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THE STANDARD.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL. The First National Single Tax Conference and the Results it Will Accomplish—The Journal of the Knights of Labor on Landlordism—What the New York Times Has to Say About the Assessment of Personal Property—The Tariff Planks Adopted by the Ohio and Indiana Democratic Conventions—The So-called Meat Inspection Bill—The Texas Railroad Plank—Arguments Out of Date.

AN ANTIQUE ECONOMIST. M. E. P.

WOULD THE RICH ESCAPE TAXATION. Daniel R. Goodloe.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE CAMPAIGN. D. Webster Grob.

"INDUSTRIAL PEACE" Mendica Rex.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Henry George, Jr.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Aristocrats Playing Peasants—Progress in Illinois—The Duty of Single Tax Men.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SPEAKS.

HERNE TALKS TO THE ACTORS.

SOCIETY NOTES.

THE CONFERENCE. The Arrival of Henry George—A Great Gathering and Overwhelming Success.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT. Workingmen's Tariff Reform League—What "Reciprocity" Means—The Result of the Protective Policy—Ohio Democrats—Indiana Democrats in Line—It Must Be Pleasant—But We Must Protect Our Buttons.

SINGLE TAX NEWS. The Platform—Turner on His Travels—Single Tax Letter Writers—The Striking Railroaders of Albany Looking Our Way—Evansville, Ind., Central Labor Union Arranging for Lectures—Delegates to the Conference are Entertained by the Chicago Men—A Democratic Platform in Minneapolis that the Single Tax Conference Might Adopt—The Kellogg "Patent Inside" Company Booming Their Single Tax Matter.

The next issue of The Standard, that of September 10, will have a verbatim report of the full proceedings of the conference. It will probably be a double number, but will be sold at the usual price. Members of the conference wishing the proceedings will be kind enough to leave orders for copies before leaving the city.

EDITORIAL.

The first national conference of single tax men in the United States has assembled, and it is not merely a success—it is a triumph. From more than thirty states people have come here—some of them traveling thousands of miles—to counsel together as to the best means of advancing a cause that was formally disposed of and finally buried by the newspapers and politicians some three years ago. The sudden appearance of such a conference must be surprising to those who supposed that the single tax movement had ended.

As a matter of fact it never more than halted under the staggering blow administered to it in the fatal defeat encountered by the united labor party in New York in 1887. Reflection and the march of events suggested a new line of action, and that line was indicated when a meeting of single tax men in the fall of 1888 appointed the single tax Cleveland and Thurman committee to secure an enrolment of those who proposed to support Cleveland on the ground that he represented a movement in the direction of free trade.

That enrolment paved the way for the single tax enrolment committee and the work of our friends for the congressional petition—work with which our readers are familiar. Of course this work was criticised by some and neglected by many, but men and women were found everywhere who saw its possibilities and principal purpose, and they went to work with the enthusiasm that characterizes single taxers everywhere.

The result is this conference. At the time this work began there were not twenty living single tax organizations in the whole country. Our people were scattered and unknown one to another, and many of them were filled with despair. They saw in the petition, however, a chance to do something, and they eagerly went to work. A list of these workers was of course kept, and in due time it was printed and sent to workers in each neighborhood, and these lists were the nucleus of ninety per cent of the clubs whose delegates constitute the great conference still in session at Cooper union.

It ought to be easy now to carry the work forward. The educational effort has gone on steadily, and the number of believers in our doctrines is constantly growing. The machinery is already in working order for a continuation of propaganda work, and the enrolment committee of this city and the press committee of Memphis will gladly turn such machinery over to an efficient national committee, such as this conference is likely to appoint. Meanwhile our friends everywhere are wisely and shrewdly co-operating politically with those nearest them in political purpose, either as to state or national issues, and the columns of THE STANDARD are constantly crowded with items going to show how effective is the persistent work of men who know exactly what they want and how to go about getting it.

Never before since "Progress and Poverty" was first published was there such cause for jubilation among the advocates of its principles in this country as exists today. Mr. George returned from his journey around the world to receive the first national greeting he has ever had in his native land. No considerable portion of the country is unrepresented, and those who are here are not here simply to greet a friend and leader, but to confer together as to the ways and means for practically working to incorporate the single tax in our laws. It is no gathering of mere dreamers and talkers that is now in session at Cooper union. It is a conference of workers. It has already demonstrated to the country the vitality of the single tax movement, and we do not doubt that in its final action it will pave the way for such united and effective work in the future that the next conference will be a much larger body, representing millions of voters and rejoicing over accomplished results.

We do not agree with the Knights of Labor Journal when it declares that landlordism is merely one phase of capitalism, but we do recognize, cheerfully, the fact that the Journal and THE STANDARD are for the present practically agreed to use the Journal's own language "in favor of reclaiming for the public, by taxation, the whole of the value imparted to the soil by the growth of population, the building up of business centers or the activity of speculators in cornering available sites." Furthermore, we disclaim any desire to turn our guns on any journal with which we are thus far in accord. We do not regard a friendly discussion of points of difference as turning guns on one another.

According to the returns of the tax office the assessment of personal property continues to show how utterly farcical is an attempt to collect revenue from this source. Says the New York Times:

> Assessments under this head were laid against 24,030 persons. Of this number 10,320 submitted affidavits that they were not liable for personal taxes under the law, and 10,140 of them succeeded in having their names erased from the tax rolls, leaving all the personal taxes in this city to be collected from 13,890 persons.
>
> This means that in the richest city in the country less than one per cent of the population is recognized under the law as worth enough above legal exemptions to be liable to a tax for personal property. The personal tax lists for several years past tell a similar story.

Of course they tell a similar story, and always will tell a similar story. It is singular that states will attempt to raise revenue by a system of taxation that promotes fraud, lying and bribery, and actually fails to yield any appreciable income. Yet men who have never given any thought or study to the general subject of taxation insist on retaining this tax and will not seriously consider and alternative.

We print in our free trade news the tariff planks adopted by the Ohio and Indiana democratic conventions. They will repay perusal, as they show a remarkable progress in public sentiment in the two states. The Ohio platform declares bluntly that "tariff taxes should be for revenue only" and that "so-called protective taxes are dishonest, wasteful and corrupting." Here is a perfectly square declaration against the whole protective principle, formally adopted by a democratic convention in a state whose democracy, so late as four years ago, could not have been induced to make any attack on the protective idea.

The Ohio platform, however, does not go beyond a demand for a tariff for revenue only. The Indiana democrats go further and look toward absolute free trade. They declare that "*so long as the government depends for support in any degree upon a tariff*, we demand that it be levied for revenue only, and, so far as possible, upon the luxuries of the rich instead of the necessaries of the masses." That phrase, "so long as the government depends for support in any degree upon a tariff," is probably the most significant that has gone into any state platform since the tariff agitation began in earnest. It is practically the same as that introduced by Judge Perry and adopted by the convention by the Twelfth Illinois district, which renominated Hon. Scott Wike for congress.

At the democratic convention in 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for president, the Indiana delegation, under the leadership of Senator Voorhees, stood by the Pennsylvania and New York delegation in insisting that no radical utterance attacking protection should be made, and it was largely to the influence of the representatives of those three states that the miserable compromise platform of 1884 was due. It is therefore tremendously significant to see the democrats of Ohio and Indiana declaring for a tariff for revenue only and denouncing protection for the humbug that it is. This demonstrates the rapid progress of sound opinions inside the democratic party and accounts for the fact that such men as Senator McPherson, Senator Gorman and Senator Voorhees are among the most active in demanding tariff reduction in the senate.

Some people have criticised THE STANDARD for putting tariff reform news under the heading of "free trade." Certainly no one can deny that that Indiana resolution belongs under that head. The marvelous progress in public opinion on that question demonstrates that a fight for tariff reform will necessarily become a fight for free trade.

The so-called meat inspection bill which has passed both houses of congress and now awaits the president's signature, is one of the most remarkable enactments of any congress. It invests the president with absolute control over the importation of food products from foreign countries, through proclamations to be issued by way of retaliation against countries that exclude any American food products, on the ground that such products are unwholesome for food. The object of the measure is to compel France, Germany and Great Britain to grant full liberty to the importation into those countries of American cattle, pork and lard. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by any foreign country against the importation of such products from the United States, he is authorized absolutely to prohibit the importation into the United States from such countries of any food products that he may choose to designate.

Such extraordinary power has never before been granted to the executive

in the United States, and some features of the bill suggest the possibility of the practical transfer to the president all of the powers hitherto exercised by congress over foreign commerce. We have not seen any full copy of the bill, but it is the natural outcome of the miserable policy that warrants attempts by the government to regulate and control trade.

It, of course, originates with the ultra protectionists, and yet it is absolutely inconsistent with their own theories. They charge that the food inspection laws of the countries named, and of France in particular, are disingenuous, and that their real purpose is the protection of the pork and beef raising industry in their own country. If this be true, why should protectionists resent it? This is the very policy that they insist on enforcing in this country for the protection of our home manufacturers. If it is a good thing for us, why is it not a good thing for France?

THE TEXAS RAILROAD PLANK.

The Hon. John M. Moore, secretary of the state of Texas, is well pleased with the ticket of the democrats, and fairly well satisfied with their platform, but he offers some sharp and well deserved criticism on the inconsistency between two planks, one of which demands the state regulations of railroads and the other of which opposes the state ownership of railways, telegraph lines, etc., as a form of paternalism. He says:

There certainly cannot be any more paternalism in the ownership and control of such by the state than in the mere regulation thereof, because you vindicate the regulation on the ground that the roads discharge a public duty; that such duties were committed to private corporations simply as a matter of policy, it being conceived to be better for the state to farm out this function rather than to undertake the performance itself. And so, after all, to justify regulation at all, we predicate it on the fact that the railroad corporations are simply a part of the public functions of the state. If this be correct, how can it be said that the ownership of such companies and the operation thereof by officers more directly responsible to the state than corporate officers is paternalism? But if it be insisted and can be maintained that railroading is private business, then legislative interference therein is the highest order of paternalism. As a matter of fact, the railroads are private property. They are the representatives of the investment of private capital, and entitled to respect as such. Therefore, upon principles of justice, the state should rather own and operate her own roads than to adopt the policy of meddlesome interference and espionage upon the roads and the business of private investors. Now, it seems to me that in drafting these two clauses of the platform a fundamental principle of sound political thought is violated, to wit: That business strictly private should be interfered with in a minimum degree by the government, and business which is the function of the state, such as the maintenance of a public highway, should be discharged by the state, and not by private corporations.

Secretary Moore, we are informed, is a single tax man. He certainly talks like one when he thus draws so clearly the line between public rights and duties and private rights. Whether the operation of railways can well be undertaken by the separate states is a question open to debate. It certainly would produce complication in the management of interstate commerce. There are also objections to having this work undertaken by the federal government, based on a well grounded prejudice against the undue augmentation of federal powers and party patronage and the consequent centralization of government. There can be no question, however, that the states should own all highways, by whomsoever operated, and no matter what the motive power, since the maintenance of public highways is the business of the state, and cannot be delegated to private parties without farming out to them powers belonging to the whole people.

The Texas resolution is a foolish one, but it is useful because it compels public attention to one of the most important questions of the day, and is sure to provoke protest and incite debate.

ARGUMENTS OUT OF DATE.

The State Gazette, published at Trenton, N. J., is a thorough Rip Van Winkle and evidently has not heard that the farmers have begun to think about the tariff question. It calmly repeats the old discredited arguments, which have been repudiated by republican convention after convention in the west, most of which have taken no notice of the increase in duties on agricultural products while demanding tariff reduction.

So complete has been the failure to fool the farmers by such silly pretenses of protection that James G. Blaine is on record denouncing the McKinley bill as a measure "that will not open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork." During the whole discussion in congress it has been taken for granted that the agricultural products of America seek a foreign market and are not subjected to competition with foreigners, except here and there in some locality along the Canadian line. Furthermore, even in such neighborhoods, the farmers are not fooled by the pretended protection because they understand perfectly well that, since a farmers' trust is impossible, an increase duty on barley, let us say, that promises to increase the price of the grain would have no other effect than to induce a large number of farmers to sow barley who are not now attempting to cultivate it. In the long run the farmer would get no protection because protection is only possible where its proposed beneficiaries are able to combine.

The same paper is reeling out at great length in its editorial columns statements going to show how various manufactured goods have decreased in price since protection was established. This is another line of argument that has lost all force with thinking people. Wherever the attempt has been made to use it in congress, it has instantly been met by the demonstration that even greater reductions in the price of such products have taken place in countries that impose no tariff duties on them. It is particularly unfortunate that the State Gazette should lead its list with agricultural implements, since it has not merely been demonstrated that the tariff is not responsible for the reduction that has taken place in the price of such implements, but it has been conclusively shown that American manufacturers are able to sell them more cheaply than at present, and do sell them to foreigners at a lower price than they charge Americans. Again, such leading manufacturers of agricultural implements as Farquhar of Pennsylvania, Harter of Ohio, and others, boldly declare that they do not want any protection, and say that they will sell the implements they manufacture at a much lower price if all the duties on the materials entering into them were removed.

Of course it is not a matter of great importance what the Trenton State Gazette may have to say about any subject, but it is a curious thing that within so short a distance from New York a paper should persist in putting in its editorial columns abstracts of protectionist tracts probably issued during the Hancock campaign.

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WILL TALK TO CHICAGO PREACHERS.

John Z. White, James Malcolm and J. T. Ripley, on behalf of the Chicago single tax club, will address the Presbyterian preachers' association at Chicago on September 15. The Methodist preachers have notified the club that they will give the committee a hearing in a few weeks.

AN ANTIQUE ECONOMIST.

A paper upon the progress of economic science since Adam Smith in Le Revue des Deux Mondes for February 15, shows in a most striking manner the effect of a man's general views of life upon his economic opinions. The author, M. Maurice Block, a member of the French institute, still has what may be called pre-evolutionary habits of thought, and so himself belongs essentially to the time of Adam Smith. It is curious to note, therefore, in his enumeration of theories advanced in the last hundred years, that he accepts as progressive only those which merely confirm or illustrate Smith's doctrines, and rejects with bitter opposition the real additions to the science which have been made possible by that new and broader standpoint which gives a wider outlook for the future.

This paper would have been of more interest ten years ago than at present; now it is chiefly noticeable from the fact that the Revue des Deux Mondes should offer it at all as a resume of economic science up to date. One's surprise is not at the orthodoxy of the author's views, but that he should apparently be ignorant that there is any justification for more liberal ones—that a most important and radical change has been recently acknowledged in academic circles. The most prominent example we know of this change is in the essay, "The Present Position of Economic Science," made by Professor A. Marshall a few years ago when he was installed as professor of economics at Cambridge university—the chair previously occupied by Professor Fawcett. Professor Marshall clearly recognized that biology has revolutionized political economy—that the fact that it has been shown that man is the effect of his conditions in his moral and intellectual, as well as in his physical nature, changes the methods of the science and gives a basis to what were formerly mere speculations, and still appear to the uninitiated as impossible visions. It is a pity that somebody should not send M. Block a copy of Professor Marshall's essay.

One cannot help suspecting in reading M. Block's exposition that he had in view the opportunity to attack socialists, reformers and "Utopistes," quite as much as a desire to show the advance of science. The German politico-social (social-politik) school is especially the object of his satirical attention. He begins by undermining the very foundations of their thought. He says that they attack science, they care only for practice; truth is a secondary matter with them; they wish to transform society—not only to improve it, but to transform it. These innovators, these dreamers, "do not trouble themselves with human nature;" they do not consider that "society is composed of men that have their nature, and that it is upon this nature that science is founded." Not contented with demolishing the underpinning of the socialistic faith by the continued assertion that human nature is human nature, the doctrines and suggestions based upon this faith are taken up one by one, and made the subject of a withering analysis.

As a specimen of M. Block's method of reasoning and his general ability in dealing with unorthodox ideas, it will be interesting to quote his remarks upon property in land. He introduces the subject as a defense of property in general from the attacks of the socialists; he deprecates the necessity of entering upon any such defense, but says that in spite of the fact that no civilized society has ever existed without property, it has been said that we can conceive of society without it, and characteristically adds that we can conceive of anything. "We can conceive, for instance, of all men becoming good and intelligent." Absurdity can apparently go no further than this!

The defense begins: "The property most attacked is that of land, and we will give the strongest of the arguments advanced." Then follow the arguments(?) with M. Block's refutation.

"First—Land was formerly common property, and community in the soil should therefore be re-established. Let us suppose this assertion wholly true, though it is only so in part; should humanity go backward and take up again the customs of barbarous and savage times—customs it has left behind in becoming civilized? Second—It is also said that labor is the only justification of property; what you have made is yours, you have incorporated in it something of yourself; but you did not make the land, you have never made a single field, so it cannot belong to you. Man did not create the earth, it is true, but he created neither bread nor meat nor clothing, nor anything else he uses, but of which he could not be deprived and live. He gives to them only his labor. Has he not done the same for the land which he clears, drains, manures, irrigates, plows, harrows, hoes—and from which he afterward gathers the product? Left to itself, land is almost wholly unproductive. Third—Others say: Land that one man has appropriated can no longer be of use to others: God, however, gave the earth to all men. You do not know what God intended, but if you accept the bible as a religious work which teaches us God's thoughts, you will find in it numerous passages confirming rights to property. The Decalogue is one of them. Besides, it is not true that appropriated land is of no use to the community. The cultivator who gathers more wheat than he can consume exchanges his excess for your products, and in this way you obtain a part of his wheat. Lastly, even if we admit that appropriated land is of no use to the community in general, land only shares the same fate of all appropriated things, among which we must count food, clothing, etc. Things which you habitually use cannot serve others at the same time. You may be prefect of a certain department, colonel of a certain regiment, chief of a certain bureau, merchant at a certain street and number; you are seated on a certain chair in the Champs Elysees to look at the passers-by—where you are another cannot place himself, without first driving you from the place he covets. It is curious to see people who are willing for you to gather the produce of the soil you cultivate, but who will not admit that your son should succeed you. Rather any other man than your son! When we see such ideas expressed and called just, we can no longer believe in the progress of intelligence and of moral sentiment."

It is difficult to believe that this is published in all seriousness in a review of weight and reputation, but perhaps the arguments are only a little more extravagant than many of those we meet every day in high places. It is really not worth while, however, to answer them, and we can only say, with our ingenuous writer, that when we see such ideas (as his) expressed and called just, we can no longer believe in the progress of intelligence and of the moral sentiment.

M. E. P.

New York City.

WOULD THE RICH ESCAPE TAXATION?

There are many fair-minded persons who, while conceding the injustice of land monopoly, are yet not reconciled to the idea of exempting personal property from taxes. Their objection relates chiefly to capitalists who have invested in national, state, municipal and corporate bonds.

Now, in the first place, there are few of such persons who are not also deeply interested in lands; and, at any rate, they all must live on the land, and pay for the privilege. There are such people, doubtless, who are too mean to live comfortably—mere misers, who live and die like beggars—but not many such; and the consolation is that they do die finally, and that their ill-gotten hoards are squandered by somebody. But as a rule, rich people live expensively. They love fine houses and grounds if they abstain from business investments; and these fine grounds will be reached by the single tax. Most of them boast of their broad acres, and their cultivated fields, too, and these will feel the tax.

If capitalists invest in corporate stock, of whatever kind, their corporation will require ground on which to transact business, and the greater the business the

greater the extent and value of the ground occupied by them, whether it be for railroading, insurance, banking, or what not.

And then it is to be considered that it is a part of the plan of the single tax to cut off the opportunity for all such investments. The ample means of the governments, national, state and municipal, will enable them very soon to pay off their debts, principal and interest; and in the mean time, it is fair to assume that the money was borrowed at reasonable rates, so that the agreement to pay a certain rate of interest should be honestly carried out, without a deduction of any part of it in taxes.

It is to be considered, also, that the single tax policy embraces the idea of taking control of telegraphs, telephones, and of railroads of all kinds, whether propelled by steam, electricity or horse power, and whether running through town or country; while other corporate privileges, if not exercised by the nation, the state or the municipality, would be let out for terms of years, which would bring revenue to the people.

Such will be the natural fruits of the single tax; and it must be apparent that they will leave capitalists no alternative but to invest their capital, from which they are to derive revenue, in some useful way, upon the earth—they must be manufacturers, cultivators or miners, or they must build houses, to let; and in every such case they must pay the ground rent to the government which protects them—municipal, state and national. If they invest in shipping they must have wharves and warehouses. The capitalist must pay tax in the good time coming. DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

Washington, D. C.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE CAMPAIGN.

Impelled in his philanthropic desires as is the single taxer by a motive akin to that which animates the volunteer fireman in rescuing imprisoned men, women and children from the flames of their burning domicile, he, like the latter, is an enthusiastic, self-sacrificing, indefatigable worker.

But next in order to the doing of a thing is the manner of its doing. For, while some people with small effort accomplish much, others with great exertion achieve but little.

This is as true of the single tax and free trade work as of any other. Consequently next to the interest single taxers feel in the cause itself must be their interest in the various methods of spreading abroad the ideas with which they are themselves imbued.

The method suggested some time since in THE STANDARD of leaving at the neighboring barber shop such copies of THE STANDARD as you have finished reading is doubtless very good. The cobbler shop or any other similar place where men congregate and discuss general topics forms an equally good distributing point at which to leave copies of THE STANDARD, single tax and free trade tracts, etc.

Much good work can be done by single taxers joining clubs and other organizations, totally foreign in purpose to the single tax, but in which, through discussion of other topics, an opportunity sometimes occurs to inject some contagious single tax ideas into an audience otherwise so conservative as to be reached in no other way. As the long nights of the autumn and winter season draw on, single taxers and free traders in all the rural districts throughout the land should take a prominent part in organizing school house debating or literary societies, in which they can, by a little tact, manage every fortnight or two to bring up for discussion some question involving features of single tax or tariff.

This rotation of questions will give an excellent opportunity to secure a young, receptive and unprejudiced audience, where effective and substantial work can most readily be done. By having these societies at each school house choose evenings unoccupied by neighboring societies, single taxers can take in half a dozen meetings during the week, by attending all within a radius of several miles, and the best speakers within that circuit can do most of the talking.

School houses generally being free to their patrons for use during the evening by literary and debating societies, no expense will attend this method of working, while the character of the audience leaves more opportunity for making converts than there is in one which congregates to hear a campaign speech, as the latter is mostly composed of those who either already indorse the views of the speaker, or else, by years of association with the opposite idea, have become so prejudiced to it as to be unconvertible. By inaugurating such a school house campaign, those blank unwritten pages of mind in the youth of our land can be most effectually reached.

Many will thus, for the first time in their lives, hear with unprejudiced minds the relative merits of protection and free trade discussed, and when they come of age and cast their first vote, it will be an intelligent one, cast on the right side. And, as the first vote is cost, so most likely will be the succeeding ones.

Using envelopes with extracts from the single tax platform or simply the word single tax on the back of them might do some good.

When the inclemency of winter compels the farmers, masons, builders and many others to desist from their labor, a good opportunity then offers to get them to read tracts, or get them to subscribe for THE STANDARD. But, above all, don't fail to try, for one season at least, the "school house campaign" as above outlined, and begin early in the fall.

D. WEBSTER GROH.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 21.

"INDUSTRIAL PEACE."

In the strife now prevailing between the New York Central and the Knights of Labor, the point at issue is clearly, whether the railroad company has a right to discharge employes long in its service without giving adequate reasons for so doing.

It is assumed by part of the press that if this right is conceded to the men or denied to the railroad company, disorganization will ensue. Thus the Sun of Friday, the 22d inst., says:

> **And the question which Mr. Sargent will submit to them to pass upon to-morrow is, and it is nothing else: Are they to attempt to transfer the right of discharge from the railroads of this country to their own order?**
>
> **Discussion is useless of their right to the attempt If they have the men and the organization, they can capture the railroads. With success they will relieve the usual authorities of every iota of responsibility as to the practical running of their roads.**

A little consideration will show that this fear is groundless. There appears to be no claim on the part of the men that the company should retain in its employ the idle, the inefficient or untrustworthy, but simply that worthy men should not be discharged at the caprice of an individual or with a settled purpose of crippling the labor organizations.

Doubtless some railroad officers may feel that it is impossible to run their roads unless they retain the privilege of discharging the men with or without cause, the same as despots of past ages were loth to give up the privilege of cutting off the heads of their subjects without accounting for it to anyone. But times have changed, and what is now denied to political rulers, will, if I mistake not, be denied in the near future to corporation kings and their satellites.

Charles Francis Adams, the president of the Union Pacific railway, does not seem to be alarmed at such a contingency as the Sun. In a thoughtful article in Scribner's in 1889, the whole of which would be well worth reproducing at the present time, after showing the possibility of establishing a permanent force, consisting of men who had been in continuous service on the road for four years, he goes on to say:

> **The permanent service of a great railroad company should in many essential respects be very much like a national service—that of the army or navy, for instance—except in one particular, and a very important particular, to wit: those in it must of necessity always be at liberty to resign from it—in other words, to leave it. The railroad company can hold no one in its employ a moment against his will. Meanwhile, to belong to the permanent service of a railroad company of the first class, so far as the employe is concerned, should mean a great deal. It should carry with it certain rights and privileges which should cause that service to be eagerly sought. In the first place, he who had passed through his period of probation and whose name was enrolled in the permanent service, would naturally feel that his interests were to a large extent identified with those of the company; and he, on the other hand, had rights and privileges which the company was bound to respect. It has been a matter of boast in France that every private soldier in the French army carried the possibility of the field marshal's baton in his knapsack. It should be the same with every employe in the permanent service of a great American railroad company. The possibility of his rising to any position in that service for which he showed himself qualified should be open before him and constantly present to his mind. Many of the most remarkable and successful men who have handled railroads in the United States began their active lives as brakemen, as telegraph operators, even as laborers on the track. Such examples are of inestimable value. They reveal possibilities open to all.**
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> **Beyond this, the man who is permanently enrolled should feel that, though he may not rise to a high position, yet as a matter of right he is entitled to hold the position to which he has risen just as long as he demeans himself properly and does his duty well. He should be free from fear of arbitrary dismissal. In order that he may have this security, a tribunal should be devised before which he would have the right to be heard in case charges of misdemeanor are advanced against him.**
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> **But it is futile to suppose that such a service as that outlined could be organized, in America at least, unless those concerned in it were allowed a voice in its management. Practically the most important feature of the whole is yet, therefore, to be considered. How is the employe to be assured a voice in these joint interests without bringing about demoralization? No one has yet had the courage to face this question; and yet it is a question which must be faced if a solution of existing difficulties is to be found. If the employes contribute to the insurance and other funds, it is right they should have a voice in the management of those funds. If an employe holds his situation during good behavior he has a right to be heard in the organization of the board, which, in case of his suspension for alleged cause, is to pass upon his behavior. No system will succeed which does not recognize these rights. In other words, it will be impossible to establish perfect good faith and the highest morale in the service of the company until the problem of giving this voice to employes, and giving it effectively, is solved. It can be solved in only one way—by representation. To solve it may mean "industrial peace."**

Respectfully,

MENDICA REX.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE ADJOURNMENT—SENATOR VANCE'S AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL—THE COMPENSATION TO THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS—A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN'S REPORT OF THE WESTERN FARMERS—THEY DON'T CARE ABOUT REFORMING THE TARIFF, THEY WANT "THE BLAMED THING REPEALED"—ROGER Q MILLS OUT FOR FREE TRADE—THE CONGER LARD BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Fixing the 8th of September for taking a vote on the tariff bill in the senate, will, if all runs smoothly, bring adjournment toward the end of the month. After seven weeks of debate the senate has got hardly more than half through, and, as Senator Plumb remarked, the questions as to what shall be done about the restraint of trusts, as to reciprocity, as to the effect of the bill upon the revenue—whether there will be money enough to run the government after its passage—have yet to be taken into consideration. But want of consideration seems to be the least of the difficulties that confront the majority, since no amount of talking will swerve a member on that side of the chamber from the programme of the finance committee, and, other things remaining unchanged, there would be the same result if the vote were taken to-morrow as six months hence. They meet the brilliant charges of the other side for the most part by evasion or by a stolid silence, like that of "a jackass in a snow storm" with ears flat and tail between legs, the picture of despair and misery.

And now Senator Vance, not content with incessantly pricking them with his wit and exposing their sophistry, adds to their discomfiture by offering an amendment to the tariff bill intended really to benefit the farmer whom the majority are so solicitous about. The senator from North Carolina says that, whereas, from an early period in our history duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interest of domestic manufactures, and drawbacks or rebates of the duties on raw materials used in the manufacture have been given, that internal taxes have been refunded to encourage the production of spirits and tobacco; that a drawback on salt used in their business has long been granted to our fishermen, and that now subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sailing of ships. But agriculture, being the largest and most important of all our industries, has not been, and in the nature of things can not be, aided in the same manner, the duties heretofore levied for that purpose having for the most part proved wholly unavailing. But as it is desirable to do impartial justice to all of our industries, and to give no one an advantage over the others, and inasmuch as the senator sees no other way of compensating agriculture for its contributions to the support of manufactures, he proposes:

> That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods, or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such farm products in foreign countries, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty, to wit: One-half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel; forty per centum of the present duty on all woolen and cotton goods, or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value; one-half the present duty on earthenware, china, and glassware; thirty per centum of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers or in the manufacture thereof, and twenty-five per centum of the present duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine.

There is no chance that such an amendment will pass any more than there was for the passage of the Breckinridge and Bland amendments in the house involving the same principle, but its being rejected serves to show those who will see that the protectionists have no intention of doing any real good to the farmers through the tariff.

A democratic congressman, returning from the west where he had been making some speeches, on being asked how the farmers were considering the tariff question, said: "Some of them came to me and said, 'Don't you fellows bother much about reforming the tariff, because we intend before long to repeal the blamed thing!'" Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas has handed me a speech of Roger Q Mills as a sample of the kind of talk the western farmer is listening to now-a-days. The speech was delivered on August 22, at the opening of the Blue Grass palace in Creston, Iowa, and was republished in full in the St. Louis Republic It is not a four per cent reduction speech, but burns with the most radical enthusiasm from beginning to end. It does not palter with "tariff reform," but comes straight out for free trade, pure and simple. Mr. Mills told me that when he closed his speech with the words "free trade" there was a perfect roar of cheering and the audience was wild with enthusiasm. Here are a few extracts from the Creston speech:

> More than one hundred years ago our fathers conceived the idea that man was capable of self-government; and in the organization of their government they placed the governing power in the hands of the governed. The foundation stone upon which the whole superstructure was erected—the stone which all former builders rejected—was liberty. Absolute liberty is freedom from all restraint—freedom to do whatever we please that does not violate the equal rights of another.
>
> All values are created by labor, and when congress, by taxation, increases the price we have to pay for an article necessary to our wants, it increases the amount of labor we have to expend to procure the same thing.
>
> Thomas G. Shearman, in the September number of the Forum of 1888 shows that less than 25 000 persons own $31,500 000 000 of the national wealth, which is more than one-half the entire amount. If the favored few have in thirty years gathered up one-

half of the national wealth, how long will it take them to gather up the other half?

I have stated enough to convince any taxpayer that taxes in any form are a burden, and that taxation on imports is the worst form of that burden, and that taxation on imports which compete with American products is a malignant type of the tax disease.

Some of our distinguished statesmen are urging reciprocity treaties with the countries situated south of us, to open markets for our farm products. I would be willing to open any market now closed or partially closed to us, whether it took one barrel of flour or four million barrels. But if it would be to our interest to have reciprocity with countries that take $10,000,000 of our farm products, would it not be forty times better to have reciprocity with a country [Great Britain] that takes $400,000,000 worth of agricultural products from us every year? I am in favor of all the markets we can get for everything we produce, and I am in favor of removing every obstruction in the way of trade, both by treaty and legislation.

Free trade gives the largest profit to the producer and free trade gives cheaper goods to the consumer. Wealth grows faster and finds its greatest distribution where the way between the producer and the consumer is free from all hindrances. Freedom of trade means a larger volume of trade; that means larger production; that means larger employment; that means higher wages for work, and that means greater distribution of wealth, comforts and happiness. Freedom is the fundamental condition of prosperity. Freedom, in all its phases, is the ideal of our government; and our trade, bound and manacled by trusts and monopolies, is no more in harmony with our system of government than an enslaved citizen in a galley or a dungeon.

Instruct your public servants to get up from their knees and cease their worship of the mammons and molocks who have by their aid brought the fairest land under heaven to the verge of ruin. Bid them unbind the hands of the toilers, which they have bound to worse than Egyptian taskmasters; bid them take the trumpet from the wall and sound the note of deliverance, and proclaim to the world that the night of captivity is ended. The day of emancipation is dawning, and every man, woman and child shall return to the land of their inheritance—the land of free men, free government, free laws, free speech, free labor and free trade!

These radical utterances may not only be taken as the utterances of all the representatives from Texas, as Mr. Mills is their recognized leader, but foreshadow that line of action which he will take in the next house of representatives, which it is now confidently expected will be democratic by a large majority.

The Conger lard bill, which has passed the house after a good deal of filibustering, is a gross piece of class legislation for the benefit of the western and northwestern pork packers at the expense of southern cotton planters. In his speech on August 23, Mr. Conger of Iowa, chairman of the committee on agriculture and framer of the bill, took ground against the "counterfeiting" of food, and quoted from a number of pork packers and northern and western farmers' papers, to emphasize what the Massachusetts Ploughman calls the "unfair and unjust competition which the farmers had to meet in these compound and adulterated substitutes for pure hog's lard." Says the Ploughman further: "The price of lard which the commission men at our great packing centers were enabled to return to the farmers and hog growers in the different parts of the country averaged forty cents less per hog than it would have been had it not been for the competition which arose from cotton-seed oil, beef and mutton tallow, and the lower grades of greases, which were combined under various formulas in the production of vast quantities of substitutes for pure lard." This forty cents per hog, says the Ploughman, taking the hog production of the country for the year 1888 as a basis, would amount to $15,000,000 annually. This the Iowa Homestead calls an "annual robbery," and lugs in the bloody shirt by averring that "the stars and stripes should protect only honest goods." If the bill was only to oblige the distinguishing of "compound lard" from pure, unmixed lard, there might be some excuse for it, though the principal offense against the public seems to be in this deception, per se, as in purchasing a cheap compound of lard, beef and mutton tallow and a large proportion of cotton seed oil, they may believe they are buying pure lard, the price of which has fallen. For, cotton seed oil is a pure, sweet and wholesome food product, and makes such a good substitute for olive oil that it is used largely to mix with that oil, and, in the cheaper brands, almost wholly takes its place. The worst thing which Mr. Conger brought against these "compound lards" was a statement by Dr. Thomas Taylor, chief of division of microscopy, of the department of agriculture, that a certain sample which Mr. Conger had submitted for a test yielded "a bad animal odor when boiled"—which may be said of much of the so-called pure leaf lard.

The bill provides that the word "lard" shall be understood to mean the food product "which is made exclusively from the fresh fat of slaughtered swine," and that an article manufactured or compounded in imitation or semblance of lard, which shall be composed of any other ingredient or ingredients other than lard, or which shall be composed of any other ingredient or ingredients in combination with lard, shall be known as "compound lard," which it shall be unlawful to manufacture, sell, export, or import except in accordance with the provisions of the act, some of which are: That the manufacturer must obtain a license from the commissioner of internal revenue; that the manufacturer must pay a special tax of $96, and another tax of two mills on each pound of compound lard produced, and that he must "file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of materials and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation require;" that wholesale dealers shall pay a special tax of $24 and shall "keep such books and render such returns as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation require;" that retail dealers shall pay a special tax of $1.92, and that there shall be assessed and collected from all compound lard imported from foreign countries, in addition to any import duty imposed, an internal revenue tax of two cents per pound. Not content with this audacious meddling and unwarrantable taxation, there is a provision in section seven that goes still further and virtually says that quantities of not less than three pounds shall be sold. It prescribes that this lard shall be packed in tierces, barrels, half barrels, firkins, tubs and tin pails, all of which shall be branded or stamped with the words "compound lard," and none of which shall contain "less than three pounds."

As may be seen, this bill will fall upon southern cotton seed men—planters and oil manufacturers—and it was by them savagely opposed; but though it was reported and urged forward by republicans, the division over it did not come on party lines, as some northern as well as southern republicans worked against it, and all the democrats of Missouri, except Mr. Bland, and perhaps one or two others, favored it.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

HOME MARKET NONSENSE.

Baltimore Sun.

The situation is an ideal one in Connecticut for farmers, if there is anything in the "home market" cry. The farming districts there ought to be prosperous and the farmers ought to multiply. But they do not. The fact is that where railroads are abundant the market created by a manufacturing industry is worth next to nothing. The price of produce is determined by the areas that grow it most cheaply. The home market price is not better than the general price. The local producers must take what they can get in competition with Nebraska wheat raisers, Norfolk truck raisers and Georgia watermelon growers.

DOES THE TARIFF PROTECT LABOR?

Kansas City Star.

The tariff bill in some questionable shape is in prospect of passing, but labor troubles are just as numerous as ever. The bill is not an antidote for the ills to which labor and capital are heirs, and so long as labor is unprotected and the products of labor are protected for the benefit of a few there will be agitation and trouble.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—In THE STANDARD will you please answer the following:

(1) Was the single tax ever put into practice?

(2) Was it so put in France thirty years before the French revolution?

Please give details as nearly complete as space and time will allow, and greatly oblige

SEVERAL SINGLE TAXERS.

It is difficult to give details about what never happened. The single tax was never put into practice in France or anywhere else. It is for the people who think it was to give the details. However, the thing they are thinking of is Turgot's attempt to tax agricultural land in order to compel the French nobility to bear some share of the public expenses. The attempt, however, was not successful because the nobility was stronger than Turgot.

* * *

The assessors of Long Island City are exceedingly kind to the property owners of that city, as is shown by a few notes taken from the assessment roll. Improved and unimproved property share in the assessorial liberality; but, as usual, the unimproved property owner is treated most liberally. For instance, there is a piece of improved property on Central avenue, corner of Fourth avenue, which was sold recently for $3,500. It is assessed at $2,500, or $1,000 less than it sold for, or 71 per cent of its value. That isn't so bad. A piece of improved property on the north side of Elm street, 200 feet west of Academy, sold for $12,000. It is assessed at $6,000, or 50 per cent of its value. That begins to look bad. A piece on the east side of Prospect street, 150 feet north of Painter avenue, sold for $1,100. It is assessed at $200 or *eighteen per cent of its value.* That *is* bad, but worse follows: A piece on the southwest side of Kouwenhoven street, 800 feet west of Jamaica avenue, sold for $5,450. It is assessed at $550, or a little over *ten per cent of its value.*

* * *

Of the unimproved property, we find a piece on the west side of Radde street, 200 feet south of Ridge street, which sold for $150. It is assessed at $75, or 50 per cent of its value. That isn't so bad. On the same street, 71 feet southwest of Freeman avenue, there is a piece that sold for $300. It is assessed at $100, or one-third of its value. That begins to look bad; but here comes a stunner in assessments: A piece of land on the east side of De Bevoise street, 100 feet south of Potter avenue, which sold for $550, is assessed at $50, or *nine and three-fourths per cent of its value.* But the last item is not the least in unrighteous assessments. Here it is: A piece on the east side of Chauncey street, 150 feet south of Potter avenue, was sold for $800. It is assessed at $50, *six and one-fourth* per cent of its value.

* * *

We present these figures, without further comment, to the workingmen of Long Island City and to Mr. Gleason, the mayor, for their most distinguished consideration.

* * *

Major McKinley, in a speech accepting his renomination, says:

The house passed a silver bill redeeming the pledge that both gold and silver should be equal and alike recognized by the government. The democrats had the house of representatives and the presidency for four years and did nothing for silver but to discredit it. When Cleveland went out of office the silver dollar was worth 71 cents. Our legislation has brought it up to 93¼ cents. Our 360,000,000 of silver dollars, measured by the world's standard, were worth $266,400,000 then; they are now worth $333,000,000, or $66,000,000 more than under Cleveland's management.

This is important if true. Here is a way out of our financial difficulties which in our stupidity we had not thought of. Sell our custom houses and pension the customs officers on full pay for life. Disband our entire army of tax collectors. Let no American work any more, for there will be no need of it. Our land, favored with more legislative wisdom than the earth has ever beheld, is to become a veritable Utopia. We have in our national treasury a certain amount of silver dollars. By legislation these have been increased in value more than thirty per cent. Now let the good work go on. Legislate, dear major, and add another thirty per cent to its value. Don't stop there, but keep right on passing bills and increasing the value of those dollars, until the country is rich enough to forego all future taxation. Then do not stop. Legislate some more, until the national treasury is so full of riches that at least a hundred thousand dollars can be given to each inhabitant of the country, man, woman and child. So will you become enshrined in the hearts of your countrymen, even as the revered Washington. Your name shall go down to posterity, and future generations shall call you blessed. A star of first magnitude in the galaxy of fame shall be devoted to the special purpose of immortalizing the illustrious William McKinley, jr. You might have gone down in history as a man whose intellect was but little understood and appreciated by his fellows, but if you will only legislate enough additional value to those silver dollars to make us all rich, it may come to pass that even we, now living, stupid as we are, will come to appreciate the brilliancy of your genius.

* * *

FORT WORTH, TEX.—James E. Murphy surrendered himself yesterday to the authorities here and confessed that he was wanted for stealing £200 in London, England. He was starving when he gave himself up. The police gave him something to eat, but refused to hold him.

Eureka! Starvation, the great criminal catcher! Let the Henry Georgeites cease their outcries. We want none of them. Poverty we must have, and plenty of it. Unfailing method of bringing criminals to justice. The criminal classes must be put down, else our lives and property will be in danger. Starvation will do it. Starvation we must have, and plenty of it. Starvation is the thing. We yearn for starvation. Give it to us in unlimited quantities. Provide that no criminal can procure food except he yield himself up to the authorities! Ye that hunger, give your bodies to the police, and confess to crime, and your stomachs shall no longer be empty. Detectives fail. Policemen find no clue. But starvation never fails. We cannot prosper, our property will not be safe without the assistance of General Starvation. Sorry to have the innocent suffer along with the guilty, but it cannot be helped. Our property must be protected at all hazards.

* * *

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Ground was bought here to-day upon which will be erected extensive works for the manufacture of tin plate as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law.

So we can make tin plate after all, can't we? and we are going to import the industry instead of the product, aren't we? Live and learn.—[New York Press.

We are alive and have learned. What we have learned is that the importation of 25,000 pauper laborers into this country means 25,000 men to be thrown out of work when times are dull, and forced into competition with our already large army of unemployed, thus reducing wages still further below the living point.

* * *

The annual congress of the New Jersey federation of trades was held August 18, and an interesting part of it was the reading of the president's (Samuel Mellor) address. He went over the work of the past year, and suggested remedies for the advancement of labor for the year to come. Then he had this to say:

I am happy to note the formation of single tax associations in various sections of our state. The single tax is one of the most important steps in labor's advance. To quote a prominent writer: "It will abolish all taxes upon industry, and by taxing land values to their full amount, render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all men have an equal right of use. It will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor or abandon them to others. It will thus provide opportunities of work for all men and secure to each the full measure of his labor. As a result, involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away."

Despite this radical expression of opinion, made in the presence of a lot of "labor leaders" of the trade-union-the-panacea school, Mr. Mellor was unanimously

re-elected president of the federation for the coming year. We congratulate him.

* * *

Samuel Gompers, the president of the national federation, was on the platform while Mr. Mellor delivered his address.

* * *

An Astor has been thrown from a carriage. A footman was thrown out at the same time. The Astor was badly bruised, while the footman was unhurt. The footman ought to be discharged for permitting the accident to result as it did. It was his duty to receive the bruises of his master.

* * *

The Tariff reform league of Indianapolis has issued the first number of The Tariff, a paper which will be published semi-monthly. Thomas J. Hudson, a well-known single tax man, who is secretary of the league, furnishes the article for the first issue, entitled "The Tariff is a Tax."

* * *

Oh, consistency, where is thy jewelry? or something like that. Here is one high protection paper, the Press—which, by the way, is every day making free traders out of protectionists—making fun of Minister Reid because he takes the ground that French works of art should be kept out of this country by a tariff until the Frenchmen agree to let our hogs into their country free of duty. The Press wants works of art admitted into the United States free of duty, and rather resents the idea of Minister Reid that they should be exchanged for hog meat. Of course the Press can show how works of art can benefit the great American workingman.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

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

AN EXAMPLE OF INCREASE IN VALUES.

New York Real Estate Monthly.

John McLean made the following purchases of land in the Ninth ward of New York. (All the land being improved and rented, except that on Ninth avenue.

A. He bought 44 Morton street and 57 to 63 Leroy street, in 1844, for $10,750.

B. He bought 47 and 49 Morton street in 1846 for $4,450.

C. He bought the corner of West and Morton streets, in 1851, for $14,000.

D. He bought 48 Carmine street, in 1862, for $5,300.

E. He bought two lots on Ninth avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, in 1863, for $1,675.

The whole price paid was $36,175.

After the death of John McLean his real estate was sold, in 1880, by a referee, in partition. The titles were guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust company, and policies were delivered to purchasers without expense to them at the cost of the estate. At this sale

A. A. K. Ely bought 44 Morton street for $24,250, and Max Danziger bought 57 to 63 Leroy street for $26,600. These two purchases amount to $50,856.

B. Julius Lipman bought 47 and 49 Morton street for $25,900.

C. Ottinger Bros. bought the corner of West and Morton streets for $89,550.

D. Max Danziger bought 48 Carmine street for $12,500.

E. F. G. Bourne bought the two lots on Ninth avenue between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets for $31,950.

The whole price realized (titles guaranteed) was $210,456.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ARISTOCRATS PLAYING PEASANT.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The following is from the New York Times:

Frog fishing was the pastime in which certain ladies and gentlemen who were guests at a country house near Paris indulged in a few summers since. This year, however, new diversions for the hot season have been devised by the guests of a popular countess. These sports are of the Arcadian model, and such as might have been suggested and patronized by Marie Antoinette in her petit trianon. At the forthcoming fete of the countess each guest is to wear peasant costume of the elegant Watteau type. Genuine huts, or cabins, are to be erected in a park, and in them the sham country lads and lasses will meet to flirt, dance, drink milk or cider, and eat strawberries and cream. The fashionable bumpkins are to be allowed to have special rustic taverns of their own where, after having exerted themselves at skittles and bowls, they will be able to refresh themselves with stronger liquor than that ladled out to the ladies. This al fresco fancy dress fete of aristocratic peasants will be wound up by a ball in the courtyard of the chateau, the musicians being placed on garland-wreathed hogsheads, as in the good old times. The idea of these rural pastimes is, of course, not quite new in this country, as it was developed to a considerable extent by a noted literary lady on her farm some time ago; but the latest venture of this description has some original elements which are destined to make it successful.

Is this due to a vague sense on the part of these social drones that some day they will be compelled to work for a living and not be able to live upon the earnings of others? If so, it would be well for them to try and play peasant in a little more practical manner. Let them get a load or two of bricks, a few hods, and a tall ladder or two to rest against the trees, and see how it feels to do a little real work by carrying up the bricks thirty or forty rounds. To this they could add a few oak trees to saw and split, after which they would be able to sleep in the peasant huts and eat real peasant fare.

Jersey City. WILLIAM SAUL.

PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: The Australian voting plan recently adopted by the republicans for holding their primary county elections proved a great success, and everybody—politicians and all—are well pleased. The election was necessarily imperfect in some ways, but enough of the merits of the Australian system are now known to warrant the belief that this county is strongly in favor of it for general election purposes.

The single tax idea is growing here slowly. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, I draw attention to the question in the Journal, and each week print two columns of this matter—not, however, editorial. This section being strongly republican and favoring high tariffs, the question of free trade, primarily involved in the discussion, naturally wards off the main question. But by frequently showing the inequalities of taxation under present methods we may lead them up to the vital issue—in time.

I had hoped to join the Chicago delegation and attend the conference, but a pressure of business at the final time prevents. I hope that everyone who attends this conference will return with renewed vigor and inspiration for further promulgation of the cause.

F. S. GREENLEAF,
Savanna, Ill. Editor Journal.

THE DUTY OF SINGLE TAX MEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I have long intended to write to THE STANDARD and call attention to what I consider the two most important and paramount duties of single tax men.

1. To subscribe for THE STANDARD.

2. To join the local club, if there is one, and attend its meetings.

Without THE STANDARD we would be like sheep scattered abroad, without fixed plans, discouraged and disheartened, because we felt ourselves all alone. Therefore, I say the first thing is to support THE STANDARD. If in any section the single tax men are so poor that they cannot both subscribe and pay dues to the local club, it is the latter that should be let go.

But in case there is a local club, then it is the duty of men who have this reform at heart to attend its meetings. A man exercises a great influence even by his mere presence, though he should say nothing; it shows outsiders our strength, and encourages us to bring strangers to the assembly. There is no doubt that the single tax doctrine is rapidly honey-combing society. I find men to-day anxious and interested to know what our doctrines really are, and more than half willing to lend them a favorable ear, who a year ago had nothing but jibes and sneers for Henry George and his theories; but the work would go on much faster if those really interested would attend the meetings.

The club is the best device for thoroughly grounding men in single tax doctrines—better than THE STANDARD even; economic questions are discussed and answered there, and there are few even of the most pronounced in their views who do not get some side lights on the subject.

These views are shared in by all the active members of our club, and our delegates will present them at the conference if occasion offers. I regret that several weighty reasons prevent my being present.

No doubt the conference will take up the subject of speakers. At the stage we have arrived in Pittsburg, I think our cause would be very much helped along if two or three lectures could be given by prominent men during the winter. It seems that if the lectures should be free, but the all-pressing question of the "sinews of war" comes in. We have been trying to organize a free trade club here with a view of getting a little nearer in touch with the community and also bringing more prominent men into the organization. If we could do this I believe we would sink the single tax league in it, being sure that our principles would come to the surface; but, though we have some stanch free traders in Pittsburg, they are generally men who think if the people wish to go to hades on the protection hobby let them go. It seems as if our help must come after all from those who suffer and who are willing to deny themselves something to assist in the cause of their enfranchisement.

Pittsburg, Pa. EDMUND YARDLEY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SPEAKS.

THE MEETING OF THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONFERENCE CAUSES IT TO SAY A FEW WORDS ON EXISTING METHODS OF TAXATION; MEANTIME IT HAS A GOOD WORD TO SAY FOR THE SINGLE TAX IDEA.

New York Times, Sunday, August 31.

Mr. Henry George is to be greeted on his return from a trip around the world by a single tax conference, which is to hold its sessions at the Cooper union this week. Between four hundred and five hundred delegates are expected to be present, representing single tax organizations in some thirty different states. This will certainly afford to Mr. George, after his somewhat triumphal tour, a significant evidence of the progress which his ideas have been making in the last few years. This progress has been made, however, after the practical suppression of one phase of his land theory and the fuller development of another phase. When his doctrines were first put forward, that which appeared most prominent and striking in them was the denunciation of private ownership of land, the contention that all land belonged by right to the community, and the proposition that the state should confiscate and hold in its own possession all land regardless of the vested rights of individuals. This idea was not only revolutionary, but it involved such manifest injustice as to be generally repellent. To be sure, Mr. George argued that there was nothing wrong in it, and that it was a very simple and easy matter. All that was necessary was for the state to put a tax upon land, irrespective of improvements, equal to its full rental value. Then it would not be worth anybody's while to insist upon holding title to it; occupation is all that would be of any moment to the possessors, and that would have to be fully paid for, while the compensation would come in relief from all other forms of taxation.

This side of the Henry George doctrine has developed into what is known as the single tax policy, while the land ownership side of it has been rather lost sight of. The single tax idea in its present form practically ignores or neglects the question of title and ownership in land, and simply maintains that all public revenues should be derived from a tax upon land values apart from improvements, which tax may rightly be carried to the point of appropriating for the state all that properly belongs to the rental value of the land. It is maintained that the bare land, that which is valuable for mere occupation, and is in no measure due to labor or expense put upon it by individuals, is the natural heritage of the community, to which all should have access on the same terms, and that the income derivable from advantages of location or quality fairly belongs to the community. Moreover, it is argued that the increase of value for occupation due to the growth of the community and the multiplication of advantages through social and industrial development, and not due to any labor or expense of the occupant, belongs by right to the community.

But, leaving all these subtleties apart, the single tax proposition is capable of being considered in a very simple form as a mere question of taxation, and as such it is not without interest, as recent discussion in many quarters amply shows. We have not hesitated heretofore to express our belief that it was the ideal of taxation, unattainable for a good while to come and without a long agitation and progressive advances, but resting on irrefragible logic. Its advantages would be many. It reduces taxa- [redacted]olute simplicity and certainty and the utmost efficiency—that is to say, the form which would bring the greatest ratio of revenue with the smallest cost and difficulty of collection. It would be absolutely free from the inequalities that characterize all existing systems of taxation, for all land, by whomsoever held and for whatever purpose used, would pay a revenue in precise proportion to the advantage derived from holding and using it. Moreover, it would be the form of taxation that would interfere least with the processes of production and of trade, and therefore be the least of a burden upon the community. We do not think it would accomplish all that has been claimed for it in affording opportunities for labor and relief from poverty, which has many causes, but it would afford the very largest measure of industrial and commercial freedom and facilitate a more equal distribution of opportunities and of the results of production and exchange. It would bring about a "free trade" which would be absolute in its exemption from burden, restriction, and perversion by public authority.

As an ideal system it is well that this form of taxation should have its earnest and persistent advocates, that it should be the subject of agitation and discussion, that organizations should be formed and conferences held to promote it. It has a sort of analogy to the old free soil and anti-slavery idea without its sectional aspect; but there is a vast deal of this process of revolutionizing public sentiment to be done before it can become a practical question in politics and legislation. But all tax reform must move in this general direction—in the direction of removing burdens and restrictions from industry and trade, and in the direction of simplicity and certainty. We have long advocated deriving all taxes for state and local purposes—excepting such special expedients as obtaining revenue from corporations that hold public franchises—from real estate as distinguished from personal property, and reducing the national system of taxing trade to a purely revenue basis with as much simplicity and effectiveness and as little interference with the natural laws of trade as possible. These would be long steps in the direction of the single tax movement, and they are steps that may be taken as soon as the people can be convinced of their advantage. They are steps that must be taken before there can be any headway beyond them. They are within the range of practical discussion and feasible legislation. The single tax is a remote ideal, and the conference of this week will serve to make it better understood and will stimulate the working of the leaven.

"HE COMES!"

London Christian Commonwealth.

They cry, "He comes!"
The signs are sure, the mystic number is fulfilled,
"He comes."

We answer, "Oh, that He would come!
We want the Christ!
We want a God to burn afresh
The Truth upon the forehead of the world:
We want a Man to walk again
Among the wrangling Pharisees, and drive
The beasts and money changers from the Temple courts,
To bring the gospel back again and prove
How all unlike the churches are to Christ.
We want that Christ to tell again
The saints their sins;
That they were sent to bless the poor,
And they have sold themselves unto the rich;
That they were sent to preach the words of peace,
And they have filled the world with war of words;
That they were sent the messengers of love,
And they have driven love out of their creeds;
That they were sent to teach men not to lie,
Nor tremble when their duty leads to death—
Oh, for the Christ again!"

Again the Christ is coming.
Hear ye not the footfalls of the Lord?
He comes, the Leader of a riper age,
When all that is not good and true shall die;
When all that's bad in custom, false in creed,
And all that makes the boor and mars the man
Shall pass away forever. Yes, He comes
To give the world a passion for the truth,
To inspire us with a holy human love;
To make us sure that ere a man
Can be a saint, he first must be a man.

The beautiful lines quoted above—given by Father Huntington at the Chingford meeting of the English land restoration league—were, he said, "written by a young lady of sixteen, who looked with earnest hopefulness to the fulfilment of the gospel of the coming Christ."

HERNE TALKS TO THE ACTORS.

HE POINTS OUT TO THEM THEIR DUTY TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR FELLOWS.

Mr. James A. Herne spoke to the actors of this city Tuesday, August 26, from the stage of the Bijou theater. There was present a considerable audience to hear what Mr. Herne had to say. Following is his address:

Fellow Actors and Friends: I can't say how pleased I am to find myself before you to-day, for there are many things that as an actor I would like to say to the actors. Before I proceed however, I want to thank Mr. Rosenquest in your name and in my own, for the cheerful and professional manner in which he has placed his theatre at our disposal this afternoon. I wrote him that I had been requested to speak before the actors, and asked him for the use of this house. By return mail came a courteous letter granting my request. (Applause.)

Such letters as this—alas, too rare—cannot fail to lessen the distance that has almost unconsciously arisen between manager and actor, and smooth away many of the hard lines with which indifference to each other has furrowed the brows of both. Management has to-day become so thoroughly—I may say, under present conditions, so necessarily—commercial, that the rank and file of actors are a matter of little moment to the managers, save as small wheels of a vast machine, and, there being hundreds of the same wheels cast in the same mold, one will serve as well as another. In fact, the average actor, in the big enterprises of the day, never sees his real manager at all. I doubt if they would know each other if they met. Therefore, when we find a manager who has a fraternal spirit, we can't overestimate him. He makes us feel that the difference between us is merely one of position; that we are men, just as he is a man—nothing more, nothing less—and that not only among actors and managers, but among all mankind, there should be a closer brotherhood.

And that thought brings me to what I am here to say to you to-day. I want to appeal to you for the brotherhood of men. Apropos of that, here is a little squib I cut from the Boston Globe the day after the big parade of the Grand Army; it was estimated that there were 40,000 men in line:

Had not the paraders in the great procession of yesterday been labeled as coming from different states, no one could have noticed any difference in them. It was a striking reminder that men on the average are essentially alike, and all are members of one common humanity.

I come here to endeavor to interest you in your own behalf, in your own cause—"the emancipation of industrial slavery." Labor must be freed: All who produce are laborers. There are but two classes—the producing and the non-producing. You belong to the producing class. The battle is not, as many imagine, between capital and labor, but between industry and idleness, between the producing and the non-producing classes. The social problem is: Why should any man, able and willing to work, be unemployed? Why should thousands starve in a land of plenty? And why should millions toil that a few may grow rich in idleness? Why should rents and taxes continually go up, and wages continually go down? These tremendous questions are agitating all classes—they are in the air. You read of them in the newspapers, books and magazines; they are discussed in the schools and colleges, in the home circle, in the pulpit, in the art galleries and on the platform. You hear them in the workshops, in the street car, on the railroad, the steamboat, on the street corner, everywhere—except on the stage. Why is the stage an exception? Why does the actor, of all men, stand aloof? In the first place, he believes he has nothing in common with labor—a grave error. In the next place he is told that he has no right to discuss questions that must antagonize a portion of the public against him; that his interest and that of his manager demands that he be silent. He is told that the actor's province is to play the parts allotted to him, receive his salary, and there an end.

It is just such blind indifference on the part of the producers of the earth that has brought labor to a state of subjugation—of absolute slavery. Men have for centuries stood passively by and permitted themselves to be led, to be robbed of their birthright until they have lost sight of the fact that they ever had a birthright. From this passive indifference on the part of the masses has arisen the non-producing class—the privileged few who compel the toiling many to drudge that they may roll in idle luxury. It is just such indifference that has rendered the Australian ballot necessary to prevent men from being voted in droves, as sheep are driven to market; has rendered necessary the purification party of New York city, under the leadership of that magnificent man and true Christian minister, Heber Newton.

I say to you that you have a right, more, a duty, to perform. You are a part and parcel of the industrial system of our country, and that trade, that profession, that art, that has no right to enter boldly upon all the social and political questions of the day has no right to exist. This is the greatest reform movement of the nineteenth century. It is a far greater movement than was the abolition of black slavery; for it means the emancipation of all mankind, black and white, rich and poor; for greed holds the millionaire in abject subjugation, just as poverty holds the workingman. We must destroy both greed and poverty. The question that is agitating the world to-day, is how to justly distribute wealth so that each individual may get all he earns and no more.

All the thinkers of the world are speaking and writing on this problem. All the arts, save one—the embodiment of all arts—the actor's art—are represented in it. When a calamity, such as fire, flood or pestilence overtakes a community, among the first, if not the first to proffer aid, is the actor. He steps quickly forward and volunteers his services—too often, alas, all he has to offer. Therefore, I say, it is impossible that he will stand idly by and witness this terrible struggle—turning a deaf ear to the wail of involuntary poverty that is ascending heavenward throughout the land. I believe all that is necessary is to make him know the wrong, show him how and where to strike, and he will be found in the vanguard of liberty-loving men.

Let me try to picture to you the wrong and the remedy.

Our social system is unjust. No one who has given this a moment's thought will deny it. We have a privileged few, living in insolent, flagrant luxury, on the sweat and blood of the starving millions. Max Nordau, in his "Conventional Lies"—a marvelous book that ran through seven editions in as many months, notwithstanding its suppression and confiscation by the imperial court of Vienna—says: "The cry for bread for the masses fills the latter part of the nineteenth century, while the insolent parade of the rich is not confined to the ball rooms and banquet halls of their set, but flaunts along the streets." B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, says in his August number: "According to a leading New York daily, there are 40,000 women and girls in that city whose wages are so low that they must embrace vice, accept charity or starve, while one clergyman receives $25,000 a year and others receive $20,000 a year for preaching the gospel of Christ to—the rich."

Twenty-five thousand men own one-half of the wealth of these United States—a wealth created by 65,000,000 of human beings. Those giant thieves, monopolies and trusts, are crushing the life out of the people; men in all walks of life, ours among the rest, are grasping each other by the throat, strangling each other, so to speak, in their endeavor to obtain employment. The many are taxed to enrich the few. Rents are going steadily up and wages steadily down. The extremes of wealth and poverty are increasing daily. State Assessor Wood declared in 1889 that "the plutocracy is going up—the gulf is widening between wealth and poverty, between the man who may be arrested as a tramp for being out of work and the millionaire who spends seven hundred thousand dollars for a stable for his horses."

We have labor organizations, protective societies, farmers' alliances, socialists, anarchists, nationalists, single taxers, strikes, lockouts, discord, and at times dynamite bombs and bloodshed, all struggling—for what? The betterment of our social system—for the emancipation of industry and the destruction of monopoly. I have arrayed myself under the banner of the single tax, following the guiding steps of that remarkable man, Henry George. I say remarkable man, for is not he a remarkable man, who, ten years ago, stood alone and almost unknown in New York city, and who to-day is a power in the world, uttering truths that are startling the people and shaking monopoly until it totters on its hitherto impregnable foundation. I embrace the single tax, not because Henry George evolved it from the nebulæ of social solutions, but because it means individual liberty and equal rights—the equal right of one man, bounded only by the equal rights of every other man. It is the true Jeffersonian democracy.

Now what is the single tax?

In the first place, it denies the right of individual ownership of land. It asserts that the earth is a natural element, as is the sun and the air—that these elements were created by God for all mankind, and that no man or set of men has any more right to own the one than the other. This principle is not new, nor is it original with Mr George. All the thinkers and philosophers, from Christ to the present day, have agreed upon its justice. What Mr. George has done is to evolve the way in which the land now legally held by individuals may be made to legally and honestly revert to its rightful owners, the people. He says that what man has a right to in land is possession for use, not ownership for speculation. Land speculation is the curse of the world—the foundation of all monopoly and all poverty. Nordau says: "The speculator plays in the economic world the role of parasite without labor, without benefiting the community—he becomes wealthy and influential, living in the lap of luxury at the expense of the laboring classes." "These plutocrats," says Bishop Potter, "are the enemies of religion as they are of the state." We have men who never did an hour's work, worth millions upon millions of dollars, made by speculating in lands which they have never even seen—men who buy, sell, bequeath and inherit land, and speculate in the heritage of unborn millions. If it be true that some men have a right to own the earth, upon which all men must live, if they live at all; that some children must be born princes and some paupers; then, I say, for God's sake, let's cry a halt. Let us introduce an electric volt into the womb of every poor man's wife, that no more paupers may be born, and thus leave the world to the princes.

Archdeacon Farrar of London recently stated "that there are in London 100,000 paupers, 80,000 fallen women, and 60,000 married people living in single rooms, and that to this mass 240 souls are added every hour." I do not believe in princes, I do not believe in the divinity of kings. I believe in the divinity of men; I believe in the divine right of every child born into the world to start the race of life upon free and equal conditions with every other child born at the same moment. Having asserted that individual ownership of land for speculative purposes is a gross injustice to the masses, it is necessary for me to now show how it can be legally and justly abolished.

Henry George has mathematically demonstrated that it can be done by the single tax—by a tax of equity. He does not, as has been charged, propose to divide up the land, to divide up the wealth, taking from one to give to another. He proposes to divide up the opportunities, giving to every man his full share of the wealth he creates, and thus abolish poverty; for since labor is the producer of all wealth, how can the laborer be poor, if he gets his share of the product of his toil? He would free labor by removing all taxes from industries of every name and nature and levying one single tax on the site values of the land—not on the land, mark you, but on the site or location values of the land. He would tax the man who holds a valuable piece of land idle just the same amount as the man who holds an equally valuable piece and builds upon it. Area does not come into the question, only location or site value. The result of such taxation would be to render it impossible for any man to hold valuable land idle. He would be forced to build, or use it, or sell to some one who would build or use it; for as fast as the community created a value for his land, the community would demand that value in rent, or single tax. He would, I say, be thus forced to build. The moment he begins to build he is forced to employ labor; the moment he employs labor he begins to distribute wealth; and by that just distribution of wealth all mankind must profit. That is the way and the only way in which Henry George proposes to divide up the land or the money.

Of course you understand that land values are created by the community at large. For instance, remove the people of New York city out of New York city, and the land, now worth millions of dollars per acre, would be valueless until a new community arose; and then it would increase in value only as the population of the city increased. Therefore, we say, since the people create the values, to the people, and not to individuals, belong the values created. Now, don't you see that when men are forced to use land as fast as the demand for it arises, the increased number of dwellings, stores and factories would lower rents and increase production, and the demand for labor would raise wages—and that with increased wages, lower rents and cheaper products, the tenement house would disappear?

Oh, the tenement house! That hot bed of vice and misery—about one-half of the land of New York city unused, and human beings crowded, two hundred and ninety-odd thousand to the square mile, in the tenement house districts. Heber Newton says: "I have studied the tenement house question of our city, and I am satisfied that the only remedy for it is to tax the vacant land." The betterment of the common laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, would bring a corresponding demand for books, pictures, organs, theaters and actors. It is sheer nonsense to say "that the common laborer has no taste, will not appreciate," etc. Make him an independent purchasing agent—give him time to do something more than to eat, sleep and work, and you will find he will appreciate equally with any millionaire. Both of these extremes are stultified—the one by extreme unearned wealth, the other by extreme undeserved poverty. How do we know the common laborer has no appreciation of nature or art? Have we ever given him a chance? Why, there are millions of people in this country who have never seen the inside of a theater or an art gallery—to whom even nature is a sealed book. There are men, women and children in this city to-day who, if they were lifted into some enchanted car and suddenly transported out into the country, and set down in a great field, where as far as the eye could reach they would see nothing but the sky, and trees, and grass, and growing crops, would be simply dazed. They would tread on that grass with as much hesitation and awe as they would on the velvet carpet of a millionaire's parlor, if they were suddenly set down in one. I live in the country—that is, near the country.

Garland and I take many Sunday strolls through the fields. One Sunday last spring the daisies and other spring wild flowers were very abundant and beautiful. We gathered two large bunches of them. As we were coming home he said, "Herne, if you have any doubt about the love of the beautiful in the tenement house people, you take these two bunches of flowers and go down to the north end and start in and give away one or two to each child you pass, and I'll bet you a new hat that in less than five minutes you'll have a hundred women and children around you clamoring for these weeds, as the millionaires call them." The very next day, while Mrs. Herne and I were riding down Washington street in a street car, we saw a lady walking up the street with a small bunch of those same weeds, so tiny as to be scarcely noticeable, and we saw a little barefooted girl stop her and ask for one. The lady gave her the bunch and passed on. What was that, degeneracy or love? It makes me boil to hear men say that because a man is poor, and starved, and crushed with toil, he has no soul—that he would not rise if he had a chance.

But the single tax? Yes. Well, the single tax includes in land values the privilege of holding any natural opportunity, such as coal and other mines, gas and oil wells, water powers, street and general railways. Under the single tax coal and oil kings could not close down their works in order to limit supply and keep up the price of their commodities, for they would be taxed just the same whether they worked them or not; and the railroads, great and small, instead of getting millions of dollars' worth of land and a charter in perpetuity, would be charged a rental for their privileges, and these privileges would be open to competition.

Did you know that the railroads of the United States had been given, in land, values three times greater than the cost of building and equipping the roads? It is a fact. Did you know that three fourths of the land of the United States was unused? That is also a fact; and the people starving for the food that idle land would produce if men were only allowed to use it. If you reflect upon the effect of such a state of things on a community, you will no longer wonder why so many actors are idle. Think of the cities that would spring up if land were free. Taxing land values means to tax the source of wealth, not the wealth produced—to charge men a rental for the privilege of using valuable land—remember that—valuable land, and let that rental go into the public treasury, instead of into the pockets of individuals, as at present. The result will be fewer land owners, and more land users; fewer millionaires, but absolutely no poor. Land is the only thing you can make cheaper and plentier by taxation, and therefore the only thing that should be taxed at all. Land speculation is the curse of nations. It drives the working men of the cities into the pestilential tenement house, and the farmers to the trackless, pitiless prairie—as Garland writes in his "Under the Wheel:"

A wide dun land where the fierce suns smite
And the wind is a furnace breath.
Where the beautiful sky has a sinister light
And the earth lies dread and dry as death.
Where the sod lies scorching, and the wan
grass sighs,
And the hot, red morning has no birds.

Did you know that the farmers of the great west are mortgaged beyond redemption? The Banker's magazine, the organ of the mortgagees, states "that it would take 5,000 men twenty years, working eighteen hours a day, and with never a failure of crop, to pay off the mortgages of three states." Think of that. I have given you the gist of the single tax.

Now comes the question, Why am I a single taxer? Simply because I believe it to be the only peaceful solution of the social problem. We are on the eve of a great change. That change has got to come through evolution or revolution. The single tax follows the highest plane of evolution. My fears are not idle. The president of the National farmers' alliance, says: 'Unless the power of money to oppress is modified or destroyed, the present generation will witness the crash." General Bryce of Congress last year spoke of an "unbridled plutocracy, far more wealthy than any aristocracy that has ever crossed the horizon of the world's history, the names of whose members are emblazoned, not on the pages of their nation's glory, but of its speculations, and whose octopus grip is extending to every branch of industry." Bishop Spalding says: "I tell you America will not tolerate vast wealth in the hands of men who do nothing for the people." Even the cautious President Cleveland asks, "What is to be the end of this?" But the alarm in high quarters is little compared to the angry murmurs of the millions. Look around you. Nihilists in Russia, socialists in Germany, communists in France, the land struggle in Ireland, John Burns in England, the threatened strike of the London police, and the refusal of the queen's own guard to turn out for parade at the command of her majesty—all these are ominous. The labor unions and the Farmers' alliance in our own country, all point to a revolution that, once started, will stop at nothing short of destruction and death. The Farmers' Alliance of the far west numbers three millions of men, and represents ten millions of people. To them is now added the labor union under Mr. Powderly. To them must come the farmers of the east. This force too great a power to be ignored. Listen to this, by Professor Buchanan in the August Arena:

The language of Kansas farmers, as expressed in the following report of a meeting in Otawa county, Kansas, is worth quoting, because nothing of that sort reaches the readers of the non-opposition press of the east. I copy from the Non-Conformist of Winfield, Kan., May 1, 1890:

DISTRICT 41, OTTAWA COUNTY, KAN., April 7

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Ottawa and Cloud counties, Kansas, George Walker was chosen president, J. M. Peet secretary. Following are the resolutions:

"When in the course of events it becomes necessary for the farmers, for self-protection, to ignore a law made by and through the dictation of British lords and sanctioned by a tyrannical congress, it requires that we shou'd declare, as did our patriotic fathers, these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these rights we will use all just means in our power.

"The history of the United States for the past twenty-eight years is a history of repeated injuries, tyranny and usurpation, unparalleled in the history of the world. We claim that our pretended representatives have refused their assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the producers and laboring classes, and in their stead made laws in the interest of British lords, bullionists, national banks, railroad and other corporations. Among these laws made are: the giving to rich railroad corporations more than 215 000,000 acres of the people's land; the appropriation of six per cent thirty-year bonds to the same corporations, which amount to $119,963,000 cash, principal and interest.

"For twenty-eight years we have patiently submitted to these outrages; we have petitioned our pretended representatives for relief, in the most humble terms, only to be answered by repeated injuries. Now, as petitions and long, patient suffering avail nothing, we must therefore denounce our representatives as enemies and traitors to our interests, and laws made by them as destructive to life, liberty and happiness (as evidenced by the deplorable condition of our country), and do not merit the respect of liberty-loving people. You have confiscated and wrecked thousands of homes, made millions of paupers; you have filled the country with tramps, tears and mortgages; you have deprived us of the means of self-preservation by placing in the hands of corporations and syndicates, and giving them the absolute monopoly of, the land, forests, mines, minerals, money, banks and transportation; and through your unjust discriminations we are unable to meet our obligations; therefore, once more we appeal to you for help; once more we ask you to issue legal tender currency and loan it to us at 2½ per cent to the amount of one-half the value of our farms, in order that we may extricate ourselves from the deplorable condition your unjust legislation has forced us into, and save our homes from confiscation—homes that we have struggled for years to beautify and make pleasant.

"Our homes are dear to us. You can save them for us without loss or risk to the country. Will you do it? or must we be ruthlessly shorn of all for the gratification of avarice and greed? We must demand prompt action, as delay is ruinous. If you fail in granting this request, you are jeopardizing the peace of the country, for we declare by the heavens and earth that this wholesale robbery and confiscation of homes must stop. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The people are being robbed of their birthright. God made land, air and sunshine for His children, and not for coupon clippers, usurers, and idlers, to the exclusion of others. We ask all men who love justice and mercy to stand by us in our struggles against monopoly.

"In view of the above facts and statements, which are true, and the condition of the country bears evidence of its truth, be it

"Resolved, That after the first day of December, 1890, we will pay no more taxes, coupon interest, or mortgage indebtedness, unless the government aid us in procuring the money, as above mentioned, or in any other manner equally favorable.

"Resolved, That this organization of home defenders should be general throughout the United States, and that every honorable means should be used in pushing the organization.

"Resolved, That the success of this organization is the only hope of a mortgage-cursed and tax-ridden people, and we appeal to our brother farmers, laborers and other producers to join us in our efforts to be free."

The paper that reported this meeting was illustrated by a picture of a congressman making promises to the people, betraying them at Washington, and on his return being seized, tarred, feathered and hung.

Now I am a single taxer because I do not believe in revolutions. The great French revolution simply deposed one set of despots to replace them with another set. The American revolution dethroned one crowned king, and in his stead there have arisen twenty-five thousand uncrowned kings. The crown was but a symbol. The single tax will quietly but effectually depose all kings, and under it they can never rise again. It will render it utterly impossible for any one man to oppress another; for when any man can get land to use, paying to the community a just tax for the value of his location, and no tax on what he produces from it, he is absolutely free—he need not beg for work. Nature is prodigal and yields to those who woo her. Now, unlike revolution, the single tax can only come slowly. It cannot come until the minds of the people are ready to receive it. So gradual will be its approach that the change will scarce be felt until it is accomplished; but that gradual approach will stay the tide of a bloody revolution. It wrongs no man, it rights all men; it means land for the people, wages for labor, interest to capital. Instead of land speculation, it will open up opportunities for investment hitherto undreamed of by capitalists. That is why I am a single taxer.

It is not a hobby with me. How can anything be a hobby or a fad that involves all that is best in life? Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, Humboldt, Carlyle, all saw the injustice of land speculation, and said so. Mr. Howells, Mark Twain and Edward Bellamy see it to-day, and say so. The press throughout the land sees it, and says so. The musicians say so. The poets, Shelley, Burns, Emerson, Whitman and Lanier, say so. The artists, among whom are to be named Deforrest Brush, George Innes, John J. Enneking, Dan Beard, F. S. Church, Robert Sewell, Kenneth Cranford, J. S. Hartly, say so. In the pulpit, Bishop Potter, Bishop Spaulding, Lyman Abbott, Heber Newton, Rabbi Schindler, Father Huntington, M. J. Savage, and others say so. The statesmen, the merchants, the clerks say so; the mechanics, the laborers say so; and so I come to you, actors, to ask you, not to say so, but for God's sake to say something—not to follow me, but to go into the public libraries and read the literature of the day upon this question and oppose me if you can.

Shake off this lethargy; it is killing your art. It is keeping you idle and lowering your standard of worth. It is said that there is an oversupply of theaters and actors. No! there is no oversupply of anything, and there never can be, so long as one human want remains unsatisfied. Underconsumption is the trouble. Free land, concentrate your people, instead of forcing them out over thousands of miles of territory; economize your vitality and your wealth, advance your civilization step by step in the order of evolution; found new cities only as they are needed, and you will find that you haven't got half theaters or actors enough. I am accused of being the champion of the common laborer. I am the advocate of all labor; but I know that we can do nothing until the common laborer is free. He has got to be freed first. And I confess that it does seem to me that there is something radically wrong in a system that forces a man to toil incessantly from the sunrise to the sunset of his life—a life shortened on an average thirty years—only to stand on the threshold of his grave at last, gnarled and twisted like an old oak, and, looking backward, say to himself: "For all this toil an insufficiency of food and clothing through life, and a pauper's grave at the end." And yet from that man's toil, from the wealth he has produced, some man or corporation of men has grown rich.

It is hard to make the comfortable people of the world see this truth, just as it is difficult to make the comfortable actor, the actor who is always in an engagement, believe that there is not something radically wrong with the uncomfortable actor who can get nothing to do. The rich are beginning to see it. That is demonstrated in their extensive charities. The time was that they waited until after death before disposing of their wealth; now they are adopting charitable measures during their lives. Charity under the present condition of things is a necessity, and we can't have too much of it; but I could wish we were well rid of it, and that justice stood in its stead. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it also begets a multitude of wrongs. When Carnegie built that $300,000 library and bestowed it upon his workmen, one of them said, "If Andy'd only pay us our *full* wages we could build our own libraries." We single tax fellows say, justice is what we're after. Give us that and we'll have no use for charity.

In this address I have used the words man, men and actors. Of course I meant all men, all actors. The single tax does not recognize sex in this question no more than it does creed or color. Therefore the women must understand that they are included in all that I have said. We need their help, as they need ours. We demand that the women stand shoulder to shoulder with the men, and assert that that question, trade or art that is afraid to have the women enter its lists equally with the men is a cowardly one and cannot live in the future. We welcome them; we say that they have a right to a voice on all questions, a right of representation in the government that is to control the lives they bring into the world, a right to a man's wages for doing a man's work. I trust I have antagonized no one here to-day. My province is to enlist your sympathy, not antagonize you.

And now thanking you for your attention, and again thanking Mr. Rosenquest for the privilege I have this day enjoyed, I do not know that I can better close than by reading you a couple of stanzas of a poem written by that Irish patriot poet and great reformer, John Boyle O'Reilly, on the death of that other equally great reformer, Wendell Phillips, after which I shall have the pleasure of introducing Professor Hamlin Garland, who will answer any questions and endeavor to clear away any doubts that you may have on the subject of the single tax. The poem in question was the one O'Reilly liked best of all his poems. It is entitled "Wendell Phillips," he says:

From the midst of the flock he defended, the brave one has gone to his rest,
And the tears of the poor he befriended, their wealth of affliction attest;
From the midst of the people is stricken a symbol they daily saw,
Set over against the law books of a higher than human law;
For his life was a ceaseless protest, and his voice was a prophet's cry
To be true to the truth and faithful, though the world were arrayed for a lie.

Come, brothers, here to the burial; but weep not, rather rejoice,
For his fearless life and his fearless death; for his unequalled voice,
Like a silver trumpet sounding the note of human right;
For his brave heart always ready to enter the weak one's fight;
For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild shout or the social sneer's disgrace;
For his free born spirit that drew no line between class and creed and race.

Come, workers, here was a teacher, and the lesson he taught was good;
There are no classes or races, but one human brotherhood;
There are no creeds to be outlawed, no colors of skin debarred;
Mankind is one in its rights and wrongs—one right, one hope, one guard;
The right to be free, and the hope to be just, and the guard against selfish greed.
By his life he taught, by his death we learn, the great reformer's creed;
And the unseen chaplet is brightest and best which the toilworn hands lay down
On his coffin with grief, love, honor—their sob, their kiss, and their crown.

SOCIETY NOTES.

"I believe in the low-necked dress," said Mrs. Frank Leslie. "What is more beautiful than the curves of the full white neck and the rounded shoulders of a woman? Were it not for the expression they would be far more lovely than the face. But I believe that the full dress should be for the home. It is a graceful compliment which we pay to one another. It gives pleasure to look upon the beautiful shoulders of a woman. I am very fond of the decollete dress. I always wear it on dress occasions. Yet no one objects more strenuously than I to the vulgar display, the gross indelicacy, that is sometimes shown."—[New York Journal.

To the Editor of the World: As I am now suffering, with my dear wife, for the most common necessaries of life (food), unable to to obtain any employment so that I can earn a living, and probably shall not live much longer, I propose to sell my body to any person who will buy the same—he or they to have the same when life has left it. This is done for the purpose of getting means so that we can get food to keep from going hungry from day to day and actually dying from starvation. Have not had a square meal for over a week, and we shall probably both be houseless in the street ere another week rolls round, as we have pawned everything that the brokers will take.—[Wm. A. H. Silloway.

The Windsor scarf worn with rings of a large variety of materials have come in again with a rush, and so far as popularity is concerned are second to no other style of neckwear current. The new full dress shirts of cellular silk have a luxuriousness about them truly haremic. The bosom, collar and cuffs are fine linen, the body of the shirt being of cellular silk, a fabric that is likened to pongee, but decidedly more expensive. The rain-coat is an all-year-round garment, although the styles of spring and fall are followed by the makers now as are the finest tailor made clothes. The cloth designs are so successfully worked out in the waterproof fabric that it is indeed difficult to tell the difference. There is no more refreshing thought to the well dressed man nowadays than the contemplation that he can go about in the rain looking tidy and unsoaked.—[Clothier and Furnisher.

There is a living sermon read three times a day on the pier at East Twenty-sixth street on the occasion of the arrival and departure of the Thomas S. Brennan. The dock belongs to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and at its foot lie Bellevue hospital and the morgue, while a mile up the river the the gray walls on Blackwell's Island form a suggestive background to the scene. Just before the boat is due the White (but traditionally Black) Maria rattles down and disgorges its load of criminals and the vicious to be transferred to the penitentiary and workhouse. Then comes a group of the insane, some of them having their hands secured by leather straps, and others unbound, but more pitiable still in their idiotic glee. Singly or in pairs the sick who have passes for the hospitals crawl and limp to the waiting rooms or are borne on stretchers or in wheeled chairs. It is the endless procession of the great city's suffering, sorrow and crime, and needs no preacher to enforce its text. When the boat comes in the parade is reversed, and penitentiary, hospital and asylum pour forth their graduates. They have pallid faces, most of them, and the creases in their clothes, which have been bundled together and put away during their terms of service or sickness, betray how long their stay on the island has been. Sadder even than this crumpled, pallid throng, is the anxious, trembling group of mothers, wives, sisters, and friends, who are waiting for the returning prodigals, prepared to welcome them home once more, hoping almost against hope that there will be no more parting by reason of sickness or that the lesson of sin and its sequence will not be needed again. A mother's love and a wife's devotion never have more pathetic illustration than on the rough boards of this commonplace East river wharf.—[New York Sun.

Fanny Davenport believes thoroughly in the decollete dress. She wears them herself. "A woman who has a beautiful neck and shoulders should always wear a decollete gown when occasion permits it," said she. "How low should it be? Just as low as a woman cares to wear it and her form will permit. Truly, the love of the beautiful is being drowned in a narrow prudishness when people carp at a woman who permits them to look upon the well rounded perfection of a woman's shoulders and neck. When the lines are artistic there can be nothing indelicate, no matter how low the corsage is worn. No woman of taste would wear her corsage too low, and a woman without taste and delicacy should never wear a decollete corsage at all. I think men like to see a woman wear a decollete dress, because it appeals to their love of the beautiful."—[New York Journal.

One of the most interesting features of the report of the state committee on lunacy is the statement in regard to the mental condition of the survivors of the Johnstown disaster. It was a common remark at the time that many of the survivors of that great disaster would probably lose their reason, but this does not appear to have been the case. Only fifteen cases of insanity in any way referable to the effects of the great catastrophe have been discovered, and of these seven had been insane before the flood and had been restored. Of the eight who had not been previously insane two were quite old and one intemperate. Finally seven of these insane persons recovered under hospital treatment. The secretary says of these returns: "In reviewing this very small total the conviction is strengthened that the great and overwhelming trials of life are much less liable to overthrow the reason than the continuous worry and attrition of minor evils and unavoidable contact with depressing surroundings."—[Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LIVING LESSON.

WHO REGULATE THE WAGES—THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

Detroit News.

Directly in front of the market building, facing the city hall and the soldiers' monument, can be seen almost any week day, and almost any time of any week day, groups of from 20 to 250 men. Sometimes all these men will be listening to animated conversation between two gesticulating companions discussing some trade, political, social or religious subject. At other times they are broken up in groups, each group having its own subject under consideration. Then again, the entire crowd will be standing around in a listless manner, seemingly having no interest in anything outside of the effort to breathe.

Three things are always conspicuous: Tin pails, shovels and picks, carried in the hand, placed on the ground or made to do duty as staffs; but they are always in view, to be picked up at the first chance that promises a fortunate ending.

There these men stand—mainly Poles and Italians, with occasionally an Irishman, Canadian, German or American—in precisely the same relation to the public as the dead pigs inside the market building or the bags of potatoes at the other end. They are looking for a purchaser of the only commodity they have to sell—their labor—and the competition between them forces them to work for the lowest wage that will enable them to live in the way usual in their class, just as competition between the sellers of pigs and potatoes gravitates to the cost of raising pigs and potatoes. For less they will not work. To do so would not enable them to live. To work for more they cannot, for the supply of that kind of labor is greater than the demand, thus keeping wages to a minimum.

There these men stand, the great regulators of wages. They fix the prices, to a certain extent, for all above them. The more ambitious and bright minded gradually rise out of the condition of unskilled common laborers and become skilled common laborers; then others take to trades—every step in the social ladder to them a rising one, yet at the same time introducing in the trade they enter a lower standard of living, and consequently having a depressing influence on wages. The Pole or Italian who, when he first arrived, hardly knew what a carpet was, raises children whose houses contain not only carpets, but also pictures, and even musical instruments. And from the simple food of the parents the children have graduated into complex dishes and daintier nourishment. But meanwhile those laborers above the Poles and Italians in the social scale—in their ideas of what are necessaries and essentials to existence—have either been dragged down or have only held their own at immense cost of vigilance on the part of their labor organizations and a persistent fight against the lower wage tendency.

The living lesson these men in front of the market building present to the wage workers of Detroit is an important one. They accentuate the fact that the chief danger to the wage worker comes from below, and not from above; that the employer cannot force wages down without the active help of the wage workers themselves; and that to prevent a falling labor market it is necessary to raise the very lowest strata of wage workers, and thus cut off the only market for cheap labor there is in the world.

Men and women will refuse to work for less than will supply them with the comforts usual in their class and enable them to reproduce their kind. So the raising of the standard of comfort, which is an intellectual feat, is the sine qua non—the indispensable condition—to their own betterment. They must struggle on this line to get the best effects from their intellectual and physical exertion in behalf of themselves and their fellowmen.

WORSE THAN THE LOUISIANA.

Puck.

"Papa, are there lots of lots out in Boomtown?"

"Yes, my boy. Millions of 'em."

"Boomtown's something of a lottery then, ain't it?"

"You bet it is!" said papa, fervently.

THE CONFERENCE.

A GREAT GATHERING AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS TO GREET HENRY GEORGE ON HIS RETURN HOME—THE MEETINGS AT THE ROOMS OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB—THE CONFERENCE AND RECEPTION AT COOPER UNION.



HENRY GEORGE.

From the border line of Canada to the confines of the Gulf of Mexico, and from the shores where the waves of the broad Atlantic washes to the summer land of the Pacific slope, the delegates to the first national single tax conference crowded into New York, enthusiastic over the work which they had in hand, and waiting anxiously with pent up enthusiasm for the coming of the man—the citizen of the world—who stands forth before all nations as the great advocate of the rights of man, and the exponent of a theory that has not only caused men to think for themselves—think as they never thought before—but become better members of society. From early morn until late at night on Sunday, the visiting delegates passed in and out of the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club on Lexington avenue, gathering here and there in little groups, discussing first one question and then another; relating experiences in the wilds of the far west and the balmy land of the far south; all good natured; neophytes as it were in a great cause. It was here that men who had known one another by name only, for the first time met face to face, and became attached to each other in a brotherly symposium. Never before has the great metropolis of the new world seen such a unique gathering. All conditions in life were represented. There was the horny-handed son of toil, the critical lawyer, the sedate doctor, the brusque merchant, and the free and easy bohemian, brushing shoulders together, and noting the signs of the times—signs which tell that it will not be long before the desires of every member of the movement will be consummated; and then, too, it was not a gathering of the sterner sex alone, but there were fair ones there, who were just as enthusiastic as their brothers.

Single tax, single tax, single tax sounded in one's ears all day long—it was nothing else—until one would think that it would become monotonous, but it was not—in the ear



LOUIS F. POST OF NEW YORK.

of the enthusiast it was like music under the spell of which one could not grow tired.

In the morning and the afternoon the crowd waited anxiously for the arrival of the telegram which would tell of the arrival of Henry George. When evening came and it was known that Mr. George would not arrive, as the steamer had not been sighted, one of the largest meetings ever held in the club rooms was organized. And what a meeting it was, too. Pen can hardly describe the scene. The speakers were eloquent and the experiences related reminded one of one of those old fashioned Methodistic experience meetings which were wont to infuse into our ancestors vigor to combat the evils of a sinful world.

Joseph McDonough of Albany presided, and how well he occupied the chair. Many were the humorous hits he made in telling his stories and introducing the speakers.

William T. Croasdale was the second speaker, and for nearly an hour he held the attention of his hearers by outlining the plan for an active campaign for free trade and the bringing about of the single tax.

The irrepressible Billy Radcliffe, whom it is said is the best known man in Ohio, met with a warm reception, while Judge James G. Maguire of San Francisco, the author of



W. T. CROASDALE OF NEW YORK.

the story of the cat, was received with tumultuous applause. Louis F. Post, who was converted to the cause of the single tax when the followers of Henry George could be numbered on the fingers of one hand, delivered a telling speech. E O Brown of Chicago told of the work in his state and of the progress of the movement this year. James Ogden of Baltimore described the condition of affairs in the Monumental city, and W. E. Brokaw brought the news from the new state of South Dakota. Other speeches were made by C. H. Cook of Boston, W. J. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Cliff S Walker, Cincinnati; Dr. Henry E. Chase, St. Louis; W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; E. Q. Norton, Mobile, and Mr. Sample, president of the Cincinnati single tax club.

Around the lobbies of the hotels the delegates were the cynosure of all eyes. The emblematic badge of the delegates was a bow of white ribbon, worn on the lapel of the coat, and those who knew nothing about the conference supposed that this was the emblem of some temperance society.

Henry George arrived home early Monday morning. The Servia reached her dock at about 7.20, but early as was the hour, some hundreds of single tax men were already there awaiting her arrival. As soon as they caught sight of Mr. George, who stood on the bridge beside Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott,



JUDGE JAMES G MAGUIRE OF CALIFORNIA.

they gave a mighty cheer, and they cheered continuously as Mr. George came down the gangway. Mr. Louis F. Post was the first to grasp Mr. George's hand, and this was the signal for a rush of men who carried him off for a prolonged series of handshakes. Mr. and Mrs. George both return in the best of health and in no way used up by their long journey. After the usual interview with the custom house officials, Mr. George and his family were driven to a hotel, where he answered a series of questions prepared by a group of reporters as follows:

"I will not run for mayor of New York, neither will I run for congress. I see no prospect or circumstances that would induce me to run for anything. I have other work to do."

Mr. George was asked if he would go to Pennsylvania and stump the state for Pattison. He replied that he had not been asked.

He was asked:

"If you should go would that commit the democratic party to free trad ?"

"I don't know how it is within my power by doing or not doing anything to commit the democratic party. It is committing itself to free trade pretty fast, and if I could hasten its advance to the only logical and truly democratic position of absolute free trade and no tariffs at all, I would go further than Pennsylvania."

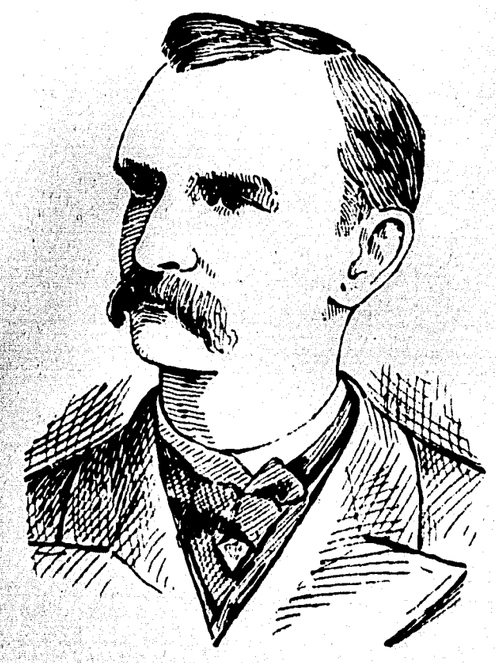
"You have said the Salvation army is inclined to assist the single tax movement; how far has it gone in the single tax direction?"

"That is hardly the way I put it. I have said that the Salvation army is about beginning an attempt to grapple with the poverty and destitution which exist in all the cities of Great Britain, and I am satisfied that any attempt of this kind must ultimately lead them to single tax views. I think I am now breaking no confidence in saying that Mrs. Booth, who has been the sharer of all the general's labors, and who, alas! is now passing to her rest through the slow agony of an incurable disease, has been for years what we would call a single tax



WM. LLOYD GARRISON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

woman. General Booth himself has not, I think, got so far, nor is the army in any way committed to the single tax; but it has at least seen that to save men's souls it is necessary to save their bodies, and begins to realize that the work of a true Christianity cannot be accomplished until every one willing to support himself by honest labor shall have the opportunity to do so, and undeserved poverty is abolished. The social department of the Salvation army has been already organized under charge of Commissioner Smith, formerly of New York, who personally is a single tax man. General Booth is now at work upon a book which will be published in October or November, in which he will out-



H. F. RING OF TEXAS.

line a great organized plan for providing with food, shelter and employment the great army of the utterly homeless and destitute who ought to be found in London. Among other things, he proposes to utilise the waste of London, to organize on the co-operative principal such businesses as the making of match boxes and the carrying of placards by what are called in London 'sandwich men;' and finally the utilizing of labor directly on land. With the wonderful organizing power that General Booth has shown; with the trained staff he has around him, and with the enthusiasm, discipline and ramifications of the Salvation army to carry out this scheme, it seems to me the most important and promising of such schemes ever proposed. But whatever good to individuals may thus be done, I regard all such schemes as mere palliatives—as attempts to bale the sea—but it involves this most important fact that the grand, greatest, most ardent and most influential of all the militant organizations of protestant Christianity is going to throw itself into the attempt to eradicate poverty and to bring on earth the kingdom of peace and plenty, which was the promise and the power of early Christianity. This spirit once aroused will be certain if it finds one way blocked to seek another, and I do not believe that the Salvation army can long engage in the effort to find work for those who cannot find it for themselves without seeing that the cause of the seeming scarcity of work is the locking up from labor of the land, without which productive labor is not possible—without realizing that in the disinherement of the masses is the inevitable cause of the festering poverty with which they are striving to deal."

"What do you think of the influence of the Salvation army in Great Britain?"

"It is very great. And not merely in England but in all of the Australian colonies. During the whole time I was in Australia I did not speak in a single town where there was not a detachment of the Salvation army, and everywhere the report of two cool and disinterested observers was that they had done great good."

"What is the relative prosperity of New South Wales free trade and Victoria protection?"

"While I'm inclined to think New South Wales is at the present time the most prosperous of the two colonies, I do not know that the answer of this question that would admit of no dispute could be given, nor if it could would it prove which of the two policies is most conducive to the prosperity of a country, for New South Wales is not really a free trade country—it is only a so called free trade country, like Great Britain. It still imposes a duty upon some sixty-four or sixty-five articles, and some of these duties are protective, and the full advantages of free trade can never be seen until all tariffs are abolished and public revenue raised by tax on land values, thus taking for the uses of the community that fund which the growth of the community creates and preventing the monopolization of land. Victoria leads the way in a more liberal land policy, and this, together with her better rainfall and more compact population, and not her protection, have been the sources of her prosperity. So far as duties on imports are concerned the effect has been to give an advantage to New South Wales, and this will be more clearly marked if, as I believe will be the case, New



HAMLIN GARLAND OF MASSACHUSETTS.

South Wales goes further in the direction of radical free trade. At the last election the protectionists came within one seat of carrying the legislature and the government, and it is owing entirely to the single tax men and the growth of our doctrines; even the protectionist admit the certain victory of free traders at the next election. Three by-elections have taken place in New South Wales since I left there, and in each case a free trader has been elected for office."

"What was the nature of your reception in Australia?"

"It was exceedingly warm. I had, of course, the opposition of the landed interest and of the protectionists, who, particularly in New South Wales, now realize that it is not the revenue tariff men that really have to fight but single tax men. But I had everywhere the most attentive audiences, even in Melbourne, a hotbed of protectionism, and was throughout treated in the kindest manner."

"Has a fair trade movement in England made any headway?"

"No."

"Did you find Australia flourishing?"

"It is a country of very great and varied resources, and with a population who, though they could teach us a great deal in the way of taking relaxation and amusement, are as active and enterprising as Americans; but even in Australia, with great areas of virgin soil and exceedingly sparse population, land monopoly is beginning to produce its inevitable results. The complaint of unemployment is frequent, and sweating and the other incidents the disheritance of the masses are beginning to show themselves."

"Has the imperial federation progressed far in the colonies?"

"No; imperial federation is out of the thought of the colonies; they would be more apt to accept the proposition to come into the American union and to make themselves part of the British empire."

"What is the relative progress of the single tax movement in other countries besides America?"

"As it is progressing in America so it is progressing in Australia and Great Britian. If the single tax men of the United States and Great Britian were all removed there are enough of them in Australia to make it in a short time world-wide again."

"To what extent does the government control the telegraph and railways and colonies?"

"Entirely, with the exception with one or two short lines and the cable system of Melbourne, which is leased to a private company and will revert to the people. No one in Australia would propose to do away with this system, and to the great majority of the people it would seem as monstrous for them to be in the control of private individuals as it would seem monstrous to us to put the post office under the control of a private firm."

"Is there any probability of single tax candidates being put in the field in 1892?"

"I do not think there is any probability of a separate single tax party being in a field, for single tax candidates will in many cases be run, and the democratic party is rapidly on the way to free trade."

"Where were your largest meetings?"

"I can hardly answer that. They were very large in all the large cities."

The interview was a pleasant one, and when it was over Mr. George buckled down to work.

THE CONFERENCE OPENS.

A LARGE REPRESENTATION OF SINGLE TAX MEN PRESENT.

Cooper Union was crowded in the afternoon with the delegates from the different clubs and their friends. The platform was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, and behind the speaker's desk there was an emblematic single tax picture, drawn by one of the members of the Manhattan single tax club. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the convention was called to order by William T. Croasdale, who made a speech expressing the pleasure he felt in calling to order the first single tax convention ever held in the United States. He said the gathering was simply for counsel and advice. There was no other guaranty required except that the delegate was a single tax man. He said that this convention was the commencement of a movement destined to carry to victory the principles of Henry George.

This convention, he said, is but a beginning—a sort of infant industry.



WILLIAM M'CABE OF NEW YORK.

A delegate at this point cried out: "But we don't need protection," and this was followed by prolonged laughter. A committee on credentials was appointed, after which the call for the convention was read by Mr. G. S. J. Leavens. The reading of the call was punctured with applause. The name of Cleveland was loudly cheered.

After the reading Mr. Croasdale made some stirring remarks on the value of the single tax principle in our social economy. Henry George, he said, touched the sore spot in our civilization and pointed out the remedy. This convention, he claimed, had come together to begin a movement that will not stop till the principles for which it stands are incorporated in our laws. After the disaster of 1887, a defeat that went far deeper than defeat, it was found that two things were necessary.

The first was a pure ballot, that we might secure the single tax by American methods. He gave a brief history of the work for ballot reform, and said that the single taxers had fought for and won ballot reform in this state. And so it has been in every state where ballot reform has been won.

The second thing needed was tariff reform.

The speaker then referred to the rapid growth of free trade sentiment in the democratic party.

He closed by mentioning the name of H. F. Ring, of Texas, whereupon calls went up for Mr. Ring, and he took the platform, the committee on credentials not yet having reported.

Mr. Ring said he came from a state that is the paradise of speculators. There are 12,000,000 acres only in actual use, as against 160,000,000 in the hands of speculators.

He went on to speak of the strength of the Farmers' alliance in the southwest. He praised the Knights of Labor, who, he said, teaching the single tax at their regular meetings, had gone into politics.

He was glad to see single tax men going into politics. One man at the polls is worth twenty at other places. He closed by advising single tax men to be as active as possible in all political endeavor.

When the applause that followed Mr. Ring's bow had ceased there were cries for "Pa" Chase of St. Louis, and in a storm of applause he took the platform.

He caught the house by saying that he did not expect to be called on, but had his speech in his pocket. (Laughter.) He made an epigrammatic address, which was loudly applauded.

H. Martin Williams of St. Louis made a ringing speech, full of humor and fire. He said the state of Missouri had made great advances toward free trade; that now it is impossible to hold an audience to hear that veritable rot called tariff reform. (Great applause.)

The Missouri legislature has done two great things. One to take the most radical steps toward tariff reform. Though it is only tariff reform in the planks, the orators talk straight free trade. The other thing, which Mr. Williams said he knew of no other state doing, was that the legislature had decided to tax all land held for speculative purposes up to its full value.

"Why," said Mr. Williams, "down in the God-forsaken Gasconade and Osage country, where you wouldn't think anybody had heard of Henry George, there were four single tax clubs, with a membership of over 500, and everyone of them a farmer. They were all organized by a lean, gawky nineteen year old Methodist preacher, named J. W. Swaw. He works at the carpenter business



A. J. STEERS OF NEW YORK.

for a living and preached the gospel for fun." Mr. Williams closed with an expression of the great joy, one of the happiest moments of his life, to look in the faces of so serious, determined persons.

The committee on credentials then reported the names of delegates authorized to hold seats on the floor.

H. Martin Williams, as soon as the list of delegates was read, moved that a committee on permanent organization be appointed. A question was raised to the effect that a temporary organization had not yet been formed. It was ruled that the point was well taken and that a temporary organization should be formed. The temporary organization was effected on a motion that the officers of the single tax enrolment committee act as tem-



J. T. ALTEMUS OF NEW JERSEY.

porary officers. C. J. Buell moved that the convention nominate Louis F. Post for permanent chairman.

By a unanimous vote and amid great applause Mr. Post was elected. H. Martin Williams of Missouri, Judge Joseph G. Maguire and Mr. Brown of Chicago were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Post to the chair.

Mr. Post, on taking the gavel, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred.

W. E. Brokaw of South Dakota was elected recording secretary and R. G. Brown of Tennessee and John Z. White of Illinois assistant and recording secretaries.

A long discussion ensued on how the committee on platform and address should be appointed. Some wanted it appointed by the respective clubs, others wished the chair to choose, while still others wanted the states to select the committee.

It was finally decided that the chair should appoint a committee of nine to prepare a platform and address.

Judge Maguire moved that a committee of seven on resolutions be appointed. There was a long debate on this, some thinking the committee would only smother resolutions.

The motion finally prevailed.

The selection of a national committee on propaganda and permanent organization was then made a special order for Tuesday at 10 30 a. m.

The convention then adjourned till 10 a. m. Tuesday.

The vice chairmen elected were H. F. Ring, William Lloyd Garrison and A. H. Stephenson.

Telegrams were read from H. B. Buddenburg, Edward Atkinson and a number of others.

RECEPTION AT COOPER UNION.

MR. GEORGE FACES A CROWDED HOUSE AND IS GREETED WITH A WARM RECEPTION.

The reception to Henry George was an indescribable ovation. The house was packed



R. G. BROWN OF TENNESSEE.

to overflowing. William T. Croasdale called the meeting to order and Judge James G. Maguire of San Francisco was introduced to deliver the address of welcome. As the judge stepped to the front of the platform a man in the audience jumped up and exclaimed: "Three cheers for the man who found the cat." Cheer after cheer was given for the little Californian, and it was a considerable time before he could speak. When at last the house became quiet the judge started in to make one of his characteristic speeches. On the platform were seated many of Mr. George's friends. Among these were:

Rev. Dr. H. W. Thackeray, Rev. W. B. Judd, August Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Wm. S. Kahnweiler, Lawrence Dunham, S. H. Edgar, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Macdonald, Miss Littell, L. Macdaniel, Mrs. Macdaniel, Miss Macdaniel, Edward O. Brown, Chicago; R. G. Brown, Memphis; Mr. O good Smith, New York; William C. Dreher, G. W. Thompson, president Brooklyn single tax club; Robert Baker, Brooklyn; E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis; Walter S. Logan, New York; W. Abrams, Mrs. Abrams, W. E. Hicks, J. R. Abarbanell, William T. Croasdale, Louis F. Post, Mrs. Henry George and daughters, Valentine George, H. Martin Williams, J. T. Altemus, William McCabe, Hamlin Garland, J. S. Ogden of Baltimore;



JEROME O'NEILL OF NEW YORK.

A. H. Stephenson and Mrs. E. A. Meriwether of St. Louis.

Mr. George sat at the chairman's right. He was dressed in a brown suit, and in the buttonhole of his coat he wore the single tax button and the white ribbon, the emblem of the single tax crusade. Scattered here and there throughout the audience were members of the New York reform club, the Ballot reform league and a number of other organizations. When Judge Maguire spoke of the great strike on the New York Central railroad the mere mention of the name of the corporation was greeted with hisses, and it showed that the feelings of those present were with the men who are fighting for the protection of their organization against a monopoly that has no soul or feeling for the employes.

Judge Maguire is an entertaining speaker, and he held the attention of his audience from the time he commenced until he closed with the eloquent remarks to the man whom he had known for so many years on the shores of the great Pacific. Hamlin Garland of Boston followed Judge Maguire in a short speech and then read the following beautiful poem by Mrs. Milne of San Louis Obispo, California:



W. J. ATKINSON OF NEW JERSEY.

JANUARY—SEPTEMBER, 1890.

From heart to heart, the tidings sped;
From lip to lip, the message rang.
Oh, never Hope, since time began,
A sweeter, gladder paean sang!
Earth smiled upon her Prophet's way:
The skies of winter softer shone;
And balmy were the ocean gales
That gently urged his fleet barque on.

The listening air hushed silence kept,
Then thrilled with answering bugles clear,
While o'er the swelling Austral seas
We heard our brothers' welcoming cheer!
Oh, soul to soul, we felt your joy,
Dear brothers! whom we may not see.
And, hand to hand, with you we pledge
Our lives in sacred fealty.

Beneath the glow of Egypt's skies,
The fellah toils—a hopeless slave;
And fettered earth reward withholds,
That once with lavish hand she gave.
Dread empire of the ages gone!
We tremble in thy shadowed air:
Death-shrouded city, sterile plain,
The irrevocable doom declare.

Gray desert reaches—silent, vast!
Thou, to the spirit's ear, canst tell
Of power, that awe nor pity know;
Of pride, that deep as hades fell.
O Seer of the elder time,
Who led thy captive people forth!
We, too, have heard our Prophet's voice,
And message of a grander worth.

Did we not follow where he passed?
With spirit vision undenied.
Did not our hearts within us burn,
Even as we felt him by our side?
Aye, to the nations wrapped in death,
Now, as of old, the light hath shone!
And stirred with vague unrest their dark—
To blaze with noontide's fire, anon.



JOSEPH M'DONOUGH OF NEW YORK.

Peter! thy dome attesting stands—
The glory and the shame of faith!
And Memory flits from shrine to shrine,
A pallid self-accusing wraith.
Italia—wake! the hour is here!
A greater than thy poets dreamed,

Thy land, expectant, waits to be
From ashes of the grave redeemed.

H st thou not welcome, sunny France?
The immortal Past invokes thee now!
Imperishable glory gleams,
To crown thy City's jewelled brow.
Thy history's page hath record bright,
America can ne'er forget:
Her Prophet bears thee gift divine—
A gift to cancel all the debt!

From Scotland's glen, and England's mart,
And Ireland's green, forsaken vale,
They gather—trusted hearts and true—
To bid, God-speed his homebound sail.
Dear mother-isle! full oft, of old,
Thy sons, undaunted, bled for thee;
And sons as loyal name thee now—
The Islands of the Blest, to be.

O country nearest to his heart—
Proud star of empire's western bound!
Thy glory trembles to eclipse;
Is there no balm to heal thy wound?
Man's fairest heritage of earth!
From thy free soil shall justice spring;
And once again, with purer tone,
Thy Bell of Liberty shall ring!

A thousand, thousand welcomes home!
Our Prophet friend from ourneyings far.
From thy imperial city's gates,
To San Francisco's harbor bar,
The throbbing heart-tides swell and meet
A tidal wave of joy and love;
Leader of souls! to thy high call,
Not all unworthy would we prove.

Judge Maguire in his speech said:

I was one of the last to bid him good-by when he left the shores of our Union to answer the call of our single tax brethren in New South Wales. Therefore he would tell of what was going on on the other side of the continent.

The judge said he saw a thrilling sight in the morning, an army of 50,000 men marching in the interests of labor. But in the interest of humanity he was bound to say that those hosts could much more completely, much more easily attain the ends they search.

They were marching to show the world that they were at last banded to resist further oppression and stand for their rights.

The thing they are standing for is well shown by the attitude of employers and employes in the strike on the New York Central.

He suggested that it would not be well for us to look upon this case with unmixed hatred. We should understand the matter thoroughly. The action of the Central road was a menace to liberty. Men were discharged for belonging to a secret society.

The road, however, was influenced to take its position by its environment. And the laborers were exercising the rights of labor. In this world there are two rights that labor must have: First, the access to natural opportunities. Second, the fair return for labor.

Therefore before the laborer strikes at his employer for pushing him, he had better take a survey of the field to see if somebody is not pushing the employer.

Why is it that any man should not be able to find an opportunity to labor here in this land with its two immense central valleys? Judge Maguire cited the figures of Carroll D Wright to show that the labor power of man has increased elevenfold in the last forty years. The necessity that drives men to accept less than a fair day's wages, that keeps an army of unemployed in fierce competition, is lost sight of, and the claim is made that competition is to blame.

But competition is not free—it is bound hand and foot.

The judge then went on to show how the single tax would so take the pressure off the labor market as to give labor its fair reward on the Central road.

In California the prejudice against the single tax is wearing off. At first they couldn't reach the farmer. Now there is a large number of single tax farmers in the state.

Judge Maguire introduced the guest of the evening, and when Mr. George stepped to the front of the platform the house rose en masse. Men and women went wild with enthusiasm. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs were waved over the heads until it looked like a sea over which the white caps were ruffling the surface. It was nearly five minutes before Mr. George could utter a word; and when at last he did succeed in saying one word he was cheered to the echo. It was in impassioned words that he addressed his friends. Never before did he appear to better advantage. His clear voice rang out in denunciation of the doctrine of protection, and in sarcastic sentences he ridiculed our pride of freedom, and with his lucid arguments showed that we were not free.

Mr. George, in opening his speech, said:

Single Tax Men and Single Tax Women of the Great American Republic: In the applause with which you greet me there arises in my memory the parting cheers that bade me Godspeed when I left Australia. I have come back to you from around the world with a firmer and clearer hope that we are on the march to victory. (Applause.)

We speak of the greatest and freest land under the sun. Is it the freest and best? Think of it!

I have been sailing over seas that were once white with American sails, but which are to day not cut by an American keel. Why? Because Americans are not allowed to build ships and navigate the seas. The American congress draws out its session into the dog days. Why? To appropriate the money collected under our system of spoliation to the paying of bribes that bought a presidential election. (Applause.)

I am more hopeful than ever before for the American republic. Freedom is not here, but she will come; aye, she is coming. (Applause. A voice: "Do not forget Canada.") No, I will not forget Canada when I speak of the United States, and I hope that the day may come when the United States and Canada will have no dividing line as at present (applause); and as single tax men would annex Canada, I would annex the whole English speaking world.

The whole world is being agitated by labor questions at the present time as in the United States. But labor organizations and unions will never remedy the evil. The only thing that can do that is the bringing to every man of common justice, and that is what single tax will do.

A full report of Mr. George's speech will be found in next week's STANDARD.

After the meeting Mr. George received his friends on the platform.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM AT WORK.

Previous to the opening of Tuesday morning's session the committee on the platform, with Mr. George as chairman, commenced their labors on that which will outline to the people of the United States the principles for which the single tax men are striving. The large hall commenced to fill up with the delegates before 10 o'clock, and groups gathered in the anterooms discussing the different questions that it is intended to bring up for discussion. When Chairman Louis F. Post called the meeting to order, Secretary Brown read the resolutions on which the principles of the permanent organization were to be established. They were prepared by Thomas Carscaden of New Britain, Conn.

Resolved, That the single tax men represented in this conference do hereby constitute this body as the national league of single tax clubs of the United States.

2. That to this league be intrusted the direction of the work of propagating the single tax principles.

3. That to further this work a national committee of one person from each state and territory here represented proposed by the delegates thereof be appointed by this league.

4. That the committee may in its discretion appoint one additional member from each state and territory not here represented.

5 That each member of this committee shall have therein a vote proportional to the number of single tax organizations represented by him.

6 That the committee shall determine the time and place and representation therein of future conventions of national league of single tax clubs of the United States

The committee had also a plan ready which called forth a discussion. The committee's plan was read first, and Mr. Carscaden's resolutions were placed before the meeting as an amendment. Mr. Carscaden said that his idea was to construct the organization so that the power of constructing it would be put in the hands of the general body, and not in the power of the executive body. In other words, to work it from the bottom up.

During the discussion the Rev. Dr. S. M. Thackeray of Newtown, L. I., secretary of the Single tax brotherhood of religious teachers, ascended the platform and delivered an address. He said many reproaches were cast against ministers because they did not grow enthusiastic in their advocacy of single tax doctrines. Henry George did not argue the question from the same standpoint as the speaker did. He was there to explain the single tax from a religious basis, and none other. The Brotherhood of religious teachers had undertaken to expound single tax as a religious question. Speaking of the resolutions, he said if the organization was based on the states and territories principles the brotherhood would be left out altogether, because they have not more than a nominal connection with the organization. He did not like to see his society left out.

The other speakers to the motion were H. Martin Williams, William T. Croasdale, John W. Jakeway of Jersey City and B. B. Martin.

There were by this time several propositions for organization before the meeting, and most of those present seemed to be in favor of referring the whole matter to a committee.

W. T. Croasdale of New York hoped that the meeting would discharge the enrolment committee, of which he was a member, because it was a self-appointed body and its functions were at an end as soon as the conference met. He wanted the resolutions referred to a special committee.

H. Martin Williams of Missouri moved that the entire question be given to a special committee who would report.

The resolutions offered during the debate were:

Resolved, That these single tax organizations and single tax men represented in this conference do hereby constitute this body as the National league of the single tax clubs of the United States.

2. That to this league be intrusted the direction of the work of propogating single tax principles.

3 That to further this work a national committee of one person from each state and territory here represented, proposed by the delegates thereof, be appointed by this league.

4 That this committee may in its discretion appoint one additional member from each state and territory not here represented.

5. That each member of this committee shall have therein a vote proportioned to the number of single tax organizations represented by him.

6. That this committee shall determine the time and place and representation therein of future conventions of the National league of single tax clubs of the United States.

Resolved, That this conference elect a committee of members to form a federation of single tax clubs of the United States, and to conduct the affairs thereof, such committee to hold office until its successor is appointed, and to have power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That any single tax club now or hereafter organized in the United States which subscribes to the platform adopted at this conference, and applies to said committee, shall be a member of said federation.

Resolved, That said committee have power to appoint, subject to approval of this conference, an executive committee, and to adopt rules consistent with the platform and address adopted at this conference.

Resolved, That said federation of clubs be called ——

Resolved, That the said national committee shall call a convention upon the demand of the clubs associated in said federation.

Resolved, That the national single tax committee shall consist of one member from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, the member from each state and territory and District of Columbia to be named by the delegates from such state, territory and the District of Columbia, but in case any state or territory is not represented in this conference, then the members from such state or territory shall be named by the enrolment committee from among the known reliable single tax workers in such state or territory.

Members of said committee need not necessarily be members of this conference.

I suggest that every member of the national committee have therein one vote for every single tax constituent represented by him (at the time of his appointment)

CHAS. FRED. ADAMS of Washington, D. C

Whereas, It is the sense of this conference, that the realization of the single tax can be materially hastened by intelligent activity and co-operation on the part of its votaries; and

Whereas, Organization is one of the most effective means by which we can impress political parties with a sense of our importance as a factor in the land; therefore,

Resolved, That this national conference does urge all believers in the single tax to ally themselves to the nearest organization having for its object the propagation of our principles, or to form organizations where none now exist. JOSEPH MCGUINNESS,
Eastern district single tax club.

Resolved, That the national committee consist of one member from every state, territory and District of Columbia, and five members from the country at large, said five members to be located in the immediate vicinity of New York city, so as to be within easy communication for cases of emergency requiring immediate action.

Resolved, That every proposed measure be submitted to each member of said committee in uniting, and that no measure be adopted by the committee until a majority of the members thereof shall have forwarded to the secretary their votes in uniting in favor of said measure.

Committeemen appointed by the national committee from states or territories not represented here to serve until their successors are chosen by the single tax leagues of said state or territory.

Suggestion to committee:

That all associations of men or women who are working for the propagation of the single tax doctrines, instead of meeting by name of the Brotherhood of religious teachers and the New churchman's single tax league, should be inserted in Mr. Ripley's amendment. JOHN FILMER.

Resolved, That to the body of delegates provided for under the motion providing be added representatives of the Brotherhood of religious freedom and the New churchmen T. T. Q

Delegates from the various states shall meet by states and elect the members of said committees. Vote of said delegates shall be by clubs, each club to have one vote.

C. J. Buell, of Minnesota, thought that to put these things in the hands of a committee would be creating a machine, and he was opposed to machines. Minnesota wanted no national committee to dictate, Minnesota wanted no bosses. (Cheers.) He was in favor of leaving the matter with the enrolment committee.

C. F. Adams of Washington thought that Mr. Buell in protesting against being dictated to was in the same box with Mrs. Micawber, who was emphatically declaring that she would never desert Mr. Micawber, while the truth was, nobody asked her to or was likely to ask her. (Laughter.)

It was finally agreed "that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to whom will be referred all propositions handed into the meeting, and that the committee report and their report be acted upon." The chairman named the following: Messrs McDowell, of Tennessee; Buel, of Minnesota; Croasdale, of New York; Ripley, of Illinois; and Atkinson, of Pennsylvania. After some other business was transacted a recess was taken.

In the afternoon the committee on platform handed in its report.

In the evening one of the largest meetings ever held took place.

Edward Osgood Brown, of Illinois, presided.

The other speakers were: Henry George, William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts, H. F. Ring of Texas, James G. Maguire of California, Louis F. Post of New York, H. Martin Williams of Missouri, Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, A. H. Stephenson of Pennsylvania, Bolton Smith of Tennessee, Samuel W. Williams of Indiana, W. E. Brokaw of South Dakota, Rev. S. A. Sample of Minnesota, W. I. Breman of West Virginia and others.

The dinner was held at the Hotel Brighton, Coney island.

The enrolment committee reports the following additional contributions toward the expenses of the conference to Sept. 2, 1890:

Frank S Craft, Fort Edward, N. Y.	$2 00
Jas. McQueer, New York city	1 00
Geo. E. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
John Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.	50
Chas. G. Buck, Chicago, Ill.	10 00
S. H. Edgar, Louisville, Ky.	10 00
A. Kuhner, Washington, D C.	2 00
Messrs. Hill & Heffernin, Pat'rs'n, N. J.	2 00
Geo. F. Lewis, Victor, Iowa	5 00
L O. Macdaniel, New York city	10 00
Stephen Harris, Paullina, Iowa	2 00
John Ulrich	1 00
J. R. Hoadley, Rutland, Vt.	2 00
Louis Prang, Boston, Mass.	10 00
John Rix, Ilion, N. Y.	1 00
J. R Abarbanell, Jersey City, N. J.	2 00
Henry Rawie, Anderson, Ind.	5 00
Wm. W. Rose, Kansas City, Kan.	2 00
Read Gordon, New York city	25 00
Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio	100 00
"W. H. W. S.," Toronto, Canada	1 00
"A Friend," New York city	5 00
O. Macdaniel, New York city	5 00
Sidney Simmons, New York city	1 00
Henry J O'Neill, Allentown, Pa.	5 00
George C. Madison, St. Paul, Minn.	2 00
"W. H.," New York city	2 00
Thomas Floyd, New York city	1 00
G. E Francis, New York city	2 00
C. F. Goeler, New York city	3 00
Robert Campbell, Jersey City, N. J.	1 00
John F. Winter, New York city	5 00
Edward Crown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
Charles Fischer, New York city	50
E. District S. T. club, Brooklyn	13 00
A. J. Moxham, Johnstown, Pa.	50 00
George White, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
C S. Bavier, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 00
F. P. Rand, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
E K. Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
F. H. Marsh, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 00
C. P. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
John Hicking, Brooklyn, N Y.	1 00
A. J. Boulton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
G. W. Thomson, Brooklyn, N Y.	4 00
B C. Stuckey, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
William J Horan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
William Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
James F. O'Neill, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50
Mrs. G. Harnwell, New York city	2 00
William Hancock, Wyoming, Pa.	1 00
F T. Moreland, Youngstown, Ohio	1 00
Thomas Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio	2 00
W. B Pendleton, Boston, Mass.	1 00
Ed. Frost, Dorchester, Mass.	1 00
Silas F. Dorance, Fordham, N. Y.	1 00
M. F. Luttell, Sharon, Conn.	10 00
Henry B King, Augusta, Ga.	10 00
Wm. Porter, Cape May City, N. J.	25
Louis Bland, Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
B. F. Snyder, Tecumseh, Mich.	1 00
William Gaston, Tecumseh, Mich.	50
J. C. Hitcher, Tecumseh, Mich.	10
"A Friend," Tecumseh, Mich.	10
Gust. H Schmidt, Washington, D. C.	1 00
Jno. F. Luttrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
J. N. Belain, Bridgeport, Conn.	2 00
B. H. Nadal, New York city, N. Y.	10 00
	$360 45
Contributions previously acknowledged	286 40
Total	$646 85

The next issue of The Standard, that of September 10, will have a verbatim report of the full proceedings of the conference. It will probably be a double number, but will be sold at the usual price. Members of the conference wishing the proceedings will be kind enough to leave orders for copies before leaving the city.

NOT TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE.

Buffalo Commercial.

An English paper says that a certain ecclesiastical dignitary at Windsor some time ago recommended to the queen's attention Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." She opened the book and found her way through one or two chapters only. The story adds that it was not so much the radical theories of Mr. George that overcame her as the weight of the matter itself. This part of the yarn is more extraordinary than the other, for George's bitterest opponent never charged "Progress and Poverty" with dullness. Whatever may be thought of the correctness of the author's theories, he is entitled to the credit of having made a book on political economy as entertaining as a novel.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

THE SECOND SERIES OF THE CART-TAIL MEETINGS ON THE EAST SIDE—THE HERALD REPORTER PREFERRED TO WALK

The Workingmen's tariff reform league sent out to the east side three trucks last Saturday evening In several cases the meetings held were stormy, yet considerable good was done. We prefer, in this instance, to reprint the report of the meetings which appeared in last Sunday morning's Herald, rather than present a report of our own. It is as follows:

Thirty plucky members of the Workingmen's tariff reform league, on three trucks, left the single tax club house, No. 73 Lexington avenue, last evening, and went to the east side of the city to spread their doctrines. Each truck contained ten men, and at nearly every stop they met with a warm reception.

The speakers and others on the trucks were treated to profanity, watermelon rinds, tomatoes, paper bags filled with sand, pieces of coal and stones. They looked for eggs, but were pleasurably disappointed.

Several of the speakers engaged in similar missionary work last year, and said they accepted the bombardment and other unpleasant incidents of the night with composure. But the new orators were extremely nervous, and several got off the trucks at each stopping place disgusted with being targets.

The crowds were attracted to each meeting by the burning of red fire. The gatherings ranged from five hundred to one thousand and were largely made up of strong lunged boys, who enjoyed drowning the speaker's voice by their ear-piercing yells The speakers stood at the tailboard of the truck, and in that exposed position their experiences were varied and exciting.

The first truck to leave the club house carried R G Brown of Memphis, W. J. Browne of the Tariff reform league, A J. Wolf, Jerome O'Neil, George Harnwell, Joseph McKeehne, H G Paxton, Robert Michener, A R Burly and A J Steers. Torches blazed on the standard of the truck and canvass bearing the words "Workingmen's Tariff Reform League" covered its sides

The first stop was to have been made at Fourteenth street and Avenue B, but as on the journey from Third avenue volleys of sand and stone were frequent they urged the driver not to stop at the appointed place, as they said there were several piles of bricks at the corner.

Mr. Wolf remarked that he could "stand eggs, melon rinds and coal, but he drew the line at brickbats."

The red fire blazed at Twelfth street, near Avenue C, and in fifteen minutes nearly a thousand people choked those thoroughfares.

Mr. Wolf spoke first. He dwelt on the necessity of tariff reform, the election of honest and capable men to congress, the evils of grogshop influence in politics the cost of living to poor people and the little value they placed upon their votes.

"I will ask," he said, "if any man here likes to work ten hours?" This sentiment evidently touched a responsive chord, for the crowd, men, women and children, burst into a roar of "Nes."

A tiney Irishman, offended at the speaker's remarks about Tammany hall politics, broke into the most appalling profanity and mounted the truck to throttle the orator. He was seized and dragged away.

A. J. Steers' remarks on sympathy for the striking men of the New York Central railroad were rapturously received. His reform arguments were received with the clouds of missiles that greeted Mr. Wolf's. Before nine o'clock the trucks drove off, and similar receptions were received at Avenue A and Fourteenth street and Avenue A and Sixteenth street.

The second truck to get under way was manned by Thomas H McGeoch, John Breunig, James H. Babcock, Herman Schwandt and Morris Van Veen, all zealous and valiant tariff reformers. It had besides a few pounds of freight in the shape of tariff reform literature. The route selected for this truck was down Lexington avenue to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Avenue B and along Avenue B to Houston street. It was on Avenue B that the work of making converts was to be done.

The truck went lumbering along without attracting much attention until within a couple of blocks of Avenue B. There it encountered a gang of hoodlums, who didn't care for tariff reform. They resented the absence of a band by a series of derisive howls, accompanied by a choice and varied assortment of missiles, which, thanks to the street cleaning department, are easy of access in that neighborhood.

Mr. Breunig had his hat stove in, Mr. Babcock was struck on the back and Mr. McGeoch and Mr. Schwandt were both hit. But none of them were hurt, and they said that they did not mind it at all; that they had been there before, and expected to get a few hard knocks in the cause of tariff reform. Walking was good enough for me.

When Avenue B was reached the young hoodlums gave up the chase, and at Thirteenth street the truck was halted. Some Greek fire was burned, attracting a crowd. Then the oratory was started. Mr. Breunig, who is a working jeweler, told the crowd that protection simply protected the manufacturer, who bought his labor where he could get it the cheapest. The tariff instead of increasing the wages of the workingman simply increased the price of the commodities which he had to use. His only salvation was to insist on tariff reform. Mr. Babcock, a plasterer, said that in the building trade pretty nearly everything was taxed; if the taxes were taken off there would be a great deal more building, and then workingmen in the building trade would get more work. Some drunken man here started up a song which proved such a strong counter attraction that the tariff reformers came near being left without an audience. The man was so very drunk that he couldn't sing long, and the two other speakers were listened to with attention.

The occupants of the third truck had the easiest time of it. They were A. H Stephenson, Herman D Hetzel, Thomas J Gilligan, E. M. Klein and William McCabe. Their route was down Second avenue. They encountered no hoodlums, found attentive audiences wherever they stopped, and each man was allowed to say his say about tariff reform without molestation.

WHAT "RECIPROCITY" MEANS.

JAMES G BLAINE SAYS THAT IT IS AN EXCHANGE OF GOODS FOR GOODS—NOT "FREE TRADE" BUT "RECIPROCAL" TRADE—"THE INEVITABLE TENDENCY IS TOWARD AN INCREASE OF THE FREE LIST."

Secretary of State James G. Blaine has sounded the keynote of his faction of the republican party. He did it at Waterville, Me., last Friday at a meeting variously estimated at from six to ten thousand people from all parts of the state, some of them having come from its extreme limits. In beginning his address, Mr Blaine spoke of the important political issues involved in the coming fall elections. When he got down to the tariff question, he had this to say:

I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has reached a point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade. Under the beneficent policy of protection we have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments overruns the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given in it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people; nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we can consume or to produce only what we can eat. We are already, in many fabrics and in many products, far beyond that, and our great demand is expansion I mean expansion of trade with countries where we can find profitable exchanges.

We are not seeking annexation of territory. Certainly we do not desire it unless it should come by the volition of a people who might ask the priceless boon of a place under the flag of the Union. I feel sure for a long time to come the people of the United States will be wisely content with our present area, and not launch upon any scheme of annexation. At the same time I think we should be unwisely content if we did not seek to engage in what the younger Pitt so well termed annexation of trade. * * *

As I have already intimated, I am here to speak of the expansion of our foreign trade, not by any novel process, nor by any mode that will shock or disturb home industries; not by any mode that will invite our people to rash experiments or that will launch us into doubtful and dangerous investments. What I mean to speak of, briefly, is a system of reciprocity not in conflict with a protective tariff, but supplementary thereto, and presenting a field of enterprise that will richly repay the effort and energy of the American people. We shall find it instructive and valuable to examine into the sources of our imports and the destination of our exports and to strike a balance between the two. Take last year—1889. In that year our whole exports to all the countries in the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa and to Australia, Canada and Hawaii amounted in round numbers, to $658 000,000, and our imports from all those countries amounted, in round numbers, to $529 000,000, showing that from that vast trade we had a balance of $139 000,000 in our favor, equivalent to that amount of gold among our people. But when all the accounts were closed, instead of having $139,000 000 in our favor, we had a balance of $13 000,000 against us from our foreign trade. We must therefore have lost $142,000 000 in our commerce with the countries outside of those to which I have referred. Where could we have found such a large adverse balance?

Let me tell you. We lost $41 000 000 in Cuba, from which our imports were $52 000,000, and to which our exports were only $11,000 000. Forty-one millions is a pretty large sum to lose in one island in a single year. In the republic of Brazil we lost $51,000 000 Our imports from Brazil were $60 000 000 Our exports to Brazil were $9,000,000. In Mexico we lost $10 000,000. Imports from Mexico were $21,000 000 Our exports to Mexico were $11,000 000 To sum it all up, our imports from countries south of us, both insular and continental, on this hemisphere were $216,000,000; our exports to them were $74,000,000. The balance against us in our trade with those countries, therefore, is $142,000,000, exceeding our gains from all the rest of the world by $13,000,000. By no figure of speech can we flatter ourselves into the belief that our trade with our American neighbors is in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied? * * *

During the war we were compelled to tax almost everything in the air, in the water, on the earth and under the earth. The necessities of the government were so great that we could allow scarcely anything to be imported without paying tribute, and I think no patriotic man can deny that that was a wise policy. We were not then studying the philosophy of trade relations, but how to save the life of the nation. Money was the primal necessity, and we seized it wherever we could reach it lawfully; but during the last eighteen years a great change has been made. * * *

The inevitable tendency is, I think, toward an increase of the free list. Our great mistake was made when we began to repeal the war duties on so large an amount of imports. Any duty repealed was a favor and an advantage to the exporting country, and we have asked nothing in return. Instead of this course (which I must say was one of carelessness and wastefulness by both political parties) every repeal of duty should have been preceded by a most thorough investigation, and whenever it was found practicable to export anything from the United States and thus establish reciprocity of trade it should have been done. I do not, of course, intend to declare or to imply that we could have secured the free admission of $256 000,000 of American products into countries whose products we purchase annually to that amount.

The richer country cannot expect to get a complete reciprocity in amount from countries less wealthy, but whatever we should have received would have been a clear gain. It is not a question of setting deliberately to work to establish reciprocal exchange. But with all the duties we have thus far repealed it has been a question of whether we should get something or get nothing. We have chosen with our eyes closed to get nothing; I hope now, with our eyes open, that we shall in future choose to get something.

We encounter opposition to this policy from those who declare that if we enter into reciprocity of trade with one country we must do so with all countries, and thus indirectly bring about complete free trade. I do not see the logic of this and I am sure the fact will not prove what is predicted. We may enter into reciprocity with one nation because we find advantage in it. We may decline to enter into reciprocity with another nation because we see no advantage in it. Reciprocity is simply a policy of circumstances, to be determined favorably or adversely, according as its operation may make or lose for us.

To say that because we enter into reciprocal relations with one country on one thing we must enter into reciprocal relations with all other countries on all things is to my mind as absurd as to say that if I buy a horse to-day I must necessarily buy a drove of asses to-morrow. All objections of that kind are, I am sure, unfounded, and will not stand the test of argument or a practical trial. Our people do not realize the great fact that if specie payment is endangered in this country it is likely to be endangered by our present system of trade with the Latin-American states. The few millions of gold that have gone out of the country within the last three months have created uneasiness in certain quarters as to our financial position. It is very extraordinary that the loss of these millions from banks in Wall street should be accounted so serious an event when we have lost a much larger amount during the same period from the condition of our trade with the countries south of us with ut exciting the least observation. When our merchants and bankers come to thoroughly appreciate this fact we shall receive aid and influence in the reform of our trade from a quarter which thus far it has been impossible to enlist.

THE RESULT OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

A WHOLE VOLUME IN A FEW WORDS.

St. Louis Republic.

The Republic's "Tariff Miscellany" to-day gives some pertinent extracts from the "Tariff Primer" of Mr D M Grissom of Kirkwood, Mo, a most useful little pamphlet, which admirably explains the true effect of the protective policy:

Q—You say the protective policy enriches the protective manufacturers at the expense of the mass of the people? A.—It does.

Q—You say, too, that the value of these special benefits to the northeast section is estimated at $600 000 000 a year? A.—Yes.

Q—If this be true, the favored states ought to be very rich—much richer than the others? A.—They are; they own nearly one half the wealth of the country, and this ownership is increasing every year.

Q—How can this be? There are forty-three states and several territories in the Union; and do you mean to say that nine of those states actually own nearly one-half of all the property in the whole country? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the entire wealth of the country? A.—At the last census, in 1880 it was estimated at $43 642,000,000—over $43,000,000,000

Q—What was the population of the whole country in 1888 and what the population of the nine manufacturing states and of the other twenty-nine states and territories? A.—The entire population was 51,000,000, and of this the nine manufacturing states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had 15 500 000, or less than one-third, and the other states and territories had 35,500,000, or more than two thirds.

Q.—Surely you do not mean to say that the 15,000,000 own as much of the wealth of the country as the 35,000,000? A.—Yes. A large portion of the wealth in the other states and territories—not less than $4,000,000,000—is owned in the manufacturing states This sum must, therefore, be taken from one side and added to the other, and when it is done the account will stand thus: Wealth of the nine manufacturing states, $23,643 000,000; wealth of all other states and territories, $20 000,000,000 This shows that the nine industrial states own over $23,000,000,000 worth of the country's wealth, and the other states and territories $20,000 000 000 worth.

Q—This is a startling statement if it be correct; but it needs some explanation. What do you mean by saying that $4 000,000,000, or one-sixth of the wealth in the other states and territories, is owned in the manufacturing states? Do not the other states and territories own all the property in them? For example, do not the people of Missouri own all the wealth in Missouri? A.—They do not; they own only about three-fourths of it—perhaps not even that much.

Q.—Who own the other fourth? A.—It is owned by the manufacturing states.

Q—How? A.—A large part of it is owned outright, and another part is held under mortgage—which is about the same thing.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Ohio democratic state convention met at Springfield August 27 to nominate state officers. The following plank appears in the platform concerning the protective tariff:

We demand the reduction of tariff taxes; we will continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant. All money taken by law from the people should go into the public treasury. Tariff taxes should be for revenue only. All so-called protective tariff taxes are dishonest, wasteful and corrupting. They plunder the masses to enrich the few. They have crippled agriculture, retarded manufacturing, created trusts, destroyed commerce and corrupted our lawmakers. Therefore we are opposed to the McKinley tariff bill now pending in congress, and believe in the expressed opinion of a most eminent republican, that "there is not a section or line in it that opens a market for a bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

INDIANA DEMOCRATS IN FRONT.

The Indiana democrats met in Indianapolis, August 28, in state convention, to nominate state officers. The tariff plank pronounces far in advance of any adopted this year by the democratic party. It is as follows:

We denounce the McKinley tariff bill as the most outrageous measure of taxation ever proposed in the American congress. It will increase taxes upon the necessaries of life and reduce taxes upon the luxuries. It will make life harder for every farmer and wage earner in the land, in order that the profits of monopolies and trusts may be swelled. It affords no relief whatever to the agricultural interests of the country, already staggering under the heavy burdens of protection. In the words of James G. Blaine: "It will not open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork." We are opposed to legislation which compels Indiana farmers to pay bounties to the sugar planters and silk growers of other states. We are opposed to class legislation of every kind, to subsidies and bounties of every description and in every disguise.

We are in favor of that wide measure of commercial freedom proposed by Grover Cleveland, which would benefit the farmers and laborers of the entire country, instead of that limited measure of so-called reciprocity offered by Mr. Blaine, which would benefit only a few eastern manufacturers. So long as the government depends for support in any degree upon a tariff, we demand that it be levied for revenue only, and, so far as possible, upon the luxuries of the rich instead of the necessaries of the masses.

IT MUST BE PLEASANT.

Omaha World-Herald.

Andrew Carnegie is making another four-in-hand tour through Scotland, stopping at castles and faring sumptuously every day. It must be extremely pleasant to be able to leave the United States senate at home to look after one's business interests during the long, hot summer time while one goes off to enjoy highland scenery and stage-coach drives.

BUT WE MUST PROTECT OUR BUTTONS.

New York World.

A small invoice of buttons recently reached the city the cost of which was $1,600 80, and the duty thereon at present rates was $400.20. Under the McKinley bill the duty on the same invoice would be $5,167.60.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TURNER ON HIS TRAVELS.

HIS SECOND LETTER—WHAT HE SEES, HEARS AND SAYS.

Continuing our journey westward the scenery from Harper's Ferry through the Alleghanies was grand indeed. On the ascent to Deer Park our train was drawn by two locomotives up a grade of 1,100 feet in nineteen miles, to a point 3,000 feet above sea level, where health seekers are given rest to their nerves and new vigor to their imagination. Thence descending to the Ohio river, we rode through mountain passes rich in iron and coal, through valleys of bottom lands capable of rewarding labor bountifully; and as night came on our pathway was illuminated by the ceaseless flames of the gas well.

Strange indeed are the contrasts presented to the gaze of the traveler. The exhaustless wealth of natural resources, the lavish extravagance of the idlers at the pleasure resorts through the mountains, the hopeless spectacle of poverty presented by the dirty, ill-clad and apparently ill-fed coal miners and coke burners, the neglected children around the groups of shanties at the road side, furnish ample food for reflection, compelling the half thoughtful person to ask, Why?

Our stay in Chicago was limited to one day on account of the intensely hot weather. We took the night train for St. Paul. Here we spent the Fourth, which was celebrated by a boat race on the Mississippi. Spectators were afforded an excellent opportunity to view this from the magnificent iron bridge thrown across the river at this point.

St. Paul is indeed an interesting city, its site, unlike Chicago, being considerably elevated above the surrounding country—and, like Boston, it has hills, sharp grades and crooked streets. On the eve of the Fourth we took our compartment in the tourist's car St. Paul, to be run over the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroad on a four days' journey without change to Vancouver on the west shore. This is the part of the journey which from the first we most dreaded, but which proved to be the most comfortable and enjoyable. As we approached the Canadian line the morning of July 5 an officer passed through the train, stating that all checked and hand baggage must be searched at Grand Forks. The passengers immediately set themselves to work preparing for the ordeal, and this gave rise to a general discussion of the tariff, in which all seemed interested and in which even some of the ladies took part. For more than an hour the discussion ran like a torrent, supported on the protection side by a few elderly gentlemen who were "republicans since '56." Gradually those who were at first listeners took sides, and free trade sentiment predominated, especially after the "protector of Canadian labor" had commenced his ridiculous task. In the valise of one of our neighbors he found a pair of new shoes upon which he said a "duty must be paid," whereupon the owner placed them upon his feet. "That clears the law," said the officer, as he passed out of the car amid the derisive laughter of the passengers.

Soon after our train rolled into Winnipeg, which is the commercial focus of the Canadian northwest. Representatives of all grades of society and nationalities were seen upon the platform of this great junction, brought hither on the various lines of railroad, which radiate from this point like the spokes in a wheel. Here we made quite a stop, during which I ran about town to gather information, I hurriedly called at grocery stores and carpenter shops and other places to ask questions. I found the price of sugar was 9 cents per pound, kerosene oil 42 cents per gallon, cornmeal $1 30 per hundred pounds; and that carpenters' wages were $2.50 per day, laborers $1.75 to $2. At the door of an office the following sign was posted: "Dominion Lands. Free Grants. Sales. Pre-emptions, etc. How to Obtain Them in the Northwest." This was the office of the land agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, a personage perhaps a little lower than the minister of the interior at Ottawa. He is fully convinced of his importance, and of the fact that this great trunk line is exerting an influence on Canadian legislation, which makes "the dog" and "his tail" so nearly the same size that the question is often asked, "Which does the wagging?"

The Canadian government has not yet surrendered the earth to this corporation; but a few years ago it undertook the construction of this railroad. Having built 650 miles, they sold out, or gave out, in 1880, to the company whose name it bears, and as an inducement for it to accept this "princely" gift the government added $25,000,000 in money, 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land, and agreed to finish and surrender all railway then under construction, together with a branch line of sixty-five miles of road already in full operation. In addition to these subsidies in land and money, the entire railway, when completed, was to remain the property of the company. And now the corporation is in possession of about 5,000 miles of road, including the longest continuous line in the world, extending from the maritime provinces, across the state of Maine, through Montreal, across the continent, to the Pacific ocean.

I entered the office and asked for information in regard to government and railroad lands. "We have for sale," said the lord of the company's kingdom, "some of the finest land in Manitoba and the northwest, at ten shillings and upwards per acre. We reserve all coal, timber and mineral resources. Our lands are in all the townships within the railway belt, and extend twenty-four miles on either side of the main line. You can buy for one-tenth cash and balance in payments spread over nine years, with six per cent interest; or you can lease government land not exceeding 2,650 acres, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, for two cents per acre. The conditions require the lessee to place upon the ranch, within three years, one head of cattle to every twenty-four acres of land covered by his lease. No person shall be allowed to place sheep on lands in the Canadian northwest without special permit. Conditions of free grant lands are easier," said he, "here, than in the United States, where the fee for taking up is $26 and five years' residence. Here it is $10 and three years' residence. No oath of allegiance is required, the land is free to all. Our winters are milder than in Montana and Dakota, our grasses are more nutritious, cattle thrive better, and the opportunities offered to settlers are much better than on the other side of the line."

I then recited to him a story told to me by a farmer down the road, who had just purchased an agricultural machine of Canadian manufacture for $21. A machine of equal utility could be purchased in St. Paul for $15 were it not for the oppressive Canadian tariff. "If this," I added, "is a sample of the relative cost of farming appliances, I am inclined to think the United States offers better inducements to settlers in spite of the higher cost of land, as they have lower prices for tools, and such necessaries as farmers are compelled to buy—sugar, coal, oil, etc.—and their farm products will net them fully as much there as they would here."

He listened to my statement, which seemed to chafe him exceedingly, and burst out with the declaration: "That is not so! Some free trader had you on the string. There are some of them around here. The people of the state are overworked and underpaid. Plenty of proof of that. The eastern farms are being deserted and the western farmers are mired in debt. Our tariff is not oppressive. It holds the markets of Canada for the people of Canada, and we intend to continue this policy," he said, with emphasis, as the start signal hurried me to the depot.

Our long train pulled slowly out on the western track upon a broad plain as "level and green as a billiard table." The Rocky mountains are yet a thousand miles away—we have not yet seen the prairie; this is only the widening of the valley of the Assiniboin and the Red river of the north, which unite at Winnipeg.

On either side of us are farm houses and stacks of grain, men and teams at work upon a soil absolutely free from stone—as black as night and rich as a mine; and herds of cattle are feeding half hidden in the grass. We step off at a way station and look up the road which stretches away before us as far as the eye can reach, without curve or deflection. The roadway is dotted with grain elevators, the most of which are owned by farmers' clubs, insuring them some independence in the sale of their crops.

After a run of 130 miles we stop at Brandon, the second point of importance in the Canadian northwest. The half hour was improved by me in asking questions of the farmers I met about town, and whom I found kindly disposed to converse, especially when I told them I had lately visited the lower provinces. They asked questions, too. Kerosene oil and sugar are little used here—the prices are so high. They all regretted that "Yankee corn" was kept out by the high tariff, as they could not successfully raise it here, and it is needed for provender. I found tariff reduction a prevailing sentiment, and free traders as thick as flies. The farmers as a rule are paying enormous interest on the capital they have hired with which to purchase tools, seed, and advance food; yet they seem to glory in an imagined independence, and they look with pity upon the tenant farmers of Europe, saying: "We own our farms and outfits, and don't have rent to pay." Yet it was the universal testimony that there was not a working farmer in the region free from mortgage of some kind. Strange, indeed, that men are slaves where nature is so lavish! These people, like the overworked teams they drive, have a worn, woebegone look. The men wear faded shoddy garments and the women sleazy calico. Yet they tell me that 800 bushels of turnips to the acre, or 270 bushels of onions is a common crop, in addition to wheat, which is the standard and most largely cultivated crop, yielding thirty-two bushels to the acre.

Leaving Brandon we enter upon a broad billowy ocean of buffalo grass—the first of the prairie steeps that rise at long intervals and almost imperceptibly to the Rocky mountains. Now the horizon, only, limits the view. Occasionally we pass a prairie farm house surrounded by great black squares where the sod has been turned by the plow. The house is usually a shabby thatched hut; the monotony of the prairie front yard is broken with neglected looking children, pigs, churns and milk pans. A terrible life it must be to live in the solitude of a prairie—no neighbors, no school, no civilization. At intervals our train slows up at a little siding. They are all alike, and consist of a spare track, a few freight cars, a heap of buffalo bones, a few agricultural implements on sale, a station master in red shirt and blue overalls, and "last, but not least," the poor Indian, "who is dying that civilization may live."

At every stop we see him, emaciated and ill developed. The females usually have a papoose in a blanket slung across their back, and they sit in a row on the siding with their feet so folded under them as to wholly conceal any evidence of lower limbs. They cannot speak English, but expose for sale polished buffalo horns and rude trinkets, the price of which they express by a count of fingers. A pathetic sight are these physically degenerate creatures. The airy "tepees" and warm skin clothing of former days are changed for the agency's close cabin and shoddy garments, hard tack and poor whisky. Their only present employment is to roam the plains and gather the whitened bones of the once numerous buffalo, who have fallen as the Indian is falling—a victim to the transition period which is changing the simple to the complex.

Now for several hundred miles our ride is a drear monotony—the apparently barren prairie covered with a reddish brown grass (which is said to be sweet and nutritious), marked in every direction with buffalo trails, and dotted with saucer-like hollows in which the extinct monsters used to wallow, with an occasional group of antelopes, prairie dogs or a covey of chickens. The traveler soon tires of this; the window shades are drawn and we long for the mountains and the west shore.

LEVI H. TURNER.

Fairhaven, Wash., Aug. 14, 1890.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

Who can rise from reading such items as THE STANDARD'S society notes, without feeling anxious to assist in every way the movement that alone can make such outrages impossible, and it may be feeling, too, a choking sense of our impotence to work as we would to remove the cause back of so much misery? It is nearly half a century since Longfellow's "Warning" rang out, almost unheeded at the time, save by a few sympathizers, but in the light of the events that followed, how impressive the prophecy:

There is a poor, blind Samson in this land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound with bonds of steel,
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand
And shake the pillars of this commonweal,
Till the vast temple of our liberties
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

Nor is the danger less urgent to-day than when these lines were written. Not alone in the rice fields of the south, but at our very doors, is the danger now. The temper with which the switchmen's strike at Chicago was received by our railroad kings, the very desperation to which men must be reduced before they court starvation by striking shows how imminent is that "grim revel," if, while there is yet time, we who have seen the light do not enlighten the world. You may be doing what you think is your full share, reader, or you may consider that your efforts are too feeble to count for much. Are you not mistaken? In times like these, is your full share accomplished while one minute is unoccupied? Weak it may be you are, but while your hand can hold a pen you can do much. We need thousands more writers, even if they only address an envelope and inclose a tract to our weekly targets. It costs you nothing to join. It costs much to withhold your help from us. For want of your aid in this work some soul may starve. We will try this week:

George M. McConnell, literary editor Times, Chicago, Ill.—In a recent review of friend E. J. Shriver's "Want and Wealth," said Mr. Shriver advocates the "single tax," too, and it is a singular and hopeful fact that the more one studies the matter the more favorable will he look on the proposition. His entire conversion should not be difficult.

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.—In THE STANDARD of August 20 appears an interesting story of how a Louisville man paid a fee of $500 to learn that there were no flaws in the logic of Henry George, which was taken from this powerful journal. In view of this, let us ask them to discuss the single tax editorially.

Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Is said to be extremely liberal in printing brief letters from correspondents. As the interest in the single tax is growing so rapidly, it is in order to ask them to publish short, pithy letters on this subject.

Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.—Is liberal, independent, able and anxious to know more of the single tax.

General Booth, Salvation army headquarters, Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England (Postage five cents half ounce).—See extract from New York Christian in THE STANDARD August 27. A man of immense energy, wonderful executive ability, sincerely earnest in endeavoring to make men better and happier; we can do no better work than in calling his attention to the cause that underlies the seeming scarcity of work.

Rev. Mr. Andrews, president Brown university, Providence, R. I.—In a "strike sermon" delivered at Pierrepont street First Baptist church, Brooklyn, August 24, said:

"The railroad is culpable in employing irresponsible armed men, not officers of the law." "If capitalist could have their way laborers would be no better than slaves." "You cannot upbuild humanity by any plan touching its upper tenth and leaving the rest to sink." "A strike is a weapon only for an extremity, but the knowledge that men may strike does good continually."

J. O. Barrett, associate editor Progressive Age, 203 South Third street, Minneapolis, Minn.—Have a recent article headed "Pay for Privileges," consisting mainly of single tax matter gleaned from a talk with our co-laborer, C. J. Buell. Is ripe for a single tax letter shower. He is the candidate of the alliance and prohibitionists for lieutenant-governor.

E. S. Youmans, Winona, Minn.—A wealthy lumberman of energy and ability, who stumped the state for free trade in 1888, but has heard little of the single tax.

Christian Advocate, New York, N. Y.—This influential methodist journal lately spread before its many readers an article explaining the single tax by Henry George. A few thousand letters would aid in enforcing its lessons.

Era, Princeton, Indiana.—See STANDARD editorial August 27th on third party movement in Indiana, which adopted a single tax plank. The Era calls on prohibitionists to repudiate it on the ground that it has not been considered. An avalanche of letters and tracts would make the Era think it worth very serious consideration.

Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Washington, D. C.—An absolute free trader, but behind his constituents still, as Judge Perry has taught them much single tax. We should warn Mr. Springer not to fall too far behind. See Washington Letter, STANDARD, August 27.

Commercial, Memphis, Tenn.—Says single tax men can be counted on to work for tariff reform. We should ask the Commercial, in return, if we can count on it to work for the single tax, and if not, why not?

Senator Aldrich, Washington, D. C.—Recently acknowledged that a mine owner's royalties should not be protected. We should show him that, in conceding this, he gives away his entire case, for the ultimate benefit of protection goes entirely to the land owner.

Kindly send name and address of your assessor with brief synopsis of your tax laws, and their violation, soon. Please urge every single tax believer, man, woman or child, that you know to join us in writing at least one letter weekly. Don't hesitate to ask for tracts if you need more than you can pay for.

W. J. ATKINSON,
Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB IS READY FOR THE CONFERENCE.

The special meeting of the Manhattan single tax club last Thursday evening heard the reports of all the committees to whom had been entrusted matters connected with the the conference now in session. As the work of the club in this regard will be ended by the time the readers of THE STANDARD receive this paper, it is not necessary to report what was done. But it was an extremely pleasant evening. After the business of the meeting had been completed, several visiting delegates were invited to the floor. They were R. J. Brown of Memphis, James Middleton of New Orleans, William Hancock of Wyoming, Pa., and C. B. Hemingway of Washington, D. C., who made short speeches concerning the progress of the single tax movement in their neighborhoods. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Steers, Post and others.

The rooms of the club have presented an exceedingly busy appearance ever since last Thursday, and the members have used their best endeavors to add to the comfort of our visiting friends. The club house has been handsomely decorated. The whole front is covered with bunting and flags, while from a forty-two-foot pole on the roof hangs a handsome American flag twenty-five feet long. Outside o that floats a pennant seventy feet long. The members of the club and the visiting delegates are all much delighted with the handsome appearance of the house.

BROOKLYN.

Miss A. A. Chapman.—I herewith send my first installment of signatures to the petition, which were all obtained without the least difficulty. I have set three of my signers to work, and twenty-five of the blanks received are now in their hands for circulation. I am wrestling at present with my first recalcitrant subject, in the person of my landlord, who occupies the flat below me. He is a good-hearted, well meaning, hard-working, prosperous mechanic, who has been so saturated with protection doctrine that he is afraid to let go of it, and while admitting that the times will bear mending, he balks badly at the free trade clause of the petition. I have offered to lend him 'Progress and Poverty," the book that made a convert of me, and the only one of Mr. George's works that I possess, which he has promised to read.

NEW YORK STATE.

THE STRIKING RAILROADERS LOOKING OUR WAY.

M. W. Norwalk, Albany.—I have sent the committee 22 more signatures, which makes my total 151. The most of these 22 I got signed in less than ten minutes; I besieged a group of New York Central strikers with the blanks and, had I had more, I would have had them filled, as they seemed to understand at once what is wanting. To give you an idea how pussy tries to crawl into everybody's bosom around there, listen: I was in a store, and we were naturally talking about the strike, and most everyone was trying to give a reason for or against it, and offering a panacea. Unionism, contentment, temperance and even socialism were offered and refuted by me. Finally my turn came; and imagine my surprise when I was stopped with "shake hands" by a few of my listeners. "This," said I, "is Georgeism pure and simple," and the result was the petitions I send you, signed with ink. I wish I could be at the conference, as I was at Syracuse; but even if I cannot be with you in the body I will be with you in spirit.

INDIANA.

A SERMON ON THE LABOR QUESTION—EVANSVILLE CENTRAL LABOR UNION ARRANGING FOR LECTURES.

Charles G. Bennett, Evansville, Ind.—Last Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Heagle, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, preached a very able sermon on the "New Gospel of Labor."

The regular attendance at this church, I am told, is usually quite small, but on this occasion the church was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to obtain seats.

No special attempt had been made to advertise this sermon more than is usual in such cases; a few lines in Saturday's papers was all the notice given.

The audience seemed deeply interested and listened to every word the preacher uttered with the closest attention.

The doctor took a very radical stand and came out squarely in favor of the equal right of all men to use natural opportunities. I understand that in a few weeks another leading minister will preach a sermon, in which he also will take the same stand.

The religion of the single tax will, sooner or later, find its way into the churches.

Our central labor union will probably organize a lecture bureau for the fall and winter.

Among the names of the proposed lecturers are Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman, T. V. Powderly, Father Huntington and William Lloyd Garrison. Single tax is in the air in this "pocket district" of Hoosierdom.

S. T., Evansville.—Mr. Charles G. Bennett delivered an address in Evansville, Ind., which is reported in full in the Evansville Courier of Sunday, August 17. Mr. Bennett's address was a review of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward," in which he pointed out the essential difference between the Bellamy idea of stating socialism and the social and governmental conditions that would exist under the single tax. In the course of his address he declared that the radical mistake of the socialists and protectionists is in ignoring the difference between property in land and property in things that result from labor:

They also believe, or pretend to believe, that even if natural opportunities were free capital could still oppress labor, and point to the large fortunes of some of our wealthy men as an evidence of the power of wealth. But they forget that, with natural opportunities free, the laborer could go to work without asking anybody's permission, and whenever he can do that his wages will no longer be the least amount for which he will consent to live and reproduce, but under the true law of wages they would be the full earnings of his labor, for, under natural conditions, men's wants and desires will always exceed their ability to supply them; therefore any increase in population would then make such an increase in the demand for labor that it would make it easier to make a living than before.

Recollect that under natural conditions the demand for labor must always be greater than the supply; under our present system the supply of labor must always be greater than the demand; and then recollect Cobden's forcible statement of the law of wages: "Whenever two men run after one boss wages will fall; whenever two bosses run after one man wages will rise." Whenever the demand for labor is greater than the supply the laborer must get the full earnings of his labor. How, then, could capital oppress labor?

Besides, under the single tax would come a new order of things in which it would be impossible to invest these large fortunes so that they would bring in an income without any effort on the part of the capitalist. Investments in lands, except for actual use, would be worse than useless, while all investments based directly or indirectly on land would be no longer profitable, while the free trade that would come with the single tax would destroy every trust that now shelters behind a protective tariff. The only way in which these men could then make any profit on their large fortunes would be by actually using their money in business, or by loaning it on personal security to other men who would.

If we destroy monopoly and speculation, how much capital can any man manage in actual business? These large fortunes could no longer oppress labor, for when every man gets all that he earns no man can get any more than he earns. These large fortunes would in a few generations disappear, and under the single tax never could exist again. They are the result of unhealthy and immoral conditions and never could grow up in a state of society that was corrupt.

ILLINOIS.

DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE ARE ENTERTAINED BY THE CHICAGO MEN—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Aug. 29.—Judge Maguire of San Francisco will address our club on Tuesday evening, September 9, en route home from the New York conference. It was expected that he would be with us last night, but business engagements made it impossible for him to stop over for more than a few hours on his eastward journey. He will return full of the conference and its inspiration, and he will doubtless afford his audience a rare treat indeed. It is to be hoped that a large crowd will greet him. Our own delegates will probably be back at that time, and prepared to give an account of their doings.

At our meeting last night we had a sort of love feast in honor of the few visiting delegates who did us the honor to stop off en route to New York. The visitors included the veteran Richard Spencer and Mr. Frank S. Churchill, of Burlington, Iowa, W. E. Brokaw, of Watertown, S. D., and Robert Baker, of New York. The San Francisco and Denver folks, very much to our disappointment, did not get in, nor did any one from Minneapolis appear, as I had anticipated, but we had a time of refreshing, nevertheless, the visitors, I think, sharing with us the enjoyments of the occasion, which included a telling little introductory speech from Mr. John Z. White, followed by brief statements of the progress of the good work in their several localities from Messrs. Spencer, Brokaw, Baker and Churchill, each of whom spoke cheeringly of the outlook. Mr. Clinton Furbish, Mr. F. W. Meadows, and Mr. George Schilling also spoke pleasantly for a few moments each, and Mr. White closed with a crisp remark or two that the audience received with great favor.

Before the close of the meeting Mr. J. T. Ripley moved that Messrs. Brokaw, Baker, Churchill and Spencer be elected honorary members of the club, and this motion unanimously prevailed.

W. W. Bailey was then renominated for president of the club for the ensuing term. Miss Leonora Wick, Mr. J. T. Ripley and the Hon. Jonathan B. Taylor were named for vice-presidents, and Mr. Frank W. Irwin was renominated for secretary and treasurer. The election occurs next Thursday evening.

Mr. Herbert Darlington, a member of one of the leading insurance firms of Chicago, was an applicant for membership. Dr. Frank S. Billings, the widely known pathologist, was one of those elected to membership.

Mr. George V. Wells, one of the most faithful and efficient of our members, has been sick for several weeks, but I am glad to say that he is now convalescent.

E. S. Dreyer, a leading banker and real estate operator in Chicago, has openly avowed himself to be in favor of the single tax. "It is the best reform now before the people," he declared in a Daily News interview, "and it can't come too soon for me." Mr. Dreyer merely leads the way. There are other men of equal social and business station who think the same, but as yet they haven't found the courage or the occasion to avow their faith. But the avowal, I doubt not, will come all in good time.

The Morning News, following the Evening News, has flat footedly and emphatically declared in favor of the repeal of the personal property tax. If our friends throughout the state would take this question up now and work with a will during the next few months I believe we could win this victory.

The Daily Globe, now one of the snappiest and brightest and most progressive democratic papers in Chicago, appreciating the importance of the national single tax conference, and the interest felt in it here and throughout the west, engaged a special correspondent to report the proceedings fully each day. It is understood that the Globe means to treat the single tax movement fairly in all cases. This is indeed encouraging.

James E. Foreman, Chicago.—I inclose three petitions. Two of them I obtained while I was in Kansas City recently. One of them said: "I sign that because I am a democrat and a free trader." The other is also a free trade democrat and is interested in the single tax.

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud.—My time is fully occupied in bringing the single tax up for discussion wherever I can, and to sending literature on the subject in all my correspondence where I think it will be read.

MINNESOTA.

A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN MINNEAPOLIS THAT THE SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE MIGHT ADOPT.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis, Minn.—I inclose copy of the resolutions adopted to-day by the democracy of this city. Nearly every resolution brought out storms of applause, and in some cases the delegates rose swinging their hats and cheering. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. There were several single tax men on the committee and I read the resolutions to the convention. You can draw your own inferences. A large contingent of single tax men were in the conference.

P. B. Winston, one of the 1,500 signers of our single tax petition two years ago, was nominated for mayor unanimously by acclamation despite his protest that he could not possibly accept. We shall elect him, however, all the same. A good day's work was done for the cause of genuine democracy according to the new gospel. Our delegation will start Friday evening for the conference. The resolutions are as follows:

The democracy of Minneapolis, in convention assembled, announce the following platform of principles:

We reasert our loyalty to the democratic principle that peace and prosperity spring from liberty, that the best government is that which performs most faithfully and economically those natural and necessary duties which must be done by the chosen servants of the people, while it interferes in no respect with the private affairs of individual citizens; that freedom in spending the fruit of one's labor is an inalienable right; that the so-called system of protection is an institution of robbery, and especially that crowning infamy of protection, the McKinley bill.

That the Lodge force bill is revolutionary destruction of our liberties, and but an attempt to retain in power a party and a policy on which the people have set the seal of their disapproval, and that all laws that seek to establish a surveillance over the homes and private affairs of the people are not to be tolerated.

The public streets are the common property of all the people, and no special privileges in them should ever be given away. When the public safety or welfare demands that pipes or wires or tracks be laid on the street, such privileges should be granted for short terms only, and to the highest responsible bidder. And we pledge the democratic party to hold to the strictest accountability all individuals and corporations who may now possess such franchises, and to forfeit and restore them to the people whenever their holders refuse or neglect to administer them according to the strict letter and spirit of their contract.

Recognizing that the affairs of a municipality are in no way connected with state or national politics, we demand that our city election be separated from the state and national elections, to the end that matters of a purely local nature may be discussed and voted upon by the people unbiased by the influence of partisanship, and we also demand such legislation as will secure to this city local self-government.

The chief executive of a city should be held responsible for public peace and order; we therefore demand the abolition of the police commission that the powers now exercised by them be restored to the mayor, and that no Pinkertons or any others except regularly appointed officers be permitted to exercise any police power.

We demand such reforms in our system of taxation as will lighten the burdens on the homes and industries of the people, with a corresponding increase on those who hold valuable land idle for speculative purposes, to the end that Minneapolis may become a well built city of homes and industries that on vacant spaces may be built up and our people thereby employed.

Realizing that the average productive power of labor has increased more than fourfold in the past quarter of a century we express our most earnest sympathy with the movement for shorter hours of toil. We demand such reforms as will remove the unjust burden of taxation and monopoly under which labor is now crushed, to the end that a shorter work day may not only be secured, but made permanent. Pending the removal of these burdens we favor the adoption of the national eight hour day and its application to all public work.

Those which follow arraign the local republican government for its shortcomings and corruption.

TENNESSEE.

THE KELLOGG "PATENT INSIDE" COMPANY BOOMING THEIR SINGLE TAX MATTER.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The A. N. Kellogg newspaper company's monthly circular, the Kellogg Auxiliary, of this month, prints the following:

We desire to call the attention of publishers interested in the single tax movement to the fact that we have made arrangements with the Memphis single tax association to edit for us two columns of single tax matter every week, which we will furnish in sheets or in plates in all the standard sizes. The price in plates is one cent per running inch. The single tax is attracting a great deal of attention and exciting much discussion throughout the country at the present time, the most prominent article in the July number of the Century being a debate on this subject between Edward Atkinson and Henry George. The articles we are prepared to furnish will be the latest and most philosophical, as well as the most practical, discussions of the question, and will be entirely non-partisan in tone, not touching in any way the tariff, and can be used by both democratic and republican papers. The political movement among the farmers, now spreading all over the country, has awakened a spirit of investigation into politico-economic subjects that renders such articles as those we are prepared to furnish timely and in great demand. Address our nearest office.

It is at the head of the first column on the first page, the top of the heap, so to speak, and the paper is sent to all the "patent insides" and users of plate matter in the section of country covered by the concern. As an advertisement of our work it is immense.

In a conversation I had recently with a prominent white republican here, a man who has been closely connected with the party and an active worker in elections for twenty years past, he said that there were two questions about which he was unable to make up his mind fully and definitely:

1. The tariff, which seemed to him to be in great need of reformation and in a way to

relieve the farmers from the burdens under which they are staggering. The McKinley bill, he stated, was utterly wrong, and would work great harm: but he could not see how protection could be given to the manufacturer without the collecting of much more tribute than there was any need of, and the home market did not seem to materialize to a degree sufficient to compensate for the tax.

2. The negro question, which the republicans were trying to settle by the force bill, but which could never be disposed of in any such way. Said he: "The people among whom the negro lives are the only ones to settle this question; they are earnestly and honestly trying to solve the riddle, and into their hands it should be confided. The force bill will not do, and will only result in harm to the negro. It should never be passed."

I do not give his name, as I doubt if he would like to have it done. Such sentiments show that "the party" is no longer able to make any measure it indorses go down with thinking men. This man further stated that, so far as the cities were concerned, the single tax was the solution of the problem how to levy our taxes, and that it would be a God-send if we could have it in Memphis to-morrow; as to the effect of it in the country, he was not prepared to pronounce an opinion. I will get one out of him before many days, however. I have marked him for my own.

R. G. BROWN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. N. Ryder, Wakefield.—I wish I could attend the conference, but I cannot. I can't afford it. I hope it will be a great success and result in great good.

OHIO.

J. P. Galloway, Dayton.—It is gratifying to know how fully the idea of the single tax is appreciated when understood.

MICHIGAN.

H. R. Selleck, Elkton.—Although we are not apparently doing as much in Michigan as single taxers are doing in other states, I think the idea is growing here and that Michigan will fall into line for freedom when the time comes for "Free Trade, Free Land, Free Men" to be the issue in practical politics. I am very sorry I cannot attend the conference. Let those who do attend remember that they represent not only their own clubs but hundreds of isolated single taxers throughout the country, whose poverty will prevent their being at the gathering of those who believe in freedom. So may your deliberations be guided by wisdom and be fruitful in results, so that the day may be hastened when 'Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

IOWA.

L. G. Booth, Cedar Rapids.—I am happy to inform you that we are making a good healthy growth in this state. Our doctrines are becoming diffused to such an extent that they are molding public sentiment, as can be seen by the late democratic platform adopted at the convention held at this place.

MISSOURI.

H. K. Porter, Cross Timbers.—I regret that I cannot be at the conference; my means will not permit. There are not enough of us here to form a club as yet. We have one of the darkest, dankest, dullest republican communities to work in that ever marred any beautiful spot of God's planet. I see from THE STANDARD you will have Williams from Missouri. That's good. No beans in that fellow's head—no place for any—all brains. I know you will have a grand, good time, and I hope many will participate. And I hope the future propaganda arrangements will be well established under the heaviest artillery, with the best of generals to maneuver for them. God will be on our side.

Thomas W. Lodge, Gunter, Camden Co.—Want of means will absolutely prevent my being present in New York to welcome the apostle of justice and true righteousness on his return, September 1. Don't blame me; I cannot leave home, even "to drum" for further signatures to the petition. I find I yet have twenty-nine blanks by me; these I shall take to a pic-nic on the 30th inst., to be held five miles off, along the Niangua, at a country school house. This is the first "uplifting of the standard" I've yet heard of or seen in Camden county. Though I've never yet spoken in public I'll try to give Professor W. S. Emerson and Rev. Brother T. M. Pate (whoever they may be) a helping hand, if they'll permit me, and try to get signatures among the hitherto benighted natives; but they are illiterate, mountain "poor whites," and almost all have been debased by the pension business and the waving of the bloody shirt, the standing text of our politicians here. They nearly all are blind post bellum republicans, who mistake bitter partisanship for true patriotism, so I don't look to effect much. I sent out lately, by mail, seven blanks to friends; when they return them signed I'll forward them.

N. B. No connection, blood or otherwise, to the party as has made hisself so notorious by his outrageous bill. Ought to have his head punched and be made swallow his own bill.

COLORADO.

F. W. Monahan, Montrose.—A friend of mine, who is a single tax man, told me the following story last night, which I think is a good one, as it shows how men will purposely refrain from making improvements, in order to avoid increase of taxation. A mutual friend of ours owns a house and lot in the town of Ouray, in which he lives. Another man owns a house and lot adjoining his. Until recently there were no other improvements than the houses on either lots. A short time ago our friend, Mr. M——, built a fence around his home and otherwise improved his place. The other day he bought a load of wood, and, on its being hauled to his house, he told the teamster to drive up alongside the fence and throw the wood into his yard. In order to do this it was necessary to drive on to the other man's lot, who refused to let him do so, although it could not do him the least possible injury, as there is yet neither fence or anything else on the lot, except the house. The reason that he gave for refusing to let the wagon be driven on his lot was that Mr. M——, having improved his property, had also improved his neighbor's, which caused his taxes to be raised, and as he had to pay more taxes now than before the improvements were made, he would have all the revenge he could get out of Mr. M——. I think he is a good teacher in object lessons.

TEXAS.

E. J. Perego, Seymour.—I have sent in eight more signed petitions, part of them prominent men of the town. Mr. D. M. Norwood is editor of the Seymour Monitor. His sympathies are with us, and if we can assist him a little he will be a valuable addition to help against the curse of land monopoly at the present time, for we have a boom here. The first railroad will enter town in about three weeks. To say that land values are high and looking up faster and faster would be useless. Lots worth $50 nine months ago are now on the market for $25 000. The masses of the people are with us, and we intend to place a firebrand into the great ripening harvest of speculative land values. Seymour is incorporated as a city; her election of officers was held to-day.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A. E. McCaw, Columbia.—I snatch a few moments to drop you a line in acknowledgment of favors received in the way of papers, etc., and to inclose you a few signed petitions which you may have passed to your credit. I stand alone here in the faith, as among all I have talked with I have yet to find one single taxer, although I find many who will agree that our present system of taxation is out of joint somewhere, and yet they cannot "see the cat." However, I am a little encouraged, as I can now get some to argue the point who used to scoff and jeer at me, and call me "crank," etc. I think I have a man on the right track when I can get him interested enough to try to show me where my case is lame.

I recently met and got acquainted with R. H. Garland of Ordway, father of our Hamlin Garland, who is engaged in the propaganda of the single tax. Mr. Garland tells me that he expects Hamlin here on a visit soon, and he will try and arrange a lecture before our alliance, of which he is an active member. The alliance here now numbers over 100 members, and we are making a big push to carry South Dakota for the independents this fall, which I believe can be done. Many people are now asking, "Why?" and they want to know; and if they will continue the inquiry long enough, and in the right direction, they will find out "Why."

CALIFORNIA.

Richard Ferris, Oakland.—I have mailed seventy-six signed petitions. Some were secured easily, others after fierce debate. At any rate I got them, for which I am very glad, for I want to see the list roll up that the "great reform" may approach fulfillment. Surely the leaven is working which shall finally leaven the whole lump. Would be glad to be of the number which will be at the conference, but cannot. However, I anticipate that a goodly number will attend and much good be accomplished. May the results of the conference be very great and far-reaching.

ENGLAND.

Christian Commonwealth, London.—The last of a series of successful open air meetings, which have been held under the auspices of the Walworth liberal and radical association during the past two months, took place last Thursday (August 14), at East street. Mr. John Murs and, L. C. C., occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Henry George, Mr. W. Saunders, L. C. C., the liberal and radical candidate for the division, and several local liberals. Mr. Saunders said that the tremendous struggle on the part of the dock laborers a year ago had resulted in the increase of £70,000 to their earnings; but what, he asked, was this in comparison to the amount paid by the industrial classes to idle landlords who received in rent £70,000 six times over every day of the week? Mr. George afterward addressed the meeting, and urged that the great burden of taxation should be put upon the land. The other day he saw twenty sandwich men bearing placards on which was asked the question: "Are things too cheap?" and when he was reminded that these twenty men were willing to turn themselves into walking signposts for 1s. 2d a day, in this the richest city in the world, he could not but most solemnly declare that human flesh and blood and human souls, alas! were far too cheap. The present land system, he argued, was the one great mischievous cause which was responsible for the cheapness of labor; and when this state of things was rectified they would find that the cheapness of articles produced would lead to corresponding dearness, rather than to cheapness, of labor. He was glad to find that the people of London had almost broken down the gates and bars for which the landlords wanted to claim compensation. A vote of thanks was subsequently accorded to Mr. George on the motion of Mr. J. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hillier.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

WHAT A MEMPHIS PAPER SAYS OF THE SINGLE TAX NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Memphis, Tenn., Public Ledger (dem).

On Monday next, September 1, there will assemble in the great hall of Cooper union from 500 to 1,000 single tax men, delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. This is the first time in the history of the movement that such an event has taken place, and the faithful expect great things from this gathering. However this may be, it must be admitted that the single tax is rapidly taking a most prominent place among the minor political movements of the day. This is largely due to the conservatism that early obtained among the leaders of the movement. With the exception of the candidacy of Henry George for mayor of New York city in 1886, and for secretary of state of New York in 1887—the latter being now acknowledged by all single tax men to have been a bad blunder, one never to be repeated—the single tax men have taken a hand in practical politics only for the purpose of giving aid and succor to that one of the two great political parties which was nearest to them in aim and method—namely, to the democratic party. In this way the internal antagonism, which would have doubtless resulted from the distribution of nominations, has been avoided, and many democrats have been led to feel quite kindly toward the movement; nor are single tax men unmindful of the benefit to be derived from this "entente cordiale," and it is likely that the conference will pass resolutions that will authoritatively declare its support of democratic nominees for congress at the fall elections. In all large cities this support will be of value, and in close districts it may turn the scale in our favor. In return for this support the democracy is asked simply to keep on in the road in which Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills, Morrison and others have led it—to persevere in their effort to reform the tariff until it is perfect. When this is attained the single tax men think there won't be enough tariff left to provide benches for the grounds around the Memphis custom house, so to speak—for it must be remembered that they think of the tariff as the man did of the Indian when he said that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." However this may be, it is doubtful if any democratic leader believes that the party will go that far; but if the single tax men do, and will support party nominees in consequence of such belief—why, all right!

To these reformers who next Monday hold their first national conference, the future is clear: Ballot reform, tariff reform, free trade, single tax—these are to their minds the mile stones of the political road that your Uncle Sam is to travel. The first milestone is well nigh attained, the second is in sight and the others—well, they lie beyond. Touching, isn't it—such trust, such hope, such confidence—but, if while looking to the future for the full fruition of their hopes, these men work in the present, if they seriously set themselves to assist the democratic party in its efforts to obtain a majority in the house of representatives and thus defeat the McKinley bill and the force bill, they will have rendered a valuable service to the country and to the south, which will entitle them to expect services and candid consideration for the principles which they advocate with a courage and a conservatism that rarely are found together.

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THEY WORKED FOR THE LANDLORD.

C. F. Perry in Quincy, Ill., Journal.

Speaking of the single tax suggests a sad story, related to the writer by a member of the Gem City single tax club yesterday. He got the facts from a person who was in a position to know all about them. A certain tenant farmer in this county had rented some land—about forty acres—and, as usual with him, for he was very industrious and thrifty as well, worked very hard in putting in his crop of wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., buying his own seed. A short time ago the land owner demanded his rent, which is said to have been pretty high anyway, and the tenant not having it, the landlord got out a distress warrant and took every bit of produce, including all that was growing, and forced the poor man to leave the place without one dollar to show for his year's labor. Not merely his own labor, either, for, being a married man, with boys at work, too, the labor on the place was probably that of two and a-half men. One of the most pathetic features of this sad case was that the man's wife, while ill, had labored out in the field trying to help pay the rent. The improvements on the place were very poor, the house being hardly fit to live in. The single taxers talk of having the facts in this case illustrated in tract form for distribution.

WE MUST FALL BACK ON THE SHINGLE NAIL.

New York World.

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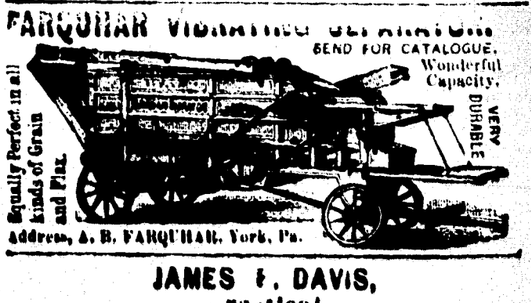
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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909½ Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Monzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hadkins.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 813 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club. Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., L. Kinnahan, 326 W Broadway.

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

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skegg; sec., Hans Errickson.

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

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p. m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phœnix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1227 7th st.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; rec. sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrel, 7 Hotel Dunbar; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 14, Butterfield building.

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggener; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 State st.

MINNESOTA.

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

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres. A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

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

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 642 Newark ave. Pres., John W Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 267 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 83 Broad st; sec., M. G. Gaffner, 48 Warren place.

FOREST HILL.—Essex county single tax club. Pres., John H Edelman; sec., Geo. M. Vescelius, Forest Hill, Newark.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 193 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 169 Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., H. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, Washington.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, 498 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8.30 p. m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 1263 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

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

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

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 368 First st.

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

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albro; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7.30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7.45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio Single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348½ S. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3.30 p. m. Pres., H. S Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

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

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

MIAMISBURG.—Land and labor association of Miamisburg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 46 W 1st st

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

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

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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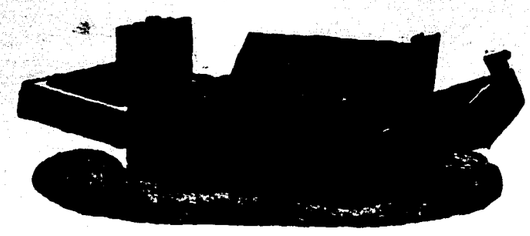
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