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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL.

A private cable dispatch from Naples announces the arrival there on Sunday, July 13, of Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, both in good health. They will proceed thence to Rome, and we hope to have in time for publication in the next issue of THE STANDARD a statement of the probable time of their arrival in this country.

TAMWORTH, N. S. W., May 28, 1890.

My last letter to THE STANDARD was from Brisbane. In it I believe I told of our reception in the capital of Queensland; of being driven through the streets behind a brass band, and welcomed by the mayor and the officers of the Land nationalization society on a hotel balcony; of lecturing in the evening in the opera house, and preaching on Sunday evening in the Rev. Osborne Lilly's Methodist church. I lectured again in the opera house on Monday evening, and on Tuesday, May 13, we took the steamer Bulimba for Rockhampton.

Queensland has some 2,000 miles of railway in operation—a mile for every 301 of her total population, more in proportion than any other of the Australian colonies. Western Australia comes next with a mile for every 207, then South Australia with a mile for every 209, the more populous colonies of Victoria and New South Wales being last on the list; the former with a mile for every 496 people, and the latter with a mile for every 500.

But, with the exception of the line that connects Brisbane with the New South Wales system, and some unconnected links in a north and south coast line, the roads run east and west, stretching from the coast ports into the interior, and communication between all the larger towns is by steamer. In addition to maintaining these 2,000 miles of railway and building more, the colony of some 400,000 people is at a heavy expense to maintain lights and buoys on a coast line of some 2,200 miles, and to dredge, buoy and keep navigation signals on the tortuous rivers on which most of the larger towns are situated.

The Bulimba is a ship of some 2,000 tons, and had to steam down the winding Brisbane river without her full cargo in order to take advantage of the tide, anchoring in the bay and then receiving freight from a smaller vessel that followed her down. We had an exceedingly pleasant run along the coast, the sea being smooth, and the weather bright and warm; but the real beauties of this northern passage begin where we left off—the Great Barrier coral reef, which for a thousand miles forms a breakwater to the northwestern coast of Australia, beginning just above Keppel bay, where we disembarked. We heard so much of the beauties of this coral sea with its smooth, clear water and numerous islands as to make us regret that we had not in time yielded to the request to devote another week to Queensland and to go at least as far north as Townsville and the large mining town of Charters Towers. Mr. Herbert Hardacre of the Brisbane society accompanied us on our northern trips, and we had for fellow passengers on the Bulimba Mayor McCarthy of Clermont and Mr. Arthur Gough of the Brisbane society, who was bound for the gulf of Carpentaria. Some of our passengers were interested in the pearl fisheries of

the islands that fringe the northern coast, and among them were a couple of mining experts on their way to examine a gold reef, said to be very promising, which had been discovered on a small Torres straits island, just about big enough, they told me, for a good mining camp. All through these tropical regions the restless Anglo-Saxon prospector is making his way.

Our steamer cast anchor in Kippel bay about half-past 3 on the second morning after leaving Brisbane; but though we were aroused at once, the tender which was to carry us up the Fitzroy river did not cast off from the larger steamer till nearly 8, and as the tide was running out and there was something of a "fresh" (Australian for freshet) in the river, we did not get up to Rockhampton till half-past 2, passing by the way some large sugar plantations and one of the evidences of the recent flood in a steamer standing high and dry in a paddock.

Rockhampton is a pretty, well laid out town, about forty miles above the mouth of the Fitzroy river. It is in about the same latitude south of the equator as Honolulu is north—just within the Tropic of Capricorn—but the Australian town lacks the tropical trees and wealth of flowers that make the Hawaiian capital so beautiful—not because they will not grow, but because they have not yet been extensively planted. There are some palms and bananas and some glorious clumps of bamboos which, with their masses of deep green and high lifting, graceful forms, give glimpses and suggestions of the tropical charm; but the unfailing eucalypti are the trees of the country, north and south, and the Rockhampton people have not yet got into the custom of properly adorning their streets.

We were warmly received at the wharf by a number of the citizens who had come down to meet us, had a formal reception by the mayor, and in the evening I lectured in the Theater Royal, Mayor Higson presiding, and the platform being well filled with prominent citizens. We found many good friends in Rockhampton, and I believe that single tax ideas are at least well planted there. Among the men whom I think can be relied on to do good work for them is the editor of the Daily Argus, Mr. W. H. O. Smeaton.

A little back of Rockhampton, though, in the absence of a railway, only to be reached by a day's coaching, is the famous Mount Morgan gold mine—said to be the richest gold mine in the world. The deposit is on private property—and bought from the government for £1 an acre, though some mining leases have been entered about it by the company.

From Rockhampton, turning back to the south, we took the steamer Fitzroy on Friday afternoon for Maryborough. She being smaller than the Bulimba, comes up to Rockhampton. But on the next day at noon, just as we were about entering the mouth of the Mary river, the Fitzroy grounded, and fearing that she might not be able to get up to town in time to keep my appointment to speak that evening, the captain hailed a steam launch belonging to the lighthouse service that was passing in, and getting on board of her we were able to reach Maryborough by dark. I lectured in Maryborough on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning, at the request of Rev. Mr.

Knipe, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church.

On Monday we went to Gympie, a prosperous quartz mining town some fifty miles from Maryborough by rail. Here we were warmly received and entertained by Mayor Bytheway, who gathered a numerous company, embracing prominent citizens of all shades of political opinion, around the well filled tables, which were spread, tropical fashion, on the ample verandas of his residence. Mayor Bytheway and Major Ferguson, the ex-mayor, drove us around to the principal mines, and in the evening I lectured in the Olympic hall. Among a number of extremely interesting gentlemen I met in Gympie was Captain John Flood, one of the Fenians who was condemned to penal servitude about the same time with Michael Davitt and Boyle O'Reilly.

Gympie has its stock exchange, where the list of mining stocks is called every evening, and where there goes on, on a small scale, just the same sort of gambling that went on on a large scale in San Francisco during the halcyon days of the Comstock excitement; but it was held earlier than usual the night I was there in order to give opportunity to attend the lecture.

Returning to Maryborough the next day I found on arrival Mayor Stupart, whose attention and hospitality did much to make our stay in Maryborough pleasant, waiting at the station in company with Hon. Mr. Wilson of the legislative council to press me into the service of presenting to successful pupils of the grammar school a couple of gold medals which Mr. Stupart had offered to the best scholars. I had never made a speech to school children before, but there was no getting out of it. We went first to the girls' grammar school, and after inspecting it under guidance of the head mistress, Miss Martin, went over to the boys' grammar school where the girls and their teachers were soon gathered—the boys on one side and the girls on the other—and after what I trust were "brief but appropriate addresses" I hung one gold medal around the neck of a girl and presented the other to a boy; but I fancy that the speech of the mayor asking that the rest of the day should be holiday—a request promptly granted—was really the one most appreciated.

In Queensland, as in the other colonies, public education is directly controlled by the central authority, the minister of education managing the administration. Education in the lower grades is free, secular and (nominally at least) compulsory. The grammar schools are built by the state, and partially supported by the state, but in these fees are charged amounting to £4 per quarter. Scholarships are given as prizes to children in the lower grades, which enable them to go through the grammar schools at the expense of the state. From what I had opportunity to learn the system of teaching seems to be a good one, a great deal, both as to manner of instruction and use of text books, being left to the teachers. The colony is divided into ten inspectorates, in each of which an inspector is constantly traveling. He has no regular routine for his visits, but comes and goes as he likes, visiting the schools at unexpected times and making two reports—one, which is open to inspection at the

department, as to the efficiency, working and needs of the school, and another, which is secret, as to the teachers, which may be a guide to the department in assignments and promotions.

We were to have gone from Maryborough to Bunderburg, a sugar planting center, at about the same distance as Gympie, but in a northern direction. But owing to a change in the sailing of the steamers, due to the demand for transporting volunteers to Brisbane to participate in the review held on the queen's birthday and the subsequent encampment, it became impossible to keep both the Bunderburg engagement and the one which had been made for Brisbane, and, after lecturing in Maryborough a second time on our return from Gympie, we had to wait there another day and then take the steamer for Brisbane. I was sorry not to be able to go to Bunderburg, as we have a knot of active friends who had been counting largely on the visit, but the stay gave me an opportunity to see some of the industries of Maryborough. The saw mills of Maryborough cut up the cedar which is found in this district, and which, though now getting scarce, is still floated down the upper reaches of the Mary, together with some of the better sorts of eucalyptus, and a considerable export of lumber and wood work goes on to other parts of the colony. The mill of Mr. Richard M. Hyne, M. L. A., who presided at my second lecture in Maryborough, is mainly running on a large government contract for railway sleepers. Being a member of parliament, Mr. Hyne cannot hold a government contract, and so it is made in the name of his son. As is usual with such restrictions, this is all this particular prohibition amounts to, the members of parliament, who in these new colonies are largely business men, bidding freely for government contracts in the name of partners, sons or clerks, and making no secret of the evasion.

The Maryborough saw mills, I was told, could not run were it not for the protective duties placed on lumber and wood work, since the Puget sound and California lumber is not only cheaper but better, and can be brought across the Pacific in the large three-masted schooners for less than the coasting steamers charge to carry lumber between such ports as Maryborough and Townsville. Thus the saw mill and lumber cutting industries are kept up at the expense of house building and all the other industries into which wood enters.

Coming down from Maryborough to Brisbane, I lectured there for the third time on the evening of Friday, May 23, the Rev. Osborn Lilly presiding; on Saturday evening lectured in Ipswich, some twenty miles from Brisbane, and on Sunday morning preached for the Rev. G. D. Buchanan in the Wickham Presbyterian church. Mr. Buchanan is an American, formerly of Baltimore. He came out to Australia some seven years ago on a trip for health, was called to a church in Melbourne, and came a couple of years ago to his present charge, which is the largest and wealthiest of the Protestant congregations of Brisbane. From the church we took the railway to Toowoomba, a pretty suburb, to dine with Mr. C. B. Dutton, president of the Land nationalization society, and in the last government minister for public works and lands.

This was the only opportunity I had of meeting Mr. Dutton, who is the most prominent man avowedly of our way of thinking in Queensland, since just before our arrival he was compelled to go north on important business, and getting caught in a flood, had to remain for two days without food and then swim a river—a

proceeding which on his return to Brisbane laid him up. Driving into town, along the beautiful river, we said goodbye to the friends who came to see us off, and took the evening train for New South Wales.

Leaving Brisbane before 7 in the evening we reached, shortly after noon next day, the town of Armidale, N. S. W., some 330 miles south of Sydney, on the extensive plateau, from two to three thousand feet above the sea, called New England, from its cooler climate and constant rains, which suggest the mother country. This New England is a fine agricultural country, but we were told that it is too cold for cattle to do well, which, considering that the measure of the cold is that it sometimes snows and occasionally freezes, sometimes to the formation of ice half an inch thick, would sound queer to a cattle man from our northwest.

There were a number of friends to greet us at the Armidale station, but the business places were all closed and the streets deserted, for this was Queen's birthday No. 2, and pretty much the whole town had gone to the races. The Australians seem to be the most holiday-loving people who speak the English tongue. They keep all the English holidays and a number of their own besides—not merely the queen's birthday, but the prince of Wales's birthday as well—and if some one would only start it they would doubtless keep the Princess Beatrice's birthday, too. This year the queen's birthday fell on Saturday; but Saturday being a general half holiday, irrespective of the queen, it was judged fitting by the government (Victoria, I believe, alone excepted) to give to her majesty a whole day in addition, by making the following Monday also a legal holiday. But it would hardly be safe to argue from this any superabundance of deep loyalty. I am inclined, rather, to think that this opening sentence of the Armidale Chronicle's editorial on "The Queen's Birthday," is a pretty good indication of the way in which royal birthdays are regarded by the Australian mind:

The seventy-first year of the reign of her majesty, Queen Victoria, was looked forward to with more than usual interest, principally on account of the first meeting of the New England trotting club being fixed for that day, as well as football matches, etc.

But despite the birthday and the races and the foot ball, we had a fine meeting in the evening.

On Tuesday morning, May 27, Mr. J. J. Wilkinson, president of the Hillgrove single tax club, drove us over to Hillgrove, a distance of some twenty miles. Hillgrove is a mining town which has sprung up within a few years, on the discovery of gold and antimony at the bottom of a precipitous gorge some 1,500 feet deep, into which the level space on which the town stands juts as a cape into the sea. On the other side the town is hemmed in by the possessions of an old squatter, who holds some 20,000 acres in fee simple, and will not sell an inch nor give the townspeople any convenience he can help, regarding them as intruders worse than the kangaroos and black fellows whom he originally drove out.

On the outskirts of the town we were met by a brass band and escorted to the hotel, passing, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," under a handsome arch thrown across the main street, and which, garlanded with evergreens and flowers, and ornamented with the flags of all nations—among which the American flag held a conspicuous place—bore the inscription in letters of red on a ground of white:

"Hillgrove welcomes Henry George, the world's champion of labor and freedom."

There are some earnest single taxers at Hillgrove—Mr. Wilkinson, president of the club; R. E. Scott, secretary, and Mark Roberts, William Thompson, Oliver Scott and others of the members whom we met seemed of that earnest, hard-working type which accomplish so much. I lectured in the evening to a very large audience for a town of this size, and the mayor, who presided, took occasion at the conclusion of the meeting to come out for the first time fairly and decisively for the single tax.

Driving back to Armidale in an open carriage the next day, we had a fine illustration of how it can rain in the Australian New England when it wants to (there are places in New South Wales and Queensland where they talk about the rainfall in feet), but we caught the train in time to come on to Tamworth, where I lectured last night.

Tamworth, some 280 miles north of Sydney, is on the western side of the great dividing range, which runs along the eastern coast of Australia, and which separates the narrow district of enormous rainfall from the vast interior where the rainfall shades off to two or three inches in ordinary years. It is situated on the banks of the Peel river, whose waters, rushing westward, join the Darling, and after a course of some thousands of miles, empty into the Southern ocean near Adelaide, in South Australia. Tamworth, with its background of hills and wide streets—which for an Australian town are unusually well planted with trees—is a very pretty town, and the land around it is exceedingly fertile, but like other Australian towns it is locked in by land monopoly. The Peel river company, an English corporation, own one tract of some 315,000 acres, running along the river as it winds for some seventy-five miles. They are represented by a resident agent, and get a comparatively small income from the flocks and herds they graze on the land; but they have a high appreciation of its ultimate value, and, where they sell land at all, will only do so for very high prices.

In one respect the meeting which I addressed last night differed from any meeting that I have yet addressed in Australia. Every one of my meetings have been free trade meetings, in that I have in every one of them advocated free trade and opposed protection; but this was the only one held under the auspices of a free trade association. Mr. C. H. Van Ness, president of the Tamworth free trade association, presided, and Rev. Mr. Anderson, minister of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Tribe, a leading solicitor, moved and seconded a vote of thanks. Armidale, Hillgrove and Tamworth are all protectionist constituencies, but from the temper of the audiences and what I heard afterward, I think my visit there has done something to rouse the spirit that is death to protectionism.

But, of the tariff question in Australia and of other general matters, it will be only possible to speak in future letters. We leave for Sydney this afternoon, and have taken passage for Brindisi by the Valetta, which leaves Sydney on June 2, Melbourne 7th and Adelaide the 11th. I am sorry not to be able to go through New Zealand and Tasmania, from both of which colonies I have received most pressing invitations. But three months' constant speaking and traveling are wearying, the season is growing late, and unless we give up coming back by way of Europe, we cannot stay longer and get back by September, as we had intended.

HENRY GEORGE.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John Farrell has been appointed editor of the Daily Telegraph at Sydney, N. S. W. The po-

sition is the most important in New South Wales journalism, and it is gratifying to know that immediately after Mr. George's visit so well known and pronounced a single tax man has been offered such a position. THE STANDARD readers are of course familiar with Mr. Farrell's name. He was editor of the Australian Standard and he wrote for this paper the interesting and comprehensive description of Mr. George's first reception at Sydney.

The Radical Jeffersonian Democrat, published at Farmington, Iowa, is just what its name implies. It is an independent paper fighting for Jeffersonian principles and rebuking those who betray them, whether they call themselves democrats or republicans. Of course it is opposed to the robber tariff and does not hesitate to use the phrase free trade in describing its ultimate desires.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league last week issued a circular, a copy of which was sent to every signer of the single tax petition, urging all workingmen who believe in tariff reduction to become members of the league. Accompanying the circular were postal cards for replies, and blanks to be used in procuring the signature of others not directly addressed by the committee. This is the most important work that single tax men can engage in at this particular juncture, and we sincerely hope that no effort will be spared to largely increase the membership of the league, and that our friends will set about the work with great promptitude. The Workingmen's tariff reform league has agreed to join the various organizations that propose to demand the nomination of capable men, sound on the tariff question, to represent this city in the next congress, and it is therefore highly important that its membership shall be immediately and largely increased, this summer, so that its influence may be felt before the congressional nominations are made in the fall. This is warm weather for political work, but the single tax men have never permitted any obstacle to deter them from necessary activity.

Under the head of "Free Trade Fight" will be found an extract from a letter written by a lawyer in Nebraska to a friend in this city, which gives an interesting glimpse of the processes that are rapidly changing public opinion on the tariff question in the northwest. Precisely what immediate effects will follow cannot now be predicted, but such utterances as those quoted show that eventually "protection" is doomed.

The Memphis single tax club will send several delegates to the single tax conference in this city and the Philadelphians are talking of coming by canal boat, preaching free trade and single tax on the way and bringing a large delegation. We had hoped to be able to announce in this issue of THE STANDARD the probable date of Mr. George's return, but he has not yet reached Rome, where his letters are awaiting him, and he therefore has had no opportunity to respond to the committee's request to fix as nearly as possible a definite date. When the time is known it probably will be announced in the daily papers, and we think there is no doubt that we shall be able to make the announcement in the next number of THE STANDARD.

The single tax club of Evansville, Ind., has just taken the lead in a notable movement that has saved the people of that city from robbery in the interest of a street railway corporation. Our friends there are not numerous, but they are active, and they know how to work. They very properly maintain their own

organization, but they wisely, as individuals, belong to numerous other organizations, and the result is that when they once raised the standard of revolt against monopoly they were easily able to secure the co-operation of numerous other bodies, and thus bring about a real popular movement. The work they did was good in itself, but it is especially valuable as an example to single tax men everywhere, showing how a handful of earnest men can encourage a whole community to make a stand for its rights.

THE PLUTOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

The revolutionary programme of the leading conspirators in the movement to substitute plutocratic government for popular rule in the United States are emboldened by the successes that have been already achieved to reveal their full programme. Not only are they ready to defy public opinion by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, and preparing to count out an opposition majority through the agencies put at their command by the force bill, but they are now scheming to use a hasty compilation of the imperfect census figures gathered by their partisan and servant, Census Commissioner Porter, with a view topassing, at this session of congress, a new apportionment bill which they expect will reduce the representation of certain democratic states in the house of representatives and create a considerable number of congressmen-at-large to be elected chiefly in republican states.

Of course there is no precedent for such an attempt to prostitute the census to partisan ends, and the coming congress, to be elected this fall, is the body on which the duty of reapportionment properly devolves, since there is no pretense that the census can be completed during the present session. Custom and precedent, however, count for nothing with the conspirators led by Speaker Reed, and the fact that the passage of a new apportionment bill this summer would in no case give time for redistricting by any state legislature is, as has been said, an actual recommendation of the proposal in the eyes of the conspirators instead of a sufficient reason for refusing to consider such a suggestion.

The hope entertained by many thoughtful men that the senate will stand by its century-old traditions and prove an effective barrier to this revolutionary legislation, seems not to be well founded. It has been the boast of the senate that it, at least, is a deliberative body through which no measure can pass until it has been freely and fully debated. Even during the intense excitement of the war and reconstruction period this tradition was preserved. The desperate necessity of the plutocratic conspirators has, however, been sufficient to force Mr. Edmunds and other objectors into consenting to a change, and at a caucus of the republican senators held on Monday evening it was decided to prepare a rule giving the majority the power to arbitrarily limit debate. The first draft of the new rule was rejected, but the committee having it in charge was continued, with directions to prepare what Senator Aldrich calls a rule embodying "the previous question in a modified form." The purpose of this change is unquestionably the passage of the force bill through the senate, and there is no question that the more desperate of the protectionist leaders propose to use it likewise for the purpose of forcing through the proposed new apportionment bill. It is too soon yet to offer any predictions as to the success of this new scheme, but all the indications point to the passage of the Lodge bill by the senate and its signature by the president. If the senate passes that bill,

there will remain no reason for hoping that it will hesitate to pass the other measure.

The democratic leaders seem to be disposed to depend upon public indignation at the north to offset the advantages that the republican managers hope to secure for themselves at the south through the operation of the force bill. Considering the character of the measure; its utterly revolutionary tendency; its violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution, and the desperate tactics by which it has been pressed forward, such an expectation would be a reasonable one, if the democratic leaders themselves were doing anything to arouse and instruct public opinion on the subject. It seems to us that they are not doing anything of the kind, however. They are allowing the matter to drift along so that the scheme will be presented to the people as a mere party question, containing no elements unusual in a partisan contest.

The republicans are unquestionably shaping the presentation of the facts to the press in such fashion as to obscure the true issue. When the real question in the house was, not what rules that body should have, but whether the speaker should be permitted to usurp authority to make rules, the republican newspapers managed to make it appear that the question at issue was whether the rules that Reed usurped authority to debate were good rules or not.

There is a manifest tendency to similarly divert attention from the real question in the senate. There are thousands of people who, if the question is presented alone, will accept the proposed rule in that body as entirely fair. To allow reasonable time for debate and then provide that the senate, by a majority vote, shall limit further debate to a week or two is not of itself an unreasonable proposition. Such, however, is not now the rule of the senate, and it can not be made the rule of that body until it has been adopted according to the existing rules. The democrats would, therefore, have a perfect right to talk indefinitely on the motion to adopt the new rule, and if they were to do this they might so delay legislation that the tariff bill could not be passed and the force bill could not be considered, much less adopted, in time to apply its provisions to the coming fall election.

The question is not whether the minority should have such a privilege, for by immemorial custom and established rule it has always had and still does possess precisely that privilege. The right can be lawfully taken away from it by the action of the senate, and by such action only. The republican majority, however, propose to put Ingalls, an unscrupulous politician, as revolutionary in his methods as Reed himself, in the chair, and, by tactics similar to those used by Reed, deny to the democrats their right to debate the question. That is to say, they propose to accomplish their desires by lawless revolution in the senate, as they have already done in the house.

As this becomes apparent, the question again arises as to whether or not the leaders of the democratic party propose to present this issue in such a fashion as to really rouse the public indignation and disgust that it ought to awaken. The STANDARD has already discussed the question fully and its readers understand the situation. The programme has to be taken as a whole in order that the gravity of the crisis may be understood. The republicans obtained money from protected monopolists, and with that money purchased the presidency and the control of the house of representatives. They are paying back the monopolists who contributed the money by passing a tariff law that en-

ables them to levy still larger taxes, for their private profit, on the American people. The men who are thus repaying the contributors to the corruption fund to which they owe their power, know perfectly well that they are defying public sentiment and risking the loss of power. Such being the case, they have deliberately devised a scheme to put the registration, the counting and the certification connected with the election of congressmen into the hands of their own partisans, who will be given power to override and nullify the action of the regular local election officers. The object is to retain a majority of the house in defiance of the expressed will of the people. The programme is revolution, aggravated by corruption and bribery, and if it is made plain to the American people their rebuke can be depended upon.

The democratic party is so situated that the duty of appealing to the country for the preservation of popular rights against a plutocratic conspiracy devolves on it. Will it rise to an appreciation of the situation and make that appeal in such fashion that all people, regardless of party, who are not drunk with an insane partisanship, shall understand that the issue in the coming congressional campaign is between the continuance of popular rule and the establishment of a plutocratic government which will depend on force and corruption to retain power.

THE STANDARD has already suggested a form of protest that might have some effect on the senators from this state, and which certainly would rouse public interest and indignation in the city of New York. We need an enormous mass meeting to protest against the conspiracy to overthrow popular government and to deprive our people of true representation in congress. If the democratic leaders of this city will take the initiative we have no doubt that they will be joined by hundreds of men who, without calling themselves democrats, see clearly the necessity of checking the revolutionary programme. We think that Grover Cleveland is the right man to preside at such a demonstration. There need be no fear of failure if the proper effort is made, and no hall in New York would hold the throng that would be gathered if the opportunity were given our people to make protest. The Union square plaza could easily be filled. The papers say that everybody is out of town, but there are at least a million and a half of people left here whose liberties are menaced by the proposed legislation, and the majority of whom would be more than ready to protest against it if its monstrous character were made clear to them.

BLAINE DENOUNCES THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Secretary Blaine has written an open letter to Senator Frye of Maine, taking strong ground against putting sugar on the free list without exacting from Cuba and Porto Rico a reciprocal concession as to the admission of American products. Mr. Blaine insists that such a policy should have been adopted when tea and coffee were put on the free list, years ago, but he considers the admission of free sugar and molasses from the Spanish islands, without reciprocity, a much more serious matter, since our imports from those islands are much larger, while the Spanish government levies so heavy a duty on our products that American flour cannot be sold in Havana for less than \$11 per barrel.

Mr. Blaine does not mince matters at all in referring to the McKinley bill, for he declares that: "There is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or

another barrel of pork." Coming from President Harrison's secretary of state, this is a startling arraignment of a measure that has been forced through the republican house by revolutionary methods, and which is understood to represent the deliberately adopted policy of the republican party. The sentence quoted will do good service in the northwest during the coming congressional campaign, and it will be likely to open the eyes of the farmers to the falsity of the pretense that the McKinley bill is a measure intended to benefit them.

Mr. Blaine takes occasion in his letter to re-avow his devotion to the protectionist principle, and we do not doubt that he believes he is a good protectionist, but nevertheless he is really antagonizing the policy he commends when he admits the possible benefits of any measure of free trade. The free trader insists that it will be a good thing for the American people if we can have absolute free trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, levying no duties on imports received from them and exchanging our products for theirs without taxation on either side; but they further insist that if Cuba shall be foolish enough to impose a duty on bread stuffs the people of that island, and not those of the United States, will be the sufferers, and that this will become so apparent that they will be glad in time to abandon their foolish policy. The protectionist theory is based on the idea that every country is sufficient to itself and that trade is at best a necessary evil.

The McKinley bill proposes to apply this doctrine, and while submitting to the importation of sugar, so long as it is necessary, so arrange the tariff that American manufacturers shall make large profits out of refining, and meanwhile by bounties encourage the production of sugar in this country so that we shall eventually cease to import it. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, believes that to a certain extent, at least, trade is useful and profitable, and he wishes to exercise the treaty-making power to arrange for practical free trade, not only with Cuba and Porto Rico, but with all of the countries on this side of the Atlantic. In making this admission Mr. Blaine really puts himself in antagonism to the root idea of protection, and the high tariff organs are right in denouncing him as a backslider.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS.

Mr. J. C. Malcolm of Hutchison, Kan., sends us a clipping which he says is going about in the western papers, attempting to contrast, greatly to the disadvantage of the low tariff colony, the existing conditions in Victoria and New South Wales. Victoria is represented as a colony having a high tariff while New South Wales is said to enjoy free trade, whereas, Victoria has a tariff averaging about fifteen per cent and New South Wales has a much lower one, though a large proportion of its revenues are raised by duties on imports. The statement that Victoria has largely outstripped New South Wales in prosperity is an absolute falsehood, made out of the whole cloth for protectionist purposes. It is an old story, however, and has long been on its rounds; but the item that Mr. Malcolm sends us contains a new declaration, to the effect that South Australia has recently changed from free trade to protection, and thereby won remarkable prosperity.

This is a new invention, and the statement is, like all the others, untrue. South Australia has adopted a more liberal land policy than any of the other colonies, but even in this she has not gone far enough to produce any marked difference between her condition and that of the other colonies, and the great natural resources of all of them are looked up in the hands of land mo-

nopolizers, just as they are in the United States. Nevertheless, land is more accessible there than here and the people are better able perhaps to bear the burdens that protection imposes.

All of the Australian colonies have been experimenting in this line for a much shorter time than we have, and the protectionists in Australia point confidently to the United States rather than to their own experience to demonstrate how good a thing protection is. Let our American protectionists confine their arguments to the effects of a tariff in our own country instead of publishing unverified statements about countries thousands of miles away.

CARDINAL MANNING'S UTTERANCE.

"In the providence of nature and of God, the soil belongs to those who are born upon it and will be buried in it." Such was the declaration of the venerable Cardinal Manning when he recently addressed the Irish party in parliament, and the declaration is as bold and explicit as that of Bishop Nulty himself. The comments of the Cork Eagle on this utterance, reprinted elsewhere, are admirable and entirely to the point. Certainly the Irish party in the house of commons needs to have its attention directed to the land question, and if its members do not begin to study it and arrive at right conclusions, most of them will suddenly find themselves relegated to private life when the Irish people feel at liberty to express their real sentiments.

What nonsense it is, however, in the presence of such a declaration by Cardinal Manning, for men to pretend that the Roman Catholic church has taken a position in favor of the existing system of private ownership of land and in antagonism to the doctrines enunciated in "Progress and Poverty." The propaganda would think twice, and many times twice, before it would undertake to put the ban of its censure on the deliberate utterance of such a Catholic as Cardinal Manning.

PROHIBITIONISTS AGAINST "PROTECTION."

The recent prohibition convention at Columbus, Ohio, of course demanded the complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, but it did not stop there. It made a platform which embraced numerous other issues, including ballot reform, "legislation that will insure to the laborer a just return for his labor and check the tendency to divert the wealth of the country from the hands of the many into the hands of the few," a system of taxation "by which the rich shall not escape and the poor bear the burden of the maintenance of the government," the shortening of the hours of labor and "such government regulation and control of all natural monopolies as will protect the people from excessive charges." There were numerous other planks, some of which show a tendency to deal with effects rather than causes; but, taken as a whole, the resolutions indicate that our teetotal friends have awakened to the fact that the social problem is larger than the "rum question," and that taxation has a great deal to do with imposing unreasonable burdens on the masses of the people. This is made plain by the sixth plank of the platform, which reads as follows:

Under the present tariff system the burden of supporting the government is largely laid on those least able to bear it; agricultural and other laboring interests are depressed and the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few is encouraged. This system should therefore be so changed as to more equally distribute the burdens of the national taxation, and no larger amount should be raised than is necessary to meet the expenses of the government economically administered.

This is practically a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only, which is a

long step toward free trade, such as could hardly have been expected to receive the unanimous assent of a prohibition convention at this time. Similar resolutions passed by the Farmers' alliance and other independent organizations all go to show that, outside of regular party lines, the trend of public opinion is decidedly against the existing tariff. If the various individuals and organizations that see this would consent to postpone their ultimate aims long enough to assist in the overthrow of the robber tariff, they would do a great deal to remove from politics the corrupting agencies that now prevent the reasonable discussion of any radical reform. However, the passage of such resolutions by non-partisan bodies goes to show that the protectionists are likely to lose a great many votes that were formerly surely theirs, and, as the campaign of education progresses, we have no doubt that many will not merely refuse to vote for a continuance of the "protective" policy, but will actively work for its overthrow.

The Beacon, published at Springfield, Ohio, the organ of the prohibitionists, commenting on this platform, insists that neither the republican nor the democratic party is disposed to deal honestly with the tariff question, but it declares that the tariff issue is a real issue and that "it is a question of whether the producers and consumers of this country shall be taxed for the benefit of a few individuals." The Beacon rightly says that this is a moral question, and it cannot be evaded by any party that professes to stand for the rights of the poor and weak.

INCOMPETENT DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

"Never before," says the leading editorial article in the July number of Belford's Magazine, "has the democratic party in the north been in such a condition of intellectual poverty at the federal capital." "In this chief representative body of the Union, how woefully deficient in superior men is the northern democratic delegation in both houses. Of the fifty-seven northern democratic representatives, not more than half a dozen are able to cope in debate with the one republican delegation from the state of Maine. They are, with a few notable exceptions, either mute mediocrities whose names are unknown outside the capital and their own representative districts, or professional demagogues whose official elevation is to their party a standing reproach." The writer thus continues:

This was well illustrated during the late democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland was obliged to depend chiefly upon southern senators and representatives as leaders in all congressional action. Mr. Carlisle, from among the fourteen representatives of his party from the great state of New York, could find no one of sufficient character and capacity to be intrusted with more than the chairmanship of a second-rate committee. All the northern democratic senators and representatives who distinguished themselves as defenders of the principles of their party were to be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Yet their party possessed a working majority in one branch of congress, and very nearly one in the other, through the whole of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The partisan, prodigal, and centralizing policy of the party now in power, its championship of special and its disregard of general interests, have provoked against it a feeling of resentment equal to that which produced the political transformation of 1874. That this feeling will be reflected in the oncoming congressional election is almost certain. The republican leaders do not deny it. Do they, however, make any effort to dissipate this feeling? On the contrary, their every movement appears as if designed to heighten it. Their apparent end is the making sure of a senatorial majority for the next six years, hoping thus to block all repeal of their legislation for that length of time, though, meanwhile, they lose the house of representatives and even the next administration. They reckon as a foregone conclusion that the democratic congressional delegation from the north will continue to be made up mainly of dullards and demagogues who will do either nothing or worse than

nothing; that the brunt of responsibility will fall upon the south, and thereby furnish them with their old shibboleth, of which again successfully to make use before the senate passes from their control. In this way their protected industries may be made secure in their monopoly, and fat may continue to be fried therefrom as partisan or personal exigencies may require.

Will the democratic party again throw away its opportunity? The main political battle ground of this country is the lower house of congress. Upon the quality of its representatives in this arena largely depends the success of either party. Of this the republican party is well enough aware. Whomever it may elect for the chief magistracy or for the senate, be assured it will not fail to be well represented here. Cannot the democratic party in the north next fall send to Washington more such representatives as it sent to the Fiftieth congress from the state of Massachusetts, or its present representative from the Nineteenth district of the state of New York? Does any democrat doubt what would be the moral effect upon the electors of the whole north could such representatives as these supersede the ten or eleven "hall" and ring proteges from the cities of New York and Brooklyn? In these two democratic cities are to be found democratic soldiers, scholars, orators, publicists, jurists, and men of affairs whose names stand for integrity and ability all over the Union. To elect a congressional delegation from these democratic strongholds, composed of such material, would bring the party greater strength than would be brought to it by the election of a president.

This is a strong indictment, and an entirely just one. We fail to see, however, why Mr. Tracy should be exempted from the general condemnation of New York congressmen, since whatever his abilities, he has unquestionably failed to fully meet the responsibilities of his position, and in his anxiety to conciliate the moneyed interest, he took the lead in the defection from the democratic ranks that enabled Speaker Reed to score a triumph, after he had defied the expressed will of the house in regard to the disposition of the silver bill. Those who justify his course in this matter certainly will not attempt to show that Mr. Tracy is a man to be compared in leadership with Carlisle, Mills or either of the Breckinridges, or even with Springer of Illinois. He may be a fair average congressman, but he is not the kind of a man to supply the crying need so well described by the writer in Belford's Magazine.

In the city of New York the democratic party is particularly unfortunate in its representation. It has not a single man fitted for leadership, and only one man of average ability, Mr. Fitch, of the Thirtieth district. He failed, however, to be present in his seat to vote against the Force bill. The rest of them are the mere creatures of the political machines, which have given them places in congress in order to reward them for party services in municipal politics and without the slightest regard to their fitness to represent their party on national issues. There should be an entirely new delegation sent from New York to the house of representatives this fall, and we are glad to know that men who appreciate the importance of such a change are taking active steps to bring it about. There would not be the slightest difficulty in accomplishing this were it not for the fact that in national politics the republican party of this city is merely a common nuisance. Men who have sincere convictions on the tariff question cannot afford to enter into any movement, unless absolutely forced to do so, that could by any possibility result in the election of a protectionist in a city that is overwhelmingly democratic. The moment a fight is made in any district where the republican minority is at all considerable this danger will be incurred, and therefore an independent democratic movement to give this city worthy representation is always sure to be balked by the pernicious activity of those who cannot, in any straightforward contest, elect a single congressman from New York city.

There are districts, however, in which

it is entirely safe to run two democratic candidates in case of necessity, and we hope that the movement now on foot to force proper nominations will go about its work in a determined way, even if it has to put independent candidates in the field. Under all the circumstances it would be better to avoid this; but if Tammany hall insists on sending incompetents to represent our people at a time like this, it should be distinctly notified in advance that the men who support the democratic party solely because of their convictions, and not from any hope of gain, do not intend that another delegation such as that now in congress shall ever again sit there as representatives of New York city, be the consequences what they may.

WILL THE SINGLE TAX SUFFICE.

The Boston Herald, in an article on the controversy between Edward Atkinson and Henry George in the July Century, thinks that the two disputants agree on more things than they differ on. The Herald does not appear to attach much weight to any of Mr. Atkinson's arguments other than that in which he attempts to show that the total rental value of land would not be sufficient to pay the expense of government. This is not a matter of argument but a matter of fact, and the declaration has been answered again and again and again.

If the Boston Herald really believes in any such notion, let it go to work and ascertain the value of ground rents in the city of Boston and see how much they exceed the total taxation there for city, state and national purposes. The question is really not open to dispute. Mr. Shearman, in a series of articles recently printed in THE STANDARD and now published in tract form, absolutely demonstrates that the full ground rent of this country, or of any given part of it, largely exceeds in amount the expenses of government for the whole or for such part, and no attempt has been made to discredit his figures or his arguments. The Boston Herald ought to study questions before it undertakes to comment upon them.

IN CONCLUSION.

Regarding my proposed plan for organizing the workers as consumers and arranging an exchange of label patronage between the several crafts, after organizing them nationally, permit me to say that the references to it in THE STANDARD by Mr. Wright of the Knights of Labor and McNeil of the federated trades both point to a misapprehension which is mischievous in so far as it conveys the impression that the plan has been tried.

The improvement I offered was not in the invention of the label. That, as Mr. McNeil pointed out, is old and has long been used by the hatters and cigar-makers.

The improvement I submitted was in the manner of using a fair label or symbol for the purpose of bringing into active service the latent consuming power of the organized workers, and I claimed that an intelligent and positive use of that power in some such way as I suggested would obviate the necessity for strikes and boycotts. Mr. Beckmeyer's plan, so far from extending the use of the label as I proposed, actually proposes to do away with its use altogether.

I therefore desire to assert emphatically that no energetic attempt has even been made to organize the workers as consumers. Had such an attempt been made every reader of THE STANDARD would have heard of it.

I believe that a vigorous endeavor to effect such an organization, if pushed in the same way and by the same active methods that were used when organizing the workers as producers, would be immediately successful. The workers are evidently ripe for such an organization, and I believe that if the movement were at once started by attempting such a

tional organization of two or three leading crafts—like the cigar makers, the printers and the associated builders—the new reciprocity would become immensely popular and rapidly spread to other industries.

JAMES BARTLEY.

THE CHILDREN'S STRIKE IN SAXONY.

Let any one venture a prediction that at no distant day the inhabitants of the United States will see young children taken out of school and put in the workshop or the fields, and he will be met by the assertion that principles of humanity would forbid it; and that such a thing would not be permitted on any spot in the civilized world. Yet here comes a report that recently there was a strike of children employed in the sugar beet fields of Saxony. The children near Brachwitz quit work because their employers refused to raise their wages from twelve cents per day to twenty-five cents. In Langenhagen the children demanded an advance from five cents per day to ten cents. All the children were accustomed to attending school from 8 o'clock in the morning till noon, and to working without cessation from 1 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon. They were compelled to be in the fields, rain or shine, at their work throughout the six hours.

Possibly the condition of these unfortunate little ones is paralleled in some instances within the borders of the United States. This, of course, is not generally the case, but we are tending toward it. Every year sees more little ones of the family at work to help make both ends meet, as it becomes more uncertain whether the father will be able to provide for the needs of the family. The number of young leaving home to seek for work is phenomenal, and it is a sure indication of the decreasing ability of the pater familias unaided to keep his head above water. The time has nearly gone by when a man, obliged to work, can afford to give his daughters a proper home training or school training. The question of education and such frivolities is ceasing to occupy his mind; it is becoming a question of bread and butter.

Undoubtedly the children of Saxony would receive the benefits of their parents' tender care, were the latter not compelled to give up nearly all the fruits of their labor for the privilege of getting at the land, which is their only source of sustenance. If the toiling men of Saxony were to receive all the fruits of their toil the condition of their children would be a natural, happy condition. Now they have no play time; then they would have it. Now they become stunted, undeveloped, old heads on young shoulders; then they would have a happy childhood and grow to full mature strength. We may feel grateful that in this country we are unaccustomed to such scenes; yet if we notice the tendency of the times, there is cause for the thoughtful to feel alarm. As the difficulty of getting at the earth to produce anything becomes greater, by reason of the increasing strength of the land monopoly, so does the bread winner of the family become more and more dependent upon the aid—slight, but necessary—which can be afforded by putting out his little ones to drudgery. At the present rate not more than one or two generations would come and go before the scenes in Saxony would be duplicated all over this country.

Evidently there is as much humanity in Saxony as in the United States, for it appears that the children receive education there. The reason given for the children working doubtless would be that the fathers were so poor, or found it so hard to get along, that it was necessary for the children to help, and therefore right and proper; an entirely private matter, to be settled by the poverty stricken parents themselves, and in no way the concern of the public. If this thing is permitted to come to pass in this country, the same excuses will probably be made, and though now we may regard it with horror, yet when we should come to realize that the babes must work or go hungry, we would consider ourselves humane in permitting them to

toil, on the ground that it would be better for them to toil than starve. The happiness or misery of the little ones yet to be born in this land depends upon what is to be done to-day by the men who have intelligence, manhood and vigor—intelligence to see the wrong, manhood to protect the weak, vigor to fight the battle.

C. A. THOMAS.

New York.

LAND MONOPOLY.

Land monopoly has so long been a popular form of oppression in the United States that comparatively few people seem to realize the extent to which it has been carried. And only a few appreciate the magnitude of this terrible incubus. It is best, however, that everybody should look the facts squarely in the face, and then inquire whither we are drifting. It was recently stated, on presumably good authority, that the railroad companies of the United States and four other corporations or syndicates own land aggregating 12,000,000 acres. Of course only a trifling percentage of this immense area is used by the owners. They never get control of the land for the purpose of cultivating it. They are simply holding it out of use until surrounding improvements shall have made it many times more valuable. They have "got a good thing," and they propose to hold on to it while the enterprise of their fellow men makes it still better.

Land monopoly is the great curse of the age. It has no foundation in justice. It is contrary to every rule of right, every principle of fairness, every intelligent conception of human equality. Land is as truly the natural inheritance of every human being as is light or water. Man created neither of these elements, and, as they are actual necessities, all have an equal right to as much of them as they can utilize. What would be thought and said if announcements like the following should appear in the newspapers:

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the American sunshine supply company! The chief object of this corporation is to supply families and individuals with pure, unadulterated sunlight at prices within the reach of all who are willing to pay for the luxury. Physicians say (and it is the general belief) that a reasonable amount of sunshine is essential to animal as well as vegetable life; hence the Supply company will have a powerful leverage on the pockets of the people. The new company is incorporated for fifty years. It starts out with sufficient capital to corral all the sunshine within a radius of one hundred miles of this city, establish immense storehouses and construct suitable machinery for filling orders as fast as received. The process by which sunshine will be appropriated by a corporation and sold to needy customers is very ingenious, and of course it has been patented. It furnishes another proof that this is an age of progress such as the world never before saw. And no other country prospers like the United States.

And the following:

A somewhat melancholy affair was reported at police headquarters to-day. A family of five persons who lived on Blank street died from lack of air for breathing purposes. It seems that the family were receiving their daily supply of air from the Graball oxygen company, the tenement being furnished with a small service pipe for that purpose. Recently the head of the family was thrown out of work, and having paid out his last dollar to the owner of the house for rent, he was behind on his air tax, which is payable monthly in advance. Two days having passed without payment, the company, in order to protect itself against further loss, ordered the supply of air shut off, and the result proved fatal to the entire family. This case is another warning against allowing bills for the necessities of life to become delinquent. We learn that the company will probably make up its loss by levying upon some furniture left by the deceased family.

It may seem absurd to suppose such things as these; and in one sense it is absurd, because nature has interposed barriers against a monopoly of air and sunshine. But for such insurmountable barriers, however, human greed would soon reach a point where the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms and illuminates the earth would have to be brought from steel-plated, brass-mounted, law-protected corporations or individuals. And why not? If land monopoly is right, how could monopoly of sunshine and air be wrong? Both kinds of monopoly would rest on the same

basis—which is a basis of cruel wrong and rank injustice.

It is time for the American people—those who love justice and believe in equal rights—to unite on one broad platform of opposition to monopoly in anything that God has given to be used freely by the whole human family. Equal rights for all, special privileges for none, should be our motto and our rule of action.

RALPH E. HOYT.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 26.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

AN INTERESTING VIEW OF OHIO POLITICS—SIGNS OF A VIGOROUS FREE TRADE CAMPAIGN—THE ANTI-GERRYMANDERING IDEA ABANDONED—JAMES A. GARFIELD VS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.—THE ILLOGICAL POSITION OF PROTECTIONISTS IN CONGRESS—THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILLS—THEIR REMARKABLE PROVISIONS—PLAIN FACTS DEVELOPED IN THE DEBATE—FREE TRADE TALK—WHY A COLORED MAN WAS SURE A CERTAIN BOOK WAS A WORK ON ASTRONOMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Ohio is in a very interesting political condition just now. Whether rightfully or wrongfully, since the republicans did it before them, the democrats in the legislature have re-districted the state so as to increase the representation of their own party in congress and relatively decrease the representation of the republican party. In this way several very strong democratic districts have been made up, and in one of these, the fifteenth, has been witnessed the nomination of Michael D. Harter of Springfield, who has come out boldly and announced that he will vote "for every measure which will be a step in the direction of free trade." Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky declares that Mr. Harter is as good as elected. In another of these new districts, the sixteenth, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Warwick has been nominated on a platform that declares that "tariff reform is necessary that manufacturers may be freed from unnecessary taxes on raw materials, laborers and farmers relieved from taxation on the necessities of life, and consumers disburdened of the incubus of excessive taxes laid only for the production of a surplus which becomes the spoil of party parasites and public plunderers."

Governor Warwick's chief opponent for the nomination, and who for a long time in the convention had the most votes, was Mr. Monnett, president, I am informed, of the organization in Canton, which invited Congressman Wilson of West Virginia some months ago to speak there. Mr. Monnett declared to Mr. Wilson on that occasion that the real issue between the great parties was protection on the one hand and free trade on the other, that there could be no middle ground. Though Mr. Monnett did not get the nomination, and though the declaration of principles is couched in somewhat guarded terms, it is the presumption that the democrats of that district are fearless and outspoken, and we may expect to see a hot war waged with clean-cut principles between Mr. Warwick for low tariff and Mr. McKinley—for this is the district the latter represents—for protection. The issue is strongly in the former's favor. With such signs as these before their eyes it is to be wondered at that Mr. Mills and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky are exultant and talk of rapid advancement of their party toward radical principles?

The passage through congress of an anti-gerrymandering bill, which was talked of, seems now to have been abandoned. The plan drafted in the McComas bill, which was much favored, it was found would work both ways. The bill proposed that congressional districts should remain as they are until after the eleventh census had been taken, when a reapportionment might be made, but that district boundaries after that reapportionment should not be disturbed until the next census. Governor Campbell, it is said, sent word that this would suit him well, for, while it might lose the democrats what they expected to gain by a reapportionment for this fall's election, it would guarantee the existence for ten years of any plan or rear-

rangement which he and the democratic legislature might make after the announcement of the census canvass now being taken. For this reason talk of anti-gerrymandering legislation has subsided, and the probability is that it will be abandoned.

The predominant idea with Mr. McKinley in drafting his now famous tariff bill was to increase protection to the prohibitory point, to raise the tariff wherever the volume of importations had increased, so as to "reserve the home market for home producers." Our Ohio friends might, in the coming campaign, easily show how Alexander Hamilton, revered as the father of the protective system, declared that anything past a ten or eleven per cent tariff must be injurious and iniquitous. If they preferred a later authority they could quote from that distinguished Ohioan, James A. Garfield, who declared in clear, unmistakable terms that to institute a prohibitive tariff would not be, as Mr. McKinley contends, to increase internal competition and reduce prices, but to "make monopolists of all the leading manufacturers of this country, who could fix the price of their products at their discretion." Mr. Garfield, in making this point, inadvertently bore witness to the cardinal fact that the institution of the tariff proceeds from that same "protective idea" from which, in the history of Europe, sprang a long train of most hideous abuses. In his speech on July 10, 1866, he said:

If to be a protectionist is to adopt the practice which characterized the legislation of Great Britain and the leading nations of Europe for more than two hundred years, and which is now commended to us by some of our political philosophers and statesmen, then I am no protectionist and shall never be one. If to be a protectionist is to base our legislation upon the policy which led the parliament of Great Britain from the days of Elizabeth to Charles II to forbid the exportation of sheep and wool from the kingdom under penalty of confiscation and imprisonment for the first offense, and torture and death for the second; which led the same parliament in 1678 to pass a law entitled: "An act for the encouragement of woollen manufacturers," which ordered that every corpse should be buried in a woollen shroud; a policy which led the lord chancellor to declare the necessity of going to war with Holland because the commerce of the Dutch was surpassing that of Great Britain; which led the diplomats of England to insist in an article in the treaty of Utrecht of 1713, in accordance with which the finest harbor in northern Europe was filled up and hopelessly ruined, lest by its aid the trade of France should eclipse that of England; a policy which tortured industry in every imaginable way, and ignored all the great laws of value, of exchange and of industrial growth; which cost England her North American colonies and plunged Europe into more wars during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than all other causes combined—if to be a protectionist means this, or anything fairly akin to this, then, I repeat, I am no protectionist. That policy softened down in its outward manifestations, but essentially the same in spirit, is urged upon us by those who would have us place so high a duty upon foreign merchandise as to prohibit the importation of any articles which this country produces or can produce. Besides placing ourselves in an attitude of perpetual hostility to other nations, and greatly reducing our carrying trade, we should make monopolists of all the leading manufacturers of this country, who could fix the price of their products at their discretion.

I hold, therefore, that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate international trade. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy the monopoly of the trade, and regulate the price as they please. To this extent, I am a protectionist. If our government pursues this line of policy steadily we shall year by year approach more nearly to a basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade.

Surely Mr. McKinley's plan of reducing the revenue by increasing the burdens upon commerce must come into collision with the foregoing utterances and be condemned as "hostile to other nations" and conducive to monopoly among our own manufacturers. Let Mr. McKinley settle the difficult point with those who are disposed to hold Garfield as an authority in such matters. But while he is

about it he might answer another problem, which, during the last few days, has been making itself conspicuous in congress. Two bills have been engaging the senate, the purpose of which is the building up of our merchant marine by means of subsidies. Supposing our foreign shipping to be increased, the question arises, what shall we carry? Mr. McKinley expressly declares that his tariff bill cuts down the revenue at least \$60,000,000 by restricting imports—that is, by lessening commerce. What, then, are we to do with more ships if we are to have less to carry in them—less of the goods that other peoples have and that we want, and, commensurately, less of the things we have and that they want? Would Mr. McKinley say that it is proposed to "cover the seas with vessels sailing only with ballast," as sarcastically stated by Senor Saenz-Pena, one of the brilliant delegates who came to the recent abortive Pan-American congress with the expectation that instead of raising the tariff wall, the United States congress would lessen the restrictions upon, if it did not make absolutely free, the importation of wool and other things which the Argentine Republic, his country, had to sell?

The two bills, known as the tonnage subsidy and the postal subsidy, which have just passed the senate by substantially a party vote, the exceptions being Senator Payne of Ohio, who voted for them; Senator Edmunds, who voted against them, and Senator Plumb, who voted against the first and refrained from voting on the second, are most audacious in their terms, making large and indefinite expenditure possible. The intent of the tonnage subsidy bill, as set forth in its title, is "to place the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade upon an equality with that of other nations." It is provided that there shall be paid from the treasury to any vessel of more than 500 tons gross register, whether sail or steam, constructed in and wholly owned by citizens of the United States or so owned and registered, and which shall be engaged in trade between ports of the United States and foreign ports, the sum of 15 cents per gross registered ton for the first 500 miles or fraction sailed outward and the same for the first 500 miles or fraction sailed inward; 15 cents per gross registered ton for the second 500 miles or fraction sailed outward and the same for the second 500 miles or fraction sailed inward; and 30 cents gross registered ton for each thousand miles sailed thereafter, and pro rata for any distance less than 1,000 miles thereafter; provided that the foreign port shall be more than 70 miles seaward from the ocean or gulf boundary of the United States. The payment of 30 cents per ton for each 1,000 miles sailed shall continue for ten years, and thereafter for another term of nine years at a reduction of three cents per ton each year. A vessel carrying but a quarter of a cargo may enjoy the full benefit of the act. All the officers coming under the act shall be American citizens and also the following proportion of the crews: During the two years, one-sixth; during the next three years, one-third; during the remainder of the term at least one-half. There shall be carried on vessels of less than 1,000 tons gross register "one native born apprentice," and on larger vessels "one native born apprentice" for each 1,000 tons or three-fourths fraction thereof. Vessels already built, as well as vessels to be hereafter built, must, before they can benefit by the act, come up to a certain specified, high-grade classification.

The second bill, which, according to its title, is "to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce," is really a supplement to the first bill, and vessels coming under this act shall not come under the former. It authorizes the postmaster general to enter into contracts for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens for the carrying of mails on American steamships, between ports of the United States and ports of foreign coun-

tries, the Dominion of Canada excepted, "as in his judgment will best serve and promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States." Contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder. Vessels employed under this act shall be American built steamships, owned and officered by American citizens, and upon each departure from the United States the following proportion of the crew shall be citizens: During the first two years of the contract, one-fourth; during the next three years, one-third, and during the remainder of the contract at least one-half. The vessels, which shall be constructed after the latest and most approved types, shall be divided into four classes. The first class shall be iron or steel screw steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of twenty knots an hour at sea in ordinary weather, and of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons. No vessel except of this class shall be accepted for service between the United States and Great Britain. The second class shall be iron or steel steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of sixteen knots at sea in ordinary weather, and shall have a gross register of not less than 5,000 tons. The third class shall be iron or steel steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of fourteen knots at sea in ordinary weather, and have a gross register of not less than 2,500 tons. The fourth class shall be iron or steel or wooden steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of twelve knots an hour at sea in ordinary weather, and shall have a gross register of not less than 1,500 tons. Such vessels may carry passengers and baggage, and do all the ordinary business of steamships. Vessels of the first three classes to be hereafter built shall be constructed with reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, and shall have sufficient strength and stability to carry four rifled cannon of a caliber of not less than six inches. Payment for such postal service for first class vessels shall not exceed \$6 a mile by the shortest practicable route for each outward voyage; for the second class ships, \$3 a mile; for the third class ships, \$1.50 a mile, and for fourth class ships, \$1 a mile. Officers of the United States navy may volunteer for service on said mail vessels, and when accepted by the contractor may be assigned to such service by the secretary of the navy. While they are in such employment they shall receive furlough-pay from the government, and such other pay from the contractor as they may be able to get. Vessels enjoying the postal subsidy will be obliged to take as "cadets or apprentices, one American-born boy under twenty-one years of age for each 1,000 tons gross register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, who shall be educated in the duties of seamanship, rank as petty officers, and receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable. Such steamers may be taken by the United States for transports and cruisers upon just payment to the owners.

During the debate, both bills being considered together, it developed: That when we carried eighty per cent of the commerce of the country in American bottoms and were building "Baltimore clippers" and "American liners" for other nations not one cent of bounty was given;

That American shipping engaged in the foreign trade has been steadily decaying, till it has declined from 2,321,674 tons in 1859 to 999,619 tons in 1889;

That this was due almost altogether to the change from wooden to iron ships—from a material which we had comparatively free to one that was heavily burdened with a tariff;

That the act of 1872 gave exemptions from or rebates of duties on iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, bolts, copper and composition metal to be used in construction of such vessels, but that there now rests a duty of 114½ per cent ad valorem upon the more important and costly articles, beams, plates, angles, and all structural iron, and from 38½ to 49½ per cent ad valorem upon anchors, chains and forgings, though the McKin-

ley tariff bill, if passed, will lighten this load somewhat;

That before 1861 there was no tonnage tax. During the war, in order to raise revenue, a tax of thirty cents per ton was levied, which remained until 1884, when it was only partially removed;

That not only has the English ship builder long since obtained all of his materials free, but the English ship owner has long been allowed to withdraw from duty all articles subject to taxation, either under excise or tariff, required for use on board ship;

That England gives postal subsidies to less than two per cent of her steam transportation and one per cent of all her transportation, counting sailing vessels, and even then makes such exactions as to time, regularity of sailing, etc., that other shipowners declare they can make more profit without the subsidies;

That England gives her postal subsidies by contract to the lowest reliable bidder in an open bidding;

That England gives contracts to other peoples;

That the government of Great Britain contracted with the North German Lloyd company to carry her mails because that company made the lowest bid under open bidding;

That two steamers of an American company, the Pacific mail, are under contract to carry English mails from San Francisco;

That a letter can be sent from New York to Southampton and then to Rio de Janeiro in seven days less time than it requires to go from New York to Rio de Janeiro directly by the United States and Brazilian steamship line, which is expected to come in for a considerable subsidy under the proposed bill;

That official reports show that less than one-third of those in the fishing trade, which is said to be the nursery of our seamen, are natives of the United States, the others being Canadians, Norwegians, Swedes and Italians;

That an 8,000-ton ship crossing the Atlantic to Liverpool would, in a year, making twelve trips and being paid one way, receive a subsidy of \$180,000;

And that of this subsidy American seamen, not being "protected," will get nothing.

Besides these, a great many other important points which cannot be enumerated here were made. The democratic argument, conducted by Senator Vest of Missouri, Wilson of Maryland, Morgan of Alabama, Reagan and Coke of Texas, Gibson of Louisiana and George of Mississippi, was that even if the proposed subsidies were not wrong in principle and certain to become a heavy expense, they were unnecessary; that the simple, just and inexpensive way to build up a merchant marine was, first, to remove the prohibition against Americans using in their foreign trade ships purchased abroad; secondly, to make free of tariff duties the materials used in the construction of ships, so that our builders may be on an equality with the ship builders in other countries; thirdly, to break down the tariff wall all along the line so that there can be a freer exchange of commodities, and thus an increased demand for the use of ships. Of the growing boldness of democrats to attack the free trade bugaboo there were many illustrations. "After all," said Senator Morgan, "this ship subsidy is a tax upon a man's commerce that he brings forth from the bowels of the earth or from its surface, given to another man, taken from him and given to another man to induce that other man to carry his produce across the sea under a certain flag." "I may not be able to see as clearly as others," said Senator Reagan, "but to my mind this Chinese wall business is one of the most extraordinary political blunders that an intelligent people ever made. I can only see one reason for it, and that is a deliberate purpose to sacrifice the interests of the country at large in order to promote the interests of a small portion of our own people." "I will tell you the secret of the prosperity of the coastwise trade and the internal trade of the United States,"

cried Senator Vest. "It is in free trade. If there was not free trade to-day between the states, if Pennsylvania could tax the products of New York and New York the products of Massachusetts, and so on, your coastwise shipping would be in the same condition as your foreign shipping."

Mr. Blaine winds up his argument with Gladstone and says: "Look at the United States. It had a great war and lost billions of dollars worth of property, and look at its prosperity to-day!" Why, Mr. President, this country would prosper if ten congresses should enact all the laws they possibly could against it. It would still prosper in a degree. Its energies, resources and courage are such that it could prosper in spite of any legislation, no matter how vicious, just as we see a man who can violate all sanitary rules and still live to be a hundred years old. Every one, especially in the west, has seen those phenomenal men who have been drinking alcohol for forty years, and who are pointed at as being living examples of the fact that alcohol is the finest food in the world and conducive to health. As I have had occasion to say, if they had lived on milk and water we should have had to shoot them on the day of judgment.

The defense of the subsidy bills was left almost wholly to their author, Senator Frye of Maine. His plea rested on a long list of unfounded assumptions, common to the protectionist mind. They recall the remarks of the colored man who stopped a gentleman who was passing and asked if the book he carried was a work on astronomy. Without waiting for a reply, the colored man said that he was sure it must be a work on astronomy because he himself had once had a spelling book that had a cover like that of the book the gentleman held!

By the irony of circumstances, the senate, having passed these measures to facilitate trade, will next take up a bill to impede trade—the tariff bill! Perhaps, after all, it is the intention to "cover the seas with vessels sailing only with ballast." HENRY GEORGE, JR.

THAT SHEFFIELD YARN.

Boston Globe.

The story from Sheffield to the effect that the cutlery makers there have drawn up a petition to the mayor of that town, requesting him to call a public meeting to protest against the passage of the McKinley bill, may be taken with a good deal of salt. It looks for all the world like one of those varus got up by the Home market club in 1885, when forged telegrams and bogus extracts from English papers were the order of the day.

It is not very probable that the Sheffield cutlery makers are such fools as they are represented. The stupidest among them should know that their opposition to the McKinley bill would help that bad measure, not hinder its passage. The high protection organs have already seized upon the story as a weapon with which to prejudice public opinion here in favor of the bill.

The well-grounded tariff reformer, however, hears the story with indifference. He doesn't care whether it is true or not. The wishes of Englishmen don't count in such a matter on either side, and it would be just as bad for congress to pass a tariff bill because Englishmen don't want it as to pass it because Englishmen do want it.

The general public, moreover, has come to see very clearly through the high protection fallacy that foreigners' loss is our gain. When trade is killed both parties to it are losers, the buyer as well as the seller, and the seller as well as the buyer.

DON'T HAVE TO WORK SO HARD AT HOME.

Boston Globe.

One hundred and fifty Hungarians passed through Pittsburg en route to New York, to sail for home. They have been in this country from one to three years, and go back disgusted, having discovered, they say, that the remuneration for toil in this country is different from what European agents led them to believe, that the cost of living equalled their earnings, and they had decided to return to their native land, where they can live as well and work less than they are compelled to do here.

SEEKING THE "CAT."

New York Sun.

English capitalist: "But where can there be any profit in your scheme for filling in Lake Michigan?" Floater: "Chicago is growing so fast that lots on the new strip will be worth a pot of money." English capitalist: "Put me down for a thousand shares."

GOING BACK ON THE G. O. P.

Boston Globe.

That staunch republican paper, the Philadelphia American, advises all republicans to vote the democratic gubernatorial ticket this time. Things seem all ready for a "tidal wave" in the Keystone state.

NO, NO! IT CANNOT BE!

Boston Globe.

Can it be that our esteemed friend, the New York Sun, is trying in its indirect way to boom Mr. Cleveland for the next presidency?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Salt Lake City land boom has been interfered with. It appears that the practical assessors have taken the rise in the price of land there as an evidence that it is more valuable than it used to be; and they have appraised it higher, accordingly. The general opinion is that either these assessors will have to be stopped in their wild career or else the boom will have to go. Those wicked, wicked Mormons may be in this scheme, which may be to sell their property high to the speculators who want it, and then tax it so they can buy it back again at low prices. If this surmise is correct, let those who are bitten invoke the United States government to wipe the Mormons out, the audacious things. Let them send an army there, and all that sort of thing.

The Detroit Free Press has a widespread reputation for the humorous things that from time to time appears in its columns. Here, however, is a clipping from its column—equal to anything that ever appeared in it, and yet there is not a humorous line in it. Though it prints no moral, it is a sad commentary on our times:

"I saw the strangest sight to-day," said a street car man. "I've been on this line for ten years, but to-day's experience beats all the records of the past."

"What was it?"
"Well, people get on the car with all sorts of freight. I'm not talking of hand satchels or market baskets now. I mean heavy freight that more properly belongs to the care of the expressman. I have often seen a man get on the car and slide a heavy trunk on the front platform. I have also carried passengers who were loaded with arm chairs, iron pipe, bar iron, boxes of books and a dozen other bulky articles; but I never until to-day carried a man who was freighted with—"

"With what?"
"With a coffin!"
"N."

"That's right. A child's coffin. A laboring man going home with a little white enameled coffin for his dead child."
"Did he come in the car?"
"No. He stood on the front platform and carried the little casket under his arm. And when I went up to him and touched him on the shoulder for his fare, he sort of rubbed his rough hand over his eyes and remarked that the sunlight was getting oppressive these warm June days. A little later he got off in a dilapidated quarter of the town; and I saw him going down an alleyway with the white enameled casket under his blue blouse sleeve. Strange world, you say? Ah, stranger, little do we know of the blighted lives around us every day."

Our readers will remember the case of a West Virginia firm who put extra tobacco in their packages so as to induce workingmen to buy their product; and they will also remember that the revenue officials pounced upon these manufacturers and seized their plant because they were selling two ounces and a quarter of tobacco for two ounces. Well, this infringement of the laws of the United States has cost that firm \$75,000 in fines, etc. Hereafter workingmen who smoke Block Brothers' tobacco will not get as many pipefuls out of a package as they used to. The law must be vindicated, even if it does cost workingmen more for their smoking.

The tax on undressed lumber is two dollars per 1,000 feet; if dressed, fifty cents per 1,000 feet for each side dressed; if grooved, fifty cents additional. Therefore, lumber, sawed, dressed and grooved, has a duty on it of \$3.50 per 1,000 feet. Now, in New York state it costs, at the outside, \$2.50 per 1,000 feet to cut down the tree, haul it to the mill and have it sawed into boards. Therefore, these boards, from the time the ax first cuts into the tree until they are ready to be sent to market for use in buildings, have cost \$6, including the duty—which is not paid for lumber made in the United States. That lumber costs in the lumber yards of this city from \$14 to \$20 a thousand feet. Who gets the difference?

The office of the Northwestern Labor Union of Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire on June 30; loss, about \$1,500.

Howard says, in the Press, that 30,000

girls in the city of New York are in great peril. Now, Howard, please tell us what is the cause.

A cake of Pears' soap (scented) retails in England for five cents. The same cake costs thirteen cents in the United States. American Cuticura soap retails here for fifteen cents a cake; in Hamilton, Canada, the same cake costs thirty-five cents. This is a sample of the beauties of the protective system.

C. P. Huntington, of railroad fame, advises poor young men who want to make their way to take one hundred thousand dollars to Africa and invest it in the rubber trade. Mind, this is advice to poor young men with one hundred thousand dollars.

Speaking of Governor Hill's late funepolitical visit to Indiana lately, the Boston Globe—somewhat maliciously, we think—said: "The Hoosier democracy had a chance to see the man who will be the next democratic candidate for president—if the convention nominates him."

Here is a skit, translated from the German for the San Francisco Argonaut. It reads like a funny story, but it is full of food for thought for those who, in their search for a better condition of things, have turned their eyes toward socialism, thinking it is the goal they seek. In the short space which the clipping takes is fully shown the grinding tyranny that would result from the adoption of the state socialistic idea, where, as has been said by its advocates time and again, "the state would be all—where the industries and every thing would be under the direct control of those who managed the government"—where, though these same advocates have never said it, the rank and file of the industrial army would be nothing:

Time—Seven a. m.
Scene—Breakfast room of Citizen G., 357a.
Citizen—Ann, is the coffee ready?
Citizeness G., 357b—No. I have no beans left. I was too weak yesterday to call for our ounce of beans at the public office. Then we have no wood or coal. They give us only half a pail per day, and that is not half enough.

Citizen G., 357a—Mother, don't grumble.
Wife—I wanted to warm for you yesterday's state dinner.

Citizen—But you know, Ann, I can not eat peas and pork. What will they give us to-day?

Wife—Beans and corn beef.
He—Always peas or beans?
She—Be patient, old man. You'll have your favorite dish, sour eel soup, on the second Sunday of next month.

He—Has the Socialist arrived?
She—Here it is.

He (reads)—"All children about to reach the age of five years, during this current year, must be delivered to the public academy on the 16th inst." "All girls about to reach the age of fifteen years must have their names entered in the marriage register before the 17th." "The former minister of trade had an accident yesterday, while cutting manure, and sprained his ankle." "As henceforth all houses are to be built alike, the profession of architect is abolished." "The general dress for next summer is ordered to be a blue blouse, with soldier's trousers. All the military uniforms are to be used up." "Three hundred and fifty-seven former, now useless, goldsmiths will be employed as street-car drivers, mail carriers, etc." "Lamps may burn only from 5.30 to 9.30 p. m., from next November 1." "Four hundred masons and carpenters were sent from New York to Pittsburgh to be employed in the mines in that neighborhood. Perhaps their families will be sent after them." "Day before yesterday 2,969 women of over forty years—" Come in!

Inspector of the People's State—Does Citizen G., 357a, live here?

Citizen—My name is Smith.
Inspector—We have no names any more; for one might have a high-sounding, the other a vulgar name. Equality above all things. Now, tell me, why are you still in bed? The public day begins at 7.

Citizen—I am sick.

Inspector—Then you ought to have turned out at 6 o'clock and reported for examination at the office. Get up immediately. (To the wife)—What are you idling about here?

Citizen—I do not wish you to talk to my wife with such familiarity.

Inspector—Nonsense! We don't know any such thing as familiarity, for we all stand on the same footing. You are detailed to pave the street.

Citizen—But I am a jeweler.

Inspector—Nonsense! Jewelers are no longer needed. Here is an official notifica-

tion for you. Your oldest daughter will be married to-morrow.

Wife—But to whom?
Inspector—To Citizen F., 3,654, or Citizen L., 639. It has not yet been decided.

Wife—But she would like to have W., 347.
Inspector—That does not concern us. She has to make up her mind, or else she will be sent to Fools' City. Your youngest child is five years old and you have concealed it. I'll take him with me now, and he may come and visit you in about a year. (Father and child get ready and leave the house with the inspector.)

Evidently the county democracy of this city intend taking a hand in the political campaign this fall. "Pat." Keenan, "Billy" Moloney and "Bob" De Lacy have returned from their Canadian tour and been received with open arms by our district attorney, who acted as leader while these three gents were compulsorily abroad. Brother Jaehne is still in retirement—at Sing Sing—but he will probably be with us ere the swallows homeward fly.

Gilroy of Tammany hall fears that under the new election law the democratic party in this city will lose a large number of votes. He is known to have written to Governor Hill just before his last veto that the adoption of the Saxton bill meant a loss to Tammany of 30,000 votes, and it is said that that letter had a very great influence on the governor's action when he wrote his last veto message and put himself in that famous "hole." Mr. Gilroy has another fear, anent the new election law. He fears that the clause requiring voters to remain at least three minutes in the booth will work a hardship, "especially among the poorer classes," and that at least 20,000 of them will be disfranchised by its enforcement. Police Commissioner Voorhis has the same fears; and he said to the Herald last Saturday that the putting into the bill of the three-minute clause was a republican trick. That isn't true. It was a matter of complaint with some that there was not a single republican on the committee of the ballot reform league, which, in co-operation with the governor, framed the existing law. Are "poor men" in such a hurry to vote that they cannot take three minutes for the purpose?

Michael Duffy, the ex-mayor of Goatville, this city, ought to be put in a safe deposit vault, so that no hunter for rare articles could steal him. Duffy was one of the aldermanic "combine" of 1884, some of the members of which have since "done time" for their shady transactions of that year. He had a narrow escape from Sing Sing, because it could not be proved that he got a share of the money which was divided among the "combine" on that celebrated occasion. It seems he did not get it. County Democrat Keenan got it instead. And now that Keenan has come back to us and has again taken his proper place in our affairs, the mayor of Goatville is determined to get his just dues. So he has sued Keenan to recover the \$40,000 which he ought to have got when the "divvy" was made. If he don't get it, he threatens to tell tales. It is to be hoped he will be given the opportunity, for the public take an intense interest in all that our society saviors say or do.

The cloak makers' strike has settled down to a question of endurance. They have been out some weeks, and have suffered for what they considered to be a vital principle. On Monday last it looked as if the quarrel would be settled. Mutual concessions had been made, until the question of the discharge of fifty men who had remained at work was raised. The strikers' committee carried the proposition to their organizations, which insisted on the discharge of these men.

No one who sympathizes with the methods of trades unions can fail to sympathize with these men in their action. It is hard, when struggling for a point which men think will elevate their class, to have men from their own ranks step in to defeat them, and thus degrade all. These strikers have gone hungry—and so have their families—in their fight against

an employer who was not "square" with their trade. These fifty men who stayed at work have not missed a meal, and perhaps—as non-union men and scabs generally do in cases like this—have gone out of their way to jibe at and taunt the men who were suffering from hunger, and going idle for the sake of a principle. But they have the best of the situation, because they are upheld by the men who have the work to give out, while the strikers have only their principles to maintain them. But principles, however noble, do not fill the stomach. So, with starvation staring them in the face, with the landlord mercilessly demanding his rent for the quarters they occupy, with trusts and monopolies controlling every avenue of industry, and with all the natural opportunities to labor closed against them, it would seem as if the cloak makers were now standing between the devil and the deep sea.

The French people have taken a step in the direction of free trade. Their government has decided to place raw silk materials on the free list. This will result, so says the Temps newspaper, in "the continued prosperity of Lyons over her Italian and other rivals."

A YEAR OF "VINDICATIONS."

New York Herald.
It is announced that Mr. Croker, before leaving for the German springs, has arranged harmony among the democratic factions. This is gratifying. Heretofore the obstacle to harmony has been the painful fact that there was not boodle enough to go around. If Mr. Croker has solved that problem the harmony of the spheres will be nothing to what will reign on Manhattan island.

There are important elements to be considered, however, before we can be sure of harmony. The Mulligan Guards Demosthenes, Bourke Cockran, must be pacified, and there is no leader who will stand more pacification. The model godfather and patron of the democratic virtues, Mayor Grant, cannot be overlooked. It would be cruel to see this thriving statesman sent out upon the road for his living. Major General Sheriff Sickles, manager and proprietor of The Only Original Hill Boon, is a towering personage, and will have to be considered. A. B. Tappan, the wise and silent Medicine man of the Tammany tribe, will not object to his share of consolation. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien is still out in the hall, and an offer of old fashioned Irish hospitality—a pipe, a noggin of whiskey and a shillelah—would not be unattended with embarrassment. But with harmony the rule, how can an O'Brien be excluded?

If there is to be a union of the factions let it be union indeed. The return of Mr. Moloney and his friends is a happy event. Mr. Moloney has been for some time under a cloud. True, that he differs from the general run of Tammany statesmen in this, that he had the misfortune to be found out. But this is the year of "vindications." Over in Pennsylvania there is to be a tremendous vindication of Quay. In Ohio, Foraker demands a "vindication." New York must not be behindhand.

Let us have a campaign of harmony and vindication. And as a seasonable experience let there be a grand clambake under the presidency of the Mulligan Guards Demosthenes, Bourke Cockran. Around the heaped and steaming mound of toothsome, succulent clams there could be such a reunion of the democracy as would carry joy to the proud names of Connolly and Tweed. The friends from Canada safely home again; the jailbirds from the Tombs and Sing Sing no longer in stripes, but blazing with precious stones; delegations from the sheriff's office; judges tickled with the sums they paid for the crime; receivers, referees, contractors, grog sellers and leaders with a pull; there would be such a midsummer gathering of the once discordant but now harmonious democracy as would carry joy to Mr. Croker in his pensive hours at the clattering German springs.

THEY ARE "MOSTLY FOOLS."

Kansas Jeffersonian.
The people of Manhattan island pay William Waldorf Astor about thirty dollars for each minute of his existence, because he lets some of them live there. They seem to think he made part of the land on which New York city is located, or that God made it expressly for him. Moral: The people don't know anything and haven't sense enough to learn.

"WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."

Home Rule.
After allowing about sixty-five per cent of the wealth of the people to be filched by less than five per cent of the population and three-fifths of all the wealth to be owned by less than 30,000 persons, we wake up to the fact that we have become "industrial slaves," and must agitate and organize to recover our rights.

BUT WHAT DO NATIVE LANDLORDS RETURN?

Boston Globe.
We already have individual British landlords in this country who draw as much as \$200,000 a year from American tenants in rents. These alien landlords return absolutely nothing for the tax they levy upon this country. When will the people wake up to the utter injustice of permitting them to play the leech in this way?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SICK MAN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The Sick Man is in a very bad condition; though it is chronic, it is not hopeless.

He is covered with boils.

He has many carbuncles.

He has catarrh.

He has rheumatism.

He has dyspepsia.

One arm is paralysed.

He is losing his hair.

He has chills and fevers.

The poor fellow suffers terribly. He is cross, nervous, impatient, and at times nearly insane.

Many doctors have tried their skill on this patient. None have relieved him even temporarily of all these troubles, and all have depleted his cash box enormously; but his income is large and he stands it very well, as he owns a great number of "industrial slaves."

There are a few common sense doctors, educated in a different "school," who say that the whole trouble with this man is easily understood by them, and they say that the "remedy" is simple and easily applied.

"Poisoning of the blood." That's what the new doctors say the trouble is with the Sick Man.

They say that he has had a bad diet from his birth. That he would have died in youth if he had not had "public land" to play on when he was young. They say he is too confined now. Every one of the bad symptoms the Sick Man has come from "wrong living."

The doctors say, take the man out on to "the land that belongs to the people," and give him "natural" opportunities to play and work and breathe the air of free trade, and bask in the sunshine of justice, and he will soon begin to improve; and will become healthy and strong and a blessing to his family, his neighbors, and the world.

They are very ambitious that the Sick Man shall follow their advice. For they say: "He will free his slaves if he gets well." It has a very "favorable look" in that they charge no fee for their services, and there is no medicine to buy or take. The whole secret is in a change of "opportunities."

These "cure all" men say that the recovery of the Sick Man will go on in the following way:

The hair will stop falling off.

The paralysis will cease.

The boils will go away.

Cheerfulness will come.

Then chills and fevers, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh, carbuncles, all disappear.

Won't society please follow the advice of "the single tax" doctors? "PA" CHASE, St. Louis, Mo.

FROM A NEW CONVERT.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I am a new convert to the doctrine of the single tax on land values, and its corollaries. Like many others I had read much in the newspapers about Henry George, and accepted their general characterization of him as a "crank," whose theories were unjust, impracticable and absurd, until I was induced to study his principles of political economy, through a lecture curiosity prompted me to attend, delivered by him somewhat more than a year ago in Central music hall, this city. My tutors were "Progress and Poverty" and THE STANDARD. The close reasoning of the former was hard to follow, and some of its theories difficult to accept. But persistent study finally overcame all objections, and I became fully convinced of the truth of all the economic principles there taught. The spread of these principles has made marvelous progress in the United States and most other English speaking countries during the last twelve months. They are contagious and seem to have "come to stay."

The single tax, by providing a reasonable, just and simple method of raising all necessary public revenues, opens the way for the adoption of absolute free trade, of which all the tax-ridden people of this country who can impartially determine who pay for protection and who are its beneficiaries should be enthusiastic advocates.

The theory of the people's ownership of the land and all natural opportunities necessarily includes their ownership of all public franchises, and the right and propriety of their assumption and operation of all natural monopolies that involve the use of such franchises.

The first step toward the practical realization of these principles is the education of the people in true doctrines of taxation, which is now going on with constantly accelerating rapidity; next the adoption of a system of unimpeded and unpurchased voting, now fairly begun. After these free trade and the single tax will naturally fol-

low, as fast as the new source of revenue can be adjusted to the needs of government, without unnecessary disturbance of trade and commerce. To accomplish this great revolution peacefully will require a moderate length of time and the careful exercise of great wisdom and patience.

The good work of education in the new political economy is progressing very encouragingly in this city. J. B. HALL, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James A. Herne has written a new play, "Margaret Fleming," which was produced on the Fourth of July, for the first time, at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Herne has a very strong part in the piece.

The Lithgow Mercury of June 7, says: "During the crush at the Redfern railway station on Tuesday evening Mrs. Henry George was robbed of her purse, bunch of keys, etc. A Sydney contemporary asserts that this was a dying kick from protection, administered by a member of that party anxious to 'keep the money in the country.'"

John McAuliffe of Unionville, Conn., visited New York city last week. He says that the movement for tariff reform is very strong in his town. The few single tax men there keep the animals stirred up.

Edmund Yardley of Pittsburg dropped in at the Manhattan single tax club one evening last week, and he says he spent a most interesting evening.

Mr. James A. Herne is successfully carrying on his work of propaganda among the members of the dramatic profession. Among those who have recently embraced the single tax doctrine are Wm. J. Fleming, manager of "Around the World in Eighty Days," and McKee Rankin, the author and manager of the new play "Kanuck."

W. G. Sellers of San Francisco devotes a good portion of his spare time in trying to show the editor of the Morning Call where he is "off" on the single tax question. Every time the Call attacks the single tax Mr. Sellers writes a letter to the editor, which the editor invariably throws into the waste basket. That does not show Mr. Sellers to be wrong, but shows what a narrow person the editor is. However, Mr. Sellers's letters to the Call always see the light, for they are printed in the Star.

Joseph Dana Miller's second article on the contradictions and fallacies of the protective argument appears in the Watertown, S. Dak., Journal of June 27.

S. D. Guion of Brooklyn has a letter in a late number of the Eagle in which he exposes the fallacies of the protective theory.

"NONE OF OUR BUSINESS."

London Christian Commonwealth.

[A little girl was heard to finish her evening prayer with these words: "And I saw a poor little girl on the street to-day, cold and bare footed; but it's none of our business, is it, God?"]

"None of our business!" wandering and sinful,

All through the streets of the city they go, Hungry and homeless in the wild weather—"None of our business!" Dare we say so?

"None of our business!" Children's wan faces, Haggard and old with their suffering and sin;

Hold fast your darlings on tender, warm bosoms, Sorrow without, but the home light within.

What does it matter that some other woman—Some common mother—in bitter despair, Waits in a garret, or sits in a cellar, Too broken-hearted for weeping or prayer?

"None of our business!" Sinful and fallen, How they may jostle us close on the street! Hold back your garment! scorn! they are used to it;

Pass on the other side, lest you should meet.

"None of our business!" On, then, the music; On with the feasting, though hearts break forlorn; Somebody's hungry, somebody's freezing, Somebody's soul will be lost ere the morn.

Somebody's dying (on with the dancing!) One for earth's pottage is selling his soul; One for a bauble has bartered his birthright, Selling his all for a pitiful dole.

Ah! but One goeth abroad on the mountains, Over lone deserts with burning deep sands! Seeking the lost ones (it is His business!) Bruised though His feet are, and torn through His hands.

Thorn-crowned His head and His soul sorrow stricken (Saving men's souls at such infinite cost), Broken His heart for the grief of the nations! It is His business saving the lost!

IT'S A BETTER NAME.

Harrisburg Patriot.

"The free traders will persist in calling our American system of protective tariff a tax."

Well, yes they do, that's a fact; but if the term does not quite fill the bill, how would it do to call it "robbery?"

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE LAND QUESTION.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH PRELATE TAKES HIS STAND WITH BISHOP NULTY. Cork, Ireland, Eagle.

When Cardinal Manning addressed the members of the Irish party last week, he made a remarkable confession of faith in connection with the Irish land question. His remarks on the subject have, unfortunately, been overlooked, editorially, by all sections of the press; but their significance at the present juncture is not affected by this strange oversight on the part of the newspapers. The cardinal regards the question of the land as the "real question," and as "the great problem that we have now to solve." And proceeding, he says: "In the providence of nature and of God the soil belongs to those who are born upon it and will be buried in it. That was my opinion twenty years ago, and I am of that mind still; and the attempt, contrary to providence and the law of nature, to build upon the soil any civilization or any social state which does not spring from the first governing law of God and nature, I believe to be doomed to failure."

Since Bishop Nulty made use of his momentous declaration that "the land of every country is the property of the people of that country," no such important pronouncement has been made in ecclesiastical circles as that now made by Cardinal Manning. The declaration is all the more significant and forcible as coming from the great old cardinal. Occupying, as he does, a quite unique position in the church; possessing an influence at the Vatican enjoyed by none of his brother cardinals; and exercising a power in English public life equal to, if not actually greater, than the power of the leading statesmen, his opinion carries with a weight which will undoubtedly be felt. When he says that "the soil belongs to those who are born upon it and will be buried in it," he defines in an expressive manner what is meant by "the land for the people" doctrine. And when he says that any other ownership than ownership by the people is contrary to the laws of God and nature, and is doomed to failure, he completes his definition of the nationalization theory, and does it in a manner at once brief, expressive and conclusive. He does what the body of men rarely do: he goes to the bottom of the question; he digs down to the very roots of it, so to speak; and he is swayed by "the laws of God and nature," and not by the conveniences and the caprices of mere human law makers, who dare to de-throne natural laws in favor of enactments of their own invention. In the study of the land question, as in the study of all questions, the duty of the reformer, the legislator, and the sincere Christian is to discover what are the natural laws that govern it; and when those laws are discovered, the duty of every man is to obey them heartily and with undeviating loyalty.

It is written "Let justice be done, even though the heavens should fall!" And if justice is not done, if natural laws are disobeyed, there will be suffering and discontent, and there will be an interminable enacting of vexatious unnatural laws to prop up the original violation. But all these enactments will not do; nor will anything do short of a complete surrender to the natural law which must be discovered and obeyed if ever the sufferings attendant on poverty are to be relieved. The natural law governing the land is as obvious and inexorable as the law of gravitation. It is plain to the dullest that every human being depends for his support on the land. First of all, and before all, he is "a land animal." He comes into the world with a right to live on the land, and he goes out of it with a right to have his body consigned "to the vile dust from whence it sprung." All this being so, by what right can any man, be he emperor, or noble, or peasant, lay hold of the land and make it his private property? Where are the title deeds? How came any man to call an estate or a plot his own? History need not be appealed to to prove that all private property in land has originated in "force and fraud." It is felt instinctively by every man who thinks for a moment on the subject, that the exclusive possession of land by any class, for its own private use and profit, could only originate by some men seizing the land by force and excluding their fellows; from it by the same means. Any other explanation could not hold good for a single moment.

The natural law incontestably is that the land of the globe is the property of the human race; and the obvious corollary from this is that the land of every country is the property of its people. The recognition of private property in land violates this law; and the one way by which the natural law can be re-established is to abolish all private property in land. The means by which this may be done is of but secondary importance to the absolute necessity for doing it some way or another. Let the private owners be compensated as much or as little as the people desire; but, at any rate, they must be got rid of, or we must rest content with present suffering, and entertain no hopes of its future alleviation. For restoring the natural law of land ownership to its proper position, Cardinal Manning has done good work by declaring in favor of its restoration. His words are of all the more consequence because they were addressed to the Irish party, whose members—conscientiously but mistakenly—are in favor of private property in land.

They greeted his assertion with a "hear, hear!" we read. Let us hope that his words have sunk deep into their minds, that they have found an earnest response in the innermost depths of their hearts, and that they will greet the purchase bills of the future with an opposition based on their acceptance of the "Land for the people" doctrines, whose truth and justice are above all question and cavil.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Under whatever incentive, feminine toilets [in England] have this year reached a hitherto unheard-of luxury of costliness. Natural flowers have been entirely discarded for imitation blossoms made of jewels. At a state ball last evening Lady Brooke had a Nile green satin dress, veiled with transparent white silk muslin, all sewn over with scattered diamonds, and having on the shoulders epaulets consisting of two big fish made entirely of large diamonds, with sprays of smaller brilliants gushing from their mouths down over her beautiful arms. The duchess of Leinster had serpents of diamonds coiled all over her bodice, and others erect rampant on her shoulders, and chains upon chains of these precious stones were about her throat and arms. * * * Naturally enough all this fantastic magnificence in the female half of the aristocracy is the mere symbol of worse things among the men.—[London Truth.]

Poverty and death are the gruesome visitors that have made the family of Mrs. Mary Shepherd objects of sympathy among even the poorest of their neighbors in the big tenement flat at No. 241 Eldridge street. On Friday last Mrs. Shepherd spent the day weeping over the uncoffined body of her dead son, who died last Tuesday. Twenty-five cents was all the money she had to pay for the interment, and there was not an article of clothing or furniture in the house that could be sold. The body would probably still be unburied if the poor inhabitants of the tenement had not come to the rescue and subscribed some money to help the poor woman. A reporter visited Mrs. Shepherd yesterday, and amid the squalid surroundings heard from Mrs. Shepherd the tale of her sufferings. She has three daughters, aged twenty-two, fifteen and thirteen years, respectively, and none of them had a decent article of dress.

"My son," said the old woman, "was my chief support, but my two elder girls were working until he became sick. He was bed-ridden for six months, and I was compelled to sell all I had to keep the house and supply his necessities. About two months ago I was also laid up with rheumatism, and I have not been able to go out since. My eldest girl had to give up her work to attend us, and gradually she disposed of all she had, even to her clothing, to keep us in food. Now that she can go back to work, she is prevented by want of clothing. My second eldest girl works in a drug store at \$2 a week, and that is the only income we have. The neighbors have been very kind to us in sending us little articles of food. If it hadn't been for their assistance I do not know what would have become of us." Mrs. Shepherd sobbed bitterly while relating her misfortunes.—[New York World.]

One day last week a well known Murray Hill beauty came into a shop, and after glancing about cautiously, approached one of the clerks. "Do you make up card cases from any material?" she asked. "Yes, miss," was the reply. "Very well, then; I have brought it with me," she said, producing a small parcel. The clerk was about to open it, when he was interrupted with the request: "Please don't look at it until I am gone. You will find the written directions inside." Then, with a light blush, she hurried out of the shop. Here was a mystery! The young man unrolled the paper which wrapped it. What's this? A long glove of lavender kid, and pinned to a slip of paper, marked "for cover." He smiled, then look surprised, as he discovered a red silk stocking, labeled "for lining," but his astonishment reached its climax when there tumbled out a dainty little yellow garter, perfumed, and bearing unmistakable evidence of having been in use. This last was marked binding." By this time the other boys had gathered around to view these sacred trophies of a feminine toilet, and many were the comments and conjectures.—[New York Truth.]

Mary Gillis, sixty years old, was found dead in her room at 2 Texas court this morning at 8:15 o'clock by the agent of the premises. Dr. Williams pronounced the cause of death to be apoplexy. Mary was one of that class of mendicants who go from door to door in search of food and money.—[Boston Globe.]

Thirty thousand pounds for a clock has just been paid by one of the Rothschilds. The clock was a beautiful specimen of the Louis XV period, which had been given as a wedding present to a Countess Fitzwilliam many generations ago, and had been kept as an heirloom at one of the family seats, Milton hall, Northamptonshire.—[Boston Globe.]

DOESN'T BLAME THEM.

Boston Globe.

We don't blame the Ohio wool growers for feeling sore over Blaine's proposal to give the people free wool and cheap clothes. Didn't those "gentlemen wool growers" pay their duets as a pledge that the people should still be robbed if Harrison was elected?

Plattsburg, Mo., July 12 —The largest political meeting held in Missouri in twenty years commenced here to-day, when over 22,000 democratic citizens and voters of DeKalb, Clinton, Platte, Ray, Caldwell, Buchanan and Daviess counties listened to the initial speech of Congressman Mills's tour throughout the state. The monster picnic was given under the auspices of the Plattsburg tariff reform club, and Mr. Mills spoke for two hours upon tariff and silver questions. In reiterating his well known principles for free trade, he declared that the democratic party should strive to see it established. After an adjournment of the vast audience for dinner, C. H. Mansur, congressman from the Second Missouri district, spoke for an hour and a half, supplying the place of Mr. Breckinridge, who was unable to attend. Mr. Mansur made a notable speech, devoted to a denunciation of the federal election bill. His fiery arraignment was received with prolonged cheers. The speeches were delivered in the old Sam Jones gospel tent, and both speakers were listened to with

the closest attention by voters who have year by year been ground down by mismanagement of federal affairs.

HE WILL FIGHT THE PARTY.

IF IT MAKES THE MCKINLEY BILL THE ISSUE IN THE COMING CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The Minneapolis Tribune is a republican paper of large circulation among the farmers of Minnesota, but the editor doesn't propose to strain his republicanism to the point of swallowing the McKinley bill. He means fight, as will be seen from the following editorial, which appears in the Tribune of July 3:

If it is the purpose of the republican managers of the Third congressional district to make the campaign this fall upon the platform of the McKinley bill, it will be well, perhaps, to set forth more fully some of the objections against that measure, which is now pending in the senate.

We object to the McKinley bill, and denounce it as an outrage upon a long-suffering people.

Because it abandons the position held by the republican party for years, of sufficient protection to equalize the wages paid in this and European countries, and practically enters upon the platform of prohibitive duties.

Because it abandons the policy of the republican party, as set forth by James A. Garfield, when he declared in his message that he favored "that kind of tariff reform which leads to ultimate free trade."

Because it abandons the policy of the republican party as set forth by Hayes and by Arthur, and by every platform of the party from Grant down to the present incumbent of the White House.

Because it abandons the policy of a reduction of the burdens of the people, in the shape of import duties, and increases those burdens, in the aggregate.

Because it is a false and fraudulent measure, making a pretense of throwing a tub to the whale of popular demand for a reduction of duties, while at the same time making an aggregate increase, and that increase upon many of the necessities of life.

Because it proposes to continue the present unjust adjustment of tariff rates, making cheap goods used by the poorer classes pay a much higher rate of duty than the better classes of goods used by the wealthy.

Because it provides that all material for the construction or equipment of vessels built in the United States "for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of engaging in foreign trade," shall be admitted duty free, but such vessels shall not engage in the coasting trade.

Because it provides that the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses, and that metals for use in such establishments, when intended for export, may be imported free of duty; but if intended for the use of our own citizens they must pay the duty.

Because it provides that on all articles exported, manufactured of materials upon which duty has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the duty paid, less one per cent, thus putting citizens of our own country at a disadvantage.

Because, in the language of Mr. McKenna, one of the republican members of the ways and means committee, who signed a dissenting report, "principles which should be universally and impartially applied are partially and discriminatingly applied. The bill makes an arbitrary and invidious distinction between industries, inconsistent with the principle upon which the bill is framed and upon which it can only be justified. * * * It retains the duties levied for war expenditures."

Because, in the language of James G. Blaine, "it is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous measure ever concocted by any party; the men who vote for it will wreck the republican party."

Because it increases the duty on common window glass, cotton goods, tin plates, steel ingots, wire fence rods, knives and cutlery, hosiery, clothing, woollens and worsteds, shawls, blankets, flannels, dress goods, and numerous other articles of common use, in many cases almost doubling the present duty.

Because, in the language of the republican Minneapolis Journal, "the McKinley programme is very narrow and trade restricting. Under it we shall never increase our Spanish-American trade."

And for many other reasons.

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

POVERTY OF NEBRASKA FARMERS.

A lawyer at Broken Bow, Neb., writing to a single tax friend here, says:

Since our correspondence I have wished for a talk with you because of the fact that you have modified my ideas on questions of national economy through and through. I am certain that if you were here and could see the distressed condition of our farmers your convictions upon the leading questions you advocate would, if possible, be strengthened. The facts are that a great revolution in public sentiment is here. The Farmers' alliance is an educator of the people, and our farmers are seeing their helpless condition in the hands of the corporate powers of the country. It is useless to say that times are most

excruciatingly hard and the farmers are almost destitute in some localities, to say nothing of their inability to meet their obligations. * * *

Our farmers here are waking up, and in this congressional district they will nominate and elect, too, a low tariff man, and in my judgment this state will be redeemed from the thralldom of the corporations. * * * Our western country is breaking out in open revolt against high protection, and the old dominant parties can no longer hold the party lash over the voters of this community and compel them to fall into line. The time is now ripe for a great change, and it is coming, too, and it will be, from appearances now in this part of the state, a political cyclone. The McKinley bill has done good work in this country, and has lost the protectionists thousands of votes. * * *

I just returned from a trip to one of our western counties in the so-called Sand hill country, and I find the settlers there are out in line. The single tax idea is taking hold there. While I must confess that I am not so fully advised in this matter as I shall be, and do not as yet comprehend its full bearing, I am of the opinion that it is correct in the theory, and I know that the fact exists that it is gaining in favor among the people of the west. * * *

Our farmers are groaning under the load of taxation and oppression of protection as they never have before, and they are discussing and investigating these great questions from a broad and better standpoint. In our county, at the May term of court, 250 farm mortgages were foreclosed, and the system of landlordism is becoming rooted here.

INSANE TARIFF TAXES.

THREE INSTANCES IN WHICH THE COST WILL BE INCREASED TO CONSUMERS WITHOUT IN THE LEAST "PROTECTING OUR FARMERS."

Philadelphia Times.

Let the capitalists and workingmen of Philadelphia apply sound common sense business rules to the increased taxes imposed upon their industries by the McKinley tariff bill, and they must, with one accord, declare these proposed increased taxes the creation of suicidal insanity.

The beer industry has become one of the great integral parts of our vast industrial system that has made Philadelphia the grandest of all the industrial cities of the world. The insane idea of party leaders that farmers may be deceived and defrauded into submission to crushing taxes by more than trebling the tax on Canadian barley, has made them commit the senseless blunder of taxing our brewers hundreds of thousands of dollars by largely increased duties on barley. If this tax benefited the American farmer by enlarging the markets for their barley, there would be some excuse for taxing our brewers and beer drinkers; but no matter whether barley is free or taxed fifty or one hundred per cent, the same amount of Canadian barley must be bought and used in making American beer unless an inferior beer is to be produced from our breweries. Canadian barley possesses qualities, because of variations of climate or soil, or both, which our American barley does not possess, and those qualities are indispensable to the production of good beer. The greatly enlarged tax on barley, therefore, taxes a great industry and consumers, without protecting the American farmer and without compensation to any beyond the increase of revenue. It is simply an insane tariff tax upon an important industry.

An equally insane tariff tax upon a great industry is the 300 per cent increased taxes imposed upon our American cigar makers. It is an industry that employs thousands of workmen in Philadelphia, and the intended prohibitive tax upon Sumatra tobacco leaf is only a direct tax upon the cigar manufacturers and consumers, without any protection or benefit whatever to the American tobacco grower. The Sumatra tobacco leaf is a distinctive growth that is not and cannot be produced in our soil and climate, and it is indispensable to a good quality of cigars such as are used by the great mass of consumers. No American tobacco can take the place of the Sumatra leaf without producing a very inferior cigar, just as no American barley can take the place of the Canadian barley without producing a very inferior beer, and this tax is a wanton, senseless, suicidal tax on an important industry without protection or benefit to any. It is insane tariff taxation of American labor and nothing else.

Equally insane is the doubled tariff taxes on foreign hops. We produce one-third more hops than we can consume and sell the surplus abroad. Its price here and abroad is regulated, like wheat, by the London market, but we must import Bohemian hops to produce certain brands of very fine beer and to give flavor to the beer produced chiefly from American hops. Tax or no tax, tariff or no tariff, Bohemian hops must be imported to produce the present high standard of American beer, while we sell one-third of our American hops abroad; and increased tariff taxes on hops give no protection to the American hop-grower, and it is simply an insane tariff tax on American labor and American products.

Another insane tariff tax on American labor is the proposed tax on camel's hair that is largely used in the production of American carpets. This raw material of our car-

pet looms has heretofore been admitted free, as there is no pretense of any camel-growing industry in this country; but the McKinley tariff bill not only increases the taxes on carpet wool that we don't and can't grow here, but it taxes camel's hair as wool, and thus multiplies oppressive taxes upon every carpet loom of Philadelphia, and without protection or benefit to any labor whatever. It is simply insane tariff taxation of American labor, and it is the naked prostitution of protection to the destruction of the very labor it professes to protect.

Is it surprising that American workmen in field, in shop, in mill and in mine are ready for revolutionary action against the McKinley tariff? and can it be surprising to intelligent friends of American industry that, if such insane tariff taxes are proclaimed as protection, the country is ready to overthrow protection?

FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Boston Post.

The protest of the steel rail manufacturers against the proposed reduction of the duty on steel rails to \$11.20 per ton is peculiar, considering that only a few weeks ago they and their organs were telling us that steel rails could be bought as cheaply in this country as in England. That being the case, the natural inference would be that they needed no protection beyond that which the cost of transportation, of insurance and commissions afforded, especially when the advantages which result from the use of natural gas are taken into account. Nevertheless, they are holding meetings, passing resolutions and appointing committees to go to Washington and convince the senate that any reduction of duty means ruin for them and starvation for their workmen.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

One of the interesting bits of information in Secretary Blaine's letter is the frank assertion that the high duties imposed by South American countries upon our products place them beyond the purchasing power of the mass and make them "luxuries which only the wealthy can enjoy." Still it must not be forgotten that in our own country the tariff is not a tax. —[Providence Journal (Ind).]

We welcome Mr. Blaine as a co-laborer in the good work of tariff reform. To us, his trade policy with the South American states seems wise, and we hold that he honestly believes his policy on the tariff is for the general good of the whole people. —[Boston Democrat.]

What a beastly thing it is that there is no high tariff for a state. Here is Indiana, with her big blackberry crop, coming right into Kentucky with berries when we have so many of our own that we might sell to Europe at large figures. —[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The McKinley bill is playing into the hands of free trade England by giving her a pretext for striking back at our exports on grounds of self-defence, thus turning our own weapons against us. Protection works serenely till the other fellow puts on the gloves. —[Boston Globe.]

EXQUISITE IRONY.

THE QUESTION IS, "WHAT WILL WE DO WITH HIM?"

Correspondence: St. Paul, Neb., Free Press.

What is to be done with Henry George?

Here he is saying that the Creator of earth and man gives the earth for the use of all men while they live on it—gives to each man, woman and child born into the world the right to live in it—gives to each and all the right to what they can produce from it—gives no one a right to take it from them without consent and equivalent—that poverty is not an institution of the Creator—that all of us are brothers and not strangers—children of the same Creator—and he tells these secrets right out boldly to everybody, and now, on the other day, he said right out boldly to a crowd (not a crowd of millionaires, but just a crowd of common folks) that he believed in an eternal life.

That's how he talks, and appears to mean just what he says. Did you ever hear anything like it? Don't you think this a bold, bad man—a transgressor against other ideas practiced and carried out in this country, as well as many other countries—a worse man than those Frenchmen, Robespierre, Voltaire, and all the others, for they never said such things as these. If we were in Russia we could send him to Siberia, but we haven't got along here far enough for that yet. We are so far behind, that there is the possibility that the country will embrace these same ideas if Henry George can't be shut off somehow, and stopped from waving that old worn-out, ragged document, the Declaration of Independence, in which is an intimation that "we are born with certain rights" (naming some of them) and other bosh, just such as suits Henry George. It is a good thing for Thomas Jefferson that he didn't choose this age of the world to live, for he would have been found in just such company as Henry George.

Some one says that he has no particular objection to Thomas Jefferson, and thinks that if his ideas had been fully established in the country we would now have been a happy people, rich in contentment, rich in comforts, rich in homes, rich in love and fellowship, and nearer the kingdom of heaven, and would not now have, as we do, so many tramps and millionaires and insane and poor houses and penitentiaries and suicides and divorcees, and so many covetous, faithless, loveless, homeless people without God, and no friends but their money, and some of them none of that; but the one who talks this way would make out that Thomas Jefferson was as bad a man as Henry George.

"PROTECT MY MILLIONS!"

"TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES HAVE BECOME THE ELDEST SONS OF THE REPUBLIC."

Francis R. Lassiter, a graduate of Harvard, delivered the address at Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, on the occasion of the 114th commencement. It has created a sensation in Virginia for the reason that it was out of the line of addresses usually delivered on such occasions. After reviewing the influences which led to the adoption of our national constitution, he said:

Than Thomas Jefferson, no man has understood more clearly the principles of government; and with his usual sagacity he discovered at an early day the serpent's eggs embedded in the constitution, which the heat of party contentions must some day hatch into destructive life. Believing, as he did, that had not the states been already created, it would have been wise for the fathers to have constructed such divisions; that each state should arrange its local affairs, just as each county, township and ward should manage its local details—he put his finger upon the loose joint of our armor, and warned his countrymen that their danger would spring from the undermining of that happy combination of national powers in the general government, for matters of national concern, and independent powers in the states, for what concerns the states severally. Jefferson believed that this danger would be promoted by the federal judiciary, created as partisans, recognizing scant responsibility to the people, and seeing their own dignity enhanced with each accession to the federal power. That such judges have this power no man may doubt; that such is the tendency, though by insensible degrees, is beyond cavil. And now, my countrymen, I warn you that the hour of this conflict is at hand. You, who are about to assume the duties of citizenship, whose education has fitted you for the control of affairs—you must be, not only the guardians of our liberties, but the vanguard of civilization that may not halt or waver. The genius of America says to you as the senate said to the Roman generals, "See to it that the republic takes no harm."

After referring to past contests in the country, he continued:

The issue now presented is more delicate, more dangerous than she has known. Her dazzling magnificence is her danger. My countrymen, you must save the republic from herself. I see perils imminent and steadily advancing. I see the trend of the reckless currents, and the scattered rocks that will rend her sides. Both social and political forces are at work. Thomas Jefferson abolished primogeniture, but corporations, trusts and monopolies have become the eldest sons of the republic. Look around upon the people. The farmer toils in the sweat of his brow. His intelligence and industry produce abundant harvests, but when he comes to the market to reap his reward, he finds that tribute has been levied upon him more exacting than a Verres ever laid upon a conquered province. He has sown that others might reap, and like the bees in the fable—"sic vos non vobis melificamus apes." Artisans and laborers are gathered in droves. Their unprotected labor produces a pittance. Their protected employer builds castles and pays thousands for a breakfast. Who gave this protection? Who has dared to build up class barriers among a free and equal people? Congress alone has this power. The federal government has done this thing. And now a day comes when the poor man, taxed from his swaddling clothes to his coffin, sees his wife sick and his children starve. He yields to the voice of the foreign agitator; strikes and lock-outs are declared and property is destroyed. Forthwith the protected employer exults once more in the halls of congress: "You have protected my business, you must protect my millions. Give me a standing army. Stretch out your strong arm and subdue the people." And congress, nothing loth, will reply: "The source of largess shall be the seat of power." * * * Such are some of the currents of political development. My countrymen, already in your congress a faction towers half way to despotism, and viewing its acts, like chips upon the wave, we discover the direction of the tide.

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THE STANDARD,
No. 19 Union square, New York city.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GAME LAWS AND HUMAN GAME.

MUCH PLEASANTER HUNTING THAN WHEN WILD ANIMALS WERE THE OBJECTS.

On the occasion of the farewell dinner to Levi H. Turner of Boston, previous to his leaving for his new home in the state of Washington, among the addresses made was one by Mr. G. K. Anderson. It is such a novel presentation of the social question that THE STANDARD publishes it in full:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very much surprised at being called on this evening; so completely astonished, in fact, that I don't know what to say. So I've written it out, and will proceed to read you a long disquisition on the causes of Mr. Turner's departure, followed by an exhausting treatise on game and game laws. Lack of time prevented me from memorizing all this stuff, therefore I am not prepared to make an *ex tempore* speech.

Now, why does Mr. Turner leave us, and take his wife with him? We haven't fallen out with them; on the contrary, they seem to be making matches every day.

Is he afraid the ocean will rise and swamp him? Hardly, for he is going across the country to another ocean, even larger.

Do men naturally like to leave the place where their lives have been spent? On the contrary, their affections become as firmly rooted to the community as a tree to the earth in which it has grown.

Has he been listening to the eloquent gentlemen who argue that England created a famine in Ireland by flooding her with cheap goods, and does he think there is so much wealth in Boston that it is liable at any time to invade his [landlord's] home and create an Irish famine there? Does he think, as we have been recently told, that an invasion of foreign goods is worse than an invasion of a foreign army, and therefore wish to fly for his life? This kind of logic is gospel truth to some people.

Does he wish to leave because of our street cars, our schools, and the thousand and one things that combine to make New England rich and civilized and strong? Many people would reason that way. Many people think that it is the advantages of civilization which drive men from old England to New England, and from New England to the west and south. Perhaps think is the wrong word; I ought to say, believe.

I can't believe it, because it is too hard. I might swallow a pious whale story to-night, but must draw the line somewhere. I remember the time, not long ago, when from every part of the country people came and camped for days on the borders of the Indian territory, and at a given signal rushed in, killing each other, some of them, in their eagerness to reach a little spot in the middle of that wilderness of savages. And what do you suppose was the attraction advertised? Gold? Not a grain. Not a stock; not a bond; not an original package of even beer; not a circus; not a revival; not a prize fight; not a lottery ticket; not a west end lobbyist; not a free lunch; not a Kansas drug store; not even a local tariff to make them rich or a mortgage to file as evidence of prosperity. Absolutely nothing but dirt—cheap dirt—free land! And so I suspect that cheaper land brought people from old England to New England, and is moving our arms factories, our iron foundries, etc., to the west and south, and is beckoning Mr. Turner and his wife away, as so many of New England's people have gone before.

I also suspect that Mr. and Mrs. Turner go as a means of self-preservation; they think that their lives are in danger. True, no particular individual has come out with a shotgun and threatened them, but then it is an unpleasant fact that a person can be killed very dead without a threat.

It is likewise true that there is a law against murder when committed in an old-fashioned, bungling, savage way; but unfortunately for friend Turner, there are different ways of killing people, and they can be killed as fatally and eternally by one process as by another, and while the law protects him against the uncommon and inefficient methods of taking human life, it does not protect him against the most usual and most efficient methods of taking it; while the law, theoretically at least, protects him against taking life in a way that he could probably prevent without the aid of the law, it does not propose to protect him in the more numerous cases where he is unable, except by flight, to protect himself. Therefore, being a prudent man and a man of family, he is about to flee. He would rather be a live Yankee in a wilderness than a dead Yankee in a cemetery; he would rather be awake in Washington than asleep in Jesus.

But in thinking of his flight I cannot help admiring the perfection of our game laws, and as this is a gathering of the hunters of society, it will perhaps be pleasant to contemplate how beautifully they work. The more we think of it the more cause we will have to thank heaven for being so much better off in respect to game than the sportsmen of old. Practically there is no more free land in the United States, so we may look at our game with glittering eyes and a watering mouth. The essence of sportsmanship is first to run down; finally to kill. To kill in a savage, brutal way, to kill because the game has in some way injured you, to kill in self defense, is pot-hunting; it is unsportsmanlike, and the law looks upon it with an

evil eye. It is unscientific and uncivilized. If it were legal to kill except by the direct or indirect use of wealth, the sportsman would be shooting with a gun that had a muzzle at each end; it would be worse than hunting wild beasts. So you see how difficult it has been to so frame our game laws that they would enable us to reap all the advantages and none of the disadvantages connected with hunting the game that God in his bounty has so plentifully bestowed upon us. To illustrate this perfection of law I will cite a few distinctions between legal and illegal killing: To kill by poison, in a powdered or liquid form, is murder; it is barbarous, cruel and uncivilized; the very thought of it makes a person shudder, because that kind of poison can be obtained as readily and used as well by a tenant as by a landlord, by a poor man as by a rich one. But to kill people by crowding them into quarters where the air is poisoned is legal, civilized and sportsmanlike, because that is a method of killing which cannot be employed to any large extent by the poor, and which they cannot employ to any extent against the rich. Then people are so constituted that they must have air; unless they have enough air they die. To deprive a man of a sufficiency of air by squeezing his windpipe is cruel, barbarous, uncivilized, murderous and illegal; but to gradually shut off his air by compelling him to work or live in a place where there is not enough air is sportsmanlike, legal and scientific; the first method of killing could only be employed on a small scale; it would be dangerous and irksome; while the latter method can be and is employed on a large and successful scale, and there is no danger connected with it; the first method could be employed by the tenant against the landlord as easily as by the landlord against the tenant; the last can only be employed by the landlord against the tenant; the illegal method could be employed by the poor against the rich as well as by the rich against the poor; the legal method is one that can be employed only by the rich against the poor. To deprive a man of the use of land by tying a rope around his neck and raising him off of it, is a slow and troublesome way of killing him; it is an illegal method for one person to employ in killing another, because it could be used as well by the poor against the rich as by the rich against the poor; but to keep him from getting to the land by pushing him off sideways from every piece he tries to get on is a method which can only be employed by the rich against the poor, is more practical and just as sure; scientific, civilized and legal. You can kill a man just as dead by an overdose of food as by an overdose of lead, and on a much larger scale; but it is needless to tell you which is the legal way and which is the illegal and barbarous way, because you know which way could be employed equally well by rich and poor, and which way by the rich only. I might keep on for hours drawing the distinctions between legal and illegal, civilized and barbarous methods of taking human life; but an iron clad rule applies to all; you need never open a law book to find what murder is; every known method of taking human life that can be employed as well by poverty against wealth as by wealth against poverty, that method is cruel, wicked murder; and every method of taking human life which only wealth can use against poverty, that method is enlightened, legal and refined. The sportsman of old had to provide himself with a gun and ammunition; he had only wild animals to hunt; the sportsman of today has only to provide himself with land, and it is for him to say when and how fast his game shall die. He need not have a single tenant; he can shut them out and leave them to die on other land, and still have the satisfaction of knowing that they died by his hand. Land holding is the very best method of bagging game ever invented. Imagine the whole population of the earth deprived of all use of land for a month? Do you suppose there would be any survivors? And if the absolute control of all the land in the world is in the hands of a few people, do they not possess the power to kill at will?

But as I said before, the pleasure of sport is not so much in the killing as in running down the game, and of course this pleasure is intensified in proportion as the sensitiveness of the game, its power to feel hunger, its dread of death, is intensified; in proportion as it feels its helplessness; in proportion as it has good cause to dread hunger. Take the 48,000 women in the shops of Boston who earn from \$1.50 to \$3 a week (when they are at work); each one knowing that it is barely enough to enable her to live from week to week; each one knowing that a short sickness or the loss of work means that as the price of longer life, she must pay what many women value even more than life. What a satisfaction it must be to the sportsmen of Boston, the landlords of Boston, the land gamblers of Boston, to walk along the streets and read in the anxious faces the story of their fears; what a delight to follow them from their work through the alleys and dirty streets, along a pathway bristling with insult, and see them slowly starving from lack of food, slowly choking from lack of air, slowly fading as childish hopes die out in the bare dark rooms. How dull the stories of the old fox hunts seem to us who read the accounts of human beings like Grace Henderson, who, hunted to death by a power she could not see, cold, desperate and starving, after tramping and tramping, day after day,

in search of any sort of work, threw herself from the window of her little attic, and dashed out her life on the stones below. How tame the picture of the stag at bay, compared with such splendid sport as the running down of a pure and spirited woman. See the pliant law and the puppet press, see the smiling, eager sportsman as he watches her start out, proud, hopeful, healthy and strong; see his eye glitter when she finds herself hemmed in on every side and a dark cloud of terror shades her face; watch his eager interest when, while starvation is drinking her life blood and eating the flesh from her bones, she rallies her fleeting spirit and proudly refuses to barter her honor for bread; look again at his complacent smile when the game is overtaken by the hounds, and the form of a woman, of your flesh, your race, your blood, falls headlong to the ground, warm, lifeless and bleeding. What magnificent, splendid sport! If the sportsman fails to enjoy it in its full details, it is only because the novelty has entirely worn away.

How landholders must pity the fellows who hunted rabbits, when they can daily feast their eyes on such little stories as these:

A plain pine box in a small ante room at the Morgue has attracted much attention during the past few days. The body was that of a medium-sized, divinely formed young girl of eighteen years, who was known as Edith M. Cook. It was clad in a linen shroud, and the rich, soft, wavy brown tresses formed the setting to a face that in death was one of surpassing loveliness. "That child," said Keeper White yesterday, "is the loveliest body that has ever been brought to the Morgue. I could not bear to put her among the common herd, so I placed her here by herself." [Which accounts for her story being published.] * * * The little orphan secured a position as nursery governess in a family in Philadelphia. Her beauty led to her discharge after a refusal to listen to the proposals of the master of the household. She came to New York and became a waitress in a Nassau street restaurant at a salary of \$3 a week and board. She hired a small room uptown, for which she paid \$2 a week. As this, with her car fare, consumed more than her salary, little by little she was forced to part with her clothing. One cold day she came to work clad in a thin dress, with no saque. * * * Pneumonia set in and she died at the hospital Thursday. The body was removed to the Morgue.—[New York World.]

Pious ladies of wealth—and rich ladies are generally pious—cannot understand why girls are not more willing to take positions as servants in gentlemen's families, and think they deserve to suffer for not so doing. The aversion of the girls is rather hard to explain; they ought to freeze. And they do.

The more we think of these things, the more we feel like joining a fashionable church and praising the Lord. What a wonderful adaptation of means to ends. He has implanted in the landholder the sportsman's instinct, so that he may enjoy pain. He has given men and women an enormous capacity to feel pain, so that as the wild animals disappear, better game can take their place. How thoughtful, how providential, it was to give men ambition, that it might be crushed; to give women modesty and dread of dishonor, that their efforts to escape might become all the more frantic and amusing.

Then these game laws tend to sustain civilized morality; they keep heaven in its place—beyond the grave. Suppose land were free, why every man might get a home; every man might get an "angel" and start a little one-horse heaven of his own; death and religion would no longer have a corner on paradise if the monopolist no longer had a corner on land. And we wouldn't know what to pray to be delivered from.

By these improved game laws the expense of keeping animals has been turned into an income. When Mr. Turner goes west does he escape? Not much; the landlord hasn't got quite as firm a grip on there; but he is there, in the spirit, if not in the flesh, in person or by attorney, and on everything that Mr. Turner buys, he will pay a tribute.

Another beauty of our present game laws is the absence of danger from the victims. Wild animals, when they were cornered, would turn about and fight. But a man, what does he do? Why, when he sees that he is hunted down, when hunger begins to hurt, when the sportsman is beginning to choke him a little, when he sees his wife cut down or his daughter tripped up, does he turn about like a mad bull or a cow when her offspring is touched? Not much. He raises his "strong arms" to heaven and prays. He thinks that he will get whatever he prays for. So what do you suppose he prays for? Does he pray that the tardy courage of the trampled worm may find its way to his pusillanimous heart? Oh, no. Does he pray for justice? Never! He prays for grace—grace to bear his burden, and when he gets grace to bear his burden—when he gets the grace to forget that he ever swore to defend a wife, when he gets the grace to turn a deaf ear to the voices of hungry children and a blind eye to faces from which all life and hope is fading; when he gets grace to wag his tail and lick the hand that smites him, he devoutly thanks the Lord that he is a man, and not a rebel or an agitator.

Then another little prop of the game law is the ten cent capitalist. A man who has wallowed in the mire of poverty gets a few hundred dollars, and though he pays as large a tribute to land monopoly as anyone, he

takes time by the forelock and imagines himself the representative of landlordism and monopoly. He is like the fat tumblebug that falls over his little ball and thinks he has traveled all around the world. Why, down here on Hanover street there is a brass jeweler—padrone, or macaroni, or lazaroni, or paravisa, or something of the sort—a fellow who sells solid gold rings for twenty-five or fifty cents and diamond breast pins for a quarter; and he and his wife have got one salesman—think of it, a whole salesman—and they have issued an edict to all that entire force of salesman, that he is not to say a word for the single tax; if he does, off goes his head. Now, this sort of game may enlist the sportsman's sympathy along with the amusement it creates.

But, gentlemen, some of the game finds no satisfaction in supporting the game law. This is strange, indeed; it is unmanly; it is revolutionary; it is brutal. It is a bad fact, an illogical fact, a wicked fact, an unpropitious fact, an unhealthy, infectious and contagious fact, but yet it is an indestructible fact. Of those rebels, Mr. Turner and his wife are one. He may do well in the west; I believe he will; men generally do better where land is cheaper; but he will always look back to New England. There are not trains enough in the country to haul that man's heart away from Massachusetts. To him, that green common where so often human liberty has been pleaded for, will be the one sacred spot on earth. And when for him and for her the light is over and the sunshine slants low on the wrinkles and the gray, he will be glad and proud to feel that when he stood out there in the people's pulpit, his tongue gave voice to their dumb tatters, and anxious faces were lighted up by the smiles of his wife. To him and to her his record here will be a gladder and a prouder memory than to know that Turner's energy and Turner's talents had all been used to softly feather Turner's nest; gladder and prouder than even to know that his ambition, his brain, his genius, had written a new name on the scroll of immortality.

THE SINGLE TAX WILL DO IT.

A LABOR PAPER OF ALABAMA STANDS SQUARELY ON OUR PLATFORM.

The Labor Advocate of Birmingham, Ala., is the official organ of the trades council of that city, and is indorsed by the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' alliance of Alabama. It is an exponent of the principles of trades unionism, but especially advocates the single tax, free trade and ballot reform. Here is its argument in favor of the single tax:

Unemployed labor means dull times for business, but the rent collector makes his unfailing monthly round, and gas and water bills must be met, rain or shine.

To aggravate matters, the assessor now calls upon every citizen for a statement of his property, that a large percentage of its value may be taken for public use.

Has a lot owner erected a building, thus giving employment to labor and creating business? The city and state will punish him by taxing the value thus created.

Has a merchant a large stock of goods on hand, the production of which has given employment to labor? The state must have a share of their value also.

Even the household furniture of the poorest men and the most unfortunate women must be taxed by the sovereign people.

Is this just? Is it sensible? To tax improvements is to discourage the employment of labor. Taxing goods has the same effect. Taxing the poor man's furniture is no better than highway robbery.

Our manufacturers say they cannot compete with Europe in the production of goods. If we will take the taxes off the manufacturers' plants and products, he then can compete with them.

If we will take the taxes off houses, goods and furniture, the cost of living will be less. Wages are the last thing that should be reduced, for good wages mean good times. Reduce the workingman's ability to buy, and hard times are the necessary result.

We also hear the senseless cry of over-production at the very time when those whose labor produces all wealth are suffering from want of the things they have produced.

Ruinous taxation is the main cause of there being such few manufacturing enterprises in the south. In many states these industries are wholly or partly exempt from taxation, but here all the costly buildings and machinery are taxed to the fullest extent, some paying as high as \$7,000 per year.

We want a boom, not a boom in sand lots, but a boom in business, in building and manufacturing, and legitimate enterprises of every kind. We want to make work plenty and business brisk, and place our city on a broader basis of prosperity. Therefore we must abandon this stupid plan of taxing industry and enterprise.

We have great natural advantages that should give us the foremost rank in almost every branch of manufacture. Work can be performed to advantage every day in the year. It is never too hot nor too cold. All we need is that we shall cease to hamper and discourage our industries by unwise, unjust and ruinous taxation.

Taxes are necessary, and if justly laid and honestly expended, they are a benefit, not an injury. It pays to have effective fire and police departments, good sewers and well

paved and lighted streets. Then why do we grumble at paying for them?

The principal reason is that those who pay the taxes do not get their just proportion of the benefits. Some pay heavily and get but little benefit, while others who are greatly benefited pay little or nothing.

Who pays them?

The man who is industrious and enterprising: the man who builds a house, a factory or a business block. Such a man increases the value of every foot of land in the city, and we discourage him by fining him for every nail he drives and for every brick he lays.

Is it any wonder that he grumbles when we tax him for giving employment to labor? Is it any wonder that men are out of work when we punish capital for employing them? We have adapted the Turkish method of taxation: "When you see anything, grab it."

It is a great injustice to tax one man for the benefit of others, when he has already increased the value of their property by his improvements. The burden of taxation falls mainly upon the man who improves, while those who stand in the way of improvements are left off with a nominal tax.

This is not equitable. Those who receive the benefit of taxes spent should pay them. This is but simple justice, and the only question should be who reaps the benefits?

Do public improvements increase the value of buildings? No; but they do increase the value of land. Therefore, if we wish to tax the man who receives the benefit, we must tax the value of land only.

It may be said that the rate would have to be raised. Well, suppose it were; what difference would it make whether a man paid \$50 a year on his house and lot, or \$50 a year on his lot alone? Not any; but it would make a great difference to the speculator, who blocks improvements by asking big prices for vacant land.

Mathematical demonstration will show that if all the taxable land in this city was assessed at its market value, and all other property exempted, it would not be necessary to raise the rate in order to obtain the full amount of taxes now levied. If we want our city to prosper let us endeavor to have a change made in our constitution and laws that will enable us to adopt the common sense plan of exempting the products of industry and enterprise, and taxing nothing but land values. Land values are created by the community, and it is nothing but plain and simple justice that they alone should be taxed to pay the necessary expenses of the community.

Is it wise to use the taxing power to enrich owners of vacant land and to diminish the power of productive enterprises, when by exempting improvements we would encourage land owners to improve their property? If capital invested in business and manufacturing is taxed, is it not equivalent to a license fee for the privilege of doing business and employing labor?

Take taxes off improvements, and every workingman will pay less taxes on his home; every merchant can sell cheaper, and every industry can increase the wages of its employees.

Taxes on goods, buildings and machinery, and license taxes as well, must all be paid in the end by the purchaser of the goods. All such taxes increase the cost of living.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1890.

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$338.55.

Cash contributions for the week ending July 14 are:

"A Friend," Alder Creek, N. Y.	\$0 20
Thro' Wm. M. Dwyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
E. M. S. Newport, R. I.	1 00
John J. Reavey, Pawtucket, R. I.	1 00
W. G. Spencer, Thomaston, Conn.	50
	\$3 70

Contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . 780 64

Total . . . \$784 34

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 86,002

Signatures received since last report, . . . 474

Total . . . 86,476

For news budget see "Roll of States,"

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

BROOKLYN.

SINGLE TAX MEETINGS IN A SUMMER PAVILION

—THE ADVANCE LABOR CLUB TO CELEBRATE ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

W. F. Withers.—We intend to hold another meeting at Friday's summer pavilion on next

Sunday, July 23. This time it will be at 8 o'clock in the evening. Hon. Horace Deming of the New York reform club, and Herbert Boggs, esq., of Newark, will deliver the addresses; and Mr. Wm. H. Friday has kindly consented to vary the programme with a dramatic reading entitled, "A Strolling Actor." There will also be music by the single tax quartette.

R. C. Utess.—The Advance labor club, L. A. 1562, K. of L., of Brooklyn, will celebrate its tenth anniversary on Saturday, July 13, at Schutzen park, Fiftieth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn. Messrs. P. J. McGuire, of the United brotherhood of carpenters and joiners; Louis F. Post, Theo. F. Cuno and representatives of labor organizations of the vicinity will make addresses. The Advance labor club was formerly known as the Spread the Light club, and was the first labor organization that extended a helping hand to Mr. George on Long Island, when he first advocated the principles of "Progress and Poverty" in this vicinity ten years ago. All single tax men in this vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

NEW YORK STATE.

WORKING FOR THE PETITION.

John D. Hilton, Alder Creek.—I have sent in twenty eight names for the petition. One of the number will be a worker. Farmers are quite willing to sign. Why not put a million names on the petition?

W. H. Brown, Palmyra.—Stern realities have given me an ultra prosaic, practical view of life, and all the remnant of hope I have is centered in being of use, even of humble use, as an agent in bringing the industrial emancipation which will follow the establishment of the single tax. God hasten the day! In truth and sincerity, with singleness of purpose, let each of us do what he can to hasten the day.

J. C. Miller, Stapleton, Staten Island.—A good way to make use of THE STANDARD after having read it is to take it to your barber-shop, where it will certainly be read by many. This is better than filing away until news is out of date.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GETTING SIGNATURES IN THE OLD GRANITE STATE.

Edward Jewett, Nashua.—I have sent in thirty signatures to the congressional petition, every one of them representing one who has had his eyes opened to the nature of the great social question—the fruit of such individual effort as I have been able to give the matter within the last two months. This field is white to the harvest, and these are examples without number on every hand to illustrate and enforce the single tax doctrine; but the laborers are few. I hope, with returning help, to be able to do more for the cause. Certainly, my interest and enthusiasm have not in the least abated.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SINGLE TAX EXCURSION—A CHANCE TO SEND A FREE TRADER TO CONGRESS.

John J. Reavey, Pawtucket.—The Pawtucket club will have an excursion to Crescent park on Saturday, July 19. It is intended to be a grand mass meeting of the single tax men of Rhode Island. Dr. Garvin, Dr. Barker, John F. Smith, District Master Workman John O'Keefe and other well known workers will take part. All are invited to help and make it a success. It will be a fine opportunity for the single tax men of Rhode Island to get together and lay out work for an outdoor campaign during the summer; also to make arrangements to take an active part in the congressional election next fall, as there is a good chance to send a free trader from this district if we will only work. The voters have made wonderful progress on this line, owing to the incessant warfare carried on by the single tax men. The Telegram has aided a great deal by showing the number of hands and the amount of wages paid in the factories; and it proved that adults' wages are less than \$1 a day; so the old cry of protection to American labor will fool very few workingmen next fall. The same paper called attention this week to the way speculators were escaping and workingmen bearing the burden of taxation through unjust valuation in Central Falls. Our secretary, William Martin, was appointed one of the tax assessors there last week, so if there is a chance to do anything there will be a great change in the next assessment there.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A LETTER THAT HAS NOT YET BEEN ANSWERED—TO COME TO THE CONFERENCE BY CANAL BOAT.

Tax Reform Advocate.—After the recent meetings in Kensington in opposition to the McKinley bill, the following letter was sent by the Single tax society of Philadelphia to the congressmen who addressed the business men and the Reform club. No answers have been received up to date:

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1890.

Messrs. Breckinridge, Springer, Bynum and McAdoo—Gentlemen: The single tax society of Philadelphia, having heard with intense satisfaction your attack upon the McKinley

bill at the recent meetings in this city, desire further information upon the following points:

1. Do not your objections to a high tariff—that it is dishonest, extravagant, a check upon production and necessarily unequal—apply to every tariff, whether high or low—for protection or revenue?

2. Is not a tariff revenue always unreliable—not certain to be increased by increasing rates or reduced by lowering them—and least to be depended on when most needed—as in times of war, panic or commercial depression?

3. Cannot every indirect tax be shifted by diminishing production and increasing the cost to the consumer, thus fostering monopoly and lessening the competition of employers, and therefore the wages of labor, by making a larger capital necessary to carry on business?

4. In regard to the statement "that the large part of the revenues of the government must be raised by customs duties," what are your objections to obtaining all revenues—national, state and municipal—by a tax upon the rental values of land exclusive of improvements?

5. Is not such a tax economically perfect—

(1) As to ease and accuracy of assessment?

(2) As to cheapness and certainty of collection?

(3) As to the impossibility of shifting it by increasing rents?

(4) As increasing the production of wealth—

(a) By remitting all fines upon industry and premiums upon dishonesty?

(b) By taking nothing for the community which belongs to the individual?

(c) By giving equal opportunities to all men through practically abolishing private ownership of land which, by dividing the people into landlords and landless, is the basis of all class distinction and of every monopoly—whether of capital, currency, trade or transportation? Respectfully yours,

G. F. STEPHENS, Committee.

A. H. STEPHENSON, Committee.

It has been suggested that many of the members of the single tax society would find it very difficult to get away during August on the proposed excursion, and at the same time attend the national single tax conference which is to be held in New York city. In view of this difficulty it would be well perhaps to consolidate the two, and instead of going up the Schuylkill canal, take a boat running on the canal between Philadelphia and New York, and thus kill two birds with one stone.

If this plan is followed out, a much larger delegation can be secured, as many of the clubs in this state will probably send delegates to the conference who will be glad to join with the local single taxers. The towns and cities on the line of the canal to New York are not perhaps quite so ripe for single tax gospel, but good meetings could be secured without much trouble. It is very probable that it could be arranged to sleep on the boat in New York, and the expenses would probably be less than the cost of railroad fares and hotel bills.

The committee are investigating this plan, and will report as to its advisability at the next meeting of the society, by which time it is expected that the date of the conference will be definitely announced.

Richard Eyre, Johnstown.—We are interested in the work being done by the enrolment committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A POSTMASTER WHO IS BLIND TO WHAT IS GOING ON AROUND HIM.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—We are sending George's speech at San Francisco with a petition blank to postmasters all over the state. A few only are returned signed and some, not signed, are returned; but no doubt all are read. Below is sample of comment of one postmaster:

"REFUSED." We are not free traders in Tucker district; therefore we have no earthly use for any such literature. B. F. DAVIS, P. M.

INDIANA.

THE GALLANT FIGHT TO VICTORY OF THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF EVANSVILLE.

Charles G. Bennett, Evansville.—We have had a red hot time here for a week past. The single tax men have done some splendid work and gained a glorious victory. The people of Evansville have, from "the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," been the victims of rings and sharpers, who have systematically robbed this community until they, the aforesaid sharpers, seemed to think they had a "vested right" to do so; and even the people themselves seemed to regard all this as the natural order of things, against which it would be folly to contend.

All this is now changed, and we have turned over a new leaf in our municipal affairs.

This is the way it happened: We have a monopoly here known as the Evansville street railway company. This company obtained a charter from our city council about twenty-four years ago; and as at that time the people had no idea whatever of the future value of such franchises, they gave this company the exclusive right to the use of our streets without any compensation whatever for a period of forty years. In the mean time, Evansville has grown from a small town to a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants, and the value of this franchise has grown with the growth of the city.

Several months ago a syndicate of east-

ern capitalists proposed to form a new company to buy out the old one.

Whether the old company was to form a part of the new one, as is generally supposed, I am unable to say, and I do not consider that it makes any difference.

The first move of this syndicate was to submit to our city council a carefully prepared ordinance extending the charter of the street railway company for twenty-four years, which, with the sixteen years yet to run, would give them absolute and exclusive use of our streets for forty years longer.

So anxious were these conspirators that they wished to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance without delay. But either because the members of the council felt that such haste would be indecent, or else because the syndicate felt sure of their power to pass it whenever they wished, it was laid over.

When the people read the proposed ordinance they groaned, but felt, judging by their past experience, that it would be useless to contend against fate.

The single tax association, however, did not take this helpless and hopeless view of the situation, but resolved to fight this syndicate to the bitter end, and at the very next meeting appointed a committee to conduct the war.

A vigorous protest addressed to the city council was also prepared and was presented and read at the next meeting of that august body.

It was a bomb in the enemy's camp, and produced a decided sensation. The subject was now before the people and they were getting interested. The single taxers availed themselves of every opportunity, through the press and otherwise, to keep up the agitation. They did not confine their efforts to their own organization, but as most of them are members of other organizations they at once began to enlist them also in this fight against the syndicate.

In a short time, resolutions protesting against the ordinance came from the Knights of Labor, the Central labor union and the different trades unions.

These resolutions were in every case written and put through by single tax men. We thus multiplied our power. The fight now became hot, and as, in the meantime, all the papers had taken a firm stand against this infamous ordinance, public sentiment was overwhelmingly in our favor.

But there was one organization, and a powerful one too, which, although a very large majority of its members were on the right side, had not yet taken a decided stand. The Business men's association, composed as it is of well meaning, but rather slow and very conservative men, still hesitated. Many men interested in the street railway ordinance were members of this association and it wouldn't do to hurt the feelings of these rich and influential citizens.

The single tax men, however, have some influence themselves with this stiff but eminently respectable institution, as Captain J. W. Wartmann, who is president of the B. M. A., is a leading member of our association. Besides there are several other single taxers in their ranks and many who are in sympathy with us but who do not avow it. Finally the B. M. A. came out squarely against this conspiracy to rob the people. Out of its 450 members over 100 of them were against the ordinance.

The conspirators, however, were not dismayed by this rising tide of opposition, but kept steadily to their purpose with a perseverance worthy of a better cause.

Last Monday night the ordinance was read for the last time and passed by a vote of 7 to 5.

Tuesday night is the regular meeting night for the Knights of Labor and the B. M. A., and the meetings of these bodies became regular indignation meetings. The excitement was intense, and the Knights of Labor passed by a unanimous vote the following ringing resolutions, which, as they were afterward adopted with tremendous applause at the mass meeting of citizens held on Wednesday evening, may be taken as fairly expressing the feeling of the people:

Resolved, That we most emphatically denounce the action of those councilmen who, in direct opposition to the known will of the people, dared to betray the best interests of the city of Evansville by giving away the property of the people, and we hope immediate steps will be taken to right this great wrong; and we hereby pledge our hearty co-operation to any and all associations or individuals who may desire to bring these traitors to justice.

Resolved, That Councilmen Groves, Ruston, Weil, Fink, Haun, Heyns and Schellhorn be, and the same are hereby requested to resign, so that the positions they now disgrace may be filled by honest men.

Resolved, That Mayor Goodlett and Councilmen Grant, Uphaus, Stockfith, Bruger and Kreipke deserve the thanks of all honest men and good citizens for their gallant defense of the people and the people's cause. These men have shown themselves to be good and faithful servants, and the people will not forget them.

Resolved further, That we wish to place ourselves on record as being in favor of the ownership and control of street car lines by the city, and not by individuals or corporations.

These resolutions, although coming from the Knights of Labor, were really written by a single taxer. I know this to be a fact, for I know who wrote them.

A general mass meeting was called for

Wednesday night, and the largest hall in the city was packed to overflowing. This meeting was presided over by a member of our single tax association, who is also a member of the B. M. A. In the meantime Dr. A. M. Owen, who is also a leading member of our single tax association, had brought an injunction suit to prevent the signing of the ordinance.

The excitement had now reached a fever heat, and the feeling was so intense that the councilmen who had betrayed the people were uneasy and alarmed, and concluded it would be best to yield to the will of the people.

On Thursday night while a committee appointed by the B. M. A. were in session, they were surprised by the appearance of three of these councilmen, who stated that they were now satisfied that the people were opposed to the ordinance, and that they were willing to repeal it. The council was hastily called together. Several of the members had gone to bed. Finally, however, they were all got together, except one, who could not be found, and at a midnight session, just as the glorious anniversary of American independence was being ushered in, this great wrong was righted by the repeal of that infamous ordinance.

The syndicate was beaten, and the cause of the people was triumphant; and while great credit is due to the press and to the different organizations that fought so gallantly for the rights of the people, yet to the single tax association belongs the proud honor of beginning the fight, and the people see it. The moral atmosphere is purer for the storm that has swept over us, and the people have been educated more within the last few days than in the same number of years before.

Our enthusiastic single tax friends, P. H. Carroll and Wm. M. Madden, were invited to address a meeting of farmers who were holding a Fourth of July celebration in Gibson county. They accepted the invitation and gave them the single tax unlimited, from a moral standpoint, and their remarks were listened to with deep interest and elicited frequent bursts of applause.

Talk about the farmer's being opposed to the single tax! Why, the working farmer who is in favor of our present method of taxation ought to have a guardian. Whenever the farmers fully understand what the single tax is, no power on earth can prevent its adoption.

ILLINOIS.

EXPLAINING THE SINGLE TAX TO BAPTIST MINISTERS—AMONG AN ORDER MISNAMED "PATRIOTIC."

J. T. Rpley, Chicago.—On Monday last, the 7th inst., Mr. John White and the writer, by invitation, addressed the Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity. We were received with great cordiality and listened to attentively. The points we urged were that while we did not ask the clergy to join us in political action except as we asked them as individual citizens to do so, we solicited their co-operation in making clear and vindicating the moral principles which underlie our movement. Enumerating as these principles: That the right to live implied the right to a place to live; that the right to liberty involved the right to the uses of our faculties, and therefore the right of each individual, limited only by the rights of all others, to the use of the earth; that the right to the pursuit of happiness, depending also upon the exercise of our faculties, involved freedom of access to natural opportunities. The point was also made that the products of labor belong of right to their producers, and that as one individual had no right to take from another any part of the product of his labor, government, being merely representative of individuals, could have no delegated right of this kind.

We were listened to with marked attention. One minister present raised the point that while he did not question the general principles advanced as to our right to the means of existence, he thought that government had a right to demand from citizens payment for service rendered in the protection of property. The point was met by Mr. White by the statement that if society created values which were sufficient to provide for the protection of property, that it was unjust to levy upon wealth which was the product of individual labor.

Some Methodist ministers were present who expressed the desire that the single tax be presented before their clergy, for which an opportunity will probably be presented after the summer vacation.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 13.—The Hon. Franklin McVeagh of the Illinois tariff reform league will address the single tax club at the Grand Pacific, Thursday evening, July 21.

The attendance on Thursday evening last was unusually large, and the proceedings were correspondingly lively.

The prospects for the nomination of Jonathan B. Taylor for congress to-morrow are bright. He undoubtedly has the masses with him, but the "machine" may succeed in knocking him out in spite of his popular strength.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago.—We were to have had a meeting of our single tax club at the room at Grand Pacific hotel last

Thursday evening (June 26), but some "Patriotic order of the sons of America camp" got possession of the room before our folks arrived on the scene, so the single tax folks waited until their meeting was about to break up and then had a batch of the last edition of "Justice" distributed. We were gathered pretty thickly in the back part of the room and out in the hall, and the P. O. S. of A. people were passing rather vigorous and numerous "whereases" and "resolves" to put "German out of the public schools," which was all well enough in its way, but some of our folks remarked how much more good to the country could they have done if they would have put just a trifle of their energy into the single tax agitation, and perchance in a few years, with the country prospering, they would all be giving their children a good education, not only in English, but may be in French or other foreign languages.

May we live to see the day

When liberal thoughts come in to stay,

And all can freely grasp the single tax.

Then "hard times" will fade away

As the night before the day.

And our poor will not need to "break their backs."

MICHIGAN.

A SINGLE TAX CLUB ORGANIZED IN DETROIT.

John R. Burton, Detroit.—A number of us met at the residence of Mr. John Bridge, 261 Crawford street, to form a single tax and ballot reform club. After some discussion it was resolved to name the club the Detroit single tax and ballot reform club, and to invite any one with similar views to connect themselves therewith. Mr. T. M. Sheriff was made temporary chairman and J. R. Burton secretary. Permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. John Bridge, president; H. A. Robinson, first vice-president, and J. R. Burton, secretary-treasurer. A committee was appointed to draw up a platform covering the objects of the club, to be submitted to the next meeting, such committee being Messrs. Bridge, Robinson and Burton. Dues have been fixed at one dollar a year, payable quarterly.

It is strange that so many have written to THE STANDARD professing ignorance of any single tax movement in Detroit, for there has not been a time for over three years that we have not been alive and kicking.

W. P. Boreland, Saginaw.—I am beginning to feel much encouraged. My work is beginning to bear fruit. Every name I have sent in thus far represents an actual single tax man, as I ask no man to sign the petition until I have first convinced him of the justice of the single tax.

MINNESOTA.

CARRIES PETITIONS WITH HIM ON HIS TRAVELS.

J. H. Howe, Parker's Lake.—I carry the petition with me when away from home, and when I find a man who has not signed and have time enough for a little talk, I introduce the subject. I have the honor of sending in the first communication to Farm, Stock and Home, which has called out many letters on each side, and I do not fear the result of having the question thoroughly discussed, for I still have faith in the ultimate triumph of true principles.

G. C. Madison, St. Paul.—No man having the interest of the single tax at heart should be without petition blanks, as they give an opportunity to present our views. I have sent in forty-six names.

MISSOURI.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB ELECTS NEW OFFICERS—THEY WILL SEND DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE—SEEING THE CAT.

Percy Peppoon, St. Louis.—At its last meeting the single tax league elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Henry H. Hoffman, president; Percy Peppoon, vice-president; J. W. Steele, recording secretary; T. J. Donahue, financial secretary; C. E. Turner, corresponding secretary; E. F. Meyer, treasurer. H. Martin Williams was elected delegate to the single tax conference to be held in New York after Mr. George's return. More delegates will be elected later. The secretary was instructed to raise a club of direct subscribers for THE STANDARD.

Our open air meetings are proving much more successful than any of us expected. We have good audiences, close and respectful attention, good reports in the newspapers, and we are obtaining hundreds of signatures to our state petition. We expect to hold open air meetings every Saturday night until the cold weather begins, devoting our attention especially to free trade during the campaign this fall.

The single tax is now being discussed at so many meetings held by various organizations in this city that it is hard to keep track of them.

Dr. Henry S. Chase, St. Louis.—There are some men in our neighborhood who have never been to the "Benton school" who are "seeing the cat" without being aware of it. There is a speculator in wheat, land and mines to whom I have sent "tracts" for two years, but he won't come in. Last week he met me and said: "See here, doctor, between you and me, I want to say something. Do

you see that 'acre property' facing on two streets? Well, the owner pays taxes on an assessment of less than two dollars per foot, and I will give twenty dollars per foot for it. And there is F's acre lots, and W's acre lots. Why, man alive, they are paying merely nominal taxes on that property. Say, we must go to the assessor and make a fair representation of this thing. Yes, yes; I know that I have a whole block of land with my house, but I'm willing to have my assessment raised, too. Damn it! we can never get any improvements out here until we raise more money. That's what the board of improvements tells me. See here, them fellers are holding that land for a rise because they see the people coming in, and they refuse to pay one dollar toward putting down a side walk along their own property." I replied: "Aha, my boy, those are single tax doctrines! Oh, you will get there after awhile." "Doc," said he, "I don't care what kind of doctrines they are, they are true."

Gas. A. Menger, St. Louis.—The single tax is growing here right along, and I think that by the time the campaign gets to going we can boom things.

COLORADO.

THINKS THE STEREOPTICON WOULD DO GOOD WORK FOR THE SINGLE TAX.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—Cannot something be done to carry out the suggestion made by W. H. Van Ornum in THE STANDARD of June 18, in regard to stereopticons? It seems to me that sets of pictures might be prepared in New York appropriate to the purpose of free trade propaganda. If "Dan Beard" or Puck could be induced to prepare the sets, it seems to me that through the Reform club they might be taken by democratic central committees in every town large enough to justify it, and in this way a great deal of good might be done. A set, I think, should be from 100 to 200 well selected cartoons illustrating protection and free trade. Many that have appeared in Puck during the last six years would be excellent; and if Beard could be induced to take hold of it many excellent ones will occur to him. I'd like to see two prepared on some such idea as this: Protection a balloon, prosperity the car filled with the prosperous, preceded or followed by one representing the filling of the balloon with gas furnished by the farmers and laborers.

We are to meet the state democratic central committee July 5 and endeavor to get them to take up the reform club work.

NEBRASKA.

REGRETTING THE DEPARTURE OF AN EARNEST WORKER—THE MOVEMENT GROWING.

Rufus S. Parker, Omaha.—C. F. Becket, having left the city, has resigned the secretaryship of our club. His departure is a great loss to our club, but no loss to the cause, for wherever his lot may be cast, we are sure of one earnest worker for the single tax. We are doing a good deal of missionary work here and the cause is gaining ground steadily—I might safely say, rapidly. I hear of new converts every week. Only yesterday I learned of one, a prominent young lawyer, whom I shall see and try to induce to become a member of our club. The publication of single tax matter in the Western newspaper union list is doing good work. Some thirty of our customers are now taking it, and several of the papers have made editorial comment on it. They all say the farmers are much interested, and regard it favorably. Being employed by the Western newspaper union, I take particular pains that all who call for such matter get it.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BROOKAW DELIVERS A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION ON THE SINGLE TAX.

W. E. Brockaw, Watertown.—I have just returned from Oldham, So. Dak., where I spoke on the Fourth. I have sent in fifty-four more signed petitions. Three of them were sent to me by A. A. Grinde of Baltic, So. Dak. Mr. Grinde says there are several single tax men around there, and that he will send in more signatures. No. 1 is a county superintendent of schools. No. 2 is a Methodist presiding elder. No. 3 is a Methodist Episcopal preacher. No. 4 is an editor. The most of the rest are farmers.

Oldham celebrated the Fourth in the usual way—with races, ragamuffins, greased pole, base ball, etc. Their brass band, led by the editor of their new paper, furnished music, assisted by a choir, and I furnished the "oration," in the shape of a straight single tax talk, at the close of which I answered questions. It was the first time some of them had heard of it, although not new to the most of them. There were two other single tax men present, and during the day we three kept the pot boiling. I distributed literature freely, and managed to secure quite a number of subscribers for the Journal and send a number of George's works. The most of the farmers in that neighborhood will be in the independent party. They were much interested in the single tax. They are all agreed as to the necessity for a change, and are ready to read anything to find a remedy. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Loucks, president of the South Dakota alliance, on the train both going and returning. He

spoke at Yankton the Fourth. They are talking only on the money and transportation questions now, but he thinks that the next campaign will be fought on the land question, for he says they are drifting that way fast. The farmers are now fully awake to the first two, but the most of them are not awake to the importance of the land question yet. But, as they are ready to listen to or read anything now, it will not take long to get them to take hold of the land question. Mr. Loucks is confident that the independent party will carry the state. They purpose making a school house canvass in every county. Each of the three parties claim that they expect to win, but it is very noticeable that the republicans are badly scared, and they are throwing both mud and dust—mud at the alliance leaders and dust in the eyes of the farmers. As the campaign progresses the "fun" will become more interesting.

Our foreman got an "original pkg." a week ago and is in the county jail, and that adds to my already crowded work.

NEW JERSEY.

M. H. Gary, Paterson.—I send by this mail seventeen petitions. I have given blanks to a number who have promised to "think over the matter." They will probably all sign.

FLORIDA.

H. J. Simonton, Dade City.—Among the signatures which I have sent to the committee is that of the superior of the order of St. Benedict. Five priests have signed the petition so far. There are a few lawyers here who refuse to sign the petition. If Mr. Crossdale would write a good article in THE STANDARD especially for lawyers, I would have them read it. My "Progress and Poverty" is out on mission all the time. Our superintendent of public schools has it now. I believe the proposed single tax conference will do good.

TENNESSEE.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—We have now two more publishing houses using our articles—the Dakota newspaper union, twenty-five papers, and the Northwestern newspaper union, thirty papers. The work is going bravely on, and by 1892 the farmers of the great northwest will have been taught correct modes of thought on the question of taxation.

CALIFORNIA.

D. Starr, Oakland.—I inclose fifty-four names to the petition. I secured them in a few days some weeks ago. I have not had leisure for the last month to attend to getting more. Will renew the work in a short time, when I will have the opportunity.

OREGON.

C. M. Crain, Prineville, Crook county.—There has been no propaganda work done in this county, Crook, though I have succeeded in introducing some of our ideas through the medium of our two county papers, and now have the satisfaction of having some of our leading citizens lecture me for all the single tax literature I can furnish them.

For ten years I have been a firm believer in the principles set forth in "Progress and Poverty," but want of means has deterred me from doing much that I should have done.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Thomas Howie, Vinita, Indian Territory, June 28.—I have sent in fifteen signed petitions. They are mostly signed by men whom I have had helping me in harvesting my crop. As I am now and will be kept very busy until haying and threshing is over, I will have but very little time to spare to get signers. Last week I was requested by our worthy mayor to rally my brother members of the Farmers' alliance and march in procession on the Fourth in rear of the Grand army of the republic to the grand festival and barbecue and hear some fool spout. My reply was, "I march behind nothing."

"PROTECTING" LABOR.

James Parton.

Can it be possible that orators of reputation will again have the effrontery to stand before assemblies of workmen and tell them that the protective system is a protection to them? Shall we again hear of the pauper labor of Europe as being the consequence of free trade, of which the continent of Europe know nothing? As I write these lines I can hear the hum of a cotton mill where the best hands, by working a long factory day, earn \$8 a week; and if they object to the wages the manufacturer has only to send across the Canada line for a few car loads of French Canadians to depress wages still lower. A tariff to protect those mill operatives would put the duty upon the Canadians, not on the cotton cloth. If cotton spinners are to be protected artificially and at the expense of their fellow citizens, we should stop the Canadians at the custom houses on the border and put a thousand dollars duty upon every family. Here is an issue distinct and clear which the republican party is willing to face. They say that it protects the workman more to put the duty upon the cloth than upon the Canadians. Let us respect their courage and imitate it. Let us say with equal distinctness to the workmen of America that it is their true policy to admit both the cotton and the Canadian duty free.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

ANGRY WORDS ABOUT THE ATTEMPT TO BULLDOZE AMERICAN VOTERS.

Boston Globe—Ind.: If the odious Lodge bill for controlling elections becomes a law, it will be enforced in the sixth Massachusetts district. Mr. Lodge had better not make any mistake about that.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press—Rep.: This is the skeleton of a system of federal control of elections which, whatever necessity may exist for some kind of regulation, we cannot regard as other than mischievous in theory and dangerous in practice.

Milwaukee Sentinel—Rep.: Federal supervision of elections is not a desirable thing, even if it could be accomplished, but there is every thing in the situation to warrant the belief that it cannot be accomplished in the south, and that its application elsewhere can result only in mischief.

Syracuse Herald—Ind.: We trust that the senate will lay aside the Lodge bill, as we are convinced that its enactment would be a serious blow to the prosperity of the south, and that any advantage the republican party gained by it would be temporary and likely to react in later elections.

Philadelphia Telegraph—Ind. Rep.: Since the first congress met no other measure so indefeasibly partisan, vicious or dangerous to republican institutions was ever devised or urged. The house has passed it; the senate deliberates, hesitates to confirm the infamy, the wrong against popular free government, but the federal election law is part of the record of the majority.

Chicago News—Ind.: Since Speaker Reed has set himself up as the dictator of the house, where he cannot be reached at present, the hope of the people lies in the senate. Will not some of those grave and reverend senators talk that bill to death? Every device known to parliamentary law should be brought to bear in order to defeat so pernicious a measure. It is a step toward centralization that should be forbidden at every hazard.

Waterbury American—Ind.: Once said the Hon. J. S. Clarkson, first assistant postmaster-general, when compelled to support for congress a man whom he thoroughly detested: "In walking you cannot always avoid offensive, ill-smelling garbage heaps. You have to pass by them—and hold your nose." We fancy that not a few of our esteemed republican contemporaries, who have to pass by that federal election law, are busy holding their noses.

Washington Post—Ind.: Are the members who support this shameful bill and who are pooh-poohing its cost on the floor of the house prepared to answer to their constituents for the imposition upon them of this new and needless burden? Do they expect that the people will be as easily bulldozed into accepting this bill as they themselves are in passing it? These are too serious questions to be put off without answer until the day of reckoning, when answers will be of no avail. The member who is wise will put his ear to the ground and listen to the coming storm before it is too late.

Hartford Courant—Rep.: The state of Connecticut needs no supervision from the United States or any other power in selecting her own officers. She has taught the whole country the lessons of government and can take care of her own affairs. So, while the supervision of the election of congressmen is entirely within the province of the general government, possibly demanded in this emergency, the supervision of our own state election is within the province of the state of Connecticut, and of the state only.

It looks now as if the pending bill and our own election bill might not get along quite so amicably together as Mr. Lodge predicts if they are both laws on the first Tuesday of next November.

Pittsburg Dispatch—Rep.: It is a measure wholly designed to legislate party success. How insincere is the pretense that it is intended to give protection to a suppressed vote is evident in the fact that the bill virtually holds out to the south the bargain that it can carry its state elections by what means it pleases, so that a like liberty is given the national administration with regard to congressional elections. Such legislation is vicious in its very inception and is sure to expose a fatally weak point in its operation. It is a practical confession that the party forcing it upon the nation is unable to trust for its maintenance to economical administration and legislation for the public good, and therefore seeks a new lease of life by seizing the machinery of elections.

Christian Union—Ind. Religious: If, on the other hand, under a federal election law, federal officers take charge of the polls avowedly to protect the negro vote, the inevitable result will be an incitement of race antagonism, a delay in the progress toward political equality which is now going on, and, not impossibly, a substitution of political corruption proceeding from Washington as a center, and diffused throughout the country, in lieu of the frauds and the violence which are now local, episodic and steadily decreasing. We believe that on this issue a consistent carrying out of the policy of President Hayes is far wiser statesmanship, and will in the end be far better for the colored

people themselves than an attempted recurrence to the plan of federal interference with local self-government.

Harper's Weekly—Ind.: The election bill changes essentially the present law providing for national supervisors of election, extending it to a point which superseder alto gether the state control of congressional elections. The state election officers, indeed, are nominally recognized, but they are subordinated entirely to the United States officers. The result would be that the election of members of congress in New York, for instance, upon the request of a few persons in every district, would be controlled not by officers selected by the people, but by agents appointed by national authority. The states, under the circumstances, might naturally decline to take any official part in such elections, and the blow at the very root of our system of local self-government would be disastrous. * * * Those who recall the splendid days and deeds of the youth and prime of the republican party cannot see the spectacle which it now presents without remembering Couture's powerful and pathetic picture of "The Decadence of the Romans."

THE LANDLORD'S PRAYER.

William Allan in Dander, Scotland, People's Journal.

Lord, keep us rich and free from toil,
For we
Are honored holders of Thy soil,
Which democrats would fain dispel
With glee;
O, Lord, our fathers got the land
For serving men whom Thy right hand
Had chosen to be great and grand
As kings.
Tho' ta'en by stealth, we're not to blame,
Thou know'st, O, Lord! it is a shame
To say to us, of titled name,
Such things.

Lord, let us live in Wealth's content,
And peace;
Lord, we are by Thy mercy meant
To rule mankind, and make our rent
Increase;
The birds that haunt the moors and hills,
The fish that swim in streams and rills,
The beast that roam as Nature wills,
We own;
E'en, Lord, the minerals that lie
Beneath the earth's periphery,
Belong to us—Thou knowest why
Alone.

Lord, on the ragged rabble frown,
For they
Are foes to us, Thy Church, and Crown;
Lord, bare Thine arm and grind them down
To clay!
O Lord! our God, we make their laws,
Which they reject with wild applause,
Be Thou a buckler to our cause
And cast;
They scorn our love, Thy Name and Word,
They reverence now nor Squire nor Lord,
Lord, them consume with fire and sword
At last!

Lord, they are poor and ignorant,
And worse.
Compared with us!—how different
In manner, gurb and lineament,
And purse!
Lord, never let them get or see
The power which lies in unity;
Keep us apart from them—for we
Are men!

Protect us from their greedy hands!
Protect us from their vile demands!
Protect us in our wealth and lands!
Amen! Amen!

A PRINTER'S ILLUSTRATION.

DISTRIBUTE THE "FAT" EQUALLY, AND JUSTICE IS DONE.

William F. Sherlock in Et. Louis Freedom.

It seems to me it ought to be an easy matter to convince printers that an unjust distribution of the "fat" of the land tends to make men selfish, narrow-minded and cowardly, just as the unequal distribution of the "fat" of a newspaper does in the office where it is tolerated. The principles of our union are opposed to favoritism in giving out certain kinds of work to certain men unless they pay all the privilege is worth, and it is conceded that the best way to determine what the privilege is worth is to sell it at auction. It has been my experience that where these principles are carried out, where every man has an equal chance with every other man, each according to his ability, a better feeling prevails. In the office in which I am employed every man is on an equal footing, and the only way one man can make more money than another is either by his ability to set more type or by closer application to his work. As a consequence, there is a general feeling of satisfaction, and among fifty men I do not know one who is not friendly disposed toward all the rest. I formerly worked in an office where things were different. It seems that when this paper was an "infant industry," certain men were given the privilege of setting the advertisements. As the paper grew from an insignificant little sheet to one of our most prosperous metropolitan journals, other men were added to this favored class, and these men now virtually get all the "fat." Every man in that office knows that the system is wrong, and several ineffectual attempts have been made to break it up. But opposed to all such attempts are the men who are directly benefited, the men who expect at some future time to be benefited, and the "conservatives," who are satisfied with "things as they are." As a consequence, a feeling of dissatisfaction prevails among all but the favored class, and the man who works in that office and is not willing to take every little mean advantage of his fellow workman is going to get decidedly the worst of it.

Printers know the way to secure equality, and in all good union offices equality is secured. They should all read "Progress and Poverty," and learn how methods similar to their own would work when applied to land.

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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, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

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

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Horton hall. C. W. Farnsworth, 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, San 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.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec., George Haines, care of 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 335.

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

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Cunniff 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 E. 3d.

INDIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. H. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 973 South 4th st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 713 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosana, 940 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club. Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 4:30 p.m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Heavens; sec., L. Kinnahan, 894 W. Broadway.

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

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

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

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

BALTIMORE.—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., Frank W. Mondum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Rugles st.

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

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

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

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

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Sec., F. B. 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 11, Butterfield building.

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Wegger; sec., Jas. Duffy, 303 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.

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MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 5th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. T. 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 and Grand avs.; open every night. Pres., H. S. Julian; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

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

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

RED BIRD.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Cahill; sec., J. Kewson, 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, State City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus E. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 644 Newark av. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dasa Miller, 207 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres.,

Herbert Boggs, 82 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Galt, 48 Warren place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

HARLEM.—Single tax club, room 3, 7 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, 3 Willow st.

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

EAST BROOKLYN.—Single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 1265 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, 5 p.m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 80 Reynolds's arcade.

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

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

FOUGHKEEPSIE.—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, Parabol hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Cogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

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

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

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

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