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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

[*Entered at the post office in New York as second-class matter.*]

VOL. X., No. 14. | WHOLE No. 249. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891. | ONE YEAR, $3.00 | FOUR MOS., $1.00

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INTERESTING READING.

Managers of periodical publications are not in the habit of taking the public into their confidence. But the relations of its subscribers to this paper are of a confidential character, and in the Publisher's Notes information of interest to them will be found every week. They are particularly invited to examine this department in the present issue. The other departments of this number are also notably attractive. Besides editorials on live topics, we offer a valuable elementary article on the functions of modern exchanges, by Edward J. Shriver, secretary of the New York Metal Exchange; an interesting letter on European affairs; a careful review of thoughtful articles in the current magazines, and a comprehensive and readable account of the real news of the week. This last feature is absolutely necessary to every man who wishes to be well informed in contemporaneous history, but has not the time to critically read and compare the daily newspapers. No one can know the news, much less appreciate its importance or understand its trend, without regularly reading something of this kind or laboriously doing day by day what we do for him every week. Whoever reads it once or twice will want to read it always, if he really desires to watch the march of events. This number, too, gives full accounts of the progress of the single tax movement, and its contents are varied with carefully selected clippings from other papers, and enlivened with a collection of interesting personal notes. THE STANDARD is the leading free trade and single tax paper of the world. The subscription price is three dollars a year, and with it we offer a choice of the following premiums:

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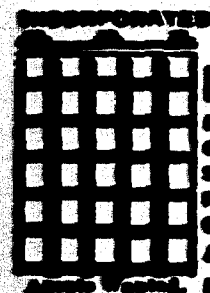

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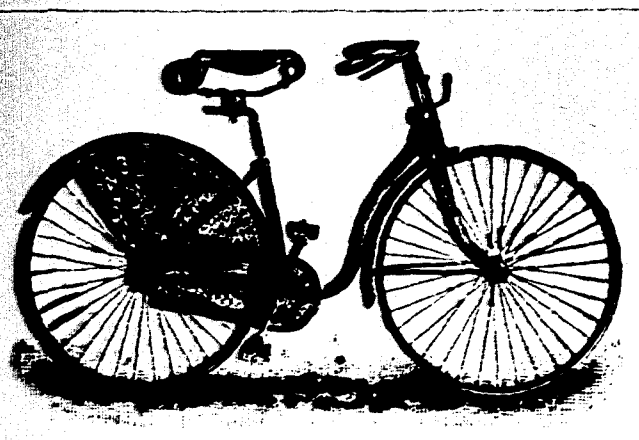

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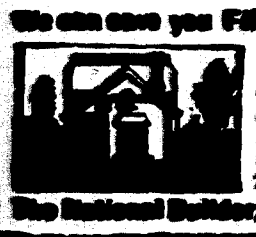

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Bobby: "How did the Sphinx get the credit for being so wise, papa?" Mr. Norris: "By keeping his mouth shut for three thousand years."—Life.

FOOD PRODUCERS' EXPOSITION.

The Food manufacturers' association has adopted rules governing exhibits at the fair in Madison square, New York, which it proposes to hold in October, 1892. These rules provide that food products only shall be allowed on exhibition; all articles exhibited must bear the bona fide name and address of the manufacturer; exhibitors must state in their application for space that such goods are the same as they offer for sale to the public; applications for space must state specifically what it is proposed to exhibit; all applications for space are subject to approval and acceptance by the board of directors; no article will be allowed on exhibition until it has been accepted by the board; manufacturers or producers only, or their direct or authorized representative, will be allowed to exhibit; liquors, patent medicines or specifics will not be admitted; no exhibitor shall sell goods for delivery from his booth, but may take orders for delivery from his place of business; signs, banners, etc., containing advertisements will not be allowed except upon booths of exhibitors, and no exhibitor will be permitted to display advertising signs beyond the line of his exhibit; the price of admission, fifty cents, will cover admission to every part of the exposition and at all hours while the exposition is open, namely, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.; all spaces not taken possession of and ready for exhibition on the opening day may be declared forfeited; and no exhibitor will be allowed to remove his exhibit until the exposition is over. The board of directors reserves the right to alter or revise the rules.

The National Standard, published by Daniel Browne, secretary of the association, publishes a full prospectus of the fair with portraits of the officers.

Railway Comptroller (to applicant): "But what has been your special line of work—passenger, freight or expense accounts?" Clerk: "Oh, I'm a good all-around railroad man; can turn my hand to most anything." Railway Comptroller: "H'm! I'm afraid you're altogether too versatile for anything but my position—and that isn't vacant!"—Puck.

AFTER A CORK LEG.

From the Michigan Messenger, Adrian, Mich.

Mayor Len W. Hoch, being an old time "print," and having been "around" some in that capacity, generally knows a fraud when he sees it. This week a well-dressed chap came along with one leg off, and a type-written petition asking assistance to procure a cork leg. The petition averred that the solicitor had lost his leg in Monroe county, this state. The fellow, however, gave himself away at once to the mayor by asking if he wasn't in Wisconsin. Len told him that this town didn't allow any such business as that, but if he wanted something to do, he would let him have some of Henry George's works, and he could go out and sell them at a profit. He took a dozen and paid the cash for them, and by evening had sold the whole kit at a profit of $2. Meantime he had kept up his cork-leg soliciting, until when he struck this shop he had gathered in more shekels than half the store-keepers had in the same length of time. He was accompanied by a well-dressed and rather fine looking woman, probably his wife, and had every appearance of being a professional, going from town to town and raising money to buy the cork leg that will never be bought. Look out for the fraud.

Ranchero: "I can tell you, we see some mighty curious sights out west. Before I left a woman was arrested for poisoning her husband and several small children. She was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. She mounted the scaffold with a firm step. Before the black cap was drawn over her head, the sheriff asked her if there was any last word—" Listener: "Well?" Ranchero: "She hadn't finished when I moved away."—Life.

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VOL. X. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891. No. 14.

MINOR IMPORTANCE OF MONEY.—The Journal of the Knights of labor speaks of the "common error which characterizes the arguments of nearly all the strict single taxers, from Henry George down, viz., of reasoning from primitive conditions to the needs of the common worker," saying that on this account "they exaggerate the importance of natural as compared with socially created opportunities." If the Journal knows of any essential difference between production in primitive conditions and production in social conditions, except that the latter is co-operative, we should be glad if it would name the difference.

Our contemporary is led to its remark by our statement that money is a convenience while land is a necessity, and it proceeds to argue that in existing conditions money is practically as necessary as land. What it means by money we are somewhat at a loss to understand, owing to its phrase, "money, or rather capital," which is as if one should say, "money, or rather a factory." But money as a common medium of trade is certainly not as necessary as land. It is not as necessary as capital.

In those primitive conditions where all trade is effected by pure barter, money is not necessary at all. Its use marks an advance. But as the advance goes on, a refined species of barter makes money as a medium less and less necessary. Money as an abstraction—as a common denominator of values—continues in use; but concrete money tends more and more to go out of use. Merchants and customers balance accounts, and then settle differences with bank checks; banks balance accounts at clearing houses, and settle their small differences usually, though not necessarily, with concrete money. Small buyers need concrete money, and large employers need it because small buyers—their emyloyees—must have it; but with improvements in exchange, this necessity will disappear. The whole tendency of modern commerce is toward the substitution of bookkeeping for money; and as this tendency advances, money as a medium will not be of so much importance as it was in less civilized periods, though money as a common denominator of values will survive in the language of bookkeeping.

It is the Journal rather than single tax men that allows primitive conditions unduly to affect its reasoning.

REGULATING WAGES WITH GUNS.—In Tennessee they have a summary way of putting down strikes and giving workingmen to understand what they are here for. It might not be so successful in the north, though it would not lack approval among people who are here as they believe to be worked for.

A planter, anxious to get his cotton picked, raised wages to sixty cents a hundred pounds. This caused dissatisfaction among the pickers on other plantations, and they struck for higher wages. It is said that a riot resulted, but the intelligent Memphis reporter for the associated press merely mentions the fact incidentally; and whether it was a serious riot, and who provoked it, which side did the fighting and which got hurt, are left to conjecture. At any rate the leader of the strike was promptly shot—whether for striking, or rioting, or during the riot, or after it, is not stated—and nine of his associates were captured by the sheriff. He himself, being so seriously wounded that he could not get away, was also captured by the authorities. But the arrests were little more than a formality. All the prisoners were taken from their captors by a law-loving mob and murdered.

"It is believed now," adds the complacent reporter, "that there will be no more trouble." From this it is to be inferred, we presume, that the cotton pickers who are still alive will be willing to work for less than 60 cents, whether some planters, regardless of patriotism and the price of cotton, offer more or not.

TACOMA'S INVITATION.—The democrats of Tacoma have invited their party to hold the next national convention in that young and thriving city on the banks of Puget sound. They offer to build an ample structure for the convention when in session; to provide hotel accommodations for all delegates and visitors; and to organize a system of transportation that will with convenience and comfort—even with luxury, carry all delegates from their homes to Tacoma and back again. Nor is this all. They offer to pay every expense—not merely such as is usually paid out of the party treasury, but also the personal expenses of delegates from the time they begin their journey until it is completed upon their return. The offer is unprecedented; but why not accept it? If nothing else could be said in its favor, this can be said: that, if accepted, no democrat whose neighbors wanted him to represent them, would need to give place to somebody's henchman because too poor to pay his own way and too scrupulous to accept favors from those who, in return, would expect his help at the convention.

NEWCASTLE CONFERENCE.—The Story of the Week in this issue of THE STANDARD contains, without exception, the best report of the English Liberal conference at Newcastle, as that of last week did of the Oklahoma invasion, that has yet appeared in any American paper. This conference marked an epoch in the politics of Great Britain. Nominally, it was but a gathering of Liberal clubs, similar to the national conventions of democratic or of republican clubs in this country; but Mr. Gladstone addressed the conference at length, expressing his views with his usual candor and definiteness, and Mr. Schnadhorst in greater detail foretold the resolutions that were adopted. When the relations of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Schnadhorst to the liberal party are considered, it is obvious that these resolutions outline the future policy of the party itself.

It is difficult to indicate to American readers exactly what Mr. Schnadhorst's relations to his party are, so different are English political methods from ours. To call him the party "boss" would mislead, if the term were understood as in this country we usually understand it. Yet that is what he is. But, instead of controlling both the policy and the machinery of the party, riding rough shod over leaders and rank and file alike, as does the American "boss," he is simply a lieutenant, taking general orders from the statesmen who formulate policies, and giving vitality by his management to their conceptions. He is a master mechanic in politics; what they plan he executes. And when he announces a party policy it may well be believed, no matter

what body adopts it, not only that the policy has been agreed upon by the leaders, but that he has received instructions to forthwith govern his management by it. The significance of Mr. Schnadhorst's forecast of the resolutions adopted by the Newcastle conference is therefore apparent and important.

To American readers the proposition to tax ground rents and land values may appear like the clap-trap expressions of an ordinary demagogue—those of Governor Hill, for example, when advocating protective tariffs just high enough to keep wages where they are, while opposing an increase; but Mr. Schnadhorst knows what he means, and what he says goes directly to the point. The establishment of the single tax in England would involve taxation both of land values and of ground rents. They are there practically, as in exceptional cases they are here, two different things. Most of the valuable land of that country is held from landlords on long leases, and to reach the interests of landlords taxation of ground rents would be necessary; taxation based only on land values would wholly exempt them. But as the land is usually worth a higher rent than that reserved in the leases, the leases have a selling value. This could not usually be reached by a tax on ground rents, but it would be by a tax on land values. Mr. Schnadhorst's statement indicates the settled purpose of the Liberal party to make the single tax limited, as we understand it, part of the party programme.

This is no sudden or arbitrary determination of leaders. Though they decide upon policies and formulate them, they do so in obedience to popular sentiment and with a view to strengthening themselves with the people; and the single tax idea, as they doubtless realize, is making rapid strides in England. Mr. Labouchere saw this when, two years ago, he said that he was "not in favor of such radical proposals as that of Henry George—the taking of the land from the landlords and dividing it up;" but that he was "in favor of taxing the value of the land irrespective of improvements." The Financial reform association has helped to build up this single tax sentiment. So have the agitations of the land nationalizers and the single tax men; and, all unintentionally, even those of the socialists. And, influenced in some degree by men like Lord Monkswell whom we should class as single taxers limited, and prompted by such level headed unlimited single taxers as William Saunders, who, in the Gladstone parliament of 1886, procured the appointment of a committee, since continued, to investigate the land values of London, the Liberal party has now given it a place in practical politics.

In the approaching contest the question of home rule for Ireland will be no doubt the leading issue; and if, the Liberals having secured a majority in the House of commons and passed this measure, the upper house vetoes it, as tory leaders threaten, the existence of the House of lords will at once become the leading issue. But whether the lords fight or surrender, the Irish question cannot much longer stand in the way of the social question, linked as that now is with fiscal reform, as the chief political issue in Great Britain; and Mr. Schnadhorst's proposition to tax ground rents and land values will soon be at the front.

In this situation the single tax men of Great Britain have much to gain by acting with the Liberal party, and something to lose by encouraging the socialistic programme of the Hyde park labor meeting which denounced the resolutions of the Newcastle conference as a travesty on liberalism. Whether or not a third party might serve English land reform we do not pretend to judge; but that a socialistic labor party, such as the Hyde park meeting proposed, would be worse than useless in promoting it, we are clear. The single tax principle is fundamentally opposed to socialism, and any association of the single tax movement with socialism is misleading and prejudicial. The demand of this meeting for "the nationalization of the land" has no doubt an attractive sound to the single tax men in England that do not yet appreciate the fact that nationalization of land, as socialists use the term, is governmental landlordism; but the time has now come when this distinction should be made in England, as for three years it has been made here. The demand of the Newcastle conference for taxation of land values and ground rents, drives the knife deeper into the heart of landlordism than does the demand for land nationalization by the Hyde park meeting. The former strikes at the root of the evil; the latter seeks only a change of landlords.

NATION OR FEDERATION.—The only urgent reason given by any independent thus far heard from for supporting the democratic party of New York at the approaching election is a supposed effect, prejudicial to the national democratic party next year, of republican success this year in this state. This would be reason enough for supporting Campbell in Ohio, even if the party organization and policy there were as bad as they are here; for McKinley is a platform in himself, and his election can not but be significant in some degree of Ohio sentiment regarding protection or free trade. It would be reason enough in the northwest, where the tariff issue so recently revolutionized the vote, and a defeat of the democratic party, even in a race for constable, might indicate a counter revolution. But in New York it is no reason at all, unless it be indeed true that state lines are politically obliterated, and our supposed federation of sovereign commonwealths is really a nation of which the states are mere territorial divisions. If New York voters are this year constrained to vote against their convictions on state issues, because to do otherwise would jeopardize more important national issues, no political situation is possible in which independent voting on state issues would be safe.

This is in New York distinctively an "off year" in politics. If it is not, there never can be one while national issues live. The state has not been so positively a democratic state in the past as to make a change of parties here significant of a change in political sentiment. Neither has it been so positively a republican state as to make a republican victory now significant of a reaction from the democratic triumph in the congressional elections of last year. The republicans, inviting their adversaries to a contest on local questions alone, make no point of national issues. The democrats but barely allude in their platform to the tariff question. Presidential electors are not to be voted for; neither are congressmen, except to fill vacancies from districts where democratic success is certain. In short, not a solitary feature of this election is interlinked with national issues; and there is no justification whatever for now supporting the democratic party of New York, to the sacrifice or postponement of local reforms, unless there is an inseparable relationship at all times and under all probable circumstances between national and state elections.

To admit that there is such a relationship is to abandon one of the principles of democracy—the independence of the states in local government. To deny it is, for all independent voters who regard the blanket ballot as an essential feature of electoral reform, to decide in favor of supporting the republican party in this state this year; or, to confess in effect that party fealty is superior to personal convictions.

The democratic candidate for governor says that he stands on his party platform. He could not honorably

say less; if elected, he could not honorably do less. That platform approves the ballot law as amended last winter, in which party machines are intrenched, and under which independent candidacy is practically impossible and secret voting is insecure. To vote for Mr. Flower, therefore, is to vote against the blanket ballot and in favor of the present hybrid law. Nor should it be forgotten that the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, who stands on the same platform with Mr. Flower, was especially hostile to the genuine ballot reform bills that were introduced in the legislatures of 1888-89-90. He even attempted to exclude the monster petition sent from this city and Brooklyn; and when it was carried into the assembly chamber he bodily placed himself in the path of the men who bore it.

Mr. Fassett's platform declares, not in platitudes but in plain every-day English, in favor of the blanket ballot and against the worst features of the present law. He, if elected, might be disposed to violate this pledge of his platform. But there are some things that politicians never do, however strongly inclined, because they dare not: and for him to veto a blanket ballot law, such as he and his party associates in the legislature have three times supported, and which the state convention that nominated him explicitly endorses, would be one of those things.

If, in all these circumstances, loyalty to the democratic party on national issues demands that the New York caricature of democracy be supported at the ensuing state election, there can be no such thing as independence in politics: it is, as the politicians have described it, a mere mugwumpian dream. And if that be true, let us hear no more of non-partisanship in local affairs, and let us have done with all independent movements for the purification of state or municipal government. Even town and school district questions must always yield to the more important issues of national politics.

WITHOUT A PARTY.—In explaining his resignation from the National democratic committee, in which he has represented the democrats of the State of New York, Hermann Oelrichs speaks a word for that great body of New York democrats who are without a party. He alludes to a condition that should warn the democrats of the state outside of New York, and democrats all over the country, to lend a sympathetic ear; and one that justifies democrats in the city of New York in allowing the pending state election to go by default.

Mr. Oelrichs, referring to the action of the late state convention, says:

> Tammany hall was admitted to the exclusive representation of New York city and county by seating its seventy-two delegates and declaring none others to be entitled to places in the convention. *This is equivalent to a declaration by the democratic party of the state, through its convention, that Tammany hall is the only democratic body in the city and county of New York; that voters can prove their democracy only by accepting its methods, voting for its candidates, and being willing to be represented by its delegates in the party councils.* It is equivalent to a declaration that there is and can be no democrat out of Tammany, and that the standard of democracy is the approval of Tammany's men and Tammany's methods.

It is a fact, which democrats elsewhere who enjoy the privileges of party association and representation have failed to appreciate, that the democrats of New York can have no part in the party organization unless they join the office brokerage association known as Tammany hall. Thousands of New York democrats will not do this, and they are as completely disfranchised, so far as party councils, policies, and nominations are concerned, as if they were aliens. Now is their opportunity. The Tammany-Hill-Canal-ring combination depends upon the democratic voters of New York city to overcome the majority that the Republicans will bring down from the upper part of the state. Without the aid of disfranchised democrats here, the combination will be disappointed. This is the time for these democrats to manifest the power of judicious inactivity. By leaving the combination to fight its own battle they abandon it to destruction; and from the ruins of the plundering ring that now has New York democracy by the throat, we shall see the democratic party arise.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE ON AMERICAN TAXATION.—Three or four years ago, Alfred Russel Wallace, the distinguished English naturalist and land reformer, who is President of the Land Nationalization Society of Great Britain, spent a few months in this country, lecturing on natural history. Upon his return a reception was given him in London, at which he made a speech that has been published as a tract by the Land Nationalization Society.

Mr. Wallace sees the essential difference between land and its products as property, and that land should be withheld from private ownership and its value appropriated to social uses; but he does not see in the Single Tax a mode of accomplishing land reform. He believes in rescinding land titles after compensating present owners. Appreciating the evils of land speculation, it was natural that while in this country he should have studied our modes of taxation in the light of his own opinions as to the efficacy of the Single Tax; but in justice to himself, to say nothing of those whose respect for his reputation would induce them to place confidence in his statements, he should have assured himself of his facts. Here is an assertion in his speech that ought not to go uncorrected:

"Taxation of ground rents exists in America to a most thorough and complete extent. Every particle of land under private ownership is taxed on its full selling value, and the American owner very often thinks it is taxed above its value. Whether it is built on or cultivated, it does not matter—the land is taxed to its full value."

To an American, this is an astounding statement. There is not a State in the Union, nor a town in any State, where land under private ownership is taxed on its full selling value. It is true that American owners often *say* they think their land is taxed above its value; but they do not in fact think so, for none can be found who will let his land go for the taxes, except when he is land poor, and then others are readily found willing to take it.

It is like shattering an idol to think of Mr. Wallace as one of that class of visitors from England, so often caricatured in our comic press, who run over on a flying trip for the purpose of picking up materials for a book about America; but this statement of his is very disquieting. He has undoubtedly glanced at our tax laws, most of which require real estate to be taxed at its full value. And he may have talked with owners who complained of high taxes, as all owners do. But he did not make those simple inquiries in right places that would have convinced him of what all intelligent Americans know, that land is not taxed on its full selling value. Nor does the rate usually amount to interest on its selling value.

Mr. Wallace was led to make this remark in his speech, to illustrate his belief that the Single Tax is an inefficient remedy; and he followed it with a statement that this taxation on full values actually produces land speculation. "In America," he says, "land speculation is everywhere excessive. It is the great mode of making money, and it exists more or less all over the country, wherever land is for sale and is not monopolized by great capitalists." It is true that land speculation here is excessive. It is, as he elsewhere says, so great that land speculation in England is but a trifle in comparison. But this is neither because nor in spite of our "complete taxation of ground rents." The greater

intensity of speculation here over that in England, in addition to the fact that we do not completely tax ground rents, is due to what we are envied for—our system of free trade in land. As Mr. Wallace remarks:

"There is no such thing in America as primogeniture or entail. Moreover, they have, and I believe always have had, that which those who are opposed to land nationalization specially ask for—a cheap transfer of land. That is so universal and simple a thing to Americans that they can hardly believe or realize—at least those who have not studied the subject—the difficult and complex mode of transfer in force in this country. Again, they have a most important system of complete registration, both for sales and titles, as well as for mortgages on land. This, again, seems to them such a simple and elementary thing, that they really could scarcely believe me, and opened their eyes when I told them there was no such thing as a general register of mortgages in this country; that when a mortgage was proposed on land it was with the greatest difficulty that you could find out whether a previous mortgage existed."

Had Mr. Wallace asked any thoughtful real estate agent in America what effect the cumbersome, expensive, and dubious English system of transfers would have upon real estate speculation, and how it would be affected if the existence of mortgages were almost impossible to discover with certainty, he would have received an answer that would have left little doubt in his mind as to one at least of the reasons why land dealing is more active here than in England. This, together with the "Westward, ho!" feeling, and the gambling instinct, probably accounts for land speculation in this country in the sense in which Mr. Wallace used the term on the occasion of his speech. But, after all, speculation in that sense is by no means an unmitigated evil. The speculation that kills is that which keeps land out of use. If it does this, whether in connection with rapid transfers—a "boom," as we should call it, or with stagnant dealing, it is altogether vicious.

Though in England land transfer is slow and none of that feverish dealing so common here exists, the essential evil of land speculation is present there in a worse form, that of persistently holding from use, dog-in-the-manger fashion, vast areas of English land. Active dealing in land has a tendency either to bring the land quickly into use, or to bankrupt the speculators; but the great landed estates of England, buttressed with low ground taxes or none at all, discourage the use of the land, and do not possess the merit of bankrupting the land grabber.

MODERN EXCHANGES.

The modern Exchange is not so young a creation of the present day as it is often considered, being in reality nothing more than a logical evolution from the public market in a country village where buyers and sellers congregate to exchange their wares of all sorts, to which has been added some of the co-operative features of the mediæval trade guild. The Stock or the Produce Exchanges, against which so many journalistic shafts have been launched, and which it has got to be a matter of course for political platforms to attack, are nothing but the village market expanded and specialized to meet the requirements of the city.

All of the older Exchanges were founded in practical recognition of this fact, the primary purpose of their organization being simply to provide a convenient meeting place for the merchants who made a business of dealing in the articles for whose handling it was desired to provide facilities, combined with which was a more or less crude system of rules for the governance of the transactions involved. The next step was to organize a system for the procuring of information as to prices at various points and market news generally, since it was quickly apparent that this could be done much more cheaply by co-operative effort than by individual enterprise. Perhaps the next move in point of priority was the establishment of a relief or life insurance system, which has latterly become an important and not always advantageous feature of such bodies.

It was not until comparatively recent years that the public speculative side of Exchanges became paramount or even prominent. This is now the side of which most people, and especially most critics of Exchanges, think when they consider these institutions at all. Yet the speculative machinery within an Exchange is merely a labor-saving device, strictly in line with the rest of its developments. All speculation consists simply in buying a thing for the sake of selling it again at a profit, and where speculation is active, the same article will thus be resold a number of times before it is used up, producing what is called "phantom wheat" or "paper values." The indefinite expansion of such resales is limited only by the physical possibility of making enough transactions and the resultant transfers of the property within a stated period of time; and the thing which increases them so enormously on an Exchange as to sometimes present the anomaly of the entire year's production being sold twice over within a week, is the facility given by the Exchange methods for doing business.

In the first place transactions are made much more quickly and easily (and consequently more cheaply) when the buyers and sellers are brought together at one point, either in person or as represented by brokers who are members of the Exchange, than when they have to run around and hunt for one another. In addition to this everything possible is done by the rules and customs adopted to simplify the ordinary methods of trading. Shares of stock are, of course, of known quality and the prime requisite is only to agree upon a uniform number of shares—ordinarily 100—that shall be the customary unit for dealings. Commodities are carefully classified according to accepted standards of quality, are as carefully inspected by disinterested men appointed by the Exchange officials, so that it becomes possible, for speculative purposes and for the out-and-out sales which hinge largely on these, to deal in an average grade of each article as "wheat," or "corn," or "cotton," etc., making delivery of any other grade at an established difference of value. All the labor of examining each parcel every time that it is turned over is thus avoided, and at the same time a sort of common currency of commodities is established, so that holders are not burdened with odd lots for which it may be difficult to find purchasers. There must, of course, be a resort to more primitive methods in actual consumption, but even here the system is useful as a means of guarding against loss by fluctuation in price.

The modus operandi of all dealings on Exchanges is, briefly analyzed, as follows: One member, who may be operating for his own account, or acting as a broker only on an order received from some outside customer, desires, let us say, to speculate on the chance of a rise; another has equal confidence that prices will fall, and is willing to "sell what he has'nt got," either borrowing the shares or goods with which to make delivery, or merely contracting to deliver them at a future time, and trusting in either case that he will ultimately buy them in at a lower figure. Between these two—the "bull" and the "bear" speculators—it is so far practically only a wager on how the market will fluctuate. But there are others concerned and equally represented in the throng of brokers who constitute the Exchange: the men who are actually producing goods and those who have to use them; the investors who have money to put into shares and the promoters of railways or similar enterprises, who produce the securities. The bull speculator will, in all probability, make his original purchase from the producer, at the same time, perhaps, that the bear speculator sells to the consumer; and when the speculation on both sides has been finally liquidated it will be found that the "bear" has bought from the "bull," and that the accounts of each having been thus settled, that the actual delivery of the goods has followed its natural course direct from producer to consumer.

If the first speculative purchase is made "regular" or "spot"—for delivery on the day following the transaction—cash is paid the same as in any other transfer; but an advance from some bank being usually obtained for the purpose, it is part of the broker's business to attend to the loan as well as the purchase for his customer, so that the latter apparently pays only such amount as the bank may require as margin, and has nothing to do with what may be called the clerical details; yet his purchase is just as real as if he were to pay cash for the goods himself, and without any one's intervention borrow a percentage of their value to reinforce his working capital. Or the same object may be attained by lending the goods to the bear speculator that has been assumed, who pays over their approximate value as collateral, and uses them to make the delivery which he owes to a consumer because of a "short" sale.

Stocks are ordinarily dealt in "regular way," as just described; but the common practice on Exchanges where commodities are dealt in is to buy and sell for future delivery, usually at the seller's option during a specified month; the basic cause of this being that both actual producers and actual consumers of such articles desire, in the majority of instances, to make their contracts in advance,

to which desire the speculative fraternity readily accomodates itself. Margins now become purely a security for fulfillment of the contract, being deposited in neutral hands to the joint account of the direct parties to the transaction, though perhaps furnished to the latter—if only brokers acting for principals—by their customers. The essential nature of the transaction remains the same, as in all cases an actual delivery is at least at the bottom of it.

This is a point as to which there is much popular misconception. The ease with which sales can be made through the methods pursued on Exchanges naturally tending to multiply their number very greatly, it soon happens that many of the brokers have bought and sold the same article repeatedly, or at least—the medium being reduced to uniform quantities and qualities—have made a number of contracts which correspond so exactly as to cancel one another. It would be sheer waste of time and trouble to make the actual transfer of articles that have only to pass along from hand to hand, and perhaps finally come back to the original seller on the Exchange (although possibly this last condition may be due to his having bought the same thing for one customer that he has sold for another) and it is one of the worst faults of the Stock Exchange that its rules require an utterly useless transfer of the actual shares sold in every case. The other Exchanges have all adopted a more advanced system, analogous to the operation of a clearing house between banks, by means of which such transactions as balance each other are written off and the differences settled in money: or, if delivery time has arrived before contracts are thus "rung out," a delivery order, called a "transferable notice," is passed along the line, only the parties at the extreme end of which pay and receive respectively the total value of the goods. But in no case can an actual producer or user of goods be excluded from delivering or receiving what he has sold or bought.

The net result is simply that the speculative element which is present in all commerce is set apart from the simple exchange. The primitive market place, where trade is necessarily spasmodic because buyers and sellers do not always happen to meet, becomes a continuous market, where the chance of making a profit out of fluctuations induces a special class of men to be always present in person or deputy, so that anyone who wishes to buy or sell can always find some one to deal with. This constant friction of demand and supply, together with the larger stock which invariably accumulates as one of the tools of speculation, and the reducing to a science of the calculation of risks, inevitably diminishes the violence and frequency of fluctuations. The current of trade in commodities, or of investment funds as to securities, flows more evenly because of the reservoir thus provided; and, curiously enough, experience even shows that the cost of transfer from producer to consumer is lessened.

The full development of the system, however, is only possible in respect of things which can be classified so as to furnish uniform material for a sufficiently large number of dealers. For this reason it has so far been limited to stocks and bonds, to breadstuffs and provisions, cotton, petroleum, coffee and, in a less degree, to crude metals. The numerous bodies where such things are dealt in as real estate, hay and feed, produce, or live stock, are only magnified markets, not yet progressed to the speculative form; where, through there is plenty of speculation, it is impossible to systematize it, because of necessity almost every transaction must have its individual features and is therefore engaged in on special terms.

EDWARD J. SHRIVER.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

In a late number of THE STANDARD, criticising the report of the census bureau, you justly observe: "People are not made rich by averages, but by the wealth they have; and if the wealth of some enormously increased between 1880 and 1890, as we know it did, the average must be badly disturbed. One new millionaire would eliminate 19,999 other people from the computation." There are few people, excepting the millionaires themselves, who would not like to have the wealth of the country more evenly distributed. Indeed, your estimate of such persons, 19,999 to one, is probably within bounds. Doubtless, in the course of time, this hope may be realized. If the accumulation of wealth by a few goes on in its ratio of increase from the time of the civil war, a better distribution will be called for, and it will be brought about either by law or by anarchy. Perhaps you can tell us how the single tax could accomplish it. If an income tax could be fairly collected, then the money of rich men, instead of being rolled up and put away in the dark, would be brought out to the light and would relieve those who are poor or in moderate circumstances from bearing the burden which they now bear of supporting the government. While men are living it is easy to conceal their wealth and to hand in false returns to the collector, but at their death the exact value of their estates is made manifest at the probate court.

Therefore, in Switzerland, if a man shirks his income tax, the government takes account of stock at his death and reimburses itself for the delinquencies of years. His heirs get all that belongs to them, all that they would have had if he had led an honest life and paid his income tax as he went along, instead of its being finally taken from his estate in a lump sum. Such a law as that in the United States would cause some of our millionaires to "turn over in their graves."

There are various other schemes for remedying the difficulty under consideration, all of them, of course, liable to objection. To fix a limit to the acquisition of property would be to paralyze enterprise and to cause premature death. A man who has scraped together a million of dollars is generally one who has no other object in life than money making. That taken from him he would die or would become insane. Besides, it is easy for men to lie when alive, but the only chance for them to lie when dead is to lie innocently in their graves. Mr. X. may be worth $50,000,000 and yet be able to swear that he holds only the $1,000,000 which the law may be supposed to allow him. It is easy enough for him to practice that well known swindle of "putting his property out of his hands," while to all intents and purposes it remains his own. But death is an effectual estopper on this kind of rascality. I venture now to repeat a suggestion I have often made. I do so with becoming diffidence, for like all other plans it doubtless is not perfect, but I think there is not the same degree of imperfectness in it that attaches to some others.

It is predicated, first, on the assumption that $1,000,000 is enough for the support of any one man, woman, or child. One man may not assent to this, but I am sure that 19,999 others will agree with me. Secondly, it may be said in general terms that the wealth of individuals is derived from the community, although this may not apply to mining and salmon catching, for instance. If then it comes from the public, the public is entitled to its return, deducting a reasonable sum, say $1,000,000, for the support of the family of Dives and of the individuals and charities who may become his heirs. I will not elaborate this scheme any further, but will leave it for the consideration of your readers.

In the cabin of a merchant ship, the captain and the chief mate are accustomed to dine together. A story is told of a parsimonious and greedy skipper who directed the steward to put all the raisins in that side of the duff that was opposite to him. The suspicions of the mate were aroused, perhaps by the want of color of the side presented to his view. Turning the dish squarely around for examination, he remarked, "Captain, that is a very pretty plate." "Yes, Mr. Smith," was the reply, as the captain turned it back again, "I got that at Trieste last voyage." "Ah, indeed, sir," rejoined the mate, turning the dish towards himself again, "I never saw one like it." The skipper reversed it, saying, "Yes, such plates are scarce." "I should think so," replied Mr. Smith, as he laid hold of it once more for more critical study. At last the captain shoved it half way around, exclaiming, "Mr. Smith, if you'll let that plate alone, I'll cut the duff amidships and give you your share of the plums!"

Mr. Smith represents our 65,000,000 American people, and we propose to lay hold of the dish, and to keep on agitating it until the infinitesimal few, who have gobbled up the wealth of the country, are likewise compelled to give us our share of their plums.

Soda Springs, Idaho. JOHN CODMAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Enthusiastic advocates of the single tax are often rebuffed with the remark: "Oh! that is only George's opinion. You are advocating a mere theory." To persons of unscientific mental training the objection seems to stop further argument.

The golden rule of science—that of Descartes—is: "Give unqualified assent to no propositions but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they cannot be doubted." In other words, through the exercise of doubt comes positive knowledge. This rule is the foundation of scientific logic, and its adoption by a few great thinkers and investigators has produced what is termed "modern science." There could, indeed, be no exact science without the adoption of some such rule—no Darwins, Tyndalls or Spencers. It was adopted consciously or unconsciously by the author of "Progress and Poverty," and he has made of political economy, which was originally called "Political Arithmetic," a science allied to arithmetic. He could not have written that work except by subjecting to doubt all that had been accepted up to his period as sound political economy. I venture to assert that no objection has ever been made to the single tax theory, as a theory, that has not been, or that could not be, easily and convincingly answered on a basis of scientific logic.

It is their unscientific habit of investigation which prevents many men of high intellectual attainments from carefully considering the irrefragible logic of "Progress and Poverty." To them "George's theory" is merely a notion, a belief or an opinion, and, of course, they regard their own notions, beliefs, or opinions as good or better than his. The same habit explains why the state papers of Blaine and President Harrison contain economic doctrine that makes an

ordinary, unpretending single taxer smile. Such statesmen are quite unware, as their self-confidence shows, that there exists any scientific test by which the fallacy of their views may be clearly demonstrated. Yet the new political economy furnishes that magic test, and happily it is being applied by rapidly increasing numbers of people in all parts of the world.

A man of science, Herbert Spencer, helped to lay the foundations of the new political economy when George was a mere boy. Whatever Spencer may have since said in relation thereto cannot impair the severe scientific logic of his earlier utterances. They stand on their own undiminishable power of conviction, and it is out of his power to repudiate them.

Professor Huxley, a man of scientific methods, wrote an essay on "Capital the Mother of Labor"—impertinent to the single tax. From a biological standpoint this essay is scientifically logical and very interesting, but it has no bearing, as he imagines, upon the new political economy, whose concretions he evidently knows nothing about. He may, however, some day pick up "Progress and Poverty" and really read it. If he does, he is too sincere a man, though a vain one, to withhold, not necessarily a change of views, but new views altogether.

Then there are the wise editors of great newspapers who may have had time once to read and digest scientific books, but who have no time now; they demolish "Progress and Poverty" in a few paragraphs. The future historian of this epoch will greatly wonder how, in the midst of abundant wealth of scientific ideas relating to political economy, there could have existed among the educated and influential such dire poverty of information.

However, there is much hope to be derived from one of Herbert Spencer's conclusions: "The belief of the scientific will eventually become the belief of the world at large." D. E. CRONIN.

THE POWER OF JUSTICE.

HYDE, Manchester, England.—I doubt whether there is anything more fascinating than the studious observation of the phenomena of human development. It is very beautiful and awe-inspiring to watch the dawn of day; to observe the growing light until the sun shines forth in meridian splendor. Even more entrancing is it to watch the dawning of intelligence and moral consciousness in the child, and to follow the development of the child until we see him at last a full grown man, strong in all that is true and good. But to watch the growth of a people, their gradual awakening to the fact, for example, that they are possessed of faculties which, if they had a fair chance, would enable them to live a paradisal life as compared with that which they do actually live; and then to observe their increasing consciousness that they are deprived of this fair chance by the existence of a great fundamental wrong—all this transcends in fascination any other study, because it points to the power of justice and to the conclusion that the human mind is so constituted that it must suffer from perpetual unrest until it gets into a true relation to the power of justice. "Offence's gilded hand," which has so long "shared by justice," is now seen to be a very paralytic hand after all. The power of justice is truly awful, and its majestic march is a spectacle sublime.

It is simply impossible to set forth in a single letter the multitudinous facts of our social life which point so clearly to the conclusion that before very long the great mass of the people will be fully alive to the fundamental wrong, and will set about its destruction with ruthless determination. But every socialistic suggestion, the numberless letters which appear in the public press calling attention to a grievance here and a grievance there connected with the land, the undoubted fact that the bye-elections are no longer fought on the Irish question but on English social questions, all point to this conclusion. It is, moreover, admitted in private by the rank and file of the official liberal party, that the land monopoly is the monstrous iniquity which handicaps our industrial organization; and they admit further that it will have to be faced, but they say "nothing can be done while Mr. Gladstone lives."

And this saying points to another hardly less remarkable feature of the political situation. To a dispassionate observer it is very plain that all our big men are engaged in a conspiracy to boycott the question, but all the dodging of which the mere politicians are capable is of no avail. Nothing can withstand the power of justice. The great injustice, by its very nature, is prone to reveal its true character, so that its actual resistance emphasizes the power of justice. Take one example: A great landlord, Lord Egerton, of Tatton, the chairman of the Manchester ship canal, recently offered to sell land for a school, but he imposed certain conditions—e. g., that the school should always be used as a church of England school. The condition rendered the bargain impossible. The incident has set everybody talking of the absurdity of allowing one man to be so far master of the situation as to be able to stand in the way of education. The great landlord proceeds on the assumption that he can do what he likes with his own; but the conclusion drawn is that the land ought not to be his own. Take another example: There is a powerful body of opinion to the effect that we ought to have more open space in and near towns. In some cases towns have purchased land at enormous prices for parks and open spaces. It has been found that the increase of value given to adjoining land falls to the landowner. At once the idea is suggested that the cost of open spaces ought to be "partly transferred to the landowners, who get so much advantage from the growth of towns." In these, and a thousand other similar ways, the great injustice is making itself known to the popular mind, and the power of justice is expressing itself in the constantly growing determination of the more intelligent portion of the population to set right a gigantic wrong. Indeed, I think I may safely say that there is not a town of any size at all throughout Great Britain, at all events, in which there does not now exist a considerable number of intelligent citizens who lose no opportunity of agitation for the taxation of ground rents; and more and more is it manifest that Mr. George was a true prophet when, a few years ago, he said that it would be through the taxation of ground rents that the taxation of land values, and so the land question, as single tax men understand it, would be brought within the sphere of practical politics.

The trades union congress at Newcastle was remarkable as illustrating the growing influence and power of the new unionism. The new unionism is better informed than the old; it is more militant: but it is not quite so respectable. Hence while it can carry its resolutions it cannot carry its men into the parliamentary—in other words, the executive—committee, in sufficient numbers to have a majority. Some of the old unionists last year were for withdrawing, particularly the cotton trade operatives. But the moment that game was attempted I wrote letter after letter to the public press in the cotton districts and other friends in every direction to check the plot, and this year we hear no more about it. I think it was made abundantly clear to the tory leader of the cotton operatives that if they attempted to cut off the textile trade from the great labor movement of the country, they would simply divide the cotton operatives and ruin themselves. But another influence had been at work and a very powerful one. Mr. Mawdsley is on the Royal commission on labor. So is Tom Mann. I am told that Tom Mann has taken Mr. Mawdsley in hand and convinced him that there is something to be said for the new unionism. Anyhow I notice in the paper, the Cotton Factory Times, of which Mr. Mawdsley is the editor, Mr. Tom Mann is spoken of with much politeness. And so as time goes on the petty personal squabbles, which are hardly to be avoided amongst workingmen who aspire to be leading men any more than amongst their so-called betters, will average themselves and we shall make progress. The trade union congress is a much bigger thing than is commonly supposed. It is teaching working men how to legislate. It is a valuable school and we shall find that its work will not be without important results.

A more respectable congress is about to assemble at Newcastle. I mean the national liberal federation. There is the liveliest interest in its proceedings. The air is heavy with rumors. The leaders of the party, it is said, are divided. The Irish question is in such a curious condition, whereas the English social question—compounded of the land and labor question—is proving itself to be so urgent that many of the men who want to be leaders are disposed to insist that emphasis shall be laid on this question rather than upon the Irish question, and I should not be surprised to find that their views will prevail. Then there is said to be quite a little tussle going on for the successorship of Mr. Gladstone. It seems to be accepted that Mr. Gladstone cannot after all lead, except nominally, and Sir William Harcourt, who is credited with a desire to take his place, is unacceptable in many quarters, and so we hear that Lord Spencer, with the consent of Lord Roseberry, is to be the next liberal leader. But all these speculations are without real value. It is quite certain that when Mr. Gladstone retires, the liberal party will wander in the wilderness for a few years and be unable to emerge without a definite policy on the land question in its relation to labor.

An important indication of the trend of events is the action of Sir John Gorst, a member of the government. Sir John is a member of the labor commission, and he seems to be determined to get at the root of the labor difficulty. He has been down into Wiltshire. I have not heard directly from our friend, Mr. Saunders, but whenever I hear of anybody going down into Wiltshire, and studying the labor or land question there, I say to myself, "William Saunders is responsible for this." Anyhow, Sir John "devoted some days to a keen, personal investigation into the condition of the laborers." The report proceeds: "He even attended a village commitee meeting and questioned the men." Sir John was much interested in the system of freeholds, which is peculiar to one portion of Wiltshire, and it so happened that staying with Sir John Gorst was a distinguished French economist who is an earnest advocate of small holdings, and the Frenchman drew from Sir John an acknowledgment that he had been much impressed. When the Salisbury Times reports an interview with Sir John Gorst replying to a question as to the method of dealing with the land, Sir John said: "I do not want to commit myself to any defi-

nite plan. Something must be done—something will be done, or else there will be a revolution. I don't mean a bloody revolution, but the people will demand the land to live upon. The people have the power now. They are dissatisfied with their present lot, and they will have things altered. Anything that will stop the immigration, keep people from flocking into the towns and give them an interest in the soil, is the truest conservatism."

It would seem from this that single tax men have some prospect of being dubbed the real conservatives. But, indeed, there is more in this than meets the eye. It is well known that Sir John Gorst has been a diligent student of Mr. Henry George and, as one writer says, "it is evident he has felt the influence of the master."

It is a good sign when a man in Sir John Gorst's position takes up an attitude like this, but not less significant is the bold declaration which has been made in Manchester this week. In the Northeast division of that city an election is in progress. The sitting member, Mr. James Ferguson, has been appointed postmaster-general, and it is necessary that he should seek re-election. He is opposed by Mr. C. P. Scott, proprietor and editor of the Manchester Guardian. Mr. Scott contested the seat at the last election and lost by a majority of 327. Mr. Scott is well known in Manchester and London. He is a man of high culture and great political capacity, and it is admitted that he is far and away the strongest man that could be found for the task. It is on every hand acknowledged also that the election is of vast importance. If Mr. Scott should win we may have a general election upon us in a very short space of time. In addressing a great industrial constituency like Northeast Manchester, Mr. Scott said:

The same effort which breaks down the crumbling fabric of misgovernment in Ireland will give to the liberal party the power necessary for redressing mischiefs hardly less firmly intrenched in the remainder of the country. The privilege of the church, the monopoly of the land, the overgrown power of the liquor interest—against each and all of these it is time we turned our hand.

This is significant, but what follows is even more so. In answer to a question—a very significant question—put to him at his first public meeting, Mr. Scott made a notable reply:

The chairman said the next question was, "Would Mr. Scott oppose any scheme, by whatever government it might be brought in, for buying out the Irish or other landlords with a view to create a new class of landowners under the name of peasant proprietors or occupying owners?"

Mr. Scott, in reply, said the question was a large one, and he would have to make another speech that would keep them all night if he were to answer it fully. His idea of the question, in a few words, was this: He was one of those who were of opinion that the tenure most suited for the Irish people was not a peasant proprietary in the full sense. He had always thought that the tenure most suited for the Irish was that of proprietors subject to a certain payment to the Irish state. (Hear, hear.) He did not see how a poor country like Ireland could do without a land revenue. He did not see why a peasantry who had been accustomed to pay rents to landlords who took it out of the country should not be willing to pay a much smaller rent, perhaps half or two-thirds of what they had to pay now, and to pay it in perpetuity in support of an Irish government. (Cheers.) He believed that would be better for them than to make them a present of their rent by means of credit, or to make a present to some of them and leave others without any reduction of rent at all, which was what would happen under the Land bill of the government.

Asked again as to sending workingmen to parliament, Mr. Scott frankly said that they would have to be paid. This is the man chosen as the liberal champion in this contest, regarded as really the opening of the great campaign.

The free traders of Germany intend to be busy this winter. Dr. G. von Schulze-Gaevernitz, a well-known economist of Leipzig, has been here gathering information of the condition of the cotton operatives. He stayed with me a few days, and I had the pleasure of showing him round. The free traders are anxious to convert the working people of Germany to their views, and to that end they propose to show what advantages flow from trade unionism and such free trade as we have in England. The Berlin Nation recently published a brief statistical abstract of the German liberal argument against the corn tax. From this it appears that the present duty is at the rate of 50 marks (shillings, or quarter dollars) a ton. The area of land devoted in Germany to corn, that is wheat and rye, is about "a quarter of the land in actual agricultural occupation. The average crop is 8,500,000 tons, of which 1,250,000 go for seed, leaving for consumption just over 7,000,000. About 1,500,000 tons of wheat and rye are imported, from which a slight deduction must be made to cover a small export of flour. Thus the amount consumed at home is about 8,500,000 tons, which gives, for a population of 50,000,000, a consumption per head of 172 kilogrammes. The tax on the corn imported yields a revenue of 70,000,000 marks. The free traders ask upon these figures three questions. First, what is the effect of the 50s. duty upon the home market? To this the answer is that the price is raised by the amount of the duty. Next, who pockets this difference in price? The government, of course, takes the 70,000,000 of the actual duty. The increased price of native corn is taken in the first instance by those corn growers who produce more than they consume. A farm of four hectares will have about one hectare under corn, and will consume all the corn it grows. In this case the duty is no benefit to the farmer, and probably all farms of five hectares or less fall in this class—they produce no corn for sale. There are 4,000,000 farms of this class, which gain nothing by the tax. But where the farms are large, the gain becomes important. There are 25,000 farms of 100 hectares and over. They earn about 75,000,000 marks per annum by the increase of price arising from the tax. The effect of this profit is to raise their rents by something like that amount; that is to say, the tax in the last resort puts that sum into the pockets of the owners of these farms. The last question is, who pays the tax? Evidently those consumers who are not producers. The class who have no connection with agriculture counts hardly less than three-fifths of the population, or 30,000,000 persons, who will pay in this way upon some 5,000,000 tons of corn about 250,000,000 marks a year. A household of five persons will pay about forty-three marks a year in extra price of corn due to the tax: that is to say, a workman supporting a wife and three children will have to work a fortnight or three weeks merely to pay the profit which the corn tax gives to some landowner." "All this," says a writer in the Manchester Guardian, "is, of course, an old story in England, so old that many of us have forgotten it. But the round figures representing production, consumption, and taxation in Germany are not without interest, and they come from so careful an economist—Dr. Barth—that they may safely be accepted." HAROLD RYLETT.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

A NEW BANKING SCHEME.—The Hon. Michael D. Harter, free trade congressman-elect from Ohio, sets forth in the October Forum "a plan for a permanent bank system." Mr. Harter first presents the current arguments against unlimited free silver coinage and against an inconvertible paper currency, and then expresses briefly his disapproval of Senator Sherman's recent suggestion that the government issue treasury notes to the banks on the deposit of bullion. Mr. Harter is not convinced that there is immediate need for an expansion of the currency, since we have a larger volume of currency per capita than most great nations.

Mr. Harter says of his proposed plan that it provides a perpetual system by which the circulating money of the country may be safely increased in amount. He believes that the first necessity is to supply a currency that shall be kept at par with gold. He thinks, too, that a system that should plant banks more thickly, especially through the region west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, would be of inestimable value. He asserts that had the security he proposes been made twenty-five years ago the sole basis of the national bank notes, neither the nation nor the note-holder would have lost a penny in the entire quarter of a century, and should the plan now be incorporated into law there need be no such loss within the next century. The currency proposed will be safe, stable, ample, and more elastic than any other we have yet had. The increased currency provided for will not drive out gold or any other money as would a depreciated silver currency. It would lift the burden of maintaining the gold standard from the shoulders of the government and put it on those of the banks. It would not be costly to the government, but would yield a large revenue. The security proposed is safer than that of any other bank note circulation. It would also be perpetual. Furthermore, it would be possible by placing the par value of bank shares low to bring them within the reach of a great many persons. It also provides for a safe state banking system, which shall give elasticity to the currency.

Mr. Harter believes the great difficulty of obtaining favorable action upon such a scheme is the partisanship of Congress. But he urges that, even if it would be regarded as a democratic measure, republicans need feel no fear in yielding it patriotic support.

Mr. Harter's scheme contemplates, first, the enlargement of the list of bonds acceptable as security for circulating notes, so as to include state, county, city and railway bonds, but not street railway bonds, because the franchises of such corporations usually run for only a short term. All bonds used for basis of calculation must be registered; principal and interest must be payable in gold of present weight and fineness; must have been listed for at least five years on the exchange of some city having 500,000 inhabitants; must never have defaulted on interest; must not within five years have sold below par, or within three years at less than 5 per cent. above par: if a state bond, it must not represent a per capita debt of more than $2; or if a county bond, of more than $4; or if a city bond, of more than $8. All railroad bonds thus deposited must be secured by mortgage, and must not take the form of debenture or trust bonds. No bank shall have over twenty per cent. of its bonds of any one state, county, city or railroad. When a bond shall sell on a stock exchange for thirty days at less than 105, it must be replaced by a bond fully meeting the requirements of the law. If dividends cease, the same substitution must be made. A railway officer, or state, city or county

officer making false statements concerning bonds to be used as basis of circulation shall on conviction be imprisoned not less than ten or more than twenty years, and may in addition be fined a sum not exceeding $100,000. In lieu of all other federal taxes, each bank shall pay 2 per cent. per annum, in semi-annual payments, on the average amount of its circulation. The present United States tax on state bank circulation shall cease provided such notes be secured as are the proposed national bank notes, and provided also that the states shall guarantee payment of the circulation of their own banks. The states shall control the amount of notes issued by state banks, and nothing in the federal law shall be construed as restricting the circulation of such banks to 90 per cent. of the par value of the securities deposited as basis of circulation. State banks shall not be compelled to redeem their notes anywhere save at their own counters. All state bank notes, like national bank notes, shall be redeemable in United States legal tender coin or notes.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.—Jas. Middleton discusses in the September issue of Current Topics, published at New Orleans, the sub-treasury warehouse scheme. This scheme is one advocated by the Farmers' alliance and incorporated in the platform of the People's party. The sub-treasury bill introduced at the last session of congress by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, in the senate, and by Mr. Pickles, of South Dakota, in the house, provides for the establishment of county warehouses for the deposit of cotton, wheat, corn, oats or tobacco, and for the issue of treasury notes up to 80 per cent. of the net market value of such products deposited and of warehouse receipts showing the amount and grade or quality of such products as are deposited.

Mr. Middleton esteems this monetary system startling and insists that it does not harmonize with the farmers' demand for equal rights for all and special privileges to none. Why should not the government warehouse scheme include all imperishable products? He notes, however, that the measure is not without precedent in the history of the world and, indeed, in our own history. A great variety of products has, at one time or another, served as a medium of exchange. The present proposition is only a modern development. It proposes to use wheat, corn and certain other imperishable products as security for the circulating medium, instead of using them as the medium itself. The scheme, he thinks, is but an extension of our present monetary system. The bonded warehouse system, by which imported goods may be stored for a specific time and even transferred from one owner to another until the duties are paid, bears a certain resemblance to the scheme proposed. Mr. Middleton is convinced that the demand of the farmers may be formulated into a legislative enactment without violating the constitution. He believes, however, that the scheme would prove disastrous. He sees in the certificate of deposit, which he conceives will represent only 20 per cent. of the value of products deposited, an opportunity for capitalists to corner the market of such products. The wheat crop of 1890 was valued at $335,000,000; should the whole crop be stored speculators could absolutely control it by buying up the certificates issued for 20 per cent. of $335,000,000, or $67,000,000. The same is true of any other crop. The possibilities of such a scheme are beyond the dreams of avarice to conceive. Joseph's grain speculation in Egypt for Pharoah, which reduced unnumbered thousands to destitution and slavery, would pale into insignificance.

Mr. Middleton declares in favor of a paper money, issued by the government as absolute legal tender for all debts, public and private, and redeemable by taxation. He believes that with government ownership of railroads and telegraphs this would insure a large yearly circulation going out from the government through countless channels and returning through as many channels in payment for services rendered. He believes that a government loan on land would be infinitely preferable to the warehouse scheme. The mortgaged land would not, like the product, be sunk in vaults doing harm, but might be productive, furnishing the necessities of life, just as well or even better than if the owner had not bartered with the government. He would abolish the voting power of capital in corporations and give each member one vote only, and he would adjust the burdens of taxation so as to destroy the monopoly in land. Then voluntary co-operation would have a fuller sway and industrial freedom be more fully realized.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON FINANCE.—Belford's Magazine died between issues, and is now resurrected as Belford's Monthly and Democratic Review. The last issue of the old Belford was August, 1891; the first issue of the new Belford is September, 1891. There seems to have been a change of cover rather than of heart, and the change is vastly for the better. The new form of the magazine is, indeed, extremely neat and handsome.

The leading article in the September Belford is a short paper entitled "Tampering With the Currency," by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Canada.

It is the peculiar privilege of Prof. Smith to patronize the United States, but in this article he forbears, and contents himself with an article against unlimited free silver coinage. He argues that the constitutional prohibition upon the states against passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts, applies in spirit to the federal government. He esteems a law that shall enable debtors to pay their debts in a debased coin impairs the obligation of contracts, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. Commerce was born with the invention of a medium of exchange. The commercial world finally fixed upon gold and silver as the mediums of exchange. The more important part of the world chose gold. For a nation now to adopt any other would be to cut itself off in a measure from the rest of the world. We cannot any more have two standards of value than we can have two different foot measures or two different pound weights. If the baser metal is forced into circulation, the better is driven out. Speculation in gold follows. Not the least objectionable accompaniment of the civil war was the gold room in Wall street.

Nobody wishes, thinks Prof. Smith, to forbid the free coinage of so much silver as commerce may have use for, and the government may supply it so long as the people are not forced to take silver as gold, or for more than it is really worth. Tampering with the currency cannot increase wealth. Making dinner tickets does not increase the number of dinners. "Money is money, paper is paper," says Tom Paine's German farmer. Some imagine that the community may be enriched by a governmental issue of unlimited promissory notes. They call a bank bill money. It is no more money than is a check, a promissory note or a dock warrant. We do not pay with a bank bill, but with the real money that it represents; just as we do in case of a check, when the check passes credit from one to another and transfers the real money it is drawn against. A bank note is an instrument of credit, and with credit government has nothing to do. Government has no more right to go into banking than into any other business. Professor Smith fears that his prophecy that the United States would pay its debt in gold may be partly marred if unlimited silver coinage is permitted.

STORY OF THE WEEK

NEW YORK POLITICS.—Hermann Oelrichs has resigned his place as a member of the Democratic national committee because of the Democratic state committee's action in excluding the County democracy's representatives from that body. Mr. Oelrichs says, in his letter of resignation, addressed to Senator Calvin S. Brice:

It is with regret that I take this step, as my relations with the committee have been most pleasant, and I have a lively recollection of your never-failing courtesy during the arduous labors of the last presidential campaign. I cannot, however, reconcile it with my idea of right to retain a position to which I was elected by the representatives of the democratic party in the state, in convention assembled at St. Louis in 1888, when a large and representative portion of that body is arbitrarily denied admission to the councils of the party, as was the case at the recent Democratic State convention held at Saratoga last month. Tammany Hall was admitted to the exclusive representation of New York city and county, by seating its seventy-two delegates and declaring none others to be entitled to places in the convention. This is equivalent to a declaration by the democratic party of the state, through its convention, that Tammany hall is the only democratic body in the city and county of New York; that voters can prove their democracy only by accepting its methods, voting for its candidates, and being willing to be represented by its delegates in the party councils. It is equivalent to a declaration that there is and can be no democrat out of Tammany, and that the standard of democracy is the approval of Tammany's men and Tammany's methods.

I have never been a member of any political organization, but if Tammany hall is the only representative in New York city of the democratic party, then I, not being a member of it, and not sympathizing with its methods, should not continue to act as the representative of my party in the national committee; and being a democrat as the term was understood and interpreted by the late Samuel J. Tilden, I resign the very honorable position to which I was elected by the representatives of the democratic party of the state of New York.

Congressman-elect J. W. Wadsworth has resigned the treasurership of the republican state committee because his name has appeared upon circulars inviting voluntary contributions to the campaign fund. He says that he fears that he should violate law in permitting his name to be appended to such a document.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.—The Pennsylvania league of democratic clubs, in session at Pittsburg, discussed only state issues in its platform. The name of Mr. Cleveland was received with intense enthusiasm.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.—Gov. William E. Russell was renominated. The platform opposes free coinage of silver and demands a reduction of the tariff, as the supreme issue in national politics. The silver bill of the last congress is denounced.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—"Hold your wheat," circular No. 3, has just been issued by the Farmers' alliance, through its

Minnesota organ, the Statesman. The editor says that the Alliance will be able to control the greater part of the crop.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—The National civil service reform league met at Buffalo last week, and George William Curtis delivered his annual address. He congratulated his colleagues on the growth of the reform idea in the old code since the passage of the national civil service law.

The committee appointed to investigate the taking of the federal census made a long report, concluding with this summary:

Your committee consider that the following propositions have been established by the results of their inquiries:

First—That the refusal to apply the civil service reform system of open non-partisan competitive examinations in appointments to the clerical force of the census bureau was violation by the president of a promise contained in the republican platform in 1888, and indorsed in his lelter of acceptance.

Second—That by the appointment of enumerators on political grounds, in open violation of section 5 of the census act, great numbers of incompetent men have been engaged in taking the census, and that in many places attempts have been made to use official places for the benefit of the party in power.

Third—That while in some places the results of the work appeared to be free from partisan color, and to be accurately and well done, yet in many places the work has been carelessly and badly done, and is open to the suspicion that partisan considerations have not been absent, and that finally there is a widespread distrust of the accuracy of the census, which greatly impairs its value to the country, and which is caused in great measure by the fact that the census bureau has been conducted upon the spoils system.

Your committee desires to express its belief that no census will hereafter receive the confidence of the people until it has been wholly removed from partisan influences: and they trust that in the future such successful examples as have already been made of the merit system, will be followed in all federal enumerations.

George William Curtis was re-elected president of the league.

DENIED CITIZENSHIP.—A dispatch from Walde, Texas, says that District Judge Thomas Paschal refused to grant naturalization papers to R. V. Sauer, because Sauer declared himself a socialist and "believer in the doctrines of Herr Most." The judge declared that socialism and anarchism are directly opposed to the constitution of the United States, and that no socialist or anarchist is eligible to citizenship.

It is difficult to say from this information whether Sauer is socialist or anarchist, and it looks as if the judge was as ignorant of the question as the writer of the dispatch.

OPPOSED TO SILVER.—The New York chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution declaring that so much of the existing law which compels the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month is against the public welfare, and should be repealed.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.—Because of Mr. Blaine's illness, and, it is intimated also, because of various political complications bearing upon the future of President Harrison, the conference between Dominion and United States officials touching reciprocity, set for October 12, has been postponed.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—An effort to commit the Irish National League of America, in session at Chicago last week, to an attitude directly condemnatory of Mr. Parnell, did not succeed, but the resolutions passed denounce the present troubles in the Irish party as the outgrowth of an unfortunate tendency towards hero worship, and declare against further contributions to the evicted tenants' fund until the $200,000 now locked up through factional quarrels shall have been released. An effort to remove from the constitution the recommendation to boycott English goods in this country was unsuccessful. Letters were read showing that Mr. Parnell had endeavored to transfer the control of the league to Ireland, upon the plea that the American League was hampered by complication with the politics of the United States.

MR. CLEVELAND A FATHER.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland October 3 at their home, No. 816 Madison avenue, New York.

NEGRO RIOTS.—According to the somewhat meagre dispatches from the scene of the labor trouble in Tennessee, the striking cotton pickers were bent on mischief and the whites took to arms in order to preserve the peace. There are indications, however, that in the beginning the negroes committed no more serious crime than demanding an advance of wages to $1 per 100 pounds of cotton, and board. The move was part of the alliance scheme for a general strike of cotton pickers all over the south. A dispatch says that J. H. Frank, a wealthy merchant of Memphis, owning cotton lands in the disturbed district, made himself very unpopular by advancing the price of picking to sixty cents per hundred pounds, and thus making pickers on neighboring plantations dissatisfied.

Late dispatches say that fifteen negroes in all have been killed as a result of the demand for higher wages and the consequent riots. Four negroes are in jail.

TO BE SENT TO CHINA.—President Harrison declines to grant the request of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, that Chong Sam, a Chinaman, arrested for entering the United States by way of Canada and sentenced to deportation to China, be returned to Canada. The president says that to establish this precedent would be to encourage the entry of Chinamen from Canada to the United States.

BARONDESS REARRESTED.—Joseph Barondess, under conviction of extortion in the matter of the recent cloak makers' strike in New York, and under bonds pending appeal of his case, disappeared some days ago. Barondess was found by his bondsman at Montreal, just as he was about to sail for Europe, brought back to this city and surrendered to the district attorney. He asserts that he had [not absconded, but was hunting for work to save his family from starvation.

DEPORTED TO CANADA.—Thomas F. Lewis has been in the employ of the American Express Company of Buffalo for over twenty years. He was born in Canada, and his home is at Fort Erie, whither he returned every night after his day's work at Buffalo. He always voted in Canada. Immigration Inspector De Barry has deported him from this country.

The question whether Mr. Lewis' case came under the terms of the alien labor law came up some time ago and was referred by Collector Morgan to the treasury department. A decision was rendered by Superintendent Owen of the immigration bureau to the effect that Lewis, while residing in Canada and a citizen of that country, was violating the law by doing labor in the Uni. States.

GRAIN GAMBLING ILLEGAL.—The supreme court of Minnesota has just rendered a decision to the effect that dealing in grain is illegal, unless an actual delivery of goods is made.

OPENING A UNIVERSITY.—Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened October 1 with 473 pupils, of whom 200 are young women. There have been eleven hundred applications for admission. Senator Stanford founded the university in memory of his dead son.

JAY GOULD ILL.—It is pretty well established that Jay Gould is ill with dyspepsia and nervous depression. At the Missouri Pacific meeting when Mr. Sage opposed Mr. Gould's motion to pass the dividend, Mr. Gould stammered out something unintelligible, sat down, covered his face with a handkerchief and burst into tears.

LAND HUNGER AT CHANDLER.—The town site of Chandler, in the newly opened Indian reservation in Oklahoma, was opened to settlement September 28th, and 3,000 men and women at once rushed for claims. All made for the site of the proposed court house, and there were hundreds of collisions. Many were unhorsed and trampled, some were killed, and large numbers were injured. Miss Daisy, a reporter, was thrown from her horse, nearly killed, and trampled by the mob and the horses. From three to six persons are holding each claim.

Land values at Chandler are rapidly growing. A lot that sold for $100 the minute after a cowboy reached it is worth $200 to-day. The new town has about 1,500 inhabitants.

THEY STOLE $500,000.—James E. Ostrander, treasurer, and Matthew T. Trumpborn, assistant treasurer of the Ulster County Savings Institution, at Kingston, N. Y., have been arrested on the charge of robbing the bank of nearly $500,000. The thefts have been going on for twenty years.

ANOTHER INVENTION BY EDISON.—A new form of electric motor for street cars has been invented by Thomas A. Edison. He has not yet made public any of the details, but says that the method of applying the current will be neither the trolley nor storage systems, but that a wire will be laid beneath the rails, and the importance of the invention will consist in the fact that by its use the current may be "picked up" from the rails without danger. A model has been successfully tried on a road with a six per cent. grade. Mr. Edison says the new system will be from two to three times cheaper than a cable road, and will cost one-third as much as the trolley system.

DARING EXPRESS ROBBERY.—An express train on the New York central road, near Utica, was robbed at 10 o'clock at night by a man who suddenly appeared in the car, covered the express messenger with a pistol, took about $10,000 worth of money and jewels, stopped the train by means of the air brake, and escaped.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.—The Dominion house of commons has addressed the queen, praying the privilege of home rule in the matter of copyright.

CANADIAN SCANDALS.—Thomas McGreevy, accused of gross corruption in the matter of public works contracts, has been expelled from the Dominion house of commons. McGreevy is in the United States.

HE LIBELED A PRINCE.—R. N. O'Brien, Montreal correspondent of Dunlap's cable news agency, has been found guilty of libeling Prince George of Wales. The jury recommended mercy. O'Brien telegraphed that Prince George was arrested while drunk upon the streets. The Prince prosecuted merely as a private citizen.

CHILI AND EGAN.—According to the Herald's dispatch from Valparaiso, two of Minister Egan's servants were held in jail two days by officers of the Junta, and three Americans who visited the legation were arrested, but soon released. The Junta had the legation under police espionage, but after protest by Mr. Egan the police were withdrawn. It is said that the arrests and the police espionage were ordered by irresponsible subordinates.

CHILI RECEDES.—Chili has receded from her unfriendly attitude toward the United States legation at Valparaiso.

ARGENTINE FINANCE.—The government of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree, the substance of which is the issuance of a forced currency and the fixing of the premium on gold at 150 per cent. The government has also suspended payments in gold for two years. In addition, a new monetary unit has been adopted, composed of a fixed amount of silver and nickel. This money is now being coined. A committee has reported favorably on the issue of $4,500,000 in paper piastres, and upon the establishment of a national Argentine bank. On the day of these announcements gold closed at 320 per cent. premium.

BUCARAMANQUINA.—A substance like asbestos has been found near Bucaramanga, United States of Colombia, and it has been named Bucaramanquina. It is the color of amber, perfectly transparent and incombustible. Experiments now being made in Bogota with this material indicate that it will be invaluable for the manufacture of bank-note paper and other uses. It can be reduced to pulp, and molded into light fire and water-proof tiles for house covering: into pliable fireproof cloth, or shaped in casques suitable for firemen's wear. A white varnish can also be extracted, and it is held that the uses to which it can be put will make it much more valuable than asbestos. There appear to be inexhaustible deposits.

MASSACRE IN MEXICO.—John H. Preston, an American, now at San Antonio, Tex., and recently from Metztillan, state of Hidalgo, Mexico, says that Indians in the state of Tulamengo have massacred 200 colonists, Spanish and Germans.

ENGLISH LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.—The National Federation Conference, representing the liberal party of England and Wales, met at Newcastle, England, last week, and formulated the liberal policy to be advocated at the next general parliamentary election in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone attended the conference, as did the most distinguished liberals in the lords and commons, and many less noted members of parliament. There was, during the conference, a meeting of the Woman's Liberal Federation. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Trevelyan, the Countess of Carlisle, and other women, active in the liberal ranks, attended.

The incident of the first day's session was the speech of John Morley. He declared that as the house of lords was likely to obstruct progress it became a matter for serious consideration how long that privileged house, non-representative and uninformed as it was, out of sympathy and out of touch with the majority of the representative chamber, was to endure. He announced himself ready to renew the agitation against the hereditary peers whenever their lordships pleased.

Mr. Morley commended the idea of giving compulsory powers to representative local authorities in town and country for the acquisition of land for purposes of allotments and small holdings for the provision of dwellings for working classes. "If the liberal party was anything," said Mr. Morley, "it was the party of those who were too weak and disorganized to speak for themselves. The country could not hear too constantly or too articulately the voice of the working population. Workmen ought, therefore, to be encouraged to obtain representation in all local authoritative bodies, councils, and school boards, up to the great senate of the nation.

Dr. Spence Watson, president of the federation and presiding officer of the congress, said that the adoption of the eight hour day as one of the liberal party's planks depended upon the degree of unanimity reported on from the local liberal associations, of which the federation is the ultimate voice. He added that up to the present only five liberal associations had sent the federation's committee resolutions in regard to the eight hour question. Though he could not bring forward the proposals of the trades union congress as a declaration of the desires of the liberal party, the members of the federation's council were prepared to give the eight hours question a chance to come up for general discussion.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech to 4,000 persons on the night of October 2. He said that the liberal party would at the earliest opportunity, to be justly and wisely chosen, urge the shortening of the period of parliaments. If he spoke of a readjustment of taxation, especially between the various kinds of property, he would dismiss a subject abounding in complex details by referring to speeches and votes already given as an assurance that, when its turn came, the subject would have practical and decisive attention. He commended the foreign policy of the tories, and hoped Lord Salisbury would evacuate Egypt. He prophecied a reasonably early enactment granting to communities local option in the matter of tavern licenses. As to the abolition of hereditary peers, Mr. Gladstone hoped and believed that question far in the future. If, however, in the event of liberal success, and the passage of an Irish home rule bill through the house of commons, Lord Salisbury's threat touching the play of other parts of the constitution should be carried out, and the well ascertained will of the people should be denied enactment into law by the house of lords, then the question of hereditary peers would have precedence over every other question, "because then upon that alone will depend the question whether the country is self-governing or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, able to stop the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected or brought nearer to perfection by the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations."

Mr. Gladstone declared for the principle of "one man one vote," and urged larger representation of labor in parliament. Accompanying this must go the payment of members. He urged the establishment of district and parish councils, to bring self-government to the door of the laborer, and the clothing of suitable bodies with power to acquire land in order to place the rural population in nearer relations to use and profit from the land they have so long tilled for the benefit of others, but for themselves almost in vain. Reform of the land laws and abolition of entail, with facilities to transfer land, are absolutely necessary to do anything like justice to those inhabiting rural parishes.

Touching a compulsory eight hour law, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as unwilling to make a positive declaration, but he warned his hearers against hasty steps that might prove irretrievable.

Mr. Gladstone again declared for Irish home rule, but refrained from setting forth a formal programme touching this question. Much of his speech was devoted to a discussion of the tory policy toward Ireland.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, in a speech at the morning session of the federation, declared his belief that the house of lords should be abolished.

The federation declared by resolution its perfect trust in Mr. Gladstone, and its belief that no wise or durable settlement of the Irish question can be effected except by the establishment of an Irish legislative body for the management of exclusively Irish affairs. The other resolutions include a declaration that Britain ought to avoid entanglement in continental quarrels, and should promote principles of international arbitration; that in any reform of the land laws a just and equitable taxation of land values and ground rents is an essential condition; that there be repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail and enfranchisement of lease holders; that all restrictions upon free sale and transfer of land should be abolished, and more complete security given to tenants for compensation; that compulsory powers should be given to representative local authorities in town and country for the acquisition of land for purposes of allotments and small holdings, and for the provision of dwellings for working classes; local electoral reforms for county councils and local boards; the disestablishment of the Welsh and Scotch churches; direct popular veto of the liquor traffic; the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property; better housing of working classes; the extension of the factory acts, and the mending or ending of the house of lords.

Mr. Schnadhorst, the liberal manager, declared in an interview that the federation did not meet to discuss and settle party questions, but to declare principles already well ascertained. The body was in full touch with the great mass of liberals all over England and Wales, and the existence of the federation serves to harmonize the actions of the party and to give it the strength of unity. Mr. Schnadhorst said that the programme would include much the same principles as last year, and specifically would embody the idea of the taxation of land values and of ground rents.

Many labor leaders are dissatisfied with the programme of the federation, and there is a plan on foot to place 400 labor candidates in the field for parliament. A great meeting of workingmen in Hyde park, London, October 4, adopted resolutions declaring that "this meeting is of the opinion that the travesty on liberalism shown by the national liberal federation at the Newcastle meeting in arbitrarily repressing free speech reflects discredit upon the liberal

party managers and place hunters, and shows a wanton disregard of the claims of the working classes as expressed by half a million of their number assembled in Hyde park on the 4th of May last, and also expressed by the delegates of a million and a half unionists at the last labor congress Coupled with the proposal to give precedence to Irish affairs, and to then tinker with the question of Welsh and Scotch disestablishment, this action proves that the liberals are indifferent to the social needs of the masses, and are unworthy of the confidence and support of the people. This meeting, therefore, resolves in favor of the formation of a labor representative league, and the creation of an independent labor party."

The platform of the proposed new party includes triennial parliaments; the payment of salaries to members of parliament, as well as the reimbursement of election expenses on second ballots; the legalization of the eight-hour day in all trades wherein a majority of the workers do not object; the election of judges; the abolition of hereditary land laws, and the nationalization of land; home rule for Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

SUICIDE OF BOULANGER.—General Gerges Boulanger committed suicide at Brussels, September 30, on the grave of his mistress, Mme. de Bonneman. Up to January, 1886, Boulanger was simply an ambitious officer of the French army. By that time he had become a major-general, and on the recommendation of the Duke d'Aurvale, the Orleans prince, he became minister of war in the French cabinet. Later he left the cabinet; and then, being assigned to a distant command, repeatedly visited Paris in defiance of orders. During his service as minister he gave no end of trouble, and nearly brought on a war with Germany. After leaving the ministry he placed himself at the head of all malcontent parties and endeavored to overthrow the government. He was greatly weakened in influence through his duel with Minister Floquet, an aged civilian, who seriously wounded the general and escaped unhurt. He repeatedly stood for election to the chamber of deputies, and was repeatedly elected. Finally the government found that Boulanger was conspiring with Bonapartists and Orleanists to make himself dictator. He fled to Brussels, but was tried in his absence, and found guilty of corrupt use of public moneys and of high treason. The trial exposed his pretensions, and he has since cut little or no figure. He died disgraced and in debt.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—Startling reports of the Russian famine continue to come in. The minister of the interior reports thirteen governments famine stricken and eight much distressed. Fires, pestilence and the cattle plague intensify the horrors of the time. In Saratoff landholders are selling to the people refuse that is not fed to cattle because it is unwholsome. Bread made of chopped straw and bran, mixed with a little rye, is esteemed excellent. Where this can not be had "hunger bread" is made of dried dung, hardened bark, ground peas and a weed called goose foot or pig weed. Peasant boards pray for relief from taxation, and say the government will have to support the people for over fourteen months. The knout is used in collecting taxes. Many peasants have deserted their homes and gone to seek work. Hundreds of them walk the highways begging. Seed corn has been eaten and much land lies fallow.

RUSSIAN PAN-SLAVISM.—Poultney Bigelow, journalist and single taxer, has just reached London after a long journey through Russia. He agrees with Harold Frederick, correspondent of the New York Times, that the Russian movement against the Jews is only part of a general movement against foreigners in Russia.

CAPTURED BY RUSSIA.—Captain McLean, of the United States sealing schooner J. Hamilton Lewis, and his crew of twenty-five men, were captured by the Russian man-of-war Alert, while poaching upon a Russian seal island in Behring Sea, and, after a sharp fight on board the man-of-war, were carried to Vlodivostock, Siberia, for trial.

VICTORIA KEPT THE PEACE.—According to a Herald dispatch Queen Victoria and the Czar prevented a war between Germany and France. During Emperor William's visit to England last summer the Emperor told the Queen that between socialism and unsound finance Germany was in a desperate case, and that the growing strength of France would render a declaration of war imperative by or before next year. The Queen, on Lord Salisbury's advice, applied to the Czar for aid in preserving peace, and the result was the visit of the French fleet to Russia and to England. William took the hint.

BOMBS FOR AN EMPEROR.—Thirteen dynamite bombs exploded October 1 in a railway tunnel through which Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was to pass in a special train. The explosion, however, occurred eight hours before the arrival of the emperor's train, and the police profess to believe that the design was not to harm the emperor but to express dissatisfaction with his policy.

BREAKING AN OCEAN RECORD.—The White Star steamer Teutonic made the trip from New York to Queenstown in 5 days, 21 hours and 21 minutes, or 1 hour and 28 minutes better than any previous east-bound record.

END OF THE YEMAN REVOLT.—It is announced from Constantinople that Turkish troops have suppressed the revolt of Arabs in the province of Yemen.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: In your editorial in THE STANDARD, entitled "Political Situation in New York," you call the situation a dense fog-bank. It seems to me that it is a fog-bank only to men of principle, who wish to advance the cause of good government. To managing politicians there is no fog; the situation is just what they delight in. It is the policy of single tax men to force the tariff question to the front. But scheming politicians do not want any live questions brought into great prominence, and it seems to me that the managers of both parties have worked together to produce this fog, and keep back awkward discussions. The policy of forcing free trade to the front has met a defeat. We may yet have to appeal unto Cæsar.

Darien Centre, N. Y. C. REEVES.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I fully indorse the position THE STANDARD has taken in supporting the republican ticket. We have nothing to lose, but everything to gain in the triumph of the republican ticket this fall. The Democratic party in this state represent nothing but the spoils system. They have no sympathy with the aspirations of the masses. They don't deserve the support of independents, because they have done nothing to advance the cause of tariff reform and ballot reform. As a matter of fact, they have been an obstacle in the path of true reform.

I cannot agree with our friend Mr. Wolff that the only opposition to ballot reform is Governor Hill. I think it would be more to the point if he had said Hillism. The New York Times is in a bad plight when it supports the democrats on the plea that it will affect the election next year. That is an old trick of the politician to keep the independents in line. The real trouble with the New York Times is they think that if the Democrats are defeated it means free coinage of silver.

Brooklyn, N. Y. WILLIAM J. HORAN.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I am sorry THE STANDARD finds it its duty to oppose the democratic ticket in New York. Out here we feel that the result there will have a decided effect upon the national campaign, and, naturally, dislike to see any combination that may affect adversely the free trade movement. But we have no criticism to offer. You are the best judge. We trust your conclusions are correct as to effect.

Adrian, Mich. L. W. HOCH.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Upon consultation with a number of single taxers here as to their views touching the political situation in this state, I find them unanimous in favor of supporting the democratic party. There is entire agreement as to the reasons which seem to justify this action. These reasons may be summarized as follows—and in stating them I give my own as well as the views of those with whom I have talked:

We have partial ballot reform. However important the obtainment of what remains necessary to complete reform, republican success would result in retarding progress in other and at present more important directions. There is no certainty that the republicans, if in power, would give us ballot reform as we want it. It is reasonable to suppose that in amending the law they would seek party advantage. When the exclusive official blanket ballot ceases to be regarded as peculiarly a republican idea, and the propriety of its use becomes more generally recognized, the democrats will likely not continue to oppose it, and through them, in this as in other states, we may secure it at no distant day. It does not seem possible, even were it desirable, to make the perfecting of ballot reform a controling, or even a very important issue.

As to Tammanyism and Hillism, is there not hope in the future, in the growth of true democratic principles, now so rapidly making their way throughout the entire country? If not, is there escape or refuge in Plattism?

The tariff question overshadows all others. Profitable discussion is going on everywhere. No power of politician or political machine, though so minded, can put a stop to it. Though not a state issue, if you like, in no contest in state, county, city, or ward, between republicans and democrats, can the great question be ignored. The democratic party, whether it likes it or not, is rapidly facing toward free trade. It has opened its doors and its arms to free traders and single taxers. It offers us its rostrums and its

press. We have an audience of willing listeners, and the process of conversion goes on apace. Would it be wise to repel the friendliness extended us, and relinquish the opportunities we now enjoy? To do this would be to retard the great cause by just the amount of our influence, now so potent and steadily increasing.

And what would the republicans give us, even if successful with our aid? At best—and this with a big "perhaps"—a somewhat improved ballot law. Would this gain compensate for the strengthening of protection, the weakening of the chances for democratic success next year, and the loss of single tax influence with the democratic party.

The foregoing, though scarcely more than an indication of our line of thought, will enable single tax friends to readily understand the position of those of us here—a dozen or so—who have consulted together upon the subject.

Binghamton, N. Y. JOHN H. BLAKENEY.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I thoroughly endorse in every way the position that you have taken as to the coming election. For the state, the supreme issue is ballot reform. In Brooklyn there is another issue, the question of honest local government, that we may have an opportunity to deal with this autumn. If there should be a fair probability, or even a good fighting chance, of settling it aright, this local issue would be far more important for us in Brooklyn than any possible guess of other people as to what we mean when we turn out a gang. If, in defiance of our protest, people will insist that we mean thereby that we are in love with the McKinley bill, we can only pity their want of sense and wait for 1892 to undeceive them.

I regret exceedingly the position of the New York Times. It has been an earnest and consistent advocate of ballot reform, but it now subordinates that question to the paltry one of what people will think we mean to do in 1892.

There might indeed be very grave consequences if all who are opposed to the McKinley bill took counsel of such foolish fears, and deferring to a short-sighted expediency, voted for Roswell P. Flower, and therefore against ballot reform. The complete measure we demand would be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Flower would ride into Albany on a tidal wave as great as that which overwhelmed the republicans last November; his head would swell as big as his barrel, and with the latter on top and the prestige of victory he would seek the presidency. We should then have free trade in a month, and the single tax in a year. And with Mr. Flower's second annual message would commence the millennium? But that is going a little too fast for me. I am an evolutionist, and not a revolutionist. I shall vote for ballot reform this year, while I have a chance to do so, and for free trade next year if I can. I positively insist on my right not to vote for president or a new congress till 1892.

Brooklyn, N. Y. EDWIN A. CURLEY.

GRUNDZINSGEMEINSCHAFT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: In reference to Vol. X., No. 8, August 26, 1891, of THE STANDARD, containing a letter by Michael Flürscheim, with all kinds of personal insultations of the undersigned, I feel obliged to contradict his statements alluding to my having attacked Henry George. There exists not one single line of my pen in the German literature directed against the works of a man whom I esteem extremely for his merits. I challenge Mr. Flürscheim to produce the lines in question which he pretends to have been written by me. For the rest, it is very remarkable that Mr. Flürscheim, who is but a copyist in his vanity and incredible self-conceit, though he elevates Henry George whenever it suits him, treats him in other places like a schoolboy. As to Mr. Flürscheim's personal remarks about me, it is beneath my dignity to give to such a man a reply. His doings, and his inglorious reputation in consequence, are well known in Germany.

THEODORE STAMM, M. D., Ph.D.

21 Victoria street, Wiesbaden, September 19, 1891.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: You ask for suggestions, and I will make but one. Spare neither space nor pen in urging upon the single tax men throughout the country the necessity of getting upon their statute books the local option of taxation (something on the line of the Stein bill). That once done in any state, the single tax will surely follow somewhere, in some county or city or town, and then wildfire will be a tortoise in comparison to the way our doctrine will spread. Everything starts from a germ, and so must the single tax.

Weimer, Placer Co., California. W. H. STARKEY.

WHO WILL EXPLAIN THE ETCETERA?

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: In your fine analytical editorial on the difference between the single tax and socialism, I fear you have rather defined a difference that you hope exists than a difference that is an actuality. I do not hesitate to say that single taxers are theoretically individualists, but are they not finding it difficult to discover the fine line that is to keep their feet from trespassing upon the preserves of their socialist brother?

Let me illustrate. Of late the single taxers have confined their nationalizing demands to "what are in their nature monopolies," whatever that may be. Yet at page 326 of Lovell's "Progress and Poverty" Mr. George says, speaking of the application of the revenue from the single tax:

"We might not establish public tables—they would be unnecessary; but we could establish public baths, museums, libraries, gardens, lecture rooms, music and dancing halls, theatres, universities, technical schools, shooting galleries, play grounds, gymnasiums, etc."

If tables are not necessary then why are baths, libraries, etc.? Individual enterprise can conduct those as well as public administrators. Why must private dancing masters be interfered with? Why should the state meddle with private book dealers by opening free libraries? If books can be furnished by the government, why not clothes and food? The city of New York the past summer has been opening free baths for the masses. Isn't that socialism? If not why not? Aren't the public schools an infringement on private rights? Why should private teaching be thus interfered with?

Why should the state educate my child? Why shouldn't it feed it?

In Mr. George's enumeration just quoted where does "etcetera" stop? Where is the line? I wish you would explain it. I am a good single tax man, but that "etcetera" has always bothered me.

JOHN J. LOVERING.

WHY ASK A WOMAN'S OPINION.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Lately I have received from a friend several copies of your paper, with leaflets, expounding the principle which it advocates. Being too busily engaged at the time of their receipt to give them more than a cursory reading, I have put them by for more careful perusal.

Though desirous of understanding the single tax principle, I feel that the opinions of women on this question, as on others, can be of little value until their right is acknowledged to express opinion authoritatively through the ballot. Indeed, I am as much surprised that men should seek to enlist the sympathies of the disfranchised in questions of public welfare as that women themselves should lend their energies to the furtherance of any movement until their own liberty is attained.

Columbus, Ga. H. AUGUSTA HOWARD.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION AND BALLOT REFORM.

At the meeting of the Central labor union last Sunday, Jerome O'Neill, chairman of the committee on ballot reform, reported that, on invitation of his committee, William McCabe had prepared a letter on the subject, which the committee approved, and that 250,000 copies of it had been circulated. Mr. O'Neill read the letter, and it was unanimously approved amid great applause.

The letter sets forth that the Central labor union has come to the conclusion, after ten years, that it is impossible to secure concessions in the industrial field until it is fully armed in the political field; that under the present ballot system it is impracticable to nominate independent candidates, for it will be impossible to elect them, owing to the restrictions placed on such nominations; that in Australia, Great Britain, and Ireland, where the Australian blanket ballot is in operation, it has been found that the people can give free expression to their convictions by their vote, with a reasonable certainty that their candidate will have a chance of election equal to any other candidate running. In conclusion, the letter says:

We insist now that we shall be given the full Australian blanket ballot as the only official ballot, to be printed and distributed at the expense of the state. On this one ballot shall appear the names of all the candidates for all the offices to be voted for at any election. No "paster ballot" shall be allowed. They are not necessary, as by the device of having each party select, before the election, a suitable symbol or emblem for the printer to use, as designating the party to which the candidate belongs, the most illiterate man can pick out on the ballot the names of the candidates of the party he belongs to. Any one or more independent candidates nominated by certificate have the same right to appear on this blanket ballot as the regular party nominee, and thus the poor and independent candidate shall have the exact and equal justice accorded him of having an equal chance of election with the nominee of the wealthy party machine; and this cannot be done by any means other than the Australian blanket ballot.

A discussion arose on a motion to enlarge the committee so it could visit legislative candidates and secure their pledges to vote for an Australian ballot bill when it came before them at Albany. One delegate wanted the Central labor union to order a parade and mass meeting, at which all workingmen should be called upon to vote for the candidates who would support the Australian blanket ballot; another delegate suggested that the committee send men to every meeting to question all candidates; another delegate pointed out that one of the political parties had already pronounced in favor of the blanket ballot, while the other had

indorsed the present system of voting. All the talk seemed to be in a circle, none of the delegates seeming to care to mention names or parties, though all knew what the speakers had in their minds while they were talking.

When Delegate McCabe got the floor he told the meeting that he thought it was hardly necessary to beat about the bush any longer. By endorsing the letter of the committee the delegates present had committed themselves to support the party that had pronounced in favor of the Australian blanket ballot. It only remained for the Central labor union to do so in a formal manner. He therefore moved that the organization recommend to the working men of New York city to vote for Mr. Fassett, republican candidate for governor of New York state, on the ground that his party platform had declared explicitly in favor of a law based on the Australian blanket ballot system. This raised an uproar, in the midst of which the chair declared the motion out of order on constitutional grounds. [The constitution of the Central labor union rules out all motions which declare in favor of affiliating with any political party.] Mr. McCabe then moved that the workingmen of this city be advised to vote for the candidates of that party which had declared in favor of the Australian system of balloting. This motion was declared out of order because the word "party" had been used. Then Mr. McCabe moved that the Central labor union advise the workingmen of this city to vote for the candidates who stand on the platform which favors the adoption of the Australian blanket ballot system of voting. Mr. George Warner moved that action on the motion be postponed until after election; and more heated discussion took place. Delegate McCabe pointed out that to defer action would be cowardly to say the least. The union had adopted resolutions in favor of ballot reform, and it should stand by that action or repeal it altogether. Mr. Warner's motion was lost by a vote of 32 to 21, and Mr. McCabe's motion was carried by a large majority, to the discomfiture of some of the delegates who yet have a warm side for Tammany hall.

The ballot reform committee say that the action last Sunday encourages them to go into the work of securing ballot reform with a will. They do not intend to lose a trick, and it is possible that by next Sunday they will be able to report considerable progress.

It was said on Monday that the leaders of Tammany hall were very much exercised over the action of the Central labor union last Sunday, and in looking around for some way in which to ward off the blow, they determined to use their best efforts to have William McCabe rebuked by the typographical union for his action. A number of printers who are in affiliation with that body, and others who directly or indirectly benefit by its patronage, were summoned Monday and instructed to create a sentiment against Mr. McCabe, and, if possible, next Sunday, have him withdrawn from the Central labor union. This will be considered "vindication," and may, alas, if successful, be used to show that the New York typographical union is in sympathy with Tammany hall.

THE RIGHT ROAD.

The Rev. Dr. Kramer, known personally or by reputation to most readers of THE STANDARD, has written a little book,* designed to teach what may be called moral philosophy to children. Dr. Kramer, in his preface, calls the book an elementary treatment of Christian morality. It is designed to help parents and teachers in the training of children. The author advises the teacher or parent to familiarize himself with each lesson before attempting to impart it to the child. He recommends that the little ones be asked to give answers to a few of the more simple questions. Texts of Scripture and quotations from various poets head the lessons. These texts and quotations Dr. Kramer recommends that the pupils memorize. The subjects taught are illustrated by many stories, some of them of unusual excellence.

Part first, which Dr. Kramer describes as introductory, has four chapters, one entitled "Myself," which is intended to teach the child something of personal identity, that is to enable the little one to distinguish between the physical, outward man and the inward person—the soul or mind. The next chapter is called "I ought," and treats of duty. The next gives the reason for right-doing. Then comes a chapter on character, right, and duty. Part second treats of duty to self, health, cleanliness, temperance, truthfulness, and the like. Part third treats of duty to others, the honor of parents, brotherliness, patriotism, honesty, justice, mercy. Part fourth treats of duty to God.

Dr. Kramer's little book should prove genuinely helpful to the intelligent and thoughtful parent. The stories in particular ought to prove useful and pleasing to children. It is not Dr. Kramer's hope that any parent can use the book to advantage without supplementing it with precepts, examples, and explanations, drawn from the parent's own knowledge and experience. The book is simply and prettily bound in cloth, and the general mechanical execution of the work is creditable to the publisher.

*"The Right Road." A hand-book for parents and teachers, by John W. Kramer. New York, Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House, 1891. Price, $1.25.

HELPLESSNESS OF ALL-POTENT LABOR.

What an extraordinary commentary it is on the helplessness of workingmen in "protected" America that the miners of Iowa are seeking legislative assistance by pledging candidates to support measures to establish the eight-hour day for all employed in and around mines, mills, and factories; to pay in legal currency once each week for all labor performed; to weigh all coal before being screened; to abolish the present truck-store system; and to make it a penitentiary offence for any one to ask the signature of his employees to a contract that would waive the right to any of the above laws.

CONSIDERING THE SINGLE TAX IN MEXICO.

The Mexican Financier, the leading paper of Mexico on finance, railroads, mining, and commerce, publishes a letter on the single tax from Henry Ware Allen, and, commenting editorially, says:

Mr. Henry Ware Allen, who contributes to our columns to-day a brief explanation of the single tax theory, advocated by Mr. Henry George, an economist of world-wide reputation, is one of a large number of intelligent men, scattered over the globe, from Mexico to Australia, and from South Africa to England, who find in the single tax the solution of the great social and economical questions now pressing for an answer. The single tax, however, still remains in the realm of theory; it has not yet been tried by any nation, though there are reasons for thinking that one of the States of the new Australian commonwealth may possibly put it in practice. It is an experiment which every thoughtful man would like to see made, for in economics much remains to be found out by the trial of new plans of taxation. As Napoleon said, you cannot make an omelette without first breaking eggs, and so, in taxation, a little boldness in experimentation may result in the discovery of a way infinitely better than our present clumsy devices, which, a century from now, are likely to be regarded as thoroughly barbaric. Everything the human race possesses is derived from the land, or the sea that rests upon the land. The wool of the sheep is derived from the herbage which the sheep transmutes by its animal chemistry into fibre. There is absolutely no wealth which comes not from the soil or the sea. But man lives not on the waters, but on solid ground, and he who owns the land is the master of all the rest of his kind. Look the world over, and you will find that the landowners are the permanently wealthy class; speculators in stocks come and go, merchants rise and fall, but the owner of the soil has that which is substantial. He owns the mine from which all wealth is taken. In the cities of the world the rich families are those who own the land and the houses upon it. The Astors of New York, the Dukes of Westminster and of Bedford in London, the Winthrops of Boston—all these rich people are landowners, and possessors of land standing in crowded cities where its value is enormous. In London, land near the Bank of England is worth £2,000,000 an acre. To buy that land you would have to cover it with gold. In Mexico, who are the richest people? There is only one reply, the families who own lands and houses. There are people who live in Europe and spend there great sums derived from the income of lands and houses here. This expenditure does not enrich Mexico; it is in the nature of a tribute paid. Yet we are far from blaming individuals. The system which makes all this possible is the best that the civilization of the white race has evolved, and communities and individuals must make the best of it till some better system is discovered by actual experiment. If New South Wales will try the single tax the world will be under a debt of gratitude to her; for, it demonstrated to be feasible, a great problem will be solved.

WHERE WAS THE SCHOOLMASTER?

Here is an actual conversation which occurred in a Philadelphia restaurant between an American and an Englishman, both of full age, and one a voter:

American: "How long have you been in this country?"

Englishman: "About two years and a half."

Am.: "How far from London did you live?"

Eng.: "Right in London; that is, they call it London. Old London was surrounded by a wall and was no bigger than Philadelphia. The wall was built by the Romans when they occupied that part of England."

Am.: "Is that so? How long ago was that?"

Eng.: "Oh, about eight hundred years ago or so, in the time of William the Conqueror."

Am.: "I didn't know the Romans ever lived in England. Was that wall all around the city?"

Eng.: "Yes, with several gates in it, which were shut at night."

Am.: "What was that about? Wasn't there a king named George the Third who tried to conquer America and didn't succeed? That was at the time of the Revolution. They had trouble, the English and Americans, up to 1812 or 1814."

Eng.: "Yes, I believe there was something of that kind."

Am.: "Isn't London on a river?"

Eng.: "Yes, on the Thames. Some people pronounce it the way it is spelled, but it is wrong."

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

One of the most respected of scientific men, Prof. S. P. Langley, who has been experimenting with reference to aerial navigation, makes this statement in the Century:

Progress is rapid now, especially in invention, and it is possible—it seems to me even probable—that before the century closes we shall see this universal road of the all-embracing air, which recognizes none of man's boundaries, traveled in every direction, with an effect on some of the conditions of our existence which will mark this among all the wonders the century has seen.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Oct. 6, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz.....$1,685 40

Cash contributions for week ending October 6 are as follows:

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park, Minn.	$2 00
E. D. Burleigh and wife, Germantown, Pa.	1 00
	$3 00
Cash contributions previously acknowledged	$1,610 22
Total	$1,613 22

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	111,018
Signatures received since last report	143
Total	111,161

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The third meeting of the economic class took place last Wednesday at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, and the subject of study was debated by the class on the following Monday.

At the class meeting the teacher explained that up to this point the economic analysis had been made tentatively by way of introduction, for the purpose of acquiring familiarity with the method of investigation which it was intended to pursue; but that now a stage had been reached at which it would be profitable to adopt a definition of economic analysis, for the purpose of fixing boundaries to the inquiry. "For," he said, "the limitations of any analysis must depend upon the object. If we were making a physical analysis, for example, natural elements would not be finally analyzed until we had distinguished liquids from solids, minerals from vegetables, and so on. But when we come, in economic analysis, to a natural element, we have reached the ultimate. This must depend, however, upon an understanding of the meaning of economic analysis, because, for example, some of us might regard it as synonymous with physical analysis, and then we should be reasoning at cross purposes."

A definition of economic analysis was then formulated, the teacher warning the class that they were to accept this definition only for the present. "You, who have learned trades," he said, "know that until you have become familiar with the whole trade, the foreman's opinions are likely to be better than yours; but when you can intelligently compare one thing relating to a trade with all other things relating to it, yours may be better than his. So with this inquiry. When you shall have gone over the whole ground, you can subject the definition to the test of your own enlightened reason."

The definition of economic analysis was then dictated, a member of the class writing it on the board and the other members writing it on their note books. It was as follows:

"Economic analysis is the analysis of the relations of man to the external things that satisfy his desires."

When this was written, the teacher asked if any word in the definition was more important than any other, or if any two or more equally important words were more important than the others. After some discussion it was agreed that "man" and "things" were equally important and more important than any other, and a line was drawn under each. He then asked if "man" was qualified, and it was agreed that it was not except by "relations" which also qualified "things." Whether "things" was specially qualified was then asked, and it was agreed that it was qualified in equal degree by the word "external," meaning external to man, and by the sentence "that satisfy his desires." One line was then drawn under those words, and to preserve the appearance of relative importance a second line was drawn under "man" and "things." The importance of "relations" was then considered, and it was decided to be next in importance to "man" and "things," and more important than the qualifiers of "things," because it connected the two principal words, showing that it was neither "man" nor "things" that was to be analyzed, but their relations to each other. Two lines were then drawn under "relations," and to preserve the appearance of relative importance a third line was drawn under "man" and "things." The definition then appeared like this:

"Economic analysis is the analysis of the RELATIONS of MAN to the *external* THINGS *that satisfy his desires.*"

The teacher then, in the light of the definition, had the class review its economic analysis of "bread," with this result:

Bread = Baker + Standing Ground + Flour + a variety of constituents economically like flour.

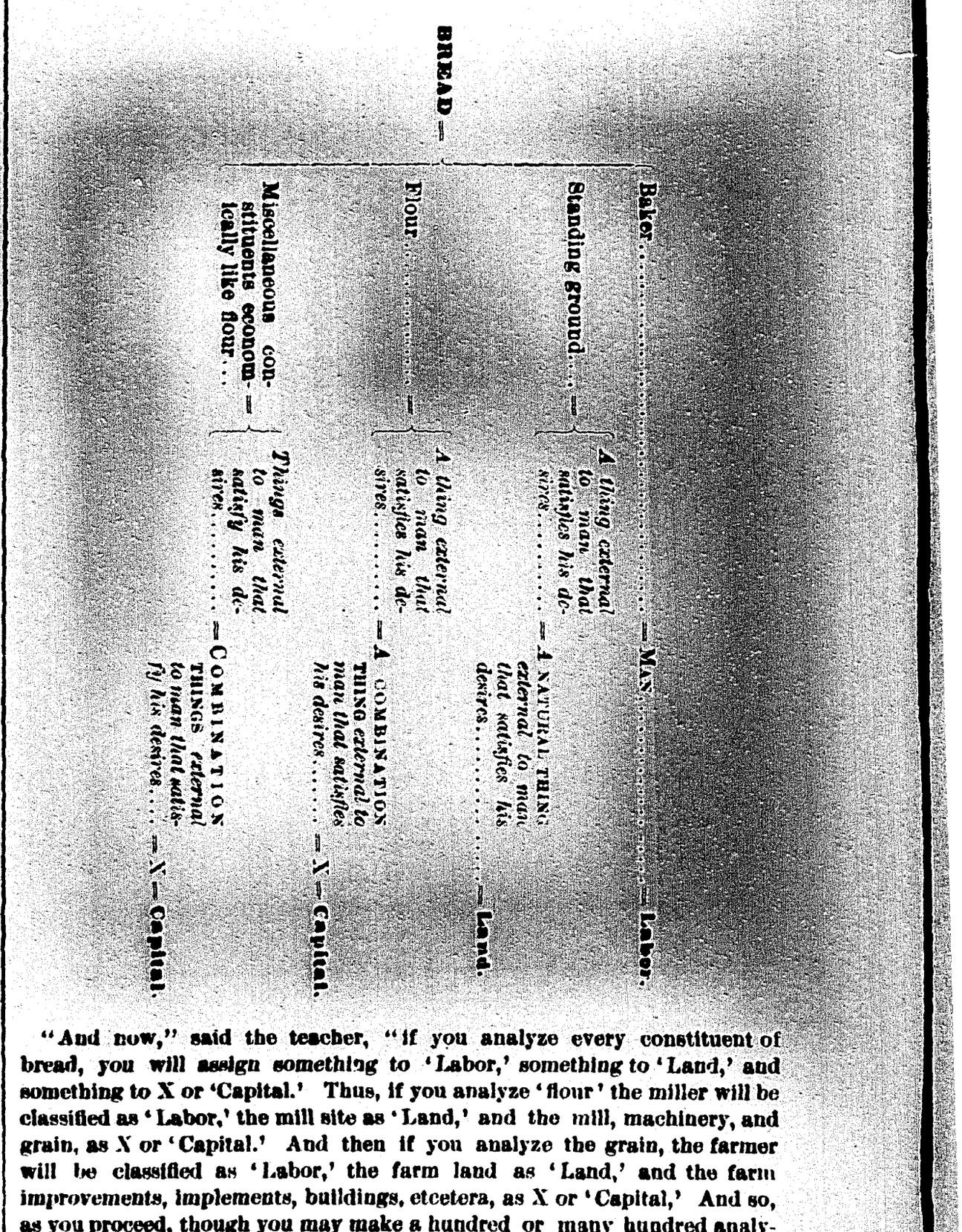
Baker = Man.

Standing Ground = a thing external to man that satisfies his desires.

Flour = a thing external to man that satisfies his desires.

"Now," asked the teacher, "can we, in view of our definition of economic analysis, proceed any farther in analyzing 'baker?'" The class finally agreed, as man was one of the objects the relations of which to the other were to be investigated, that "baker" had been reduced to the last analysis. "Then," said the teacher, "we will classify man as "Labor," for that is the term by which man's efforts to satisfy his desires are usually expressed. The term is arbitrary—another term might do as well—but this is the accepted term, and so long as we understand exactly what it implies it answers our purpose."

Turning then to "standing ground" and "flour," the teacher called attention to the fact that as at present analyzed each equaled the same thing, namely, "a thing external to man that satisfies his desires," and he asked if further analysis was necessary. It was readily agreed that the first was a *natural* thing and the second a *combination* of man's efforts with things external to him. It was also agreed that for the purposes of an inquiry into the relations of man to the external things that satisfy his desires, a reduction of any of these things to a purely natural thing is the last analysis. Upon this the teacher proposed to classify natural things external to man that satisfy his desires, as "Land," that being the usual term, and although arbitrary like "Labor," yet appropriate and quite adequate if understood always to express this idea. As "flour," as "a thing external to man that satisfies his desires," however, it was seen at once that though it contained a natural thing—grain, yet the grain had been passed by man through a process that changed its character, and this was called X, as an unknown combination. At this the teacher explained that in certain relations X is usually called Capital, and advised the substitution of that term for the present. The analysis was then completed as follows:



"And now," said the teacher, "if you analyze every constituent of bread, you will assign something to 'Labor,' something to 'Land,' and something to X or 'Capital.' Thus, if you analyze 'flour' the miller will be classified as 'Labor,' the mill site as 'Land,' and the mill, machinery, and grain, as X or 'Capital.' And then if you analyze the grain, the farmer will be classified as 'Labor,' the farm land as 'Land,' and the farm improvements, implements, buildings, etcetera, as X or 'Capital.' And so, as you proceed, though you may make a hundred or many hundred analyses, yet, if you do it in the light of adequate knowledge as to the manufacture of the various implements and material used in making bread and its constituents and in making the implements and material, you will reach a point at which X or 'Capital' will disappear, and nothing but 'Labor' and 'Land' will remain. And so we say that in the *last* analysis bread consists of labor and land—or, of *man*, and of *natural things* external to man that satisfy his desires."

Having reached this point, the teacher referred to his having previously said that "bread" was an article of wealth. He now explained that by wealth should always be understood something external to man that satisfies his desires, and which is a product of Labor applied to Land; and he called for the names of objects that economically were the same as bread. Many things were named and placed on the board, such as clothing, houses, books, watches, gold, silver, nickel, paper and the like.

Some one suggested "education," and this gave rise to a discussion which resulted in the conclusion that "education" is a personal quality, and in the general classification (however, it might be in sub-classification) should be assigned to the class Man, or Labor. A proposition to call "credit" Wealth, also elicited discussion, and although not classed, it was agreed that it was not like bread, and, therefore, not Wealth. "Money," also, was proposed as an object of Wealth. This proposition was debated at some length. It was agreed that the metal or paper composing it was out of consideration, having been already named in the list; the troublesome question related to the difference between the intrinsic value and the effective value of money—between the value of the silver in a dollar, for example, and the trading value of the coin itself. This question was not disposed of further than to agree that money in this sense is not Wealth.

Before dispersing, the class was asked to come to the next meeting prepared to give the absolutely necessary constituents of a loaf of bread, made in the most primitive condition conceivable. These meetings are held every Wednesday at 73 Lexington avenue. They are free and visitors are invited.

The monthly meeting of the club was held last Thursday evening, William McCabe in the chair. The question of ballot reform came up, and a committee—consisting of Jerome O'Neill, Benjamin Doblin and G. W. Everett—was appointed to draw up resolutions on the subject, to be submitted to the club on the night of the anniversary dinner—Friday, October 16.

Mr. Everett reported that forty-five seats for the dinner had been paid for. Those friends who had written for seats, and had not sent the dollar, had better do so soon. The number of seats is limited to sixty.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. V. Turherme, Boston.—For the information of parties visiting Boston, I desire to say that meetings are held every Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the single tax league, on the Common, at the band stand, and if anyone is visiting this city we shall be pleased to give him an opportunity of addressing a good sized audience.

Since the band has ceased playing for the summer months, we have been able to address the audience from the stand from 4 to 7 P. M., and have been favored with good sized audiences, from 1,000 to 2,000 persons.

INDIANA.

E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis.—The State federation of labor met in this city last week. I was present most of the time during their deliberations. It was gratifying to me to see the cat make its appearance frequently throughout the proceedings. There was quite a sprinkling of single tax men among the delegates. Our stalwart single taxer, John F. White, read an able paper on "The Single Tax." Of course he emphatically disclosed labor unions as powerless to bring about a just condition of things until the private ownership of land is done away with. Mr. White is the candidate for alderman in the Ninth ward of this city and will be elected.

One of the delegates read a paper, in which he tried to show there were too many people on the earth, or that they lived too long, or the earth was too small, or something of the kind. He had swallowed Malthus whole, and wanted to raise wages, and bring about a heaven on earth by regulating or prohibiting any further propagating of the race. He said he had grown old and bald in the cause of labor, and he had lost faith in unions. He said: "When times are good, labor organizations flourish, and when hard times come they go to pieces." He advised his brothers to read and adopt the philosophy of Annie Bessant.

This paper was discussed at length by the delegates present, and every speaker took the position that Malthus and his doctrine were dead.

Our great evangelist, Carroll, of Evansville, was present, and introduced a resolution favoring a repeal of the law providing for the taxation of personal property, and calling upon organized labor throughout the State to withhold their support from any candidate for the state legislature until he had agreed to vote for such a measure.

This resolution went through with a whirl, and not because the delegates were indifferent, but because such bodies of men are beginning to realize the justice of the single tax.

MISSOURI.

"Uncle Tom," St. Louis.—Nine petitions. One and two are machinists; three and four are engineers; five, six and seven are clerks; eight is a salesman, and nine is a night watchman who bitterly complained of the injustice of a man who does not own any real property "being compelled to pay water tax and taxes on his furniture, etc." He was given a tract of the Philadelphia single tax society containing the declaration of American independence and the single tax platform, and by reading and digesting it, as he promised, he will soon know what's what.

As far as I can learn, all personal property exceeding $150 in value has to pay taxes here. This, of course, leaves a loophole to a good many who desire to evade taxes on what they consider is their own against the world

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Missouri Valley, October 1.—I left Perry Friday morning, and arrived at Lewis in the evening. I had planned to stay over Sunday with the single tax men of Lewis. The alliance was to have a picnic near there Saturday, and Mr. Tefft agreed to send for me to come in time to attend, if they would give me an equal show with the other speakers they expected. There was not a large attendance, although several came especially to hear the single tax expounded. The people's party candidate for the legislature led off with an hour and a half's rambling talk about the three party platforms, etc. Then E. H. Gillett, of Des Moines, followed with another hour and a half talk, going over the same subject in a different way, laying more stress upon the money plank. Among other things he said: "The tariff question never will be settled," and gave as the reason the opinion that "no two men in the United States can agree on the tax question." When he got through a young man, evidently a republican, asked him how he was going to make men equal. Mr. Gillette replied, "Give them equal opportunities." And then, seeming to realize that he had said too much (too much to fit in with his remedy) he added that they would apply a graduated income tax to prevent excessive accumulations. Then the local alliance lecturer talked on the alliance platform—rehashing what had been said, and dwelling more on free silver coinage, until about half the crowd had started home. And then they adjourned without calling on me. As I went there by invitation—not by my own arrangement—and went prepared to speak, it was plain to be seen that the other speakers were afraid to have the single tax expounded and contrasted with their schemes before the same audience, and that they deliberately crowded me out of time. They have heard enough of the single tax to know that it is the fundamental reform. And their actions show that they are as anxious to prevent the people from hearing the truth, as they claim the old party leaders are. From the loud pretensions to fairness of the people's party, single taxers had reason to expect better treatment at their hands, especially when they knew I was a member of the alliance. If these are samples of their standard bearers (and they claimed they were), it is evident that they care no more for real reform than any other politicians. It is such incidents as this that justify THE STANDARD'S position regarding "all-round reformers."

I spent Sunday with Mr. Tefft on his farm. Monday we went to Red Oak to attend an alliance mass meeting, expecting to see Jerry Simpson, who had been billed as one of the speakers, but we were disappointed. I distributed a good deal of literature and got into several discussions. In the midst of a discussion with the state's attorney on free trade, the city marshal came up and took me away. The crowd followed, overtaking us at the first corner, and demanded that he either release me or take the other man too. There was considerable excitement for a time and he let me go. In the evening I sold a few books. Among the speakers at Red Oak were C. C. Post, of Georgia, and Mr. Hess, of Illinois. When I left, Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Post was talking on the tariff. He declared himself an absolute free trader. The aim of the speakers seemed to be to prove that there is no difference between the two old parties on the tariff question, but in doing so they are, though perhaps unconsciously, emphasizing the need of a radical difference and of the importance of the question itself.

Wednesday I distributed literature on the fair grounds at Missouri Valley. There was a large crowd in attendance. Thursday it rained all day and made out-door activity undesirable. Find enclosed 30 petitions. No. 1 is an editor who will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" and believes in the latter. No. 2 is a single tax socialist working on a republican paper. No. 3 is a single taxer and old soldier. No. 4 is a "dyed in the wool" protectionist. Most of the rest are alliance men, and all are interested in the single tax.

OREGON.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley, Sherman Co.—Enclosed find (only) two petitions, but will do better soon if you will send me another package of petitions and some tracts. It appears to me that Wm. Lloyd Garrison's speech at Chicago would make an excellent letter writer's tract.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

The "Nonconformist" is a reform paper published at Winfield Kas. Its editor-in-chief, Henry Vincent, would probably be willing to publish single tax letters or articles, as he offers Henry George's works for sale. This is a valuable opportunity to further the knowledge of single tax views.

We are asked to write to a young man who is anxious to help in any scheme of social reform of real depth and value, but who does not know in what direction to look for it. Point out the way to him. His name is F. A. Ramsey, of Zelmer, Ind.

Mr. Daniel Bowes, councilman from the fifth ward, Kansas City, Mo., has been mentioned in THE STANDARD as the man who introduced an ordinance to compel liquor drinkers to take out a license to cover the kinds each drank, thus taxing them according to the expensiveness of their tastes.

Explain to Mr. Bowes that the liquor evil has its chief cause in the unjust social conditions of to-day, and that there can be no hope for its abolition before the application of the single tax. This argument is capable of much expansion.

The National woman's alliance has been incorporated by several prominent Kansas women, with the object of establishing a bureau for the better education of women on social and political questions. The Farmer's Wife, published at Topeka, Kansas, is its official organ. This paper has a plank in its platform favorable to protection. We should unite in protest against such a declaration, and endeavor to have our letters published. Mrs. Emma D. Pack is the editor.

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

PERSONAL.

Lawrence Dunham has taken a decided turn for the better. He is still at Webotuck farm, near Sharon, Conn., and for the past few days he has been able to sit in a reclining chair, though not yet able to walk.

* * *

Thomas G. Shearman's experience last year in respect to English appreciation of American humor, when his ironical defence of landlordism was literally construed, recalls the story told of Chauncey M. Depew, who, at a meeting at Oxford of university masters and students, had occasion to introduce some students of one of the American universities. Depew said it afforded him great pleasure to introduce these young men, the more so as his American friends were prepared to give some slight indication of their musical attainments. "For you know," said he, "while you give little attention to music, we devote great attention to it in our higher education, making it one of the most important studies." With this introduction, which raised the English mind to a high state of expectancy, the American students got up and launched off into "The Son of a Gamboleer" and other edifying college glees. There was something like a sensation when they sat down, one of the masters turning to another and remarking:

"Really, I had expected more of them. If Mr. Depew had not assured us of their finished musical education, I should have supposed they had had only a very little." A few weeks after this, Depew met one of these Englishmen in Paris. The Englishman remarked that he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Depew had been joking in his address at Oxford. "How did you come, by slow freight?" asked Depew. "No," said the Englishman, wondering at what appeared to be the irrelevancy of the question, "I came by the Dover express!"

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David B. Potter, the secretary of the New York state roads improvement association, will answer any questions relating to that society. His address is 32 Park row, New York city.

* * *

The Mauch Chunk Democrat says that T. V. Powderly got his first serious setback when he tried recently to have the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor indorse him as a republican candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention. He was opposed, says the Democrat, by D. J. Campbell, of Scranton; Hugh McGarvey, of Carbon, and a number of others from different parts of the state, and completely beaten, and resolutions were adopted favoring the proposed convention, urging the members to cast their ballots for delegates known or believed to be reliable friends of ballot reform, without regard to party. This action, that paper thinks, will put a curb on his disposition to "boss" things.

* * *

"Taffy" for the candidates is now in order. Congressman Cummings said the other day that "the democrats of the nation owe a debt of gratitude to R. P. Flower for the unparalleled and overwhelming democratic victory at the polls last year." We thought that victory was the result of the declaration of the national democratic party in favor of tariff reform.

* * *

Wm. F. Sherlock, who wrote a letter to THE STANDARD suggesting that Mr. George write a tract on the single tax for printers, the other day received three letters from Illinois coal miners commending the idea and suggesting that a similar tract be written for coal miners.

* * *

Mr. Frederick Roberts, who trains and exhibits dogs, and is well known throughout the United States in that capacity, has long indulged a theory that dogs can be educated to the point of understanding all that is said to them, and for several years he has been training a dog that he bought of a Russian immigrant at Castle Garden to do tricks, simply by being told to do them. That he has been successful is not doubted by anyone who has seen him and his dog, "Curly," together. This dog is one of the most remarkable of his species for intelligence. The other day, while visiting at the house of a friend, the question under consideration being the education of dogs, Mr. Roberts called up "Curly," and told him that he wanted him to do certain tricks for the entertainment of the friends there present. The dog wagged his tail and smiled (if a dog can smile), up into Mr. Roberts' face, as much as to say, "I will." Mr. Roberts then, for nearly twenty minutes, without ever looking at the dog and without moving a hand, but simply by speaking, made "Curly" do some of the most wonderful tricks ever performed by a dog. It is hard to explain Mr. Roberts' method; but one instance will, perhaps, suffice. He pointed across the room to a gentleman sitting there and said: "Curly, that is Mr. Blank." "Curly" took a good, long look, and fully twenty minutes afterward, Mr. Roberts said to the dog: "Get up on the table to my left and take the paper that is lying there to Mr. Blank." The dog obeyed him more promptly than a child would have done. "Curly" wears around his neck a solid gold chain, with a locket attached, which was presented to him by some prominent citizens of New Orleans, as a testimonial to his remarkable intelligence. Mr. Roberts keeps "Curly" for a pet. He has never been permitted to perform on the stage, nor to associate with performing dogs, for fear, perhaps, that his morals might be corrupted.

* * *

In last Sunday's Boston Globe the article on "Men you ought to know" gave a cut and a short biographical sketch of the successful business career of Louis Prang, a single taxer, well known throughout the world as the producer of beautiful chromo cards.

* * *

The name of James R. Carret, member for Massachusetts of the Single tax league of the United States, appears among the democratic speakers who will address public meetings in the campaign now on in the old Bay state.

* * *

The face of Read Gordon, of Gordon & Dilworth, first vice-president of the Food Producers' association, looks out from the columns of the National Standard, with a "How are you?" expression that is delightfully natural.

* * *

William Saunders, during his trip to Norway in August, conceived the idea of writing a history of the London county council, with special reference to its attitude with respect to the taxation of land values. He started in on the work in Norway, and is now closely engaged on it in his suburban London home at Streatham. It will be remembered that this council, the last session of which will close early next year, is the first council to sit in London under the Parliamentary county councils act. To the great surprise of the conservatives, who passed the act, London gave a majority in the council to the liberals, though a majority of its representatives in parliament were conservatives. Lord Roseberry, who had become a very rich man, having added to his wealth by marrying one of the Rothchilds, and who had served in the last Gladstone government as foreign secretary, was made chairman, and showed great ability and strong radical tendencies. His wife dying, he withdrew from the chairmanship, and Sir John Lubbock succeeded him and is now serving with distinction. In many ways the land question came up for consideration—in devising means for "housing the poor," of providing "open spaces" in the most densely populated spots, clearing away the worst spots of the slums and in making public improvements. In all cases it was to be plainly seen that the landlords were benefited by any change, and Mr. Saunders was one of the most active of a number of men in the council to point to the principle of the taxation of land values. Mr. Saunders will make quite a large book of his history, and hopes not only that it will be of value in the approaching county council campaign in London, but that it will be useful in all other municipal contests in England and will have an influence on parliament.

* * *

A rumor comes from the porky part of the west that when the great Phil. Armour is not adding to his millions he spends the time playing with babies. He has established a nursery in Chicago, where the babies of working women are taken and cared for during the day. To this place, when the cares of business oppress him, does Mr. Armour repair and pass a pleasant hour coddling the youngsters, and playing "bean bag" and other childish games. He says it does him good.

* * *

W. W. Folwell, whose article in the open letter department of the September Century has excited the mirth of single tax men over the country, is professor of political and social science in the State University of Minnesota. As a well known citizen of Minnesota writes, "God protect the students!"

* * *

Henry Miller, of the great butcher firm of Lux & Miller, California, has arrived at the conclusion that he is becoming too old to manage all the property of which he is possessed, and he has given notice that a portion of his property, located in Kern county, Cal., consisting of 150,000 acres of land, is for sale. He says he doesn't want to let it go in small tracts, because it is a bother to do small business, but he will, to use his own expression, "let 'er go in a lump." He wants $26 an acre, with 25 per cent. down. The land is worth every cent asked for it, and if cut up into small farms could be sold for four times the price, but there is nothing small about Miller. He is willing, if anybody is ready to buy the land in a "lump," to let them make what they can out of it by selling it off in small parcels. This particular tract cost Mr. Miller about a cent an acre, and he used it for many years as a grazing ground for tremendous herds of cattle. It is now too valuable to be used for that purpose. People want to get it for farming and fruit raising purposes, and they can have it if they will pay Mr. Miller his price.

* * *

The youngest and favorite daughter of the late Hugh Hastings, once the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, is the wife of an English gentleman living at Slindon, Sussex county. In her younger days she was a notably pretty girl, and was engaged to be married to Antonio Novarro, now the husband of Mary Anderson. Singularly enough, her own husband, Mr. R. Woodward, was at one time supposed to be Mary Anderson's betrothed. Mrs. Woodward is now a handsome and fully domesticated British matron with a large family.

* * *

George F. Roberts, who wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "The Vacant Chair," is living in Chicago, at an advanced age.

* * *

Jerry McLaughlin, 196 Thirteenth street, Chicago, Ill., has a complete file of THE STANDARD from the first issue, which he would like to dispose of.

* * *

John C. Flood's palace on Nob Hill, San Francisco, erected at a cost of $3,500,000, stands empty and silent. Only an old gardener inhabits the mansion. The public is never admitted to see the furniture and paintings.

* * *

Michael Davitt arrived in this city from Chicago last Thursday. He had been resting and recreating in the windy city for a week or more, and it was supposed that he was waiting there to take part in the Irish national convention; but the day before the convention was to open he left for this city. Mr. Davitt said to a newspaper reporter that the feeling in Ireland was such that if there were elections being held there now Mr. Parnell's party would not win a single seat.

* * *

Silas M. Burroughs, of the English firm of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., has instituted a series of meetings for the consideration of the various phases of the labor question. The meetings are held every Saturday on the grounds of the Phœnix mills, Dartford, of which his firm is proprietor, and the exercises consist in addresses by clergymen, business men, trade unionists, land reformers, and other specialists.

* * *

Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, in an article on "The Needs of Our Army and Navy" in the October Forum, makes the startling statement that "every shot from a big gun consumes $1,000."

* * *

Madeleine Lemaire received for her illustrations of "Three Women at the Comèdie Francaise," in the October Cosmopolitan, ten times the amount paid for the article. The pencil is more profitable than the typewriter, provided it is a pencil that will draw well.

* * *

William Allen, better known as "Land Bill" Allen, a man eighty-six years of age, has been sent to a county poor-house in Ohio. Over fifty years ago Mr. Allen began the work of his life. At that time he lived in Perry County, Ohio, where he was the owner of a valuable farm and was surrounded by a happy family. Beginning the agitation for the homestead law, he traveled the country over at his own expense, delivering speeches and lectures in furtherance of his work. He addressed legislatures, and helped to mold public sentiment until at last congress passed the national homestead law, giving every actual settler 100 acres of land. For this work Mr. Allen was highly praised, but he received no pay though he spent his fortune in the cause. His work in Ohio led to the adoption in that state of the exemption laws, by which the poor man has so much property exempt from sheriff's and constable's sale. His farm in Perry County was sold by

the sheriff some years ago, since which time he has lived by begging; and now he is in the poorhouse, where, upon his arrival, he presented a most miserable appearance, his clothing being little better than tatters and rags.

* * *

When Joseph Pulitzer completed his tall building, on Park row, he determined that it should be known by his name: and he notified his employees always to refer to the structure as the Pulitzer building, and tenants were required by the terms of their lease to use that name on their letter heads and other stationery. But his decree has gone for naught, for the structure with the golden dome is known from one end of the country to the other as the World building, at which, it is said, Joseph is very wroth.

* * *

Poultney Bigelow, of New York, who, in company with Alfred Parsons and Frank D. Millet, has been making a long canoe trip in Southern Europe, including the entire length of the Danube from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, has returned to London after three months' absence. In an interview in regard to his tour of Southern Russia, Mr. Bigelow said that the anti-Jewish crusade is only a small portion of the general movement existing against foreigners in Russia, for no one, unless he belongs to the Orthodox Greek Church, is allowed to manage any factory, mill, or similar business. He believes that Russia is not only prepared for, but anxious for an opportunity of declaring war.

* * *

Grosvenor Lowrey, a prominent independent, in announcing his opposition to the democratic ticket of New York state, briefly remarks that he says "ditto to Mr. Hale."

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

States and Towns.	No. of Subscriptions.
Alabama—Jasper, Lowndesboro, Daphne	3
British Columbia—New Westminster, Victoria	2
California—San Francisco, Perris, Pasadena, San Luis Obispo, Oceanside, Santa Cruz, Oakland, Stockton, Diamond Spring	13 5-6
Colorado—Denver, Trinidad, Aspen, Highlands, Sunnison	12⅔
Connecticut—Hartford, New Britain, Danbury, West Haven, Washington	3⅔
Cuba—Santiago	1
Delaware—Rockford, New Castle	3⅓
District of Columbia—Washington	10
England—Newcastle-on-Tyne	1
Georgia—Augusta, Atlanta	1⅓
Illinois—Chicago, Henderson, Morrison, Creel Springs, Anna, Galesburg, Fullman, Braceville, Auston, Du Quoin, Peoria, Cheltenham	30⅓
Indiana—Richmond	⅓
Iowa—Forest City, Dubuque, Chailes City, Burlington, Leon, Huslan, Perry, Tripoli, Des Moines, Fairbank, Boone	13½
Kansas—Lincoln, Halfway, Whitecloud, Seneca, Grainville, Utica, Topeka	7⅓
Kentucky—Wingo	1
Louisiana—New Orleans	2
Maryland—Baltimore, Cumberland, Hanoverville	2⅔
Massachusetts—Hyde Park, Marblehead, Boston, Dorchester, Neponsett, Egypt, Waltham, Crescent, Brockton, Onset, Stoughton, Northampton, Stoneham, Springfield, Malden, Weymouth, Cambridge, Worcester, Chelsea, West Warren	26⅛
Missouri—Hermann, Potosi, St. Louis, Richmond, Kansas City, Moberly, Sweet Springs	12⅔
Maine—Sanford, Eastport	1½
Minnesota—St. Paul, Georgetown, Hartford, Minneapolis, St. Anthony Park	7 1-6
Michigan—Adrian, Oscoda, Lapeer, Samaria, Old Mission, Sturgis, Detroit, Manistee, Albion	7⅔
Mississippi—Flora	1
Mexico—City of Mexico	2
Montana—Butte City, Kalispell	1⅛
New York—New York City, Binghamton, Ilion, Brooklyn, Stony Point, Oswego, Dunkirk, Avon, Staten Island, Rochester, Buffalo, Brushlen, Lisbon, Jamestown, Albany, Flatbush, Long Island City, Leedsville, Sparrowbush, Mount Vernon, Troy, Oswego, Olean	63½
North Dakota—Lisbon	⅛
New Brunswick—Moncton	⅛
New Mexico—Socorro, Raton	4 1-6
Nebraska—Pender, Omaha	4⅛
New Jersey—Paterson, Port Morris, Jersey City, Tenafly, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Oxford, Madison, Vineland, Camden, Roseville, Avondale, Orange, Clinton	20
Ohio—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ada, Circleville, Dayton, Oxford, Belfontaine, Seffen, Sandusky, Miamisburg, Kent, Perrysburg	15⅛
Oregon—Portland, Marshfield	2
Ontario—Toronto, Kingston	8½
Pennsylvania—Germantown, Garland, Philadelphia, Philipsburg, Cedarville, Brookville, Reading, Altoona, Slatington, Martin's Creek, State College, Upper Lehigh, West Conshohocken, Bradford, Plainfield, Wyoming, Lancaster, Tioga, Bethayres, Frankford, Allegheny City, Kenilworth, Mauch Chunk, Sawyer City	29⅛
Rhode Island—Pawtucket, Providence	2⅛
South Dakota—Seneca, Watertown	4
South Carolina	⅛
Texas—Galveston, San Antonio, Plano, Marysville, St. Jo, Village, Providence, Richmond	8⅛
Tennessee—Memphis, Monteagle, Knoxville	5⅔
Utah—West Jordan, Park City	⅔
Vermont—Burlington, Rutland	2
Virginia—Norfolk, Pulaski City, Guyandotte, Newport News	3⅛
Wisconsin—Corn Valley, Watertown, Wausau, Beloit	4
Washington—Olympia, Waterville, Anacortes, Seattle	4⅔
	351 5-6

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ACTIVE FRIENDS OF THE STANDARD WHO HAVE FORWARDED TWO OR MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE AUGUST 19, 1891.

State.	Name.	Town.	No. of Subscriptions
Alabama	C. J. L. Cunningham	Jasper	3
California	Joseph Leggett	San Francisco	2
	D. Stuart	Oakland	4
Colorado	M. H. Purtell	Denver	3⅓
	Geo. Champion	"	4
Delaware	H. Sudell	New Castle	3
District of Columbia	A. Kuhner	Washington	7
Illinois	W. T. Weir	Henderson	4
	Robert Cumming	Du Quoin	2⅓
	E. O. Brown	Chicago	2
	R. Munro	"	2
	H. W. Macfarlane	"	2
	John Casey	"	2
Iowa	R. M. Maxwell	Huslan	2
	Irving W. Smith, M. D.	Charles City	3⅓
Kansas	W. A. Garretson	Lincoln	2
Massachusetts	Geo. W. Nickerson	Onset	2
	John Lavis	Neponset	2⅓
	C. B. Fillebrown	Boston	2
	E. H. Underhill	"	3
Missouri	Wm. W. Rose	Kansas City	2
Mexico	Henry Ware Allen	City of Mexico	2
Minnesota	P. J. Smalley	St. Paul	2
	C. J. Buell	St. Anthony Park	2
New York	Charles H. Govan	New York City	4⅓
	S. H. Matthews	Brooklyn	2
	B. Macdonald	Flushing	2
	H. G. Seaver	Flatbush	2
	E. Ruge	Dunkirk	2
	J. H. Scully	New York City	2
Nebraska	Charles Stevenson	Omaha	2
Ohio	W. W. Kile	Dayton	2
Ontario	Wm. Thompson	Toronto	3
	Robert Tyson	"	2
	Jane S. Balmer	"	2
Pennsylvania	C. J. Barttell	Philadelphia	2
	Single Tax Club	Germantown	2
South Dakota	L. E. Brickell	Watertown	2
Texas	Albert Pluefet	St. Jo	2⅛
Tennessee	A. M. Segin	Memphis	2⅛
Washington	A. H. Blain	Seattle	2

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week	52⅔
Total for last week in August	25
" " " September	54
" first " September	58 5-6
" " " October	52⅔
" second " September	59⅔
" third " September	51⅔
" fourth " September	50
Total since August 19, 1891	351 5-6

W. B. Addington, St. Louis, Mo.—Having taken THE STANDARD's premium offer to furnish THE STANDARD and the Arena for one year and the Arena Art Portfolio, I write to say that the Arena Portfolio has just arrived. I am very much pleased with it and feel that it alone is worth the $5.20. As I am a subscriber to THE STANDARD, I have turned my yearly subscription in your offer over to a man who is a thinker on our lines, a single tax preacher, and one whose prominence will do the cause good.

Thomas Roach, Worcester, Mass., in sending an annual subscription, says: "I am a poor man, but I certainly would pay far more than THE STANDARD costs at present rather than be without it. I have not missed a single number from first to last."

Frank W. Lynch, Stockton, Cal.—I can only echo the sentiments of sorrow already expressed by so many single taxers over the death of Mr. Croasdale. I consider the continued publication of THE STANDARD as necessary to the success of the single tax cause.

Mrs. C. Estella Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Penn., in sending $3 for an annual subscription, says: "With such a splendid list of premiums to choose from we certainly ought to win the needed subscribers."

UNJUST OWNERSHIP.

Some things are easier to see than others that are just as obvious. The Springfield Republican readily notes the injustice of securing by law the exclusive enjoyment of natural pleasure resorts to adjacent residents; but it is blind to the fact that the principle applies whether the natural resort is one for pleasure or for work. Nevertheless what the Republican says is sound as far as it goes, and altogether interesting:

There is no justice, whatever legal right there may be, for the fencing in of the Massachusetts coast by summer residents and hotel proprietors which is now going on. Nearly all Cape Ann is already in private hands, and if the public reach the sea at all, it is by sufferance, and they are often made to feel the fact. The Massachusetts coast is rapidly falling into the same condition in which Mount Desert has long been. The right of private ownership in land, for residence and cultivation, is not necessarily disputed when it is said that there can be no such exclusive right to the enjoyment of the beaches and the rocks. The state ought to possess its entire seaboard for the pleasure and recreation of its citizens, wherever they come from, as well as for purposes of public use and defence if necessary. It is not to be borne with content that to see such features as Rafe's Chasm and the reef of Norman's Woe, the citizen should be dependent upon the permission of the local and transitory owner of a house near by. That is a degree of arrogation that ought not to be. What the trustees of public reservations can do in the way of securing holdings yet unencumbered does not yet appear, but they ought to be able to regain the freedom of the coast.

THE CURSE OF MACHINERY.

The Los Angeles Workman begins to see clearly that machinery should be a blessing to workmen instead of a curse:

Machinery does not properly throw men out of employment. It should be looked upon as relieving them from such labor as a machine can do better than a man, and freeing them to do other labor which a machine cannot do. All laborers should share the benefits of machinery in the reduction of hours and increase of pay. The more labor-saving machinery there is the better off the people should be, but now the rich get all the benefits; the poor have to work just as hard as ever. It is not the fault of the machine; it is the fault oft he robbery which appropriates the earnings of the machines and the men.—Los Angeles Workman.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

They have an old gardener at the House of Industry in Boston harbor, who has had himself committed to prison more than a hundred times. He says he "knows when he is well off."—Forum.

"Why do you keep that old candle on your desk?" "Well, you see the electric light gives just sixteen-candle power, and some time I may want seventeen?"—Puck.

'Tis bedtime; say your hymn, and bid "Good night,"
"God bless mamma, papa, and dear ones all."
Your half-shut eyes beneath your eyelids fall,
Another minute you will shut them quite.
Yes, I will carry you, put out the light,
And tuck you up, altho' you are so tall!
What will you give me, sleepy one, and call
My wages, if I settle you all right?
I laid her golden curls upon my arm,
I drew her little feet within my hand,
Her rosy palms were joined in trustful bliss,
Her heart next mine beat gently, soft and warm,
She nestled to me, and, by love's command,
Paid me my precious wages—"Baby's kiss!"

—Lord Rosslyn.

"So that is an apple tree?" "Yes." "Why doesn't it blossom?" "It's a trifle late for it to blossom." "Well, let's get up early to-morrow morning and see it blossom then."—New York Herald.

The child is father of the man; and there is never any difficulty in pointing out his favorite son.—Puck.

Poet: "I have a little poem here, sir, that has been indited—" Editor: "Well, sir, I would be glad to see it convicted, but I can't try it."—Life.

Nothing succeeds like a successor.—Puck.

The silent man may be a reservoir of experienced knowledge, but the world will be no wiser for having him in its midst.—Kathrine Grosjean in Judge.

Fresh Air Boy: "Mister, do you have to buy chewing gum for all those cows?"—Life.

A hornet's sting is a red-hot thing,
And gets there without fail;
It points a moral in language oral,
And, besides, adorns a tail.—Ashland Press.

Theodore Hallam once defended a burglar. The burglar's wife was on the witness stand, and the prosecuting attorney was conducting a vigorous cross-examination. "Madam, you are the wife of this man?" "Yes." "You knew he was a burglar when you married him?" "Yes." "How did you come to contract a matrimonial alliance with such a man?" "Well," the witness said sarcastically, "I was getting old and had to choose between a lawyer and a burglar." The cross-examination ended there.—The Morning Star.

A gentleman who was visiting a friend who had a rare collection of old paintings, was shown through the gallery by a colored servant. "Is that one of the old masters?" he asked, pausing before a portrait. "No, sah, dat's one ob de ole missis," was the unexpected answer.—Detroit Free Press.

One thing of Noah must be said—
Nor will the truth be strained;
Without a doubt he knew enough
To go in when it rained.—Hay Press.

Bixby (looking up from his paper): "Well, if that isn't disgusting! Here's the German Emperor kissing the Bavarian Prince. If he must kiss some one I don't see why he should kiss a man." Mrs. Bixby: "I see nothing wrong in that. I would do it myself."—Lima Times.

Judas was not the last man who professed sympathy for the poor to hide his own meanness.—Texas Siftings.

The world is more likely to speak well of a man when he is dead than when he is dead-broke.—Puck.

An Irishman who was shingling a barn got too near the edge and rolled off and fell to the ground. "Oi wuz coomin' down onyway," he reflected. "Oi wuz jist out of nails."

"What's the reason you didn't speak to Boreham when he passed us?" "He insulted me the other day—called me a freckled idiot." "Called you a freckled idiot? How absurd! Why, you are not freckled!"—London Fun.

At "spasms," as freedmen appropriately call the little religious meetings that take place anywhere and everywhere that a handful of colored brothers and sisters can be gathered, old negro hymns of slave-day origin are sung, of which this is a specimen:

Don't you hear them angel voices
Way over on the golden shore?
If you don't go to heaven when you die,
You won't hear the angels any more.

So send in the order for the wings,
And get out your harp, don't you hear?
Polish up your halo, or the devil with his tail, O,
Will get you, for he's hovering near.—Christian Union.

Hicks: "How does it come that you and Chumper are so thick?" Wicks: "Well, I always had a supreme contempt for him, and when I found he held me in contempt, I was naturally drawn to him. 'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,' you know."—Boston Transcript.

DON'T STOP AT THE STATION DESPAIR.

Joaquin Miller in the Independent.

We must trust the conductor, most surely;
Why millions of millions before
Have made this same journey securely
And come to that ultimate shore.
And we, we will reach it in season;
And ah, what a welcome is there!
Reflect, then, how out of all reason
To stop at the station Despair.

Ay, midnights and many a potion
Of little black water have we,
As we journey from ocean to ocean—
From sea unto ultimate sea—
To that deep sea of seas, and all silence
Of passion, concern and of care—
That vast sea of Eden-set Islands.
Don't stop at the station Despair!

Go forward, whatever may follow,
Go forward, friend-led, or alone;
Ah me, to leap off in some hollow
Or fen, in the night and unknown—
Leap off like a thief; try to hide you
From angels, all waiting you there!
Go forward! whatever betide you
Don't stop at that station Despair!

OCTOBER.

Boston News.

One day when September was leaving the orchard,
Cheerily singing her pastoral song
And twirling a garland, she met young October,
Brown as a berry, a coming along.

They met and were glad, for they loved one another.
She flew to his arms like an innocent dove;
And the birds twittered sweetly and called to each other.
And even the winds seemed to whisper, "In love!"

They kissed, and the leaves on the trees all about them
Fluttered and rustled, and visibly flushed;
The peach, and the pear, and the quince, and the apple
Saw the sweet sight, and on seeing it—blushed.

The New Fence.—Mrs. Hayseed: "Land sakes! Why did you order all that barbed wire fence? You know the cattle will allers be hurtin' themselves." Farmer Hayseed: "Now don't have a conniption fit, Mariah. We've got plenty of old stuff to wrap the barbs with."—Good News.

A man started in the livery stable business, and the first thing he did was to have a sign painted representing himself holding a mule by the bridle. "Is that a good likeness of me?" he asked of an admiring friend. "Yes, it is a perfect picture of you; but who is that fellow holding the bridle?"—Texas Siftings.

"All the corners of the earth are in His hands," read the clergyman. "Not in Chicago they ain't," replied a repentant advocate for the World's Fair. "In Chicago they are in the hands of the speculators."

"AT FACTORY COST"

is a phrase that is better understood by reading the advertisement of the eminent piano and organ builders, Messrs. Cornish & Co., Washington, N. J., and will be still better understood by securing their beautiful catalogues, free to all applicants. Pianos and organs, of the highest grade only, sold upon honor, specially warranted for a full term of ten years, can be purchased at factory cost, directly from Messrs. Cornish's immense establishment at Washington, N. J. The completion of their new factory will enable them to manufacture about twelve thousand pianos and organs per annum, and their unequalled enterprise in bringing their instruments within the reach of all pockets is deserving of even greater success in the future than in the past twenty-five years during which they have been in business. That you get the best possible value for your money goes without saying, and as every instrument is sent on approval the purchaser runs no risk whatever. Note the address—Cornish & Co., Washington, N. J.

A CAPE COD FACT.

Home Journal.

Just here lies concealed in otherwise dry statistics an interesting and remarkable fact. The people of Provincetown do not own a square foot of the soil they occupy. The whole township belongs to the state. And yet the occupants of the soil build and buy and sell and bequeath with no apparent inconvenience or concern. Quit claim deeds are the rule. The assessed value for taxation of these fourteen hundred and forty buildings in 1890 was $788,128. I am not a professed supporter of Henry George's theories, but here is rather a stubborn fact to face.

Women jump at conclusions and generally hit; men reason things out logically and generally miss.—Texas Siftings.

New Yorker: "I was just now reading an item about 'Chicago limited—'" Chicagoan: "'Chicago limited!' What an idea! Why, sir, Chicago is illimitable."—Boston Courier.

Drunkenness is sometimes an amiable weakness, sometimes a vice. It depends upon whether he is a man of property or a tramp.—Texas Siftings.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and 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 local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 841 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec. James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger,

CONNECTICUT.

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

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 388 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 783.

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

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

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hasel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crosman, 131 Marcella st,

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

MINNESOTA.

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

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C, Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts,

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at ooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres, Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

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

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

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

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

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

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

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 934

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

NEW YORK.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres, Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie R. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

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

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

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

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

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Malden lane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

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

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

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Shay, 108 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Shay; sec., Maud E. Shay.

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

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

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

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres. T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 P. M.

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

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

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. Hubbard; sec. and treas., H. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G Higgins.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., R. Richardson; Secretary G. Williamson.

WHAT IS NEWS.

Arkansaw Traveler.

In a New York newspaper office. A seedy-looking man enters, and thus addresses the managing editor:

"I have something here that I think will please your readers."

"Don't want it—full now."

"But it is very important."

"Don't want it, I tell you."

"It is not a murder, or anything of that sort—it is more important than a fire."

"Will you get out?"

"It is a slam at Chicago."

Morning editor seizes the article, rushes to a tube, and shouts:

"Leave out news from Washington. Chicago matter of great importance."

TO THOUGHTFUL MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. George has written as an economist and a reformer; yea, more than that, as a patriot and a Christian. We heartily commend his book to all who wish to see an intelligent discussion of a live and popular question.—Church Press, New York.

The appearance of this book marks a new epoch in the world-wide struggle for free trade. For the first time this great question is fully discussed by one whose whole sympathies are well known to be with the laboring classes, and who has in a special manner won their confidence. They will listen to him, and he can make himself clear to them. Henry George has a power of putting economic truths in such clear and limpid language that a child can understand him, while most learned men can enjoy the accuracy of his statements and the suggestiveness of his thoughts. —Thomas G. Shearman in New York Star.

"The one important question before us is whether protection or free trade would best promote national prosperity, raise wages and benefit business. This little book of 216 pages, written by an American, for Americans, gives fully, fairly and in a most interesting and entertaining manner the arguments of all sides.

"Whether you believe in protection, a revenue tariff, or in striking all fetters from commerce, a careful reading will well repay its trifling cost. Your votes and your influence will decide the question, which involves the welfare of yourselves, your children and your country. Please read the first chapter and decide as to its purchase (price 25 cents). Please do not soil. The agent will call in a day or two for the book or money."

The above circular, which has been printed in small type press notices, is now ready to be sent to any one who will see that it is used in selling the books. The programme is to take 100 circulars, put them in 100 books, leave these at 100 houses and then call in two or three days for books or money. The general adoption of this plan would do more to rouse interest in our principles than anything else that is within our power. The circulars will be sent free on application to W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, N. Y., who also sends ten copies of this twenty-five cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" for one dollar, post paid. Judge Fellows, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes, "I like the circulars. There is no doubt that a good business can be done in that way if the thing were pushed. I would not be afraid to wager that I could sell at least twenty in a day in that manner. Some of our people out of a job ought to take advantage of this opportunity. My man, who has sold several hundred here, complained that the protectionists wouldn't buy. I told him to show such men the titles of two chapters: "The Real Weakness of Free Trade" and "The Real Strength of Protection." It took first rate.

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She: "A third of all the poetry in this book is written by that dear Mr. Chauter, and the bulk of it will live." He: "Yes, I hope so. I don't care to come across it in the other world, too."—Life.

"I have a weight upon my mind,"
I overheard him say.
"That's good," said she, "'twill keep the wind
From blowing it away.—Detroit Free Press.

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Camille Flammarion.	Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard.	Frances E. Willard.
William E. Gladstone.	Bishop J. L. Spalding.	James Russell Lowell.
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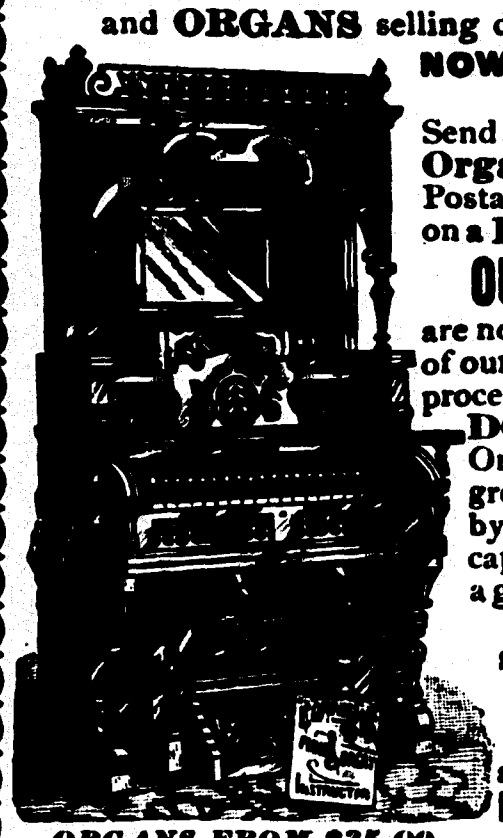

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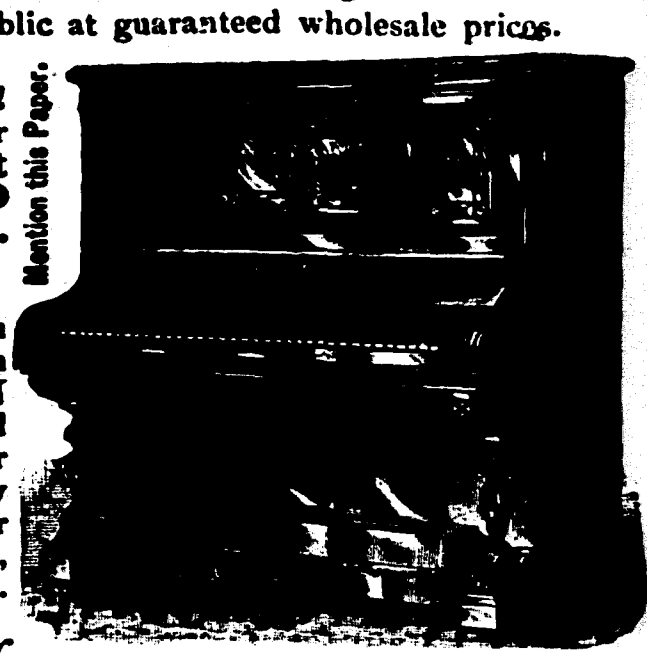

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PENALTY FOR BUILDING.

American Machinist.

To show that taxes may be laid upon real estate in such a way as to be unfair and burdensome, we need only relate the experience of a young mechanic of our acquaintance, who by industry and economy saved enough to buy a building lot and erect a home for himself and family upon it. He paid $650 for his lot, and the landowner, who still owned similar lots on either side of him, was assessed for taxation at $150 per lot, while our young mechanic was assessed on his lot, exclusive of the improvements, at a valuation of $500, and the vacant lot owner, continuing to pay taxes on a valuation of $150 for precisely similar lots, now holds them at $1,000, the increase in value being caused mainly by the erection of our friend's and similar houses. Thus that town is seen to be encouraging vacant lots, and discouraging the building of houses; and it works the same way with manufacturing or other enterprises, which build up the wealth of communities and increase the value of land for the benefit of the land speculator, who usually manages to escape paying anything like his fair proportion of taxation.

Her Father: "So, young man, you want to marry my daughter?" Young Man: "Yes, sir." Her Father: "Well, what are your expectations?" Young Man: "That you will not give your consent, and that we shall have to get married without it."—Puck.

MARY HAD A PLOT OF LAND.

Brighton Single Tax Review.

Mary had a little land;
The soil was very poor;
But still she kept it on her hand,
And struggled to get more.

She held her land until the day
The people settled down;
Till where a wilderness had been
Grew up a thriving town.

Then Mary rented out her plot
(She would not sell, you know),
But waited patiently about,
For prices still to grow.

They grew as population came,
And Mary raised the rent;
With common food and raiment now,
She would not be content.

She built herself a mansion fine,
Had luxuries galore;
But every time that prices rose,
She raised the rent some more.

"What makes the land keep Mary so?"
The common people cry.
"Why, Mary owns the land, you know,"
The knowing ones reply.

And so each one of you might be—
Wealthy, refined and wise—
If you had only owned some land,
And "waited for the rise."

RIGHT OF WAY OF BICYCLES.

The Stroller in Toledo Sunday Journal.

Every day I am asked as to the right of way for bicycles!--whether these must give the road to vehicles, or whether they have the right of way over pedestrians. While there is no special law for riders of wheels, it should be understood that they have precisely the same rights as others; no more, no less. When a driver meets a rider, each must, according to the laws of Ohio, turn to the right, and either is amenable to the law made and provided, if he fail to recognize the fact that each has rights which the other must heed. The man on the wheel, there being no ordinance to the contrary, has as much right to the street as he who drives a coach and seven, and the man on the larger four-wheeled vehicle must not undertake, save at his peril, to force the wheelman into the ditch. As to pedestrians, these always have the right of way over vehicles of all classes, and, while the footman must exercise due vigilance in protecting himself, the rider or driver must not calculate on this, but must exercise due caution for the safety of these. But this does not give to the wheelman the right to ride on the walks, as I see many doing, and for which, one of these fine days, several will take a ride in the hurry wagon to the station, there to meet Judge Sala and suffer the penalty of violating a plain and proper legal prohibition.

KANSAS MORTGAGES.

From Superintendent Porter's census statistics as to farms, homes and mortgages in Kansas it appears that a recorded real estate mortgage debt of $482,699,640, excluding state and railroad land contracts, was incurred in Kansas during the ten years 1880-1889, a large portion of which has been paid. Of this, $343,268,234, or 71.11 per cent. of the total encumbered "acres," which are almost entirely agricultural real estate, and $139,431,406, or 28.89 per cent., encumbered "lots," or village, city and other real estate. The total number of mortgages recorded during the ten years was 620,049, of which 415,622, or 67.03 per cent. of the total, were on acres, and 204,427, or 32.97 per cent., were on lots. The existing debt of the state on January 1, 1890, secured by real estate mortgage aside from state and railroad land contracts, aggregates $235,485,108. Of the total amount of existing debt thus returned, $167,145,039, or 70 98 per cent., is on acres, or almost exclusively farms, and $68,340,069, or 29.02 per cent., on lots. The recorded debt of the state decreased 42.49 per cent. from 1887 to 1889.

Henry Gannett, geographer and special agent of the tenth census, placed the true value of all property in the state in 1880 at $760,000,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property, real and personal, including railroads, in 1880 was $160,891,689. The like assessed valuation for 1890 is $348,559,944. Assuming that the ratio between the true and the assessed valuation in 1890 should be the same as for 1880, the true valuation of all property for 1890 would be $1,646,000,000. Mr. Porter concludes that the mortgage indebtedness of the state is 14.36 per cent. of the true valuation of all property in the state.

A cornet isn't a little corn, but it's just as great a nuisance as a big one.—Puck.

HENRY GEORGE'S LECTURE

—ON—

MOSES

Appeared in THE STANDARD of December 3, 1887, and has not been published in any other form.

We will send a copy of that issue of THE STANDARD in exchange for any of the following issues: January 26, May 18 and June 15, 1889; April 8 and July 8, 1891, or a copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

A limited number on hand.

THE STANDARD.
42 University Place,
New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William P. Dane, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly qualified assignee of said Dane, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Freling H. Smith, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of December 1891.

Dated New York City, September 12, 1891.

SAMUEL F. PRENTISS,
Assignee.

FRELING H. SMITH,
Attorney for Assignee,
115 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Andrew Bollong, trading as Constantin Schmidt, to George C. Keep, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of George C Keep, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of [L.S.] New York, and the seal of said Court, the third day of October, 1891.

S. JONES, Clerk.

PECK & FIELD,
Attorney for the Assignee,
No. 261 Broadway, New York.

PEARS'

The soap that clears but not excoriates.

It is a great good to have soap that one can wash with forty times a day, if he has occasion, always with comfort, and never with any sort or degree of harm.

Some soaps are slow to get on and slow to get off; they try one's patience so that he never wants to use them again.

Some are quick and sharp; too sharp, they bite; the skin becomes rough and tender. Chapped hands, red face, a disposition to chafe, are the consequences.

Washerwomen suffer severely from soaps no worse than such; indeed the soaps are the same, only one is in cakes and the other in bars. Fine boxes and scent do not make fine soap.

But Pears' is perfect; that is, it is soap and nothing but soap; no fat or alkali in it. The fat is all taken up with the alkali; *vice versa*, the alkali all taken up with the fat. And this is supposed to be true of no other soap in the world but Pears'.

Begin and end with Pears'—no alkali in it.

Nov. '91.

Another Columbian Discovery.

There is a legend none too well authenticated it is true, but of sufficient interest to make it in point just here, to the effect that when Columbus had landed and sufficiently secured the confidence of the native American, he one evening approached the camp fire of a party of Indians, and found them drinking. To show their good will for him, a dusky maiden presented him, in a cocoanut bowl, with a liquid now so well known to people of refined tastes, and he fearing that something might have been mixed with it, to cause his death or serious sickness at first refused to drink it; whereupon, the maiden, to induce his confidence, seized the bowl and drank its contents. Filling it again she presented it to him with all the grace of a nature-taught refinement, and without hesitation he drank it and liked it. The Indian taught him how to make it, and he brought the knowledge home to Spain. The process of manufacture of this excellent article of diet, has been wonderfully improved during the past 25 years and has reached its perfection in Van Houten's Cocoa. This preparation, manufactured at Weesp, Holland, is the original powdered Cocoa, and a comparison will very soon prove the fact of its great superiority over all other cocoas. The peculiar advantage of Van Houten's is that while eliminating the excess of fat, it increases 50% the solubility of the flesh-forming elements; thereby highly developing the digestibility, strength and natural aroma of the cocoa. This product has been so thoroughly introduced in this country, that it can be obtained anywhere, of all first-class grocers. The public are cautioned in regard to this, as also in regard to all other excellent preparations of one sort or another, which have been successfully advertised, against the very prevalent habit of many dealers of substituting some inferior article for the thoroughly reliable one.

Malarial Disorders.

Where the soil is good, and correct sanitary laws are enforced, there can be but little malaria. This is a well-proven assertion of sanitarians and the medical profession.

The evils of malarial disorders are fever, weakness, lassitude, loss of appetite, nervous debility, prostration, depression, more or less pronounced; and even life itself almost becomes a burden.

The human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Stimulate into activity the vital organs, cleanse the stomach and bowels, quicken the circulation, and increase the action of the skin by the use of that most harmless of all remedies,

Beecham's Pills,

and doctor's bills will be avoided, and good health will result. Take these Pills as directed, for any nervous or bilious disorder, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, poor digestion and constipation, and they will prove a blessing pecuniarily, as well as physicaly. Price only 25 cents per box.

All druggists sell Beecham's Pills. *Take no others.*

Happy Baby!

Because he is healthy. There is no baby comfort but in health. There is no baby beauty but in health.

All his comfort is from fat, and most of his beauty. Fat is almost everything to him. That is why babies are fat. It is baby's wealth, his surplus laid by. What he does not need for immediate use he tucks under his velvet skin to cushion him out and keep the hard world from touching him.

This makes curves and dimples. Nature is fond of turning use into beauty.

All life inside; all fat outside. He has nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

You know all this—at least you feel it. When baby is plump you are as happy as he is. Keep him so.

But what if the fat is not there? Poor baby! we must get it there. To be thin, for a baby, is to lose what belongs to him[illegible]y should the little mortal begin his life with s[illegible]ering!

Go to your doctor. Don't be dosing your baby when all he needs is a little management.

[illegible]n CAREFUL LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent [illegible] if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, $1.