your tape measure, decide how large a space you are willing to have turned into a clothes recess. Then from a carpenter get two triangular pieces of board an inch thick and of the desired dimensions. About six feet and a half from the floor, if you are a tall person, fasten two strips of molding to the wall in the corner, using screws instead of nails if possible. On these rest your upper shelf; a foot and a half below place like strips of molding, and on these place the second shelf. The space between will hold your bonnet and glove boxes or articles of any description which it is desirable to place out of sight or away from the dust. Into the lower shelf screw "ceiling" hooks, and all around the molding, which should have been flat, place the ordinary clothes hooks. On the base board you may rest a board like the upper shelves, or one a trifle smaller, to hold shoes.

In front of the uppershelf bracket up an ordinary window pole, and from this hang a curtain or portière which may be of cretonne corresponding in color with the furnishing of the room. If this closet has been added to a sleeping room, cretonne with a large flowered design will be most appropriate; if to a sitting room, where it is intended to hide the sewing machine when not in use and the usual débris of family sewing, choose a piece with an all-over Persian pattern. A border top and bottom of cotton plush of a contrasting color adds to its appearance and gives it an added weight which makes it hang better.

If the top shelf can be seen from any part of the room it should be neatly covered with the plush before the pole is put up. A tall vase of graceful shape or striking color and a rich tinted plate may be placed on this shelf with good effect.

If a room possesses an undesirable stiffness one corner may be transformed as follows: Twelve inches below the ceiling, or, if the room is very high, rather lower down, fasten up just such a triangular shelf, covering it first on the under side with some pretty silkoline straight along the outer edge and drawn into the corner in fan-like plaits. On the upper cover it with some heavier material, probably plush, arranged so as to fall over in a valance a few inches deep trimmed on the lower edge with fringe. Below place a sofa across the corner and behind the sofa a small stool or table holding a growing plant, or an easel on which is placed a picture.

The drapery for such a corner may be as rich or as simple as you please. Instead of covering the top of the shelf with plush you may use pretty silkoline long curtains, trimming the inner edge with little silk tassel fringe, which is to be found at city stores as low as 6 cents a yard, looping them back to the wall on either side about a foot above the back of the sofa, and letting them fall to within a few inches of the floor. These long curtains can be tacked onto the shelf with brass-headed tacks, plaiting in the goods to fit the shelf, or you can put up a small brass pole, and hang them from this.

Another corner arrangement when you have no sofa to spare, is to build a sort of divan or corner seat, with a quadrant for the seat fastened to the wall at a comfortable distance from the floor. This quadrant or quarter of a circle is nothing more than a right-angled triangle, with the hypothenuse curved. It will be more comfortable if the apex of the triangle be shortened and a back rest run up as high as the shoulders of the person sitting. Pad it comfortably with excelsior, hair, cotton, or an old comfortable; cover with cretonne, denim or furniture tapestry, and pile about it several small down pillows.

Drapery may be altogether dispensed with, and a frieze of peacock feathers or Japanese fans may be nailed to the outer edge of the shelf. Put your most decorative and striking pieces of bric-à-brac on the shelf, or a plant of ivy with vines trailing downwards.

I have only mentioned such devices as may be accomplished without the aid of a carpenter if there is a man around who is at all handy; in fact, I know more than one woman capable of effecting these changes with her own hands. The Moorish fretwork, or the American imitation of it, called spindle work, is much used in making corner fitments and for arches of bay windows.

A corner that suggests hospitality is of the simplest construction. Place any little square or round table large enough to hold a small five o'clock tea service at such an angle in a corner as to allow of a chair to be placed beside it. Cover

it with a plain linen tea cloth with hemstitched border, containing no other embroidery or decoration than the long, slender monogram of the hostess. Place on this a Japanese tea caddy—a 15 cent rose jar will do excellent service for this; set out half a dozen of your smallest and prettiest cups and saucers, a covered bowl containing cut sugar, and a pitcher to hold cream. When you wish to dispense tea to callers have a tray with tea already drawn brought in, or if you have a tripod, kettle and spirit lamp, it is always an added charm to boil the kettle in the presence of your guests. It can be filled with water that has been boiling and will sing most cheerily in a moment or two. These little tripods, with all necessary attachments, can be purchased for $3.50 and upwards.

If you have a quantity of pretty afternoon tea china that you wish to use in furnishing and decorating your little parlor, make one of the corner cabinets spoken of in THE STANDARD of May 25th and place it in the corner a little above the table. On the under parts of the shelves fasten small brass screw hooks from which the cups can hang in safety. Saucers and plates are stood upright against the wall and held in place by a tiny beading run around the shelf or by a matting tack driven in front of each. A brass rod with a curtain of bright silkoline may hang in front of the cabinet, and when these are drawn the dust will be excluded from your china.

There are numberless little devices of a like nature that will suggest themselves to the fertile feminine mind.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

ONLY MAN ENDURES.

Walt Whitman.

What do you think endures?
Do you think the great city endures?
Or a teeming, manufacturing state? or a prepared constitution; or the best built steamships?

* * * * * *

Away! These are not to be cherished for themselves;
They fill their hour, the dancers dance, the musicians play for them;
The show passes, all does well enough of course,
All does very well, till one flash of defiance.
The great city is that which has the greatest man or woman;
If it be a few ragged huts, it is still the greatest city in the whole world.

PARAGRAPHS.

"Do yez remember the talk about soigns and superstitions the other evenin', Mrs. Flannagan?" "Oi do." Have yez thried the horseshoe yit?" "Faix, an' we have, an' it worruked to wonst. It hadn't been up two hours before it fell on Michael and broke open his head. Now all he has to do is to lie in bed and dhraw 'is money from the lodge."—Washington Star.

Colonel Blood (of Kentucky): "Do you know, Colonel, I actually saw snakes last night." Colonel Gore (of the same State): "What kind of snakes were they, Colonel?" "They seemed like water-snakes, Colonel." "Colonel, I'm afraid you've been diluting your whiskey."—Puck.

"Hole on, dar," said a coloredman, hailing an acquaintance. "Does yer cross der street ebery time yer sees me ter keep from payin' dat bill?" "No, I doesn't." "What den?" "Ter keep from bein' axed fur it."—Texas Siftings.

He: "You doubt me, dearest; therefore I have determined that every act of my life shall be made known to you." She: "How will you accomplish that?" He: "I shall have myself nominated for a high office during the next political campaign."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

She: "Did you succeed in mastering French while in France?" He: "Nearly. I did not succeed in making the Frenchman comprehend me, nor could I make out what they were driving at: but I got so I could understand myself when I talked."—Funny Folks.

Brown: "Yes, he was a brave man—one who could meet death without blanching." Fogg: "I see. The gentleman was in the undertaking profession, I presume; or was he only a doctor?"—Boston Transcript.

MONMOU.

Translated from Tourgineff by J. D. Kay.

[Continued from last issue.]—"If we marry her to Klinioff," mused Gabriel, "Guérassime is capable of dealing death and destruction to everybody and everything around him. He will be like a wild beast, not to be tamed or pacified." Rising slowly, he called a servant and sent for Klinioff. The latter came in shortly, and with perfect indifference asked what Gabriel wanted of him.

The steward looked him contemptuously over, and said:

"On my word, you are an attractive-looking fellow."

Klinioff shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"You are not much better looking yourself."

"Just look at yourself," continued Gabriel, "just see what you look like!"

Klinioff surveyed with perfect calmness his frayed and wornout coat, his pieced breeches, and his shoes full of holes (and ran his fingers through his bushy hair).

"Well," he said, turning towards the steward, "what did you send for me for?"

"You have been getting drunk again."

"The state of my health is such that I must drink."

"Your health! You ought to be made an example of. You don't deserve the bread that you eat."

"Gabriel," said Klinioff, "I only acknowledge one judge on that subject, God Himself, no other. God alone knows whether I am worthy of the bread that He gives me. As for my being drunk again, that was not my fault; I was led away by evil companions."

"Why let yourself be led astray, weak fool that you are. However, I did not send for you to discuss that question. Our mistress has a project concerning you. She wishes to arrange a marriage for you, hoping that it may reform you. Do you understand?"

"Certainly, continue."

"I think myself that a severe punishment would do you more good, but she thinks otherwise; do you consent?"

"Yes; I think it must be rather wise to be married. As far as I am concerned I should like very much to have a wife."

"That is well," said Gabriel, "but perhaps you will not be satisfied with the girl we have chosen for you?"

"Who is it?"

"Tatiana."

Klinioff started. "Tatiana!"

"Why do you appear alarmed? Do you not like Tatiana?"

"I have nothing to say against her. She is gentle, modest and industrious; but you know, Gabriel, that monster, Guérassime."

"Yes, I know," said the steward, sadly; "but since our lady wills it—"

"Well, I know that he will kill me—he will crush me like a beetle. Heavens, what hands he has, and what arms! Did any one ever have the like! He is deaf and dumb, and so does not realize the sound of his tremendous blows. It is impossible to control him; for, beside being deaf, he is almost without intelligence. He will be like a ravening wild beast. It is true I am sunk pretty low, but I am still a human being, and should be treated as such."

"Oh, nonsense," said the steward. "I do not want any more talk. Be off—"

"Good God," cried Klinioff, "what a wretched existence is mine! Maltreated as a boy by a cruel master, ill treated as a man by all my companions, and now to be given over to the fury of that wild beast!"

"Take yourself off, I say," cried Gabriel; "but stay," he added, "suppose the wild beast were not there, would you consent?"

"I solemnly swear that I would," replied Klinioff, who dearly loved high-sounding phrases. The steward reflected a few moments and then sent for Tatiana. She came at once and stood timidly in the doorway.

"What is it?" she asked in a frightened tone.

"Our mistress wishes you to marry. Do you consent?"

"To whom does she wish to marry me?"

"To Klinioff."

"Ah!"

"He is not very steady now, but our lady hopes that you will reform him."

"Yes."

"The only trouble is that that ruffian, Guérassime, loves you. How have you managed to tame such a bear? He is quite capable of murdering you."

"Yes, Gabriel, he is sure to kill me—that is a certainty."

"How calmly you say that. Has he a right to kill you?"

"I don't know."

"Have you made any promises to him?"

"I don't understand you."

"What an innocent you are! Well, we will talk of this another time. You can go now. I see that you are a good, honest girl, as well as an obedient one."

Tatiana withdrew, and the steward tried to comfort himself with the hope that his mistress by this time might have forgotten all about the marriage. "Why should I disturb myself?" he mused. "If it comes to the worst, there is always the police."

After the interview with the steward, Tatiana returned to the laundry and remained there the entire day. At first she wept bitterly, but soon dried her eyes and returned to her work. As for Klinioff, he at once repaired to a tavern and, surrounded by ill-looking companions, related his many adventures in St. Peterbourg, and wound up by informing his audience that, owing to an unforeseen and very distressing incident that had just occurred, he had determined to commit suicide.

The steward's hopes were doomed to disappointment. His mistress had so set her heart upon this marriage that she had talked of it all night to the lady in waiting, whose business it was to entertain her mistress when she felt wakeful, and who slept in the daytime, like a night coachman.

The next morning Gabriel was sent for, at an unusually early hour, and greeted with the question, "Well, how comes on the marriage?"

Gabriel answered that all was going on well and that the happy pair would seek an audience of her ladyship that morning. Later in the day Gabriel called all the household together to consult about this most important subject.

Tatiana had made no resistance, but Klinioff declared that he had but one life, not two or three, and he did not want to lose it. Guérassime, looking in at the door, felt convinced that some plot was hatching against himself.

Many suggestions were made; some were for locking Klinioff up until after the ceremony others for abducting and imprisoning Guérassime; others objected that all this would make a scandal that would annoy the gracious lady. At length a scheme was hit upon that seemed to promise a speedy and peaceable ending to all difficulties.

Guérassime had a perfect horror of drinking and drunkards. He would always turn his head away in disgust when he saw a man reeling along, his hat crooked and his clothes awry. The noble plan decided upon was that Tatiana should simulate drunkenness and appear before her lover in that condition. At first the poor girl utterly refused to play so cruel a part, but ended by complying, convinced that in no other way could she rid herself of her dangerous suitor.

She came out into the courtyard and the comedy began. All eyes were fixed on Guérassime. As soon as he caught sight of her he began to utter his usual harsh cries, then he dropped his shovel, and running towards her, stared fixedly into her eyes. She was so terrified that she reeled and staggered more than before. Suddenly he seized her by the arm, dragged her across the courtyard, and entering the council chamber, he threw her violently into Klinioff's arms. He stood and looked at her a moment, waved his hand in token of farewell, then fled to his room and locked himself in. There he remained for twenty-four hours. One of the stable boys, peeping in through a crack in the door, saw him sitting on his bed, his face buried in his hands, his body swaying backwards and forwards as if keeping time to some solemn chant. His appearance so terrified the boy that he fled. Next morning, when he appeared before them again, no change was visible in him, except that his face looked sadder than before. He took no notice of Klinioff or Tatiana.

That evening the couple presented themselves before their mistress, carrying two geese under

their arms, after an ancient Russian custom when servants marry.

The following week the marriage took place. On that day Guérassime did his work as usual, except that he returned from the river without any water, having crushed his cask to atoms on the way, and that night in the stable he curried and brushed the old horse with such violence that he could hardly remain on his legs.

All this happened in the springtime. By the following spring the incorrigible Klinioff had become such a sot that he was banished with his wife to one of the distant estates. Just as the cart, that was to carry them and their belongings into exile, was about to leave the courtyard, Guérassime came from the house and approaching Tatiana, thrust into her hand a red cotton handkerchief that he had brought for her. The poor woman who had borne all her troubles with stoical indifference was so overcome with this token of kindness that she wept aloud and embraced affectionately her kind and generous friend. He walked beside the cart, intending to go as far as the city gates, but suddenly he paused, waved his hand to her and turned away towards the river.

It was evening. He strolled slowly along the bank, his eyes fixed on the water. Suddenly he saw something that seemed to be alive struggling in the mud below him. As he came nearer he saw a tiny white dog with black spots, trying to gain a footing in the soft ooze, but each time he tried, his little, trembling legs would give away under him and he would again fall into the water. Guérassime stretched out his hand, seized the dog, and, laying it gently on his bosom to warm it, he hurried back to the house. He sought his room, and placing the dog on his bed wrapped in a warm blanket, he ran to the stable for some hay and to the kitchen for some milk. He made a warm bed of the hay, and placed the milk before the half dead little creature. It was so weak and exhausted with its struggle for life that it could not lap the milk. Guérassime gently pushed its head down until its nose reached the milk; then it ate ravenously, and seemed refreshed. The dog was of a Spanish breed, about three weeks old, and its eyes hardly yet open. Guérassime gazed lovingly on the feeble little thing, and his sad face brightened. He carefully dried its wet coat, and again wrapped it up in the blanket, and then fell peacefully asleep, with his new found friend nestled close to his side.

No mother could have cared more tenderly for her child than did Guérassime for this feeble little animal. For some time he remained weak and miserable, but gradually, thanks to the unremitting care of his master, he developed into a very different creature. He had long silky ears and a bushy tail, and eyes with a world of expression in them. He attached himself with passionate adoration to his master and followed him about his work, waving his tail like a large fan. Wishing to give him a name, and only being able to give vent to inarticulate cries, Guérassime would say:

"Monmou! Monmou!" and this the dog understood to be his name, and he soon was known by it in the entire household. Monmou was gentle and affectionate to every one, but he loved Guérassime alone, who on his side loved the dog with a pathetic intensity. He was even jealous of any kindness shown him by the other servants.

Monmou waked him every morning by pulling at his coat, then he would go to the stable and lead out the old horse, with whom he lived on most friendly terms, and bring him to his master, holding the halter in his mouth. He followed Guérassime to the river, or sat and guarded his tools if he were absent, or entering his master's room by a hole in the door, cut especially for him, he would curl himself up on the bed and defy all intruders. At night Monmou always slept with one eye open, never barked without cause as foolish dogs do, but only when he heard a strange footstep, or some unusual noise.

As Guérassime held a very humble position in the household, Monmou had never been inside of the house; he was always left at the threshold when his master carried in the wood. One unlucky day, her ladyship being in an unusually gracious mood, was laughing and talking with her obsequious companions, who laughed loudly at her sallies, feeling the while a certain anxiety, for the result of this unusual cheerfulness was apt to be a reaction, from which every one about her would have to suffer. She had read the cards that morning and they had prophesied good luck, and her tea had been so much to her taste that she had bestowed on the servant who made it much praise and a few pennies.—[Continued in next issue.]

GRIEF OF A MONKEY MOTHER.

Times of India.

One morning, on a rocky hill, sparsely covered with small trees, I disturbed a troop of monkeys, which made a bolt over the open ground to some thicker forests in the valley below. Three, however, disregarding me, remained in one tree, making horrible noises at something underneath. I soon discovered that the object of their indignation was a brutal-looking black dog, which was busily devouring something at the root of the tree. When the dog saw me it made off, carrying in its mouth a black thing, like a little animal, with legs and a long tail. I guessed it was a baby monkey, and gave chase as hard as I could, but the dog made good its escape without dropping its prey.

Coming back to the tree, I searched the ground and found the body of another little infant, still warm. How did the poor little thing fall into the jaws of that brute? I have often seen an infant of the same size clinging to its mother's breast in perfect rest and security while she took the most daring bounds from tree to tree. Perhaps the dog surprised the monkeys on the open ground, and pressed the mother so hard that she dropped her offspring to save her own life. Or perhaps they were enjoying a picnic in fancied security, and had laid down their little ones when the Zulu rushed upon them. While I was examining the limp little body to see whether life was extinct, a pitiful wail told me that its mother was watching me. She had retired to another tree some distance off, and was wistfully gazing at me, wondering what I was doing with her precious babe. I saw that there was no hope, but I retired and hid myself to see what she would do. She came down at once and approached cautiously, distrusting me and lumping me in her mind, no doubt, with the brutal black dog. Then she stood upon a stone, and standing erect looked all round, and gave a plaintive scream. Where was her darling? At last she found it, and caught it up, and pressed it to her bosom. But it could not lay hold of her; it fell. Again and again she raised it, and encouraged it to clasp her in its arms, as it had always done.

She did not seem to understand that it was dead. At length she held it to her bosom with one hand, and tried to run on three, lest the black dog might return. When she got to a safe tree she clambered up as best she could, hugging her precious charge with one arm, and there she gave way to her grief, and cried piteously, while a kite sailed grimly round the tree, as if claiming his own.

THE GOLD-BUG.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

What ho! what ho! this fellow is dancing mad!
He hath been bitten by the Tarantula.
—ALL IN THE WRONG.

Many years ago I contracted an intimacy with a Mr. William Legrand. He was of an ancient Huguenot family, and had once been wealthy; but a series of misfortunes had reduced him to want. To avoid the mortification consequent upon his disasters, he left New Orleans, the city of his forefathers, and took up his residence at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina.

This island is a very singular one. It consists of little else than the sea sand, and is about three miles long. Its breadth at no point exceeds a quarter of a mile. It is separated from the main land by a scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime, a favorite resort of the marsh hen. The vegetation, as might be supposed, is scant, or at least dwarfish. No trees of any magnitude are to be seen. Near the western extremity, where Fort Moultrie stands, and where are some miserable frame buildings, tenanted, during summer, by the fugitives from Charleston dust and fever, may be found, indeed, the bristly palmetto; but the whole island, with the exception of this western point, and a line of hard, white beach on the seacoast, is covered with a dense undergrowth of the sweet myrtle, so much prized by the horticulturists of England. The shrub here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable coppice, burthening the air with its fragrance.

In the inmost recesses of this coppice, not far from the eastern or more remote end of the island, Legrand had built himself a small hut, which he occupied when I first, by mere accident, made his acquaintance. This soon ripened into friendship—for there was much in the recluse to excite interest and esteem. I found him well educated, with unusual powers of mind, but infected with misanthropy, and subject to perverse moods of alternate enthusiasm and melancholy. He had with him many books, but rarely employed them. His chief amusements were gunning and fishing, or sauntering along the beach and through the myrtles, in quest of shells or entomological specimens;—his collection of the latter might have been envied by a Swammerdamm. In these excursions he was usually accompanied by an old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted before the reverses of the family, but who could be induced neither by threats nor by promises to abandon what he considered his right of attendance upon the footsteps of his young "Massa Will." It is not improbable that the relatives of Legrand, conceiving him to be somewhat unsettled in intellect, had contrived to instil this obstinancy into Jupiter, with a view to the supervision and guardianship of the wanderer.

The winters in the latitude of Sullivan's Island are seldom very severe, and in the fall of the year it is a rare event indeed when a fire is considered necessary. About the middle of October, 18—, there occurred, however, a day of remarkable chilliness. Just before sunset I scrambled my way through the evergreens to the hut of my friend, whom I had not visited for several weeks, my residence being at that time in Charleston, a distance of nine miles from the island, while the facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day. Upon reaching the hut I rapped, as was my custom, and getting no reply, sought for the key where I knew it was secreted, unlocked the door and went in. A fine fire was blazing upon the hearth. It was a novelty, and by no means an ungrateful one. I threw off an overcoat, took an arm-chair by the crackling logs, and awaited patiently the arrival of my hosts.

Soon after dark they arrived, and gave me a most cordial welcome. Jupiter, grinning from ear to ear, bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper. Legrand was in one of his fits—how else shall I term them?—of enthusiasm. He had found an unknown bivalve, forming a new genus, and, more than this, he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a scarabæus which he believed to be totally new, but in respect to which he wished to have my opinion on the morrow.

"And why not to-night?" I asked, rubbing my hands over the blaze, and wishing the whole tribe of scarabæi at the devil.

"Ah, if I had only known you were here!" said Legrand, "but it's so long since I saw you; and how could I foresee that you would pay me a visit this very night of all others? As I was coming home I met Lieutenant G——, from the fort, and very foolishly, I lent him the bug; so it will be impossible for you to see it until the morning. Stay here to-night, and I will send Jup down for it at sunrise. It is the loveliest thing in creation!"

"What—sunrise?"

"Nonsense! no!—the bug. It is a brilliant gold color—about the size of a large hickory-nut—with two jet black spots near one extremity of the back, and another, somewhat longer, at the other. The antennæ are—

"Dey aint no tin in him, Massa Will, I keep a tellin on you," here interrupted Jupiter; "de bug is a goole-bug, solid, ebery bit of him, inside and all, sep him wing—neber feel half so hebby a bug in my life."

"Well, suppose it is, Jup," replied Legrand, somewhat more earnestly, it seemed to me, than the case demanded, "is that any reason for your letting the birds burn? The color"—here he turned to me—"is really almost enough to warrant Jupiter's idea. You never saw a more brilliant metallic lustre than the scales emit—but of this you cannot judge till to-morrow. In the mean time I can give you some

tion of the shape." Saying this, he seated himself at a small table, on which were a pen and ink, but no paper. He looked for some in a drawer, but found none.

"Never mind," said he at length, "this will answer," and he drew from his waistcoat pocket a scrap of what I took to be very dirty foolscap, and made upon it a rough drawing with the pen. While he did this, I retained my seat by the fire, for I was still chilly. When the design was complete, he handed it to me without rising. As I received it, a loud growl was heard, succeeded by a scratching at the door. Jupiter opened it and a large Newfoundland, belonging to Legrand, rushed in, leaped upon my shoul ers and loaded me with caresses, for I had shown him much attention during previous visits. When his gambols were over, I looked at the paper, and, to speak the truth, found myself not a little puzzled at what my friend had depicted.

"Well!" I said, after contemplating it for some minutes, "this is a strange scarabæus, I must confess; new to me; never saw anything like it before—unless it was a skull, or a death's-head—which it more nearly resembles than anything else that has come under my observation."

"A death's-head!" echoed Legrand—"Oh—yes—well, it has something of that appearance upon paper, no doubt. The two upper black spots look like eyes, eh? and the longer one at the bottom like a mouth—and then the shape of the whole is oval."

"Perhaps so," said I; "but, Legrand, I fear you are no artist. I must wait until I see the beetle itself, if I am to form any idea of its personal appearance."

"Well, I don't know," said he, a little nettled; "I draw tolerably—should do it at least—have had good masters, and flatter myself that I am not quite a blockhead."

"But, my dear fellow, you were joking, then," said I; "this is a very passable skull—indeed, I may say that it is a very excellent skull, according to the vulgar notions about such specimens of physiology—and your scarabæus must be the queerest scarabæus in the world if it resembles it. Why, we may get up a very thrilling bit of superstition upon this hint. I presume you will call the bug scarabæus caput hominis, or something of that kind—there are many similar titles in the Natural Histories. But where are the antennæ you spoke of?"

"The antennæ?" said Legrand, who seemed to be getting unaccountably warm upon the subject; "I am sure you must see the antennæ. I made them as distinct as they are in the original insect, and I presume that is sufficient."

"Well, well," I said, "perhaps you have—still I don't see them;" and I handed him the paper without additional remark, not wishing to ruffle his temper. But I was much surprised at the turn affairs had taken; his ill-humor puzzled me—and, as for the drawing of the beetle, there was positively no antennæ visible, and the whole did bear a very close resemblance to the ordinary cuts of a death's-head.

He received the paper very peevishly, and was about to crumple it, apparently to throw it in the fire, when a casual glance at the design seemed suddenly to rivet his attention. In an instant his face grew violently red—in another as excessively pale. For some minutes he continued to scrutinize the drawing minutely where he sat. At length he arose, took a candle from the table, and proceeded to seat himself upon a sea-chest in the farthest corner of the room. Here again he made an anxious examination of the paper, turning it in all directions. He said nothing, however, and his conduct greatly astonished me; yet I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. Presently he took from his coat pocket a wallet, placed the paper carefully in it, and deposited both in a writing-desk, which he locked. He now grew more composed in his demeanor, but his original air of enthusiasm had quite disappeared. Yet he seemed not so much sulky as abstracted. As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in reverie, from which no sallies of mine could arouse him. It had been my intention to pass the night at the hut, as I had frequently done before, but, seeing my host in this mood, I deemed it proper to take leave. He did not press me to remain, but, as I departed, he shook my hand with even more than his usual cordiality.

It was about a month after this (and during the interval I had seen nothing of Legrand) when I received a visit at Charleston from his man Jupiter. I had never seen the good old negro look so dispirited, and I feared that some serious disaster had befallen my friend.

"Well, Jup," said I, "what is the matter now—how is your master?"

"Why, to speak de troof, massa, him not so berry well as naught be."

"Not well! I am truly sorry to hear it. What does he complain of?"

"Dar! dat's it—him neber 'plain of noffin—but him berry sick for all dat."

"Very sick, Jupiter!—why didn't you say so at once? Is he confined to bed?"

"No, dat he aint!—he aint find nowhar—dat's just whar de shoe pinch—my mind is got to be berry hebby about poor Massa Will."

"Jupiter, I should like to understand what it is you are talking about. You say your master is sick. Hasn't he told you what ails him?"

"Why, massa, 'taint worf while for to git mad about de matter—Massa Will say noffin at all aint de matter wid him—but den what make him go about looking dis here way, wid he head down and he soldiers up, and as white as a gose? and den he keep a syphon all de time.—"

"Keeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Keeps a syphon wid de figgurs on de slate—de queerest figgurs I ebber did see. Ise gittin to skeered, I tell you. Hab for to keep mighty tight eye pon him noovers. Todder day he gib me slip fore de sun up, and was gone de whole ob de blessed day. I had a big stick ready cut for to gib him deuced good beating when he did come, but I's sich a fool dat I hadn't the heart arter all—he look so berry poorly."

"Eh?—what?—ah, yes?—upon the whole I think you had better not be too severe with the poor fellow—don't flog him, Jupiter—he can't very well stand it—but can you form no idea of what has occasioned this illness, or rather this change of conduct? Has anything unpleasant happened since I saw you?"

"No, massa, dey ain't been noffin onpleasant since den—'twas fore den I'm feared—'twas de berry day you was dare."

"How? what do you mean?"

"Why, massa, I mean de bug—dare now."

"The what?"

"De bug—I'm berry sartain dat Massa Will bin bit somewhere bout de head by dat goole-bug."

"And what cause have you, Jupiter, for such a supposition?"

"Claws enuff, massa, and mouff too. I neber did see sich a bug—he kick and he bite ebery ting what cum near him. Massa Will cotch him fuss, but had for to let him go gin mighty quick, I tell you—den was the time he must ha' got de bite. I didn't like the look ob de bug mouff, myself, no how, so I wouldn't take hold ob him wid my finger, but I cotch him wid a piece ob paper dat I found. I rap him up in de paper, and stuff piece ob it in he mouff—dat was de way."

"And you think, then, that your master was really bitten by the beetle, and that the bite made him sick?"

"I don't tink noffin about it—I nose it. What make him dream bout de goole so much, if taint cause he bit by de goole bug? Ise heerd bout dem goole bugs for dis."

"But how do you know he dreams about gold?"

"How I know? why cause he talk about it in he sleep—dot's how I nose."

"Well, Jup, perhaps you are right; but to what fortunate circumstance am I to attribute the honor of a visit from you to-day?"

"What de matter, massa?"

"Did you bring any message from Mr. Legrand?"

"No, massa, I bring dis here pissel;" and here Jupiter handed me a note which ran thus:

MY DEAR ——: Why have I not seen you for so long a time? I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offense at any little *brusquerie* of mine; but no, that is improbable.

Since I saw you I have had great cause for anxiety. I have something to tell you, yet scarcely know how to tell it, or whether I should tell it at all.

I have not been quite well for some days past and poor old Jupe annoys me, almost beyond endurance, by his well-meant attention. Would you believe it?—he had prepared a huge stick the other day with which to chastise me for giving him the slip and spending the day, solus, among the hills on the mainland. I verily believe that my ill looks alone saved me a flogging.

I have made no addition to my cabinet since we met.

If you can, in any way, make it convenient, come over with Jupiter. Do come; I wish to see you to-night upon business of importance. I assure you that it is of the highest importance.

Ever yours, WILLIAM LEGRAND.

[Continued in next issue.]

BISHOP COXE.

When I was rector of a church in Baltimore I used to see a dear old lady in the garb of a Quaker very often in the congregation of the church. One of the wardens said to me: "Mrs. —— is a great friend of yours." "I am glad to hear it," I said. "Yes," said the warden, "she said to me: 'I love to hear your pastor preach, but I should like him so much better if he did not receive money for it.'" "But," said the warden, "he pays $20,000 a year for the privilege of preaching to us." "Does he, indeed, and how so?" asked the old lady. "Well, we both were educated at the same time—we were of the same age—and I earn $25,000 a year at my profession, while he only receives $5,000." "I tell thee," said the dear old Quaker, "I shall always hear him hereafter with a great deal more pleasure."

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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

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For each half inch or less a charge of $10.00 per year is made for advertisements in this department.

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 930 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

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CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2308 Lyndale av., N.

MISSOURI.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

Brooklyn Woman's Single Tax Club meetings, third Tuesday of each month at 3 P. M., at 198 Livingston street. Pres., Eva J. Turner, 586 Carlton avenue; Cor. Sec., Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb avenue.

OHIO.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

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