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"The Standard" is an exponent of the principles and a weekly record of important facts affecting social problems and rational politics. It especially advocates the following great reforms:

THE SINGLE TAX. This means the abolition of all taxes on 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.

FREE TRADE. Not "tariff reform," but real free trade; that is, as perfect freedom of trade with all the world as now exists between the states of our union.

BALLOT REFORM. No humbug envelope system; but the real Australian system, the first requisite of which is the exclusive use at elections of official ballots furnished by a state and prepared and cast by the voter in compulsory secrecy.

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EDITORIAL.

As the time for the meeting of the single tax conference draws near, the prospects for a large and representative gathering grow brighter. With the single exception of Mr. Shearman, who will not return from Europe in time, all of the best known leaders of the movement will be present, and they will meet, many of them for the first time, hundreds of enthusiastic workers whose names are familiar to THE STANDARD readers. Both in its personnel and in its numbers the conference will be truly representative of the single tax movement, and the consultation of such a body of men as to the best methods for future work will surely result in the further and more rapid advancement of the cause. So far as the gathering is concerned, it is already an assured success, but it will be necessary, if its influence is to be properly felt and perpetuated, that the contribution toward the expense of the conference shall be much more liberal.

This is the first national gathering of representatives of the single tax principle and policy. Its proceedings should be reported verbatim and published in form convenient for preservation. If this is impracticable they at least should be published in full, so as to be accessible to all, and a report should be sent to every single tax organization in the United States. The rent of the hall will cost nearly \$300, and there are necessarily many other incidental expenses which must be met. Delegates from all parts of the country are coming here at their own expense, which is in many cases a very heavy one, and therefore the people of New York and its vicinity, and all adjacent cities, should contribute freely toward the raising of the necessary fund, which ought not to be less than five or six hundred dollars. Let every one contribute according to his or her ability, so that the committee of arrangements shall not feel itself embarrassed and impeded at every step for fear of insufficient funds to meet necessary expenses. Contributions should be made at once, as it is exceedingly desirable that no appeal shall be made to the conference itself lest such an appeal shall appear to be addressed to the delegates from a distance.

Single tax men and women in this vicinity should devote the first three days September to this conference. The sessions, of course, will be public, and there will be ample room for spectators in Cooper union. The proceedings will doubtless be interesting, and our friends will not only gratify themselves, but help the cause, by making the day as well as the night meetings brilliantly successful.

Senator Quay's resolution naming the business to be considered by the United States senate during the remainder of the session, and providing for a vote on the tariff bill at the end of August, came before the senate in open session yesterday, but THE STANDARD goes to press too early to report the result. The indications, however, point to the passage of resolutions excluding the force bill from the measures to be considered, and it is probable that this resolution will pass by the united votes of all of the democrats and nearly or quite a majority of the republicans. Of course the democrats will

forego some advantage in consenting to the hurrying through of the tariff bill without full debate, but the vote of the senate on all disputed items has shown that it is the intention of republicans to put the bill through without regard to the arguments, and therefore, though debate will serve to educate the public, it will not materially affect the fate of the bill. Looking at the matter from a purely partisan standpoint, the democratic senators might well conclude that the passage of so monstrous a bill by the nearly solid republican vote would give them a decided advantage. In any event, it will be a good thing for the country to have the dangerous and revolutionary force bill out of the way.

It is impossible at this writing to say what will be the result of the strike on the New York Central road. The railway officials profess to be entirely satisfied with the outlook, but the strikers are equally firm and confident, and there is no longer any doubt in the public mind that the railroad people have been untruthful in their public reports of the condition of their road. Things are not in such excellent shape as the railway company and its organs would have the public believe.

Mr. Powderly, master workman of the knights, and a quorum of the executive board of that body, have been here in New York examining into the affair for several days, and one result has been some correspondence between acting President Webb of the Central road and Mr. Powderly, which demonstrates that Mr. Webb holds to his original position. Mr. Powderly's letter was moderate and entirely reasonable. He did not assume that the knights were necessarily right, but simply insisted that from the evidence, as presented to him in the course of a thorough investigation, it appeared that men had been discharged from the company's service simply because of their connection with the Knights of Labor. If this be true, Mr. Powderly insisted that the matter was one that seriously concerned their order, whereas, if it be not true, the order can not attempt to object to the dismissals. It was this question that Mr. Powderly proposed should be settled by arbitration. Mr. Webb responded with a simple denial that any men had been discharged because of their membership in the Knights of Labor, but declined to take any steps whatever to have that question settled. Mr. Webb has, by this action, again demonstrated his perfect readiness to sacrifice public convenience rather than enter into reasonable negotiations. If, as now appears possible, the strike shall extend to the switchmen, conductors and firemen of the whole Vanderbilt system the fault will rest, not with Mr. Powderly, but with Vice-President Webb.

The only disorder or violence resulting thus far from the strike has been at Albany, where it appears that the Pinkerton guards, hired by the railroad company, have shot and wounded several innocent people. The guards allege as their excuse for firing that they were assailed by stones and other missiles while in the performance of what they call their duty. This is disputed, and there has been some controversy on the subject, but the real

question, and one that cannot be too seriously considered, is as to the right of a private corporation to thus attempt to set up an army of its own. The claim by the Central company that the Albany police are not willing to protect its property offers no excuse whatever for the bringing of these armed mercenaries into the contest. If the police force of Albany is inadequate for the preservation of order, under the laws of this state the sheriff of that county is bound to summon a posse that can preserve order. Again, if the sheriff and his posse find the task beyond their strength and numbers the law provides that the sheriff shall ask the governor for military assistance. This is the method by which orderly government is conducted in civilized countries, and it is a return to barbarism to allow one of the parties to a civil contest to employ armed ruffians to maintain what he calls his rights. The danger of possible temporary failure to maintain property rights offers no excuse, because the law contemplates this contingency, likewise, and provides for the assessment of damages on a community which through weakness or from other causes permits a mob to destroy private property.

The whole conduct of the New York Central in this business has been in defiance of its public obligations, disingenuous, insolent and lawless, and the presence of these hired ruffians in this state, through its procurement, is the worst of its many offenses. It is time that a stop was put to this thing by a law that cannot be misunderstood, and which does not depend for interpretation on corporation judges. The workingmen of New York have asked many things from the legislature, some of them wise and many of them otherwise, but if they understand and care for their rights as citizens they will see to it that no man is elected this fall who will not agree to vote for a positive and explicit enactment forbidding corporations or others to bring hired ruffians into this state to serve them as the robber barons of old were served by their cutthroat followers.

Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, quotes the tory London Standard's lamentation over the decay of the old custom of election by bribery, and says that at heart the true tory always "pines for a return to the days when the landlords of the two parties pretended to fight each other in parliament, but really combined to swindle, oppress and befool the nation at large, and to make all legislation for their own class as against base-born toilers and taxpayers." This is certainly an accurate and careful presentation of the situation as it existed in England, when the contest was between tories and whigs, and it demonstrates that the representative of the Times in England can plainly see truths to which that paper shuts its eyes in the United States.

In another part of his letter to the Sunday Times Mr. Frederic says:

Just as Henry George is more discussed here than at home, so Bellamy's "Looking Backward" finds its greatest army of serious students in crowded, discontented England. His notion of a public umbrella has been put into operation in a new street just opened at Brixton, where the sidewalk is sheltered by a glass roof ten feet wide, supported by slim, graceful pillars rising from the curb. Everybody hails this innovation with delight, and there is a great clamor to have its use ex-

tended throughout London. Certainly nowhere on the habitable globe is such a contrivance more needed than here, where rain is the rule for seven months in the year and where silk hats are insisted upon by the severest decrees of fashion and commercial usage.

How does Mr. Frederic know that Mr. George is more discussed in England than at home? It is to be feared that he depends on the Times for his knowledge of facts on this side of the Atlantic. If so, Mr. Frederic is deceived by the willful suppression of news by that paper, an instance of which occurred recently. The fact that Mr. George's ideas have a very considerable hearing on this side of the Atlantic is about to be emphasized in this city by a national conference, in which a majority of the states of the Union will be represented and which will unquestionably be composed of from four to five hundred delegates. The facts were sent to the various newspapers in time for publication in their Monday issue. The World gave the announcement place in the first column of its first page. The Times hid it away in a four-line item, in which it managed to indulge in a sneer by the use of quotation marks.

We have no reason for supposing that the World takes any interest in the single tax movement or cares about the single tax doctrine. It would doubtless give that much space to a chess congress, and far more to a gathering of athletes representing the majority of the states. It simply prints the news because it is news, whereas the Times prints such news as its managing editor's prejudices permit it to print. If Mr. Frederic will read some American news-papers he will find out that the single tax movement not only amounts to something, but amounts to a great deal in the United States.

It would be difficult to frame a more clean-cut declaration in favor of free trade than that adopted by the democrats of the Twelfth Illinois district which re-nominated Hon. Scott Wike for congress. Mr. Perry, whose letter announcing the result will be found in our free trade news, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The Quincy Whig, a republican paper published at the chief city of the district, declares that "the platform is a clean-cut, unequivocal free trade document. There is no mistaking its meaning." The Quincy Herald says that the platform was "mainly the work of Judge Perry," and thus continues:

It has the right ring to it and makes the issue fairly and squarely for tariff reduction without evasion or chicken-hearted modifications. It also declares in favor of the eight hour system of labor and in every respect is a safe platform to stand on, notwithstanding the judge resignedly suppressed his Henry George proclivities and refrained from inserting a single tax plank.

Mr. Perry, as our readers know, is at once an active democrat and an outspoken single tax man. The latter fact does not appear to interfere with his prominence in the Twelfth Illinois district, which is a safe democratic district with a majority of from five to six thousand.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan denounces Mr. Blaine's reciprocity programme, and shows that the United States could expect but little if any advantage from reciprocity treaties with the agricultural countries of South America. He further ridicules the idea that Spain will consent to reciprocity between this country and Cuba, and says there is no necessity for Spain doing such a thing since we are bound to buy the Cuban sugar, anyway, and the planter will get his price whether we retain the tariff or not. "It is the American consumer," says Mr. Burrows, "not the Cuban sugar planter, who pays the duty." This is not only an important admission, applicable of course to all du-

ties, but it carries with it the concession that reciprocity with some countries is to the advantage of our people, since Mr. Burrows merely complains that Mr. Blaine has selected the wrong countries. This is a discussion that ought to be encouraged. It will be likely to open the eyes of the American people to the fact that while reciprocity with West Indies and South America would be a good thing, reciprocity with the countries that afford a better market for agricultural products would be a vastly better thing.

We find the following disgraceful charge in the press dispatches. We trust it will be thoroughly refuted, for, if true, it will be an immense injury to the single tax cause. Imagine Judge Maguire, Joseph Leggett and James E. Mills conspiring with Boss Buckley to support a full Buckley ticket, on condition that they will put up Peeler McCoppin for mayor:

The Reform club of this city is a strong organization, devoted especially to tariff reform and also to civil service reform, municipal reform and reform in electoral methods. To-day (August 5) its members are disturbed over the exposure of a deal made by some of its members with Tammany to secure the election of a free trade congressman. Tammany is to nominate a recognized free trader for congress, and the club is to support Tammany's municipal ticket. The negotiations with Tammany leaders were conducted by William T. Croasdale, the editor of Henry George's STANDARD and one of his chief lieutenants in his fight against Tammany in 1886. A member of the club said to-day: "We had better let the work of tariff smashing go than to pay such prices. I am sure our members will repudiate any such combination."—[San Francisco Star.

We briefly referred to this story last week. It is an absolute falsehood, invented and published by the New York Tribune, and it was so absurd on its face that the other daily papers hardly noticed it. No such "deal" has been suggested, and so far as Mr. Croasdale is concerned, he represents not the Reform club, but the Manhattan single tax club in the conference that is seeking to secure a better representation of New York in congress. He never spoke to or, so far as he knows, ever even saw a single one of the present leaders of Tammany hall.

We should not regard so preposterous a story as worthy of this much notice were it not that the San Francisco Star speaks of it as a "press dispatch," creating the impression that it was a general press dispatch. We hope it will find out if this is the case. Does the Associated press in the United States pick up false and partisan stories about local New York affairs and telegraph them west as general news? Will the Star please enlighten us?

ARBITRATE THE DISPUTE.

It would be a pity if the fur seals, whose principal habitat is Behring sea, should be exterminated. The skins of these animals are largely in demand by ladies and others who can afford to wear costly furs, and a gratification of this very natural desire affords opportunity for the employment of much labor and capital, which would, however, be diverted to the production of some substitute of sealskin in case the animals were exterminated. It seems to us that there are considerations sufficient to justify some effort on behalf of the United States and of any other nations concerned for the preservation of these seals from indiscriminate slaughter, but the loss of human life that would be involved in the single broadside from a modern man-of-war would outweigh, in the consideration of sensible and humane people, all of the seals that ever lived in the northern Pacific ocean or Behring sea. The idea of going to war over a dispute of this kind is too horrible to be entertained by any sane man.

Nevertheless, it is proper for nations as well as for individuals to stand up for their rights and not weakly yield to aggression. When disputes arise between individuals, the march of civilization has provided the machinery for their settlement. Perhaps the settlement thus

achieved is not always just, but rational men recognize it as better than the old method of settling disputes by swords, pistols or shot guns. The further advance of civilization will do for nations in this matter what it has already done for individuals. It ought, therefore, to be exceedingly gratifying to reasonable people throughout the world to note that Lord Salisbury closes his correspondence with Mr. Blaine with the declaration that "Her majesty's government is ready to refer the question, with the issues dependent thereon, to impartial arbitration." We do not admire Lord Salisbury, but we are entirely ready to say that it is to his credit that he was the first to make this proposal, and that it would be to the eternal discredit of Mr. Blaine and the government of the United States if the proposal shall not be accepted promptly and cheerfully.

MEN AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE CORPORATIONS.

Superintendent Voorhees of the New York Central railroad, in a dispatch to Acting President Webb, announced the "unconditional surrender" and disbandment of a local assembly of the Knights of Labor on the line of the Harlem division, and wound up with the jubilant declaration that "the men are ready for such disposition as the company sees fit to make of them." It would be difficult to put in briefer form the idea that animates corporations and their agents in these contests with organized labor. It is the language of a barbaric conqueror of the old time announcing that his defeated enemies have bowed their necks to the stroke of his sword, relying solely on his mercy for their lives.

"Ready for such disposition as the company sees fit to make of them!" This is the utterance of the subordinate of a corporation concerning citizens of this great free republic in the closing hours of the nineteenth century. The phrase should be blazoned on banners and kept standing in the newspapers until familiar to every toiler in the United States. It concerns not merely Knights of Labor and trades unions, but every man who works for wages; but it goes further, and deeply concerns every man who hopes to see this republic continue under democratic government through the votes of freemen. Surely these men, neither as workmen nor citizens, can be free when they "are ready for such disposition as the company sees fit to make of them."

Such an utterance ought to have the tendency to bring all workingmen into unity of action and purpose, but it should go further and cause them to review the past history of their own efforts for relief, and ask themselves why it is that such efforts usually result in the defeat that justifies, in some measure, a jubilant shout of victory by corporation agents, similar to that of Superintendent Voorhees. It is right that men who are the victims of existing wrongs should combine to save themselves from further injury. It is right that they should try to ameliorate hardships that they cannot prevent, but if they go on forever making a losing fight by antiquated methods, discredited by experience, they will eventually put an ever-increasing number of their fellows in such positions that they are ready for such disposition as the corporations and monopolists may make of them, and thus render impossible such union as they now manage with great effort to maintain.

Let them look deeper and search for the cause of the evils against which they struggle. Let them ask themselves why it is that in a sparsely populated country like this, every effort they make for the betterment of their own condition is sure to be defeated by men outside their own

organizations who are compelled, of necessity, to seize any chance for remunerative labor, let the wages be what they may, so long as they will keep body and soul together. Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, has seen, or partly seen, the truth, and his organization as a body has made a partial declaration of it. The great body of the workingmen of New York four years ago formally accepted a platform declaring that they aimed "at the abolition of the system which compels men to pay their fellow creatures for the use of God's gifts to all and permits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural opportunities for employment, thus filling the land with tramps and paupers, and bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth producer the industrial slave of those who grow rich by his toil." The constitution of the Central labor union of New York contains a similar declaration, and yet the men who have seen or partly seen this great truth have apparently forgotten the way to salvation, and come to depend exclusively on methods and agencies that can at best but be temporary in their effects, and are at all times uncertain, difficult and costly.

The public mind is roused as never before to a contemplation of the social problem. The sympathies of thoughtful people of all classes and conditions are tending more and more toward a demand for a permanent solution of what is called the labor problem. The discontent of the masses increases from day to day, and yet organized labor struggles on from defeat to defeat and seems oblivious to the great fact that it is the victim, less of individual greed, than of evil laws and customs, and that its hope for the future lies not in strikes and boycotts, or other efforts which imply a contest between hungry stomachs and plethoric purses, but in a re-writing of the laws of our country so that, at last, the inalienable rights with which the Declaration of Independence declares that the Creator has endowed all men shall be fully guaranteed by law, and such law shall be enforced by honest, oath-regarding servants of the people who shall take the place of those who now nullify law as the servants of corporations and rulers of the people.

CONFLICTING DEMANDS.

The union labor party of Iowa, assisted by delegations from the Farmers' alliance and Knights of Labor, has nominated a full state ticket and adopted a platform denouncing the McKinley bill as grossly unjust to tax payers, and the force bill as designed to deprive the people of their lawful rights. It also denounces the usurpation of Speaker Reed as a violation of the constitution and established usages of a century, and favors the Australian ballot. It demands the direct loaning of money to the people by the government at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent, and calls for the free coinage of silver and the immediate passage of a service pension bill.

We fail to see how our Iowa friends can expect such a platform to hold together. If everybody is to contribute money to the government—and the government has no other way of getting money than by taking it from the people—and lend it to everybody at two per cent or any other rate of interest, it is difficult to see how anyone will be benefited. On the other hand, if money is only to be lent to those who can afford ample security for repayment, then everybody is to contribute for the benefit of property owners.

Again, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile the demand for the reduction of

taxation with that for the passage of the service pension bill, which would unquestionably make the annual expenditures of the government of the United States for pensions vastly greater than those of any European government for maintaining their existing standing armies. The proposal for service pensions simply means that the whole people are to be taxed for the payment of bounties to able-bodied men capable of earning their own living. There ought to be no delusion about this subject, and in the long run there will be none. When we have reached a system of taxation that makes it clear to the American people that whatever is paid out for pensions, or for any other purpose, necessarily comes out of their own pockets, the probability is that such proposals as this will cease to be made by parties with a view to securing popularity.

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the union labor party of Iowa has taken the right side on the questions actually pending, and we have no doubt that the effect of a campaign conducted in support of its declared principles will be to educate the people of Iowa into a consideration of actual issues instead of those of a quarter of a century ago.

MUNICIPAL REFORM AND POLITICS.

1. Municipal government is business, not politics.
2. Municipal elections should be divorced from state and national politics.
3. Municipal officers should be chosen solely for business ability and personal integrity.
4. Municipal officers should be independent of political parties, halls, bosses and factions.
5. The care of city property, the management of city franchises, the collection and expenditure of city revenues, the development of systems of rapid transit, and the impartial and vigorous enforcement of labor legislation and of measures for the improvement of the homes of the industrial classes, can safely be intrusted only to officers chosen under the operation of these principles.

Few, if any, thoughtful and well-disposed citizens will attempt to question the truth of these declarations put forth by the People's Municipal League. No one can truthfully deny that in the government of this city by party machines every one of these principles has been utterly disregarded and that we have been ruled by selfish and greedy rings, animated by no other thought than that of using our city government as a source of profit to their leaders. The great majority of the people of New York must surely desire that an end shall be put to such a system.

Will the movement started by the People's league be able to accomplish this result? It is certainly within the range of possibility that this question may be answered in the affirmative. It is a despairing faith in the success of machine methods, rather than a lack of confidence in the leaders of the new movement, that causes so many to doubt the possibility of its success, and to ask whether or not it be worth while to waste money and effort on this attempt to rescue the city from the rule of halls and bosses.

The general tendency, however, would be to give to the new movement the benefit of the doubt were it not for the fact that, at the same election, our people are required to choose members of the state legislature and members of congress. The new movement has avoided any attempt to interfere in such elections, but every attack made upon it has been based on the real or pretended fear of democrats and republicans that their respective party organizations may suffer through the success of an independent movement in municipal politics. In ordinary years these appeals would excite but little attention, but thoughtful people are now stirred, as they probably never before have been stirred since the civil war, by questions of federal legislation. The monstrous McKinley

bill and the revolutionary and infamous force bill threaten respectively the material interests and the political liberties of the whole people.

Such questions ought not to be involved in a municipal election, and they would not even arise in any political contest in this city were it not for the fact that a minority of about a third of our people is always eager to seize any opportunity to have the city misrepresented, in at least some of its districts, by republican congressmen and legislators. In a straight party contest no republican congressman, and no more than two or three republican members of the legislature, could by any possibility be chosen in this city. The strength of the halls and the machines is always found in exciting a fear that the defeat of the regular democratic organization in the municipal contest may result in the election of republicans to some of these positions.

The Municipal league has lately issued an admirable address antagonizing the effort of certain republican politicians to run a straight municipal ticket in the obvious interests of Tammany hall. It seems more than probable that the great body of republicans are in sympathy with the league on this question. Can these gentlemen not go further and strengthen the people's league by openly refusing to seek advantages not properly belonging to their party?

Relieved from the fear of contributing, in any way, to the misrepresentation of the views of the people of New York on questions of national politics, there are probably thousands and tens of thousands of democrats, now holding aloof, who would give to the movement for municipal reform a hearty and enthusiastic support. With the menace of the force bill before their eyes, it is difficult for people who appreciate its enormity to enter into any political alliance whatever with its advocates, and it is impossible for them to do so, so long as they are subject to any fear that their action might result in the election of an advocate of that measure from any district in this city. Why cannot the republicans who sincerely accept the declarations of the Municipal league recognize the fact that this is a democratic city, which ought to be represented in congress by solid democratic delegation, and strengthen their movement by honestly abstaining from any effort to bring about the misrepresentation of any district on national questions?

ONE-SIDED CRITICISM.

When the Knights of Labor or any other organization strike for what is called "recognition," the public are treated by a certain class of newspapers to dissertations on the folly of such action, and the men are indignantly denounced for their utter indifference to the rights and interests of the traveling public. These same newspapers pay no attention whatever to incidents that they themselves report going to show how the railway companies often take the initiative in bringing about such contests, nor do they reflect that it is the organization of the workmen that prevents such acts of aggression by the railway companies from becoming more common.

In the Kansas City Times (and probably in many other papers) of August 13 appeared a dispatch from St. Louis announcing that every passenger conductor on the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas road had been dismissed and that the places of the men discharged had been filled by promoting freight conductors. "No explanation has been made by the officials of the line," says the dispatch. "Precisely what advantage the railway sought to gain is not indicated, but it is, of course, clear to anyone that such a wholesale discharge was not made with-

out the hope of securing some advantage. It appears that no notice whatever was given to the men discharged and there is no intimation as to the manner in which the places of the "promoted" freight conductors were filled. It is to be presumed, however, that the company took care of its own interests in the matter and therefore did not bring about any stoppage of freight operations.

Such a change could not have been made without careful secret preparation. It must have been the result of a well-designed scheme, and it possesses all of those elements of secrecy that are roundly reprobated when adopted by labor organizations. So far as regard for the public is concerned, it may safely be taken for granted that it was its own interests, rather than the public's, that the railway company was looking at, while, so far as the men were concerned, in the case noted there was no pretense of even such notice as the strikers on the New York Central gave to that company when they informed it that they had grievances to be adjusted.

Had the passenger and freight conductors on the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railroad been organized into a conductors' union, or an assembly of the Knights of Labor, the company could not have brought about such a change, unless indeed the union or assembly had previously relaxed the ordinary union rules in order to enable the company to put non-union men in training. It is the refusal of unions to do this very thing that is most animadverted upon by the press, and yet it must be clear to any one that the only hope of the maintenance of the existence and efficiency of the union depends on effective provision against just such action as the railway named has taken in this case.

These things are never considered by the opponents of labor organizations, but they are oblivious to all aggressions begun by the company.

EDITOR VS. DIPLOMAT.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune and American minister to France, has just made the greatest effort of his life in a plea for the admission of the American hog into France. For a long time the French government has excluded American pork on the pretence that it is diseased and unwholesome, but really with a view to protecting the French hog breeders and pork packers. One would suppose that so effective a measure of "protection" would excite the admiration of Editor Reid, whose paper is clamoring for the prohibitory tariff proposed by the McKinley bill. However this may be, it is clear that Minister Reid feels bound to protest against it. In this capacity, he apparently admits the injustice of some of the provisions of the McKinley bill, and assures the French minister of foreign affairs of his "earnest efforts to procure the removal of needless or unjust restrictions" on French trade with the United States, in return for which he says that M. Ribot had intimated that the French government would be willing to propose the repeal of the prohibition against American pork. Mr. Reid intimates that as a result of his efforts the house of representatives voted to remove the existing duty of thirty per cent on pictures and statues, but that the senate finance committee, seeing that the French government showed no disposition to do justice to the American hog, has since restored the duty. That is to say, if the French government is foolish enough to deprive the French people of cheap meat the American government will compel American citizens to pay a heavy import tax on pictures and statuary, and thereby, somehow, find sweet revenge.

We need not go into Mr. Reid's lauda-

tion of pork as a cheap and wholesome article of diet. It reads like an advertisement of a packing house seeking a new outlet for its product among a people to whom the hog had up to the time been an unknown animal. We have no controversy with the American minister to France on that subject, and we are patriotically inclined to share his belief that the American hog is no more inclined to measles, trichinosis or other disease than the pauper hogs of Great Britain, France or Germany. It is rather with the economic aspect of Mr. Reid's argument that we are concerned.

He points out to M. Ribot that the existing policy of exclusion has, during the past nine years, deprived the French government of twelve and a quarter millions of francs that it would have obtained through the collection of tariff duties on imported American pork, but he does not stop here. He says:

But considerable as this sum seems, it would appear to be the smallest part of your actual loss, for besides—

You have deprived your French steamers of a valuable line of freight;

You have deprived your grocers and country peddlers throughout France of a staple and useful trade;

And above all you have deprived your people, particularly the poor laboring classes, of a cheap and highly prized article of food, which they used largely, and for which you have been able to furnish no adequate substitutes. Statistics of your importations, and the regular quotations of your domestic prices, show that what you shut out from us you have not supplied from other sources. Surely an abundant and cheap supply of healthful food for the laboring classes is one of the most important essentials for the happiness of a people, the growth of its productive energies in competition with neighboring and rival countries, and the development of the national prosperity.

These then are some of the things the exclusion of American pork has cost France. In return, what good has it done France?

Has it helped the national health? There has been no more disease from eating pork in England or Belgium, where the American product is freely used, than in France, where you deprive yourselves of it?

Has it helped the French farmer? He can sell the swine he grows for no more now than he could before the prohibition—not even for as much.

Has it helped the consumer? He can buy French pork no cheaper now than before the prohibition.

The figures on these points are most suggestive. In June, 1880, before prohibition, and when, according to theories now advanced in some quarters, the French pork grower suffered from the American competition, French swine sold, live weight, Paris, at frs. 138.61 per 100 kilos. The same quality is currently quoted now at fr. 114 per 100 kilos. The average price of French swine for 1880 was from 25 to 30 per cent higher than in 1889.

In 1880, the French laborer, if he bought French salted pork at all, paid for it the retailers' varying profits over the wholesale price of from fr. 160 to fr. 200 per 100 kilos, for sides and hams. Now if he buys French salted pork, he pays for the same qualities the retailers' profits over the current wholesale price, substantially the same as in 1880, of from fr. 160 to fr. 200 per 100 kilos.

The conclusion from these statements, and from the fullest comparison of facts and prices that can be made, is irresistible:

France has no greater exemption from trichinosis than England or Belgium, i. e., French health has not been benefited.

French swine are lower than before prohibition; i. e., French farmers have not been benefited.

The retail prices of French pork are no lower; i. e., French consumers have not been benefited.

Who, then, has been? Only the small class of middlemen, who are enabled to exact yet larger profits, in the absence of American competition and of an adequate domestic supply at the season of scarcity, viz., the summer months.

This is simply astonishing. Mr. Blaine's proposal for "friendly barter" is an argument for free trade with some countries and paves the way for general free trade, but Mr. Blaine not only refrains from making any assault on protection, but avows his continued devotion to the idea. Mr. Reid, however, does nothing of the kind. He boldly assails every position ever taken by the advocates of protection. If the severe restriction of importations will do all that the advocates of the policy claim for promoting manufactures, assuring them a home market and cheapening products, prohibition

ought to accomplish a great deal more. It is the obvious ultimate ideal of the protective policy. Yet here comes Whitelaw Reid, one of the high priests of protection, the editor of the New York Tribune, declaring that the absolute prohibition of the importation of American pork in France does not accomplish a single one of the objects sought by the restriction of importations. It does not help the French farmer, it injures the business of legitimate local traders, and it is absolutely disastrous to the great body of consumers. It does not promote hog breeding, nor do any conceivable good to anybody except a "small class of middlemen, who are enabled to exact yet larger profits in the absence of American competition."

No stronger indictment could well be drawn. This is just what we free traders have said again and again of the effects of such restriction on trade as the protectionists have imposed, but who would have expected such a denunciation of the protection idea from Mr. Whitelaw Reid?

Nor does Mr. Reid stop here. He more than hints at retaliation. He insists that on the score of effects deleterious to health, a better case could be made against French wines than against American hogs, and says that "American statesmen" may be forced "to consider whether, if France still prefers prohibition to duties, the United States has not greater reason to do the same." If the protectionist theories of a certain class of "statesmen" in both countries are sound, there ought to be no hesitation about the propriety of the course suggested. There need be no retaliation about it. France ought to raise her own hogs and we ought to raise our own wine, no matter if both peoples could obtain more hogs and wine by freely trading one for the other. Carried away, however, by his own eloquence on the hog question, Mr. Reid refuses to follow that thought. Retaliation, he says, "is a path not to be entered on lightly, or without full contemplation of the mutual injuries to which it may lead. The business of diplomacy, at any rate, is to make trade easier and national relations more cordial, not to embitter them." This is well said, and offers the only justification of the maintenance of our diplomatic establishment. Moreover, it fully explains Mr. Reid's attitude. Whitelaw Reid, in his private capacity as editor of the New York Tribune, is a high protectionist, advocating trade restrictions, because that is the best course he can follow for promoting the prosperity of the Tribune. Whitelaw Reid, in his public capacity as American minister to France, desires "to make trade easier"—that is, freer—because that will make the "national relations more cordial" and promote the prosperity of both peoples. See:

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LEGALIZED ROBBERY.

If any eastern man is not fully convinced that the prevailing system of taxation is wrong he should live in California awhile and study the workings of the system here. Taxing personal property, improvements, industry and enterprise has been reduced to a science in this state. Not an exact science, however, for taxes fall indiscriminately and with no special reference to the duty or ability of the victim to bear it. In fact, they strike the poor harder than the rich, as a general rule, because the taxable personality of the man in moderate circumstances is generally more easily reached by the assessor than is that of the wealthy.

The possessions of the former usually consist of a house, a shop or store, a set of tools or stock of goods, and a few other tangible evidences of his own industry. The rich man's wealth is largely in the form of moneys, bonds, mortgages, bank stocks and other assets which are

entirely under his personal control, and can be held back from the assessor, wholly or in part, with perfect ease, and the public be none the wiser. As, for example, the banks of Los Angeles, which have personal property subject to taxation, according to law, amounting to at least \$3,000,000, are assessed on only \$55,000.

One of the wealthy nabobs of the city who is reputed to be worth about \$300,000, chiefly in personal property, is assessed only \$8,000. These are only two instances among hundreds of similar ones that might be enumerated.

On the other hand, every dollar's worth of property owned by the poor man falls under the ban of the assessor and tax gatherer. Worse than that, his business is also taxed—provided he sells anything. The small farmer or fruit grower, who raises what people living in the city cannot raise, but must buy of others, is compelled to pay a license fee for the privilege of selling his products. That is, if he sells them direct to the consumer. If he sells to the retailer the case is different. No license is then required. The license scheme imposes a fine on the producer of life's necessities for the crime of dealing directly with persons who have to buy those necessities. This is to afford "protection" to the precious middle man. The man who tills the soil, from which all subsistence must come, is robbed by the law in order to help the man who merely handles the products for a profit. And yet society could get along very well without the middle man, while the producer is absolutely indispensable to human existence.

Here we have a good illustration, in a small way, of the beautiful protective system—a system that yields profits to the few at the expense of the many; a system that is founded on rank injustice and should not be perpetuated a day longer than is necessary to repeal the laws by which it is upheld. Thanks to Henry George, more than to any other one man, the American people are at last opening their eyes to the real character of the protection robbery.

But this is a digression from what I started to write concerning personal property taxation. The more a candid person learns about this phase of taxation the more unjust and foolish it appears. Even if it were enforced impartially, uniformly and with absolute accuracy, it would still be nothing less than legalized robbery. But when the fact is considered that it does not and never can be made to fall on all alike, according to what they own, the personal property tax system is calculated to make us wonder whether we are a nation of idiots or Captain Kidds. A tax on personal property is a fine imposed on a man for the crime of producing or owning something that he needs. A tax on a man's business is a fine imposed on him for the crime of being industrious. A poll tax is a fine imposed on a man for the crime of being on earth. The three combined make up a system of legalized robbery that disgraces civilization, crowds justice to the wall, creates liars, offers a premium on perjury, promotes poverty, and spreads demoralization on every side. It must go, and make room for something better.

Los Angeles, Cal. RALPH E. HOYT.

A. D. 1990.

NO. 1.

Extracts from a volume sheets of "Quanting Sidewise."
* * * I rose refreshed. The lassitude, satiety and loneliness following those days of excitement had disappeared. I felt my curiosity return, my interest in my new friends reawaken. I felt again that I might belong to the country in which I found myself. I sought companionship and sank into a piazza chair, the back of which was pitched at a comfortable angle (a thing I had never seen in the nineteenth century), beside Mrs. Leete. A delicious breeze was blowing and as it raised the hair on my temples, I thought of the fingers of my two Ediths and sighed. Mrs. Leete looked sympathetically at me. To cover my confusion I gazed steadily over the ample, well-shaded garden. Not a leaf was stirring.

"Why, Mrs. Leete," said I, "there isn't a breath of air out there."

"No," said she, "it's the hottest, stillest day we've had. The register in the hall says eighty-five."

"Eighty-five in the hall!" I exclaimed incredulously, for I was very comfortable.

"Not in the hall. The thermometer in the garden says eighty-five and registers it in the hall. It is against the rule to let it get as high as eighty-five in or near the house. We always press the button before that."

"Do you mean to say," I asked, after a moment's pause, "that this cool, refreshing breeze is artificial?"

"Why, of course," she exclaimed. "You yourself said there was not a breath of air stirring in the garden."

I looked my amazement and gasped, "And how—?" "How is it done?" She laughed. "Mechanics was not my specialty, but if you are interested the doctor will take you to the Mechanical hall of this district, and you can see for yourself."

"What is Mechanical hall?"

"Each district has one," she explained. "From it come our light, heat, cold, motive power, etc., etc."

"What did you mean by saying that eighty-five was against the rule?"

"When the house thermometer exceeds seventy we press the button, and the correct temperature is turned on."

"But suppose somebody likes it hotter and don't press the button?"

She looked grave. "If such an unfortunate being exists," she whispered, "he would never confess it. It is a disgrace to be above or below the normal in anything." Then she laughed again. "But I forget you come from a country which was at the mercy of the weather."

I felt that I was at the mercy of it then, for I broke into a profuse perspiration. The knowledge that I must be neither above nor below the normal in anything overpowered me. * * * In the midst of the excitement Dr. Leete appeared moving toward me with more rapidity than I had yet observed in the people of this age. He looked at me attentively with that peculiarly penetrating glance of his, and then said to the bystanders: "It is nothing. At his date it was normal. It is only perspiration." They looked blank. Turning to me he began this most interesting discourse:

[Here eight pages are omitted.]

"You see," he ended, "as physical and mental struggle ceased and excessive heat and violent emotion were eliminated, the verb to perspire became obsolete, like the function it represented."

"You need a refreshing drink," said kind Mrs. Leete, and pressed the button of Domestic hall.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

SENATOR QUAY AND THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS—PROBABILITY OF THE ELECTION BILL GOING OVER TO NEXT SESSION—CERTAIN FEATURES IN THE SENATE ELECTION BILL—WHY SPEAKER REED IS AGAINST THE RECIPROCITY IDEA—MR. HITT'S REMARK—ROGER Q. MILLS AND FREE TRADE—CLEVELAND'S PROSPECTS—ILLUSTRATIONS OF METHODS AND ARGUMENTS USED IN THE TARIFF DEBATE—WIT AND HARD FACTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania in the United States senate has always been looked upon as one of the silent members, much away from his seat, but when present only rising to present bills, memorials and resolutions, and never taking part in discussion. Years had so confirmed this habit that he had long since come to be looked upon as of use to his party for his support of a caucus policy and his vote but as of little more use. Whether in the strife of shaping a party programme in the senate, in the adjusting of tariff taxes or the consideration of a reciprocity provision, the discussion of a federal election bill or of changes in the rules governing debate, Senator Quay took no part, and when specially sought out expressed himself only sententiously.

It was, therefore, like a bolt from the clear heavens when he sent to the clerk's desk to have read to the senate a resolution bringing the business of that body

to a summary conclusion, by naming a date for a vote on the tariff bill, by specifying other business that should then have attention and by postponing all other bills until next session, among them the federal election bill. The consternation that ensued fell little short of that aroused by Senator Blair when he made his proposal a few weeks ago to change the rules and "facilitate debate." For, on the one hand, were those members like Senator Plumb of Kansas, who from the new and uncertain condition of their constituents' minds find it the part of caution to proceed slowly in this business of the tariff, and who now think it "a session's work to dispose of a tariff bill," and consider "impatience" and "impetuosity" as "somewhat disgusting." On the other hand, there were a considerable number of senators who share Senator Hoar's strong feelings regarding the federal election bill as portrayed in his frantic utterance, that rather than that bill should not pass he would "prefer to see every manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts burned to ashes, and the people of that state required to work in callings in which they would not make more than fifty cents per day and be reduced to codfish." Still other republican senators were opposed to departing from long usage by limiting debate; while the democrats were put in the unhappy position of desiring the resolution to pass, because it put away the obnoxious election bill, and yet seeing in its adoption the establishment of a precedent for the adoption of other and more drastic restrictions upon debate and making the passage of a federal election bill almost certain at the next session.

But the senator from Pennsylvania was unaffected by any such matters, and he was actuated by no wild sentiment, but took the cool, practical view that the tariff bill must be passed; that the election bill, unexpectedly raising so much troublesome opposition in the party lines, must for the present, at least, be set aside; and that since time is a most important element of success in the election of a republican house, adjournment must come quickly. These cold facts are having their effect, and in the metamorphosis of congress from a national council chamber and forum of debate to a seat for a political caucus and a place for the putting through of gigantic political stunts the silent party manager from Pennsylvania, by this short resolution and a few plain words, has advanced in the course of a fortnight from an obscure seat in the United States senate to a first place among the "statesmen" of the republic.

The indications are that Senator Quay will make his points and will send the federal election bill over to next session. But there can be no certainty of this just yet.

The force bill that Senator Hoar reported from the committee on privileges and elections is on examination found not to be so much modified as was at first blush supposed. The clause providing for a house to house canvass, "to enforce the election laws of the United States and to prevent irregularities in naturalization," appears in precisely the words of the house bill. The clause requiring that in cases where votes are challenged and rejected the name of the voter shall be written on the back of the ballot, is the same in both bills. The main changes occur in a modification of the penal clauses, in a refraining to name the "bayonet," and in an adherence to the present way of drawing juries.

The "bayonet" clause of the house bill provided that the sections of title 26 of the revised statutes—excepting certain sections that were in another place named and which were to be repealed—should be "each and every one of them made to refer and apply to this act with like force and effect as if this act was specifically mentioned or referred to therein." But the bill is here so confused and misleading that the superficial observer is not likely to see that among the sections of title 26 that are not repealed and that are, therefore, "made to refer and apply" to the act "with like force and effect, as if" the act "was

specifically mentioned or referred to therein," is section 2,002, which reads as follows:

No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any state, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls.

The senate bill makes no reference whatever to this section. While it repeals other sections of title 26, this section is permitted to stand, and it is free to be invoked for whatever force there is in it.

As to the jury clause: an early edition of the house bill struck out the words I have put in italics in the following part of section 2, chapter 52, of the acts of 1879:

And that all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing, at the time of each drawing, the names of not less than 300 persons, * * * which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of such court and a commissioner, to be appointed by the judge thereof, which commissioner shall be a citizen of good standing, residing in the district in which such court is held, and a well known member of the principal party in which the court is held opposing that to which the clerk may belong, the clerk and said commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately, without reference to party affiliations, until the whole number required shall be placed therein.

This proposed change, by confining the drawing of jurors solely to the clerk of the court, would have left no restraint on the appointment of partisan juries. Nor, indeed, was there any restraint in the provision ultimately adopted—that jurors should be drawn by three commissions, who, it was required, should be "discreet persons of good character," but as to whose political affiliations the bill imposed no obligations. The senate bill makes no reference to the drawing of jurors, and, therefore, if that bill should be passed, the law in this respect would remain as quoted above.

Speaker Reed is throwing his whole strength against the Blaine reciprocity idea on the ground that it is an illogical and untenable position, as it admits of indefinite extension. To give cognizance to such a principle is, in his opinion, very poor politics, and he is using every effort to hold the majority in the house against the insidious idea. And his influence is such that Mr. Hitt, one of the warmest supporters of reciprocity in that body, admits that while the idea is likely to be adopted in the senate and be incorporated in the tariff bill, it is an open question whether a majority in the house, even with the democrats favoring, can be brought to agree to it.

Speaking for himself and for men who entertained similar views with respect to reciprocity and high duties, Mr. Hitt remarked to me that they were none the less believers in protection because they were opposed to leaving "the application of the principle to persons whose chief interest was to get for themselves a hundred per cent duty regardless of anybody else." This consideration for the sufferers from the tariff brings to mind the Spanish saying: *Del lobo un pelo*—taking from the wolf one hair to give it to the victim.

Roger Q. Mills, since his return from his speaking trip in Missouri and Texas, expresses himself as well satisfied with the condition of things in and out of congress viewed from a party standpoint. From all quarters he says come reports of progress in tariff ideas and urgent calls for speakers. He intends to do a good deal of speaking himself from now till election time, but he is receiving many more invitations than he can possibly accept. Indeed, he will be able to accept but one in every twenty that the mails are bringing in. The tariff is the main subject of Mr. Mills's speeches, and everywhere he finds the people close listeners. "The prospects of democratic success in the coming elections are good," he said to me at his house the other morning. "This tariff business is advancing, there can be no doubt about it. I find that the people are everywhere for freer

trade, and a great many of them for free trade. This sentiment is growing in the southwest, where I have just been, and the people are enthusiastic. They are demanding less taxes, more markets, more employment, higher wages and a better distribution of the wealth created by labor. They are considering this whole great question, and are looking about for a fairer system of taxation."

It will be observed from this utterance that Mr. Mills, in seeing that "the people are everywhere for freer trade and a great many of them for free trade," has himself taken a great step forward since the time, but a couple of years ago, when in the name of timid, hesitating "tariff reform," he reported his bill from the ways and means committee, calling for a trifling three or four per cent reduction of the tariff. And this advanced position is observable in all the leading democrats in congress, showing itself not only in private conversation, but in the public tariff debate in a rapidly lessening sensitiveness to the charge of favoring free trade, and in the strengthening hostility displayed against the whole system of paternalism and the central "protective" idea. "The plain truth is," said one of the recognized democratic leaders to me in a private conversation a few days ago, "the party must come to free trade and direct taxation, and that very soon." Manifestly, if Mr. Hill thinks he is strengthening his presidential boom by sneering at free trade, he is mightily mistaken. Viewed from Washington, the tendency of the whole great party outside of his little ring is in the opposite direction, and so steady is this movement that men who before hesitated now speak in confidence, that Cleveland, who raised this standard, will be the man beyond all others chosen to carry it into the coming presidential fight.

As illustrating the methods of the protectionists and the tactics of the democrats it is worth while to present, in condensed form, parts of the debate on tin plate, which has engaged the senate during the week. Some of the inclosures between stars are from the debates, in the order of their occurrence. The others a grouping of extracts on certain points, from different speeches.

Senator Moody of South Dakota (rep.): In that section of the states of South Dakota and Wyoming known as the Black Hills there has been discovered and developed within the last six years the most extensive and probably the richest quartz-tin mines thus far found upon the globe. Heretofore but little of this article of commerce has been produced in the United States. It has always been upon the free list except so far as it was affected by the duty upon tinned plates. In the middle district is the Harney Peak tin mining, milling and manufacturing company, which has a capital of \$15,000,000 and is in the ownership and possession of upward of five hundred mining claims.

Senator Plumb of Kansas (rep.): The only persons, so far as I know, who have ever asked that a higher duty shall be put upon tin are the persons who hope to manufacture it. Are they entitled now to special consideration? I know it is heretical to doubt the propriety of conceding anything that the manufacturers ask, but I also know that not one single consumer of tin on this continent has asked for this increase of duty.

Senator Vance of North Carolina (dem.): What is the object of this proposed tin plate tax? Why, they say they have found tin ore out here in the Black Hills; and the proposition is immediately made to tax every man, woman and child in the United States of America to establish one concern in the Black Hills, or to build it up. There is at the present time not a pound of tin made in the United States, although there has been a trust formed at Pittsburg, composed of three mills, and called the American tin plate association, which proposes to start into this business if a sufficient tax can be levied upon the people to enable them to do it. It is said that it would be five years before we could have mills enough, even with the stimulus of the proposed duty, to supply one-half of our own consumption. We now pay \$7,000,000 duty, and the proposed duty would raise it to \$15,000,000. This for five years would make \$75,000,000 that the people of the United States would pay for the establishment of this one industry. I submit that the baby is not worth that much. I submit that that is too much for the christening of the tin infant; it is too much to pay for the establishment of the little tin god on wheels.

Senator Moody: It is claimed that this tin plate duty will be a tax upon the poor farmer and the laborer. I must beg with all possible diffidence to differ with such a proposi-

tion. The very effect of this competition is to reduce the price of these articles. The promoters are anticipating a reduction of the price and building upon it. These English gentlemen are not going to give up this great market, which, remarkable as it is, takes three-quarters of all the production of tin plate in the world. They will reduce the price in order to meet this competition. They can, as I am informed, produce metallic tin and lay it in the pig down in New York city for 4 cents a pound. The present price and the ruling price for months, or a long while, has been 22 cents in the market. These people anticipate a reduction to 10 or 12 cents a pound. Instead of this being a tax, it will be a means of reducing to the American people this important metal to fifty per cent of the present price.

Senator Plumb: The first effect of a duty is to put up the price. It has been said here that the addition to the cost of a single can on account of the added duty would be trifling—a half cent. That half cent represents only the cost of the tin. To that will be added all the other costs that go to make up profit—insurance, taxes, interest, and so on, so that half cent when it emerges finally from the pockets of the consumer would probably be multiplied two or threefold.

If, as the senator from Vermont (Edmunds) says, putting a cent and two-tenths duty on this tin will not add to its price to the American consumer, perhaps he would be willing to go as far as the Irishman who said that if one stove would save half the wood two would save it all, and thus say that a duty of four and four-tenths would make it still cheaper.

But admitting for the sake of argument, that the purchaser would not have to pay the additional cost of the duty, somebody would. The manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, or all combined, would have to pay it if the consumer did not, and one of the effects would be that the smaller manufacturer, by reason of his inability to get this additional capital and of his diminished profits, would go out of business, and therefore this manufacture would be concentrated in the hands of a few men possessing large capital.

Senator Vest of Missouri (dem.): Treasury figures show that between 1878 and 1889 there was a reduction in the price of tin plates of over fifty per cent. And yet the senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich) told us the other day that the reason why these decreases had taken place in the prices of commodities abroad was on account of the competition of this country, and we have not produced a pound of tin plate in the United States!

Senator Moody: Mr. President, I have said that with me this is a question of the employment of labor. I do not care how much or how little profit this or any other company may make upon a fairly conducted business. What I want is that the laborer shall have his wages, and that he shall be able to purchase the products of my other constituents, the farmers.

Senator Plumb: This tin plate industry, even if established, will not add one farthing to the wages of any laborer on American soil. The skilled labor necessary would have to be brought here and there would follow a large additional influx of labor from the outside to swell the ranks of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed already here.

Senator Vance: We are told by the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) yesterday—and the statement was made and repeated to-day by the senator from South Dakota (Mr. Moody)—that the most of this tin that was used by the English manufacturers of tin plate was dug up in the Malay peninsula—Straits tin it is called—by the heathens at about 6d. per day. The senator from South Dakota tells us how men working in the mines of this tin country of his get \$3.50 a day under ground, \$3 on the surface, and the common laborers \$2.50 per day. Mr. President, 6d. per day is about twelve cents, and it would take eight of these to make a dollar—eight days for that man digging up that tin to earn a dollar, and it would take him twenty-four days to earn \$3, and it would take him twenty-eight days to earn \$3.50. Now, if any man of common sense enough to keep from walking into the fire had charge of any kind of business, and he found that one kind of business he could have done at the rate of twenty-eight days for one; that, for one of his hands who was worth \$3.50 a day he could make one of these heathens work twenty-eight days and do the same work, would he not do it? Was there ever a Yankee that whittled a pine shingle upon the face of the earth or "calculated" that would not do it?

Senator Moody: I look at this tin cup business, because that has been paraded before us on several occasions, and the most lamentable pictures have been painted of the misery of the poor farmer and laborer who have to use the tin cup. Those tin cups are usually sold at a retail price of five cents each. One cup will usually contain tin to the value of three-quarters of a mill. The duty thereon would be less than one-sixth of three-quarters of a mill, or about one-eighth of a mill. Assuming that the consumer pays the duty as a tax, which I deny, the "robber tariff" on this article, then, is not calculated to very greatly oppress the farmer.

Senator Reagan of Texas (dem.): Reference has been made to the tax upon the tin cup for the purpose of belittling the idea of this tax. The importation of tin last year was \$3,877,287 pounds. That came in free. The proposed tax would make the duty on that amount of tin \$1,355,081. The amount of tin plate imported last year was 727,945,972 pounds. At the one cent per pound duty then paid it would be \$7,279,459, and at 22 cents per pound, as proposed, it would be \$16,014,701.

Senator Vance: It is a favorite argument here that the baby is such a very little one that it ought not to count. My reply has always been that if the duty is big enough to filch from the poor, it is big enough to keep, and if these things are big enough to engage the attention of the United States senate, who by its committee is to invade every cottage in the land and tax every implement that the poor have in their cottages, then it is certainly big enough for a United States senator to stand here and resist to the best of his ability.

Senator Vance: Braids, plaits, laces—"manufactured of straw," mind you—are put upon the free list to encourage the noble art of decorating the female head with hats and bonnets; but the noble art of enabling a poor old woman to carry her cup of water to her mouth or take a drink of coffee cannot have any encouragement whatever.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut (rep.): The braids spoken of here are simply the bands or belts of woven straw that you see in your common straw hats. Nobody will make them in this country in competition with labor on the shores of the Mediterranean or elsewhere, who do it at odd hours; and the duty is taken off these articles as being utterly useless, and so as to enable our people to manufacture the straw hat itself somewhat cheaper.

It is a movement in the direction of free trade.

Senator Vance: Yes; and nobody makes tin in this country either; and it is not an utterly useless thing, but an indispensably necessary thing for the great bulk of the people of this country.

Senator Vance: The more you talk about this thing the worse it looks—the more indefensible it becomes. The whole bill is a scheme to enrich manufacturers off the poor, who cannot help themselves. "Shotgun barrels." Perhaps somebody would make them in this country. The idea that for the benefit of some few manufacturers in Connecticut, half-bored and rough-bored shotgun barrels should be introduced free of duty to enable the manufacturers to make guns, on which there is a duty of over 100 per cent levied, and doubling the duty upon the poor woman's tin cup, grows worse and worse every time you think of it. I believe they are not made out of straw.

Senator Hawley: We do not make any cheap shotguns in Connecticut at all.

Senator Vance: Where are the factories located?

Senator Hawley: I do not know. We make an elegant gun.

Senator Vance: I respectfully submit, if the senator does not know anything about it he ought to vote against that provision.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

WE ARE A GOOD THIRD.

NEARLY AS MANY SUICIDES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS AS DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE. New York Star.

In conversation with Coroner Messemmer on the subject of suicides, I was amazed at his startling statement that nearly as many deaths from that cause occurred during the past six months as were recorded for the twelve months preceding. "In this respect," he said, "we are close behind Paris and London, where a score or more disappointed human beings end their existence every day. Few of the residents of either city ever hear of them, as, unless there is some particular element of romance or sensationalism about them, the newspapers publish no account. In this city the same facilities—or rather the same conveniences—do not exist for self-destruction." Coroner Messemmer was right. The police of the two former cities have become so accustomed to suicides that little attempt is made to prevent them, whereas in New York any one looking the least bit suspicious is promptly arrested. Here in this city the number is about evenly divided among those who seek death by the pistol, poison, or drowning. It is different in London, where the almost invariable rule is to step off London bridge into the river below. Scarcely a day passes there, but desperate men and women climb the steps leading to the battlements, from which they hurl themselves to destruction. It would appear as if the engineers had some such object in view when building the steps; that they intended them as a means of reaching an easy "jumping-off place," as it were, for they certainly serve no other purpose.

WHEREIN LIES THE DIFFERENCE?

Philadelphia Record.
What is the difference between authorizing a lottery to cheat innocents throughout the country out of 47 per cent of the cash they invest in the gamble, and authorizing favored industries to levy 47 per cent of unearned prize-money on the general public? To call the one thing "legalized pillage" and the other "legalized protection" makes a difference in nomenclature, but there is no difference in principle.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Minnesota state federation of labor, organized last month, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, All industrial organizations desire to better their material condition by establishing a fair price for the commodities they produce, and they also wish to have some means of recognizing fairly made goods.

Whereas, The goods so produced should receive the preference from members of labor unions and farmers' alliances and be distinguished by some device or label.

Resolved, That we would equally benefit the consumer and producer by producing a reciprocity of patronage between the organized consumers in the several industries.

Resolved, That we urge both the farmers and workmen to deal with each as directly as possible, and urge upon the various organizations represented in the state federation to discuss the advisability of organizing as consumers and adopting a label for the commodities they produce.

These resolutions appear to have been inspired by the articles by Mr. James Bartley of Amsterdam, published some months ago in THE STANDARD.

The republican congressmen are preparing for the expected tin infant, the costliest swaddling clothes ever heard of in all the annals of midwifery.

A correspondent from Milwaukee, Wis., who resents the attitude of the Evening Post toward Mr. George and the single tax movement, has been looking up the earlier reviews of "Progress and Poverty," and he sends us the following extracts from that which appeared in the Nation (edited by E. L. Godkin, editor of the Evening Post) in its issue of July 22, 1880, No. 786, p. 65.

Mr. George endeavors to show that the cause, or principal cause, of poverty and wretchedness in the midst of wealth and abundance in the world is the private ownership of land, whereby a few persons are enabled to exact from the many a rental for the use of something which is limited in quantity and indispensable to the human race. "Rent" signifies, of course, the surplus obtainable from the use or cultivation of any particular piece of land over and above the sum obtainable from the poorest land in use, which latter yields only the ordinary rate of wages and the average rate of interest on the capital employed on it. It is immaterial whether the owner grants the use of the land to another for an agreed compensation or uses it himself—the surplus goes into his pocket and is denominated "rent." It is likewise immaterial whether the land consists of farms, mines, forests, game preserves, fishing privileges, race courses, oyster beds, water power, stone quarries, or city lots—all these are limited in amount, all are natural agents, capable of assisting the labor of man in the production of wealth, and are indispensable thereto; they have a monopoly value, and consequently yield to their fortunate possessors something for nothing. All who do not possess land are toiling for those who do, and this is the reason why progress and poverty go hand in hand from one generation to another. As population increases, the landlords are enabled to exact a greater proportion of the total production of the world from the landless, and do exact it.

This thesis is by no means new. It has agitated the world for centuries, and it constitutes the foundation or starting point of agrarianism and all sorts of Utopias. Yet Mr. George is not an agrarian, or a communist, or in any sense a disturber of the peace and good order of society. Whether his visions are Utopian must be learned from an analysis of his argument. Granting all that he claims in the first five chapters of this book, his remedy is nothing more irregular than the exercise of the taxing power of government to confiscate rent, so that landowners shall be put upon the same level as other people, and shall get nothing except what they work for. We infer that he would apply the same principle to all other monopolies, natural or artificial, although this is not clearly stated.

If Mr. George's conclusion depended wholly upon his premises it might be dismissed without further consideration. But the expediency of private ownership of land is and will remain a debatable question from many points of view. The superior title to land is and must be in the state. This superior title is asserted in every act of condemnation of land for public or quasi public use. It is not doubted that the state might, for reasons satisfactory to itself, resume possession of all landed property, making compensation therefore through its own tribunals, without violating any right of its subjects. The expediency of private ownership rests upon the consideration or belief that public utility is thus best subserved; that cultivation is more thorough, and production greater under private than they would be under public or common holdings. The author of "Progress

and Poverty" seems to agree with this view, or not to dissent from it, for he proposes that no man's title shall be disturbed, and no new land policy be adopted, but merely that the taxes on land shall be made equal to its rental value apart from the value of improvements; in other words, that the state shall confiscate rent to its own use, and abolish all other taxes. This fiscal policy, he contends, would set the world running in new grooves; poverty would speedily disappear, overgrown fortunes would melt down to honorable competence, and the kingdom of Saturn return. No particular process or mode of transition bringing in this mighty change is pointed out. All is to be accomplished by adopting the impot unique of the Physiocrats—the "single tax" on land—provided the tax be high enough to leave the cultivator nothing but [his] wages, and the owner nothing but interest on the cost of the buildings, stock and utensils. Such a plan of taxation is not liable to a sudden access of popularity in a country where the ownership of land is widely distributed, although Mr. George takes pains to show that American farmers would be among the chief beneficiaries of the system.

Although we have to consider Mr. George's positions essentially unsound, we find many admirable passages and a notable spirit of candor pervading his work. The style is for the most part engaging, and often eloquent. So far from being a work of communistic tendencies, the reader will find in it arguments to overthrow nearly all the communist theories of the present day.

This was what the Nation had to say when it did not regard such a plan as liable to "a sudden accession of popularity." How can the utterances of the Evening Post in the famous campaign of 1886 be reconciled with the utterances quoted above.

Fredericksburg, Va., is having a real estate boom. An advertisement printed in the New York World, at the expense of the boomers, for the purpose of inducing northern capitalists to buy land down there, speaks of the water power and other attractions which will probably in time lead manufacturers to settle there. One of the inducements mentioned (supposed to be very enticing, as expressed in the following words: "Labor is very cheap. There are many intelligent white women who are willing to take up light factory work." Having, through the use of their monopolistic privileges, ground the bread winners down so low that their wives and daughters are obliged to come to their aid, these speculators now demand larger bounties for the use of their land because labor can be had in their vicinity at starvation rates! Heaven save us! To what lengths will the inordinate presumption of the land holding classes eventually carry them?

A list of extravagances of the London season cites an expenditure of \$25,000 for a concert, \$10,000 for the presents in a cotillon, \$5,000 for the presents at a single ball, and \$1,500 for the orchids at a dinner party. If this is a sample of the aristocratic taste for extravagance that the English laboring classes are called upon to feed, it may reasonably be surmised that they are becoming more or less impoverished; and it seems to be in order for our unselfish protectionist friends to dispatch missionaries to induce the benighted English government to check the further impoverishment of the English workingmen—not by curtailing the extravagant indulgence of the privileged classes, and giving to the laborers a more equitable portion of the fruits of their labor—but by adopting the truly excellent plan of shutting out the competing products of American pauper labor.

Alien ownership has never threatened and never will threaten us with any but imaginary evils. As a matter of fact, large tracts of land held by a single person, whether native or foreigner, are always cut up into smaller sections as settlement increases.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

And after that, as experience teaches us, they become consolidated into large holdings again, by the mortgage method. First, a farmer gives the result of several years' labor as part payment for the land; then, in the shape of interest, he gives up a large portion of his earnings from the land, then, by foreclosure of the mortgage, he becomes penniless. On the other end of this economical see-saw, we see the fortunate land speculator living upon the fat of the land, which he is enabled

to do through his shrewd method of getting the farmer's labor for nothing.

The Boulder, Mon., Age, speaking of the Memphis "patent inside" newspaper scheme, says "the Single tax association of Memphis is one of the most active and energetic clubs which are organized to spread the ideas of Henry George." Just wait until the conference meets, Mr. Age, and we are organized into a national single tax club. Watch the fur fly then!

The New York Herald congratulates Brooklyn on the fact that its population has increased 41.95 per cent in ten years, and says that this means "enormous prosperity." We don't see it in that light. The truth is that the population of Brooklyn has been increased from New York city; and that the reason of the exodus from here to Brooklyn has been that the landlords here, through increasing rents, have made it well nigh impossible for thousands to live on this island.

The Reform club of this city has arranged for a number of debates on the tariff question at the county fairs of this state. Mr. Hinman, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge for the Reform club, has appointed speakers for the tariff reform side of the question, but the secretary of the Protective tariff league seems to be having difficulty in getting advocates of the protective idea to meet them. It seems, now they are asked to come before the people to defend their protective position, that they would rather be elsewhere than otherwise.

There appeared in THE STANDARD of June 25 a report of a public meeting of single tax men at Victoria, British Columbia, to which all the candidates then standing for parliament had been invited. Six of the candidates attended the meeting. Two of them—Robert Beaven and John Grant (mayor of Victoria)—openly pronounced themselves in sympathy with the single tax idea; while the others, though professing to know but little about it, recognized in it an element of justice. Two of them—Dr. George L. Milne and Frank G. Richards—said they would stand by the single tax resolutions adopted by the meeting. Well, the election was held, and three of the four gentlemen named above were elected—namely, Robert Beaven, John Grant and Dr. George L. Milne.

Evidently these gentlemen have been faithful to their promise; and the effect of their election is already being felt. The Victoria government has already inaugurated a land policy, of which we have as yet got but a glimpse; but still we have seen enough to warrant us in saying that they are coming our way, though stumbling considerably. The first move is to be seen in an advertisement published in the government's official paper, on July 31, from the chief commissioner of land and works, in which he gives notice that "the alienation of any and all crown lands by private sale will be discontinued from and after this date, pending contemplated legislation." The British Colonist says of this notice:

This shows that the government has commenced the work of land reform, and is an earnest of its sincerity. After this there will be no more speculating in the public lands of the province. We trust that the organ of the opposition will now believe that the government is sincere in its intention to reserve the public lands for the actual settler, and give it the credit it deserves for initiating so important a reform.

What the "pending contemplated legislation" may be we do not know, but an indication of what it will be is shown by a series of amendments to the law relating to municipalities, offered by Mr. Beaven. First, he amends the law by defining the term "real property," which shall be held to mean the land itself, "with all things therein and thereunder, and all trees or underwood growing upon the land," etc. Then he defines the term "improvements upon real property," which shall be held to mean "all buildings, structures, or other things affixed to the land, or improve-

ments made to the land." Having made these definitions plain, Mr. Beaven further amends the act so as to authorize municipalities to fix the rate of taxation separately on "real property" and "improvements upon real property." Then he amends so that it shall be lawful for municipalities to declare that "real property" shall be taxed at "not more than eighty per cent of its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor," while "improvements upon real property" "shall not be estimated, for the purposes of assessment, in excess of fifty per cent of their cash value, as they would be appraised," etc.

If these amendments are adopted—and the probabilities are they will be—a long step in the direction of land reform will have been taken in British Columbia, for which the people of that province will have to thank the single tax men. Mr. John Reed of Victoria, in commenting on the work done in his province, says he wants "our friends in Hyattsville to understand that they are not in the front ranks of the single tax movement yet."

The republicans seem to want to run things with a high hand. The department which is at present under the protecting wing of Mr. Wanamaker seems to be especially anxious for fame. There is published in Chicago a weekly paper printed in English and Swedish and called the Skandia. This paper is an advocate of the equalization of the burden of taxation on all classes and a return by the government of the United States to the first principles of unrestricted commerce. To be brief, the Skandia is a single tax free trade paper. It has a considerable clientele in the Swedish settlements in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Scandinavians who are mostly farmers in those regions, have heretofore voted the republican ticket from top to bottom with a persistency that could be born only of ignorance of the issues it represented. Lately, a change has begun among these Swedes. They have been studying for themselves the politics and the parties, and have learned the meaning of a vote for the republican ticket. Many of them have had their eyes opened and now advocate tariff reform. In this study of the main questions of the day the Skandia has greatly aided the Swedes of the northwest by its lucid explanations of the problem of indirect taxation.

The way some of our large dry goods merchants and manufacturers illustrate their moral teachings is impressive. On Sundays, in the capacity of Sunday school superintendents, they comfort the children with the promise that in the next life their happiness will be in proportion to the ills they bear in this life. Then Monday morning, to be consistent, they proceed to give such children as are in their employ a taste of the miseries this world can afford.

The would-be oligarchs at Washington, says the Chicago Times, heard of this defection from the party ranks of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Swedes, and the blame was laid on the Skandia and its "heretical" teachings. The machinery of the post office department was at once put in motion to counteract the work of the truthful little Swedish paper. In an indirect but equally effective way the administration put in practice a favorite amusement of the czar of Russia. The paper was to be suppressed. This could not be done openly, so an attempt was made to covertly accomplish the same result. The principal post offices through which the Skandia was delivered to its Minnesota subscribers were Scandia, Washington county, Minnesota, and Stockholm, Wis. Orders were issued to the republican postmasters at these offices to refuse to deliver the paper to the persons to whom it might be addressed, and, further, to instruct the publishers to discontinue sending it to these offices. The order was promptly executed by the partisan appointees of Mr. Harrison. June 4 the Skandia printed a strong tariff reform leader, and July 18 the publishers at

Chicago received official notice from John Larson, the republican postmaster at Stockholm, that the paper had not been delivered to the persons to whom it had been addressed, and ordering the publishers to discontinue sending it to that office.

This ukase was promulgated on a card used for official business by the postal department. The face of the card read thus:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
POST OFFICE AT STOCKHOLM, WIS.,
July 15.
To the Publisher of Skandia,
Post Office, Chicago,
Ill.:

A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for using this card on other than official business.

The reverse of the document was of this tenor:

"Post Office at Stockholm state of Wis.
"Sir: Pursuant to instructions from the Postmaster-General, I beg leave to inform you that your paper addressed to Difference Names and Persons is not taken out, but remains dead in this office. You will please discontinue the same.
"JOHN LARSON, P. M.
"Reason: Don't Want it and Refuse to tack it out of P. o. office."

In both parts of this communication the italicized words were written by Mr. Harrison's man Larson. The other portion is a printed form sent out by the post office department. Thus the postmaster declared specifically in his official capacity on an official form that he acted "pursuant to instructions from the postmaster-general."

That Larson's alleged reason for withholding the copies of the Skandia in office—that people did not "tack it out of P. o. office"—is false is sufficiently proved by the following letter written by a prominent citizen of the town of Stockholm:

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
STOCKHOLM, WIS., July 21.
Publishers of Skandia, Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: We miss your paper Skandia for the last week, and our republican postmaster, John Larson, has told us that you have ordered him to stop the paper for this place. It is true that there are not many who could be counted upon as permanent subscribers, but if, as I hope, your paper will keep up the good work of advocating truth and justice to all, I am sure the Skandia will be a welcome guest to the majority of our country people. Respectfully,

PAUL SANDQUIST.

It will be observed that Mr. Sandquist's letter was written six days after Postmaster Larson had obeyed the "instructions of the postmaster-general," and ordered the publishers of Skandia to discontinue sending their democratic paper to the Swedish republicans of the northwest.

Impertinent, illegal and false as Larson's note was, the action of Harrison's administration at Scandia, Minn., was worse. Not content with using the prescribed forms of the department to do his dirty work, this creature—one John M. Jonason—went out of his way to insult the publishers of the paper he had been ordered to suppress. In vilely indecent terms he alludes to the Skandia, and then he violated the law by forwarding his filthy vituperation through the United States mail. The letter, with the more objectionable portions eliminated, is as follows:

SCANDIA, Washington Co., Minn., July 24, 1890.—Publishers of the newspaper Scandia, Chicago, Ill.: The undersigned will hereby make known to you that it is best for you to keep to yourselves your trash. That newspaper gains no friends among the Swedes here. And then you are sending the paper to persons who are dead ten or twenty years ago, and also to persons who have removed from this place as many years ago. Those who are here, when they have read one or two of your newspapers, ask me to wright you and stop the paper. And there are also papers that belongs to Marine and one in other places, so that it accumulates large piles of them, which I have given away to persons who wants to use them—(here follows language unfit for publication). It is therefore best that you discontinue the papers now.

JOHN M. JONASON, P. M.
P. S.—I notice that the newspaper Scandia has the same address as the book firm Engberg & Holmberg; but should it be that anyone of that firm (is interested in the paper) then we don't know how it happen that they have become mentally deranged. You may be on a lookout that you don't get a licking in exchange for your paper, because nobody

with sound mind accepts such lunacies as you advocate, say many Minnesotans.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

The tone of Jonason's letter shows conclusively that he felt sure of being sustained by the postmaster-general in what he did and said relative to the Swedish democratic paper. The postscript to the letter indicates that Jonason must be affected by the lunacy with which he charges the Skandia's publishers. It is written on the same sheet of paper with the first part of the letter, and yet is signed "A Friend of Justice," while he affixes his official signature to the preceding half of the communication.

Of course it is a part of the programme of the leaders of the present administration to stab at all opposition. As bearing on this policy, we beg to call to their minds a curious thing in natural history. On the plains of the far west is to be found the tarantula. It is a very ill-natured bird, and fond of having its own way. It has a very powerful sting in the tip of its tail, and is always ready to use it on anybody or anything that differs with it. The tarantula will not even get out of the way of the wheel of a wagon, so that it is frequently suddenly transformed from a species of the spider into a part of the county roadbed. If a person takes a stick and pokes at it the tarantula will dart out its tail and attempt to sting. When it finds that the sting has no effect on the stick, the tarantula becomes so wild with rage that it turns its sting toward itself and stabs away until it dies.

Our good friend, William Saunders of London, England, is pressing upon the county council a question of great importance to those who are employed in the humbler ranks of the public service. Mr. Benjamin Swain has been employed for thirty-two years as a "flusher" of sewers under first the metropolitan board and then the county council. His daily work was to enter the sewers and to stir up and remove any accumulations of filth which might endanger a stoppage. The old man has broken down, and Mr. Saunders has been trying to get a pension for him. The council, however, has not coincided with Mr. Saunders's views, but as a compromise has granted Mr. Swain fifteen weeks' sick pay. Meanwhile the council has retired the engineer of the board on a pension of £25 12s. 8d. a week, or about \$125 of our money. The standing committee of the council tried to justify their action by drawing some distinction between the "officers" and the "servants" of the council. Mr. Saunders has gone on the warpath, and will not cease until he has secured justice for the class of men of which Mr. Swain is a representative.

The revaluation of the houses and land of London now going on is a very important matter, says the London Church Reformer, and is fraught with issues of grave import for land reformers. The attempt which is being made to arrive at the true ratable value of Holland house and park, belonging to the earl of Holland, for instance, is well worth watching. Hitherto it has been rated at £2,000 a year. The valuers of the county council put the value at nearer £30,000 per annum. If it is necessary to the existence of some people that they should have great pieces of our small country for their own particular enjoyment, it is only fair that they should pay rates on the full value. It was said a few years back that the magnificent house and park of Hatfield, belonging to Lord Salisbury, were rated at £30 per annum only.

The Boston board of assessors has increased the real and personal value of that city \$26,592,400 over last year. Over \$26,000,000 of the increase is on real estate values.

The London (England) Speaker of July 19, writing of Henry George and the single tax, says that "his influence and his popularity in America increase because he has come into line with practical

politics, and leads the advanced wing of the reform and democratic party."

A pet hound belonging to one of the owners of the New York Central bit a poor young man the other day, and the hound's owner sent him a check for \$5,000. The men who earned this \$5,000 and millions more for the owner of the hound wanted some justice and a few more pennies a month for their work. But they got neither. Moral: When you want sympathy or a few dollars out of a Vanderbilt, let one of their pet hounds bite you.

The Knights of Labor who struck on the New York Central should have harkened to the advice of its president, given to the engineers' association a few years ago. Had they done so they would, according to what he said, have owned the Central to-day. His advice was: "Save the money you spend in beer and you will be able to buy the Central in a few years."

Vice-President Webb's principal claim to fame and the position he misrepresents is based on the fact that his brother had the good luck to marry one of Vanderbilt's daughters. Those who are compelled to come business contact with the vice-president say he is a supercilious fellow and insolent.

Having, through the power of the millions at his back, resisted the strike of the men on the Central, this Webb now assumes a new character, that of Me Lud Bountiful. He has notified the officials along the Vanderbilt roads that such of the men as were in times past "good servants" of the company, and whose wives and children are dependent upon them for support, and who are willing, practically, to dissolve all allegiance to any labor organization whatsoever, and do homage only to the vicegerent of Depew in New York city, shall be restored to the privilege of working on the Central for a living as fast as vacancies shall appear. One portion of Webb's notification has great significance for the poor fellows whose necessities forced them to take the place of the strikers. No persons who came into "our" service during the strike shall be displaced, "unless their services are unsatisfactory." The men "who have been turbulent, inimical and detrimental to this company and its interests"—in other words, the men who had courage enough to assert their rights, probably under the delusion that as citizens of this republic they had the right to do so—will not under any consideration be taken back into our service.

THE STANDARD hopes that one of the effects of this latest struggle will be to again bring to the front the idea that the government shall take control of the railways.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,

No. 18 Union square, New York city.

PERSONAL.

Oliver Ditson & Co. of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia announce the publication of "an important new book," the "Construction, Tuning and Care of the Pianoforte," by Edward Quincy Norton. A circular issued by the publishers contains numerous testimonials to the excellence of the work. Mr. Norton is the well known single tax man of Mobile, Ala. He expects to attend the conference in this city on September 1, 2 and 3.

Robert Baker, a well known single taxer, is at present in Illinois, where he is working in the interests of tariff reform. When last heard from he was in Decatur, where he wrote a letter to the Review on the present "Unnatural state of affairs." The Review people thought so well of it that they gave it the space usually occupied by the leading editorial. James Malcolm of Chicago has a letter on "Free trade and the single tax" in the Clinton, Ontario, New Era.

Mr. A. Brittlebank, honorable secretary of the Single tax league of Albury, New South Wales, sends a cheering letter to the London Democrat, which confirms the encouraging reports to hand from almost all quarters about Mr. George's Australian campaign. Mr. Brittlebank writes: "I am pleased to tell you Henry George had a splendid reception in Australia and New South Wales in particular, drawing large and appreciative audiences of four thousand in the Exhibition building, Sydney, every night, pouring rain each night, and was met with such ringing cheers as probably never before were heard within its walls, people coming, as I did, five hundred and even eight hundred miles to hear him. We have already thirty-seven single tax leaguers, who are uncompromising free traders and land nationalizers. We are raking the protectionists fore and aft all along the line. The protectionist party was strong here and in the district twelve months ago, but a paid canvasser, who was out for a week to try and sell tickets for the protectionist league, only sold two and got four promises."

Chris Landoldt has an article in the Louisville, Ky., New Era on "The protective tariff or free trade?" Of course he favors free trade.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, the largest manufacturer of agricultural machinery in Pennsylvania, is not only a free trader, but an ardent ballot reformer, and he writes a strong communication to the Philadelphia Record showing that the cause of ballot reform is involved in Pattison's election. It is a pity Mr. Farquhar cannot convince the Record of the necessity of abolishing the clause in the present constitution of Pennsylvania that makes a secret ballot in that state impossible.

Mrs. Mary M. Clardy of Ft. Worth, Texas, writes: "This morning I met with a Christian minister, already widely known as a speaker and writer, who is engaged in writing a treatise on free trade to come out next year, and a wealthy friend is to pay for and circulate one hundred thousand copies of the same. God is surely sending us crusaders to abolish the custom house."

S. D. Guion of Brooklyn has a letter on taxation in the Brooklyn Eagle of August 5.

Charles H. Govan entertained a large gathering at the Owl athletic club rooms, corner of Bushwick avenue and Varet street, on Tuesday evening last. The affair was given under the auspices of the East Brooklyn single tax club.

"Pa" Chase is certainly coming to the conference and he seconds with great enthusiasm Mr. Keeler's white ribbon suggestion.

Mr. A. J. Steers, on Monday, received a letter from W. D. Williams, treasurer of the Manhattan single tax club, dated August 9, in which he says: "I met Henry George at the office of the Democrat. He looks about five years younger than when he left New York. To-day I am going to the excursion (given in honor of Henry George by the English land restoration league) at Chingford, Epping forest. I went to Paris for a fortnight. George told me that he wished he had met me there, as he found it very difficult to get along. He sails from Liverpool on the Servia, August 23. I shall return a week later on the Alaska. Mr. Saunders, M.P., took me to the house of commons. The house was in session. Strangers are only admitted through the influence of a member. I see by THE STANDARD of July 9 that I am expected to bring back with me some of the Cobden club's money. I am afraid you will be very much disappointed, as I shall return with empty pockets. Next week I intend leaving London for Yorkshire, to pass a few days at my old home." Mr. Williams has been having an enjoyable time, and all his friends are glad of it, notwithstanding they would be delighted to greet him on his return home.

THE CONFERENCE.

THE OUTLOOK IMPROVES FROM
WEEK TO WEEK.

THE BEST KNOWN MEN WILL NEARLY ALL BE PRESENT—REPRESENTATION OF THE VARIOUS CLUBS—RAILWAY CONCESSIONS—THE DINNER.

The single tax conference will meet in the large hall of Cooper union in this city on Monday, September 1, at 2 p. m., when temporary and permanent organizations will be selected and necessary committees will be appointed. Thenceforward the programme will be defined by the conference, but the enrolment committee has made provision for a full-day session on Tuesday, September 2, and the hall will be at the disposal of the conference on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Throughout the past week letters have been coming in from all parts of the country announcing the election of delegates or manifesting otherwise interest in the gathering.

Up to the time that this issue goes to press, the enrolment committee has received notice of the election of 301 delegates from points outside of New York and Brooklyn, and there are a number of clubs from which notices will probably be received next week. The attendance from outside this city and Brooklyn will doubtless be nearly 400, and the delegates from the immediate vicinity will bring the number well up to nearly or quite 500.

Not only will the attendance be so general as to make the gathering a truly representative one, but the enrolment committee has assurance that most of the men best known in the movement will be present. We cannot attempt to give a full list, but a few names will suffice to satisfy our readers that, with the exception of Mr. Shearman, who will not return from abroad in time, most of those that single tax men specially desire to meet will be on hand. Of course Mr. George and all the men who are prominent in the movement in New York will be on hand. From other states the committee has received assurances of attendance from Judge Maguire and Joseph Leggett of San Francisco, H. F. Ring of Texas, Warren Worth Bailey and Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, H. Martin Williams and Dr. Henry S. Chase of St. Louis, William Lloyd Garrison, James R. Caret and Louis Prang of Boston, Tom L. Johnson and L. E. Siemon of Ohio, A. H. Stephenson and W. J. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Bolton Smith and R. G. Brown of Memphis, W. I. Boreman from West Virginia, C. J. Buell and Rev. S. W. Sample of Minnesota, Samuel W. Williams of Indiana, Dr. W. N. Hill and W. J. Ogden of Baltimore, E. Q. Norton of Alabama, Read Gordon and Herbert Boggs of New Jersey, and many others whose names are familiar to STANDARD readers.

THE DELEGATES.

THE REPRESENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONS THUS
FAIR REPORTED.

The reports received by the enrolment committee up to Tuesday noon announce the attendance of delegates as follows from twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia as follows:

ARKANSAS.	
Fordyce—One.	
ALABAMA.	
Mobile—One.	
CALIFORNIA.	
San Francisco—Single tax society, four.	
COLORADO.	
Denver—Colorado state single tax association, two; Single tax association, two.	
Grand Junction—Single tax club, one.	
CONNECTICUT.	
New Haven—Tax reform club, six.	
Danbury—Single tax club, ten.	
Sharon—Single tax committee, four.	
Thomaston—One.	
Madison—One.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington—Single tax league, three.	
GEORGIA.	
Augusta—Single tax club, two.	
Atlanta—Single tax club No. 1, one.	
ILLINOIS.	
Chicago—Single tax club No. 1, five.	
INDIANA.	
Indianapolis—State league, two.	
Richmond—Single tax club, one.	
Greenburg—One.	
Vincennes—One.	
Evansville—Single tax association, one.	
IOWA.	
Burlington—Single tax club, one.	
KENTUCKY.	
Louisville—One.	
LOUISIANA.	
New Orleans—Louisiana S. T. club, three.	
MAINE.	
Auburn—Single tax club, five.	
Lewiston—Single tax committee, two.	
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore—Single tax league of Maryland, twenty.	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston—Single tax state central committee,	

twelve; Roxbury single tax club, eight; Dorchester single tax league, one.
Worcester—Single tax club, nine.
Lynn—Single tax league, eight.
Southboro—One.
Springfield—One.
Neponset—Single tax league, one.
MICHIGAN.

Adrian—One.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis—Single tax league, seven.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Single tax league, three; Benton school of social science, three.

Kansas City—Single tax club, three.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Contoocook—One.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City—Single tax club, ten.

Newark—Single tax club, ten (estimated).

Camden—Camden Co. S. T. club, seven.

Vineland—S. T. and B. R. club, three.

South Orange—Single tax club, five.

Bayonne—Single tax committee, two.

Forest Hill—Single tax club, five.

Paterson—One.

Orange—One.

Trenton—One.

South Bloomfield—One.

Morristown—One.

Plainfield—Three (estimated).

NEW YORK.

Buffalo—Tax reform club, five.

Rochester—Single tax union, four.

Oswego—Pioneer single tax club, three.

Troy—Single tax club, four.

Poughkeepsie—Single tax club, two.

Flushing—Single tax club, four.

Ellenville—Single tax club, three.

Northport—Single tax committee, one.

Jamestown—Single tax club, one.

W. New Brighton—Richmond county S. T. league, six.

Middletown—Four.

Ilion—One.

Herkimer—One.

Grand View—One.

OHIO.

Cleveland—Central single tax club, four.

Cincinnati—S. T. club, three (estimated).

Youngstown—Single tax club, two.

Akron—Single tax club, one.

Toledo—Single tax club No. 1, one.

Kennedy—One.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Single tax society, twenty-five (estimated).

Johnstown—Henry George club, two.

Pittsburg—Single tax club, three.

Bradford—Single tax club, three.

Reading—Single tax society, seven.

Frankfort Springs—One.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Single tax association of Rhode Island, two.

Pawtucket—Single tax association, two.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—Single tax association, five.

TEXAS.

Houston—State tax reform association, one.

Shiner—One.

Harrison—One.

VIRGINIA.

Danville—One.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg—Single tax league, four.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVENTION.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE DOLLARS CONTRIBUTED—FIVE HUNDRED NEEDED.

Contributions toward expenses of the conference for the week ending August 19 are as follows:

J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$20 00
August Lewis, New York city	25 00
Samuel B. Clarke, New York city	25 00
Hoff Bros. and Herring, N. Y. city	5 00
Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	2 00
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Mass.	25 00
Adam Behny, Lebanon, Pa.	1 00
E. J. Shriver, New York city	5 00
Lawrence Dunham, New York city	5 00
Contributions previously acknowledged	\$113 00
Total	\$141 00

RAILWAY RATES.

CONCESSIONS MADE—TWO ASSOCIATIONS NOT HEARD FROM.

We last week announced that the Trunk line association and the Southern association had made a concession of the one and one-third single fare for the round trip. This week we have notice that the Central traffic association has joined in the concession. The roads embraced in the various associations making the concession are as follows:

Trunk Line Association:
Baltimore and Ohio (Parkersburg, Belleaire and Wheeling, and east thereof),
Baltimore and Potomac,
Bennington and Rutland, (1)
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg,
Camden and Atlantic,
Central of New Jersey,
Central Vermont, (1)
Chesapeake and Ohio (east of Charleston, W. Va.),
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,
Elmira, Cortland and Northern,
Fall Brook Coal Company,

Fitchburg, (1)
Grand Trunk, (1)
Lehigh Valley,
New York Central and Hudson River,
New York, Lake Erie and Western (east of Salamanca and Buffalo),
New York, Ontario and Western,
Northern Central,
Pennsylvania (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia and Erie,
Philadelphia and Reading (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore,
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg (except on Phoenix line—stations between Syracuse and Oswego),
Shenandoah Valley,
Western New York and Pennsylvania,
West Jersey,
West Shore.

(1) Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct lines of these roads between Troy, N. Y., and Montreal, Can.

Southern passenger association, i. e. territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers—(Mr. Slaughter, passenger commissioner, Atlanta, Ga.):

Alabama Great Southern railroad, Atlantic Coast line, Atlanta and West Point railroad, Brunswick and Western railroad, Charleston and Savannah railroad, Central railroad of Georgia, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, Georgia Central railroad, Georgia Pacific railroad, Illinois Central railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad, Louisville and Nashville railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, Mobile and Ohio railroad. (Lines south of the Ohio river)—Memphis and Charleston railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, Norfolk and Western railroad, Pennsylvania railroad. (Lines south of Washington)—Port Royal and Augusta railroad, Raleigh and Gaston railroad, Richmond and Allegheny railroad, Richmond and Danville railroad, Richmond, Fredericks and Potomac railroad, Rome railroad, Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Shenandoah Valley railroad. (Lines south of Potomac river)—South Carolina railroad, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, Western and Atlantic railroad, Western railway of Alabama.

Central traffic association, i. e. territory from Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west—(Mr. B. F. Knapp, secretary, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.):

Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago line, Canadian Pacific railway. (West of Toronto)—Chautauqua Lake railway, Chesapeake and Ohio railway, Chicago and Atlantic railway, Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Chicago and West Michigan railway, Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls Short Line, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad, Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railway, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago railway, Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw R.R., Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern railway, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway, Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore railroad, Cleveland and Canton railroad, Cleveland and Marietta railway, Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, Cleveland and Western railroad, Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railway, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway, Columbus and Cincinnati Midland railroad, Columbus and Eastern railroad, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway, Dayton and Union railroad, Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, Detroit and Cleveland steam navigation company, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway, Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad, Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad, Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, Grand Trunk railway (west of Toronto), Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad, Indianapolis and St. Louis railway, Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, Indianapolis, Decatur and Western railway, Jacksonville Southeastern railway, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, Kanawha and Ohio railroad, Kentucky Central railway, Lake Erie and Western railroad, Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern railway, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railroad, Louisville and Nashville railroad, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, Marietta, Columbus and Northern railroad, Michigan Central railroad, Midland railway, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, Ohio and Mississippi railway, Ohio and Northwestern railroad, Ohio, Indiana and Western railway, Ohio River railroad, Ohio Southern railroad, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway, Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad,

Pittsburg and Western railroad, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway, Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago railway, Saginaw Valley and St. Louis railroad, Scioto Valley railway, Shenandoah and Allegheny Valley railroad, Toledo and Ohio Central railroad, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway, Toledo, Columbus and Southern railway, Toledo, Peoria and Western railway, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad, Valley railway, Vandalia line (T. H. & I. railroad), Wabash railway, Wabash Western railway, Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, Wheeling and Lake Erie railway.

The New England passenger committees, i. e. territory east of New York state and Lake Champlain—(Mr. N. E. Weeks, secretary, 67 Federal street, Boston, Mass.); and the Western passenger association, i. e. territory west of Chicago and St. Louis to the Missouri river and northwest to St. Paul—(Mr. J. F. Goddard, chairman, Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.), have not responded to the committee's request, and the delay seems to indicate that they do not propose making the concession. Our friends in Chicago and Boston will render a favor if they will press Messrs. Goddard and Weeks to make a favorable answer.

Should these associations not make the concession, delegates from beyond the Missouri river can purchase tickets to St. Louis or Chicago, and from these cities to New York take advantage of the concession, while the Boston delegates can come below railway rates by the sound steamers.

The official instructions issued by the associations granting the concessions are as follows:

The concession applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the roads listed on the other side hereof. If the starting point is not located on one of those roads, or is a point on those roads where certificates and through tickets are not issued, tickets should be purchased to the most convenient point on any of the said lines, and thence, by direct routes only, through to place of meeting.

The concession is fare and a third, on committee's certificate. It is conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding such certificates.

The going ticket must be purchased within three days before, or—for meetings continuing six or more days—two days after, the opening date of the meeting; otherwise no reduction in fare will be made on the return passage.

Each person availing of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. The agents at all stations of any importance keep the certificates in stock.

Present the certificate to the proper officer at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

Certificates are not transferable.

On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the person to starting point, by the line over which the going journey is made, at one-third the highest limited fare of such line. The return ticket shall in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

No refund of fare will be made on account of failure of any person to obtain a certificate.

Instruction to person indorsing certificates at the meeting.

Fill in the blank side of the certificate, and sign name, provided there is an attendance at the meeting of not less than fifty persons holding trunk line certificates. Should the Central traffic, Southern passenger, Western states passenger or New England association join in the concession, the certificates of either or all of the associations may be counted in the fifty. The certificate will then entitle its holder to the concession set forth in clause 8.

Delegates and others availing of the concession should present themselves at the offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

Delegates taking advantage of the concession must under no circumstances dispose of their return tickets to scalpers, as the enrolment committee will be required to redeem any of these tickets, found in the hands of scalpers, at their face value.

TAKING CARE OF DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The club house of the Manhattan single tax club, at No. 73 Lexington avenue, will be the headquarters for out of town delegates, and all who have not personally made arrangements for board before arriving are urged to report there at once. No. 73 Lexington avenue is between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Lexington avenue runs parallel with Broadway, Third and Fourth avenues, and is four blocks east of Broadway at Twenty-fifth street, one block east of Fourth

avenue, and one block west of Third avenue at the same point.

Delegates arriving by down town ferries can take Third avenue elevated road at city hall and get off at Twenty-eighth street, four blocks from the club house. The fourth avenue surface cars will take them from city hall to Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, one block from the club house.

Delegates arriving at Grand Central station can take Third avenue elevated to Twenty-eighth street, or Fourth avenue surface cars to Twenty-sixth street. Those arriving by West shore route should cross at Forty-second street ferry and take Forty-second street cars to Fourth avenue, and Fourth avenue cars to Twenty-sixth street.

The enrolment committee reports that the following hotels will accommodate delegates at the following rates:

New York hotel, 731 Broadway, \$3 per day (room and board).

Grand Central hotel, 667 Broadway, \$2.50 to \$3 per day (room and board).

Hotel St. George, Broadway and Twelfth street, \$2 per day (room and board).

Merritt's hotel, 39 East Twelfth street, \$1 per day (without board).

Should delegates wish the committee to secure accommodations they will please send notice as soon as possible, stating the rate they are willing to pay, whether they wish board and rooms, and the date of their arrival in New York.

The Manhattan single tax club has appointed a committee to look up rooms, and those delegates who do not wish to go to hotels can be accommodated in boarding houses at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and rooms alone can be had when desired.

The hotels named are those most convenient to the meeting place of the conference. Accommodations elsewhere at ordinary rates can be secured by delegates arriving without previous notice.

THE DINNER.

IT WILL BE GIVEN AT BRIGHTON BEACH WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn single tax clubs have made arrangements for a dinner at Brighton beach hotel, Coney Island, on Wednesday evening, September 3, full details concerning which will be found in our single tax news.

The price includes transportation from Brooklyn to Brighton and return. Those who prefer going down by boat will find this arrangement of the utmost importance, since the tickets will be good for return by a special train that will leave the beach at the close of the dinner, and this will be the only means of returning at that hour.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TO DEVOTE A WHOLE DAY AND EVENING TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE SINGLE TAX.

The preliminary programme of the American social science association, just issued, announces that the general meeting will be held at Saratoga, the first week in September, beginning Monday evening, September 1. Ex-President A. D. White of Cornell university will give an address Monday evening, September 1, at 8 o'clock, in recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association. Subject, "Instruction in social science."

Tuesday, September 2, department of education.

"College and working girls as factors in social life." Miss F. J. Dyer, Boston, Mass.

"School savings banks as a feature in the education of children." Professor J. H. Thiry, Long Island City, N. Y.

"Education and crime." Professor W. T. Harris, LL.D., Washington, D. C.

"The middle estate in the south." Rev. A. D. Mayo, D.D.

Other papers are to be added.

HORACE G. WADLIN, Chief Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Boston, Secretary.

Wednesday, September 3, department of health. Papers to be read before the health department of the American social science association at Saratoga, September 1-6, 1890:

1. "Forestry." By Abner Train, esq., state forestry commissioner, Albany, N. Y.

2. "Vision and its defects." By Dr. William O. Moore, New York city.

3. "Mental health and the newspapers." By Dr. F. W. Russell, Winchendon, Mass.

4. "Training of attendants upon the insane." By Dr. William D. Granger, Vernon house, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

5. "The latest conclusions relating to the social science problems of inebriety." By Dr. T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn.

6. "The status of water in modern medicine." By Dr. S. Baruch, New York city.

7. "The tenement house: its influence on the child." By Dr. Mary F. Herrick, New York.

Dr. H. HOLBROOK CURTIS, 118 Madison ave., New York city, chairman.

Dr. FREDERICK PETERSON, 201 West Fifty-fourth st., New York city, sec.

Thursday, September 4, department of jurisprudence.

Forenoon: "Municipal reform." Albert Shaw, esq., Minneapolis, Minn.

"History of voting by ballot." L. Benet, esq., New York.

"Laissez faire run mad." Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Philadelphia.

Evening: "Recent prison legislation in New York." Eugene Smith, New York.

Judge WAYLAND, New Haven, secretary.

Friday, September 5, department of social economy. The entire day and evening will be given up to a thorough discussion of the "single tax" of Henry George.

Papers will be read, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., by President E. B. Andrews, Brown university, Hon. Edward A. Atkinson, Boston, Mass.; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia college, New York city; Professor J. B. Clark, Smith college; William Lloyd Garrison, esq., James R. Caret, esq., Boston, Mass.; Professor W. T. Harris, LL.D., Washington, D. C.; Professor Thomas Davidson, Professor Felix Adler, Louis F. Post, esq., Samuel B. Clark, esq., New York city.

Arrangements are made with the United States hotel for about half the usual rates to those attending the meeting.

\$500 WELL SPENT.

THAT IS THE SUM A MONOPOLIST PAID TO GET AN OPINION OF HENRY GEORGE'S DOCTRINES.

Picador in Louisville Courier-Journal.

A former Louisvillian, who is largely interested in large corporations, tells this interesting story of how he became acquainted with Henry George's ideas:

"I was traveling on a railroad train in northern Ohio one day," said he, "and the newsboy came through and flung a book into my seat. I picked it up, looked at the title page and read: 'Social Problems, by Henry George.' I had never read any of George's books, and from the political dispatches concerning him, I had taken up the idea that he was a mere labor agitator. So I threw down the book, and amused myself gazing out the car window. Presently the conductor, who knew me, came up, took up the book carelessly and asked me if I had read it.

"No," said I, 'I haven't.'

"Well," said he, 'you ought to. It is one of the most remarkable books I ever read, and to a man like yourself, who has made his own way in the world, it will be particularly interesting.'

"The conductor's remarks struck me, and I paid the boy fifty cents for the book and began to read. It nailed my attention from the beginning, and every now and then the conductor would come through and smile knowingly as he saw me glued to the pages. I read it all day, took it home, read it all evening, and for the next week my head was greatly bothered. Finally, I took the book to my lawyer, member of a rich firm of corporation counsel, and asked him if he had read it.

"No," said he, 'I have no time for such rubbish.'

"I have read it," I replied, 'and somehow it strikes me as being remarkable. I wish you would read it and tell me what you think of it.'

"If I was to do that," he answered, 'I would charge you a fee of \$500.'

"I'll pay it," said I, 'because I want to have an expert opinion upon its logic. I have had no school discipline, and I am not sure of my ability to judge this book. I want you to read it carefully, mark such passages as you may find where there are flaws in the logic, and then go over it with me and give me your opinion of it.'

"He agreed to do it for \$500 and told me to call in a week. I did so, and he said: 'I've read that book and marked a good deal of it up for you, but I'm not through. Call again.' Several days after I met him on the street and he stopped me and said: 'Look here, I've read that book through again, carefully, and I've rubbed out a good many marks I made against it last week.' At the end of the week I called again.

"Well," said he, 'I've studied that book carefully, and I've rubbed out all the marks in it. There may be a difference of opinion as to some of his facts and the premises from which he starts, but if one accepts these, no human being can deny the irresistible logic of his conclusions. There are no flaws there, and so I've nothing to discuss with you.'

"But," said I, 'what about his premises?'

"Ah," said he, 'that's more than I know. He is likely to be right as anybody, and more likely to be right than I, because he has devoted his life to the study.'

"After that," concluded the speaker, 'I bought and read all of Henry George's books. What do I think of them? Well, I think I never paid \$500 for any legal opinion that gave me more satisfaction and information.'

SEE HOW THEY DOVETAIL IN.

Boston Post.

The "season" in London is over at last and the writers of society gossip by cable can rest on their oars for a time. The one feature which especially characterized it was ostentatious extravagance. This fact should be placed alongside the fact that socialism is growing rapidly in England to be fully appreciated.

BUT THEIR HEADS ARE TOO THICK.

Chicago News.

Mr. Blaine seems to have applied about two thousand volts to the schemes of the high-tariff leaders in congress.

HENRY GEORGE IN LONDON.

ADDRESSING MR. SAUNDERS'S CONSTITUENTS—HE IS GOING TO SCOTLAND—FATHER HUNTINGTON WITH HIM.

By cable to the Herald.

The Herald's European edition publishes to day the following, dated

LONDON, August 16.—Henry George is in London, quietly visiting friends and taking notes. He addressed an open air meeting on Tuesday night in Walworth, where his friend, William Saunders, will stand at the next election as the liberal candidate. Mr. George leaves on Tuesday for Glasgow, when he is to address a meeting in the city hall. On Friday he is to speak in Liverpool for the Financial reform association, and he sails for New York on Saturday in the Servia. Rev. Father Huntington of New York is also here, in company with Mr. George. He will sail for New York early in September.

Mr. George, in a recent conversation with me, expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit to Australia and his reception there, and with the progress single tax ideas are making. He says that the bill to increase the tax on unimproved land values, proposed by the South Australian government, which has just failed, did not command the full support of the single tax men then, as it proposed a progressive tax aimed at large holdings, while the single tax men believed their should be no discrimination.

"A much more important bill, giving municipal and district governments the power, when authorized by a popular vote, to place all local taxes on land values, irrespective of improvements, has passed the lower house and is certain to pass the upper, while a similar bill is almost certain to pass the New South Wales parliament at this session."

Asked as to the most interesting things he had observed here, Mr. George said he thought it was the movement of the Salvation army in the field of social reform. A department has been established under the charge of Commissioner Smith, formerly of New York, a single tax man, which is running six self-supporting lodging houses, supplying meals and endeavoring to find work for those needing it. And General Booth has framed an elaborate scheme on the same lines, into which the resources and energies of the army will shortly be thrown.

"Whatever may be the direct results of this scheme," said he, "and they will be large, for the Salvation army is a living evidence of the powers of organization of the first class, the indirect results will be larger still.

"The energies of the Salvation army cannot be long directed to the work of fighting poverty and finding employment without the discovery that the fundamental cause of poverty and the seeming scarcity of work lies in the monopoly of the natural source of wealth and the material of all productive employment and the realization of the fact it is utterly impossible to abolish poverty and secure to all men the opportunity to labor and the fair reward of labor until equal rights in land are secured."

"When the Salvation army shall begin to feel and to preach that God made the earth for men during their lives as well as heaven for them after their deaths; when religious enthusiasm shall be directed to social reform—then will the most potent of all revolutionary influences be aroused."

THE MEETING AT WALWORTH AN ENTHUSIASTIC ONE.

New York News.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Henry George last evening addressed a most enthusiastic meeting at Walworth. In the course of his remarks he said that he had found, during his present stay in the country, that the single tax principle was progressing at an enormous rate in England. Mr. George also declared that the prospects were very hopeful for a drastic alteration of the existing land laws.

THE STORY OF AN UNSOLD BONNET.

Pull Mail Gazette.

It was evening in Oxford street just before the hour of lamp lighting. The daylight colors had faded, and the twilight softness had not yet begun, so that the street picture was printed in unsoftened black and white. Gas was beginning to twinkle, however, in some of the shop windows; and upstairs in the millinery show room of Mr. X—a boy had just come in with a taper, and had left a bright illumination behind him. The light fell upon two figures, a customer, doubtful and dissatisfied, and a young woman in black who stood before her, displaying bonnet after bonnet.

"These are quite new, ma'am; the very last thing from Paris."

"Yes," said the customer hesitatingly.

"Would you not try this on, ma'am? I am sure it would suit you."

"I don't like a straw."

"We could make you one in velvet, ma'am."

"Velvet spoils so with the rain. Are you quite sure those are all the felts you have, that you showed me?"

"All in brown, ma'am. We could get you one made any shape you like to order."

"Oh, no; I could not order one without seeing it," said the lady. Then she took up one which she had looked at already, poised and examined it, and finally tried it on and decided for the second time that it would not do.

"It really is very extraordinary that you should not have one in brown," she said, in a tone of annoyance. For a moment the girl did not answer; she had grown paler,

and her eyebrows were drawn together with an expression of anxiety and apprehension. Mr. X—, walking up and down his range of show rooms, had again come into sight and had paused, looking in. "We'd get you one, ma'am, I am sure, in two or three days."

Now it was the customer who did not answer. She began turning over the pile of untrimmed bonnets, while her pale attendant hovered about her, throwing in propitiatory words. Mr. X— stood and looked in from the wide doorway. She could see the scowl on his face. At last the customer, finally refusing to take any other in place of the bonnet which she really wanted, departed dissatisfied. The girl began, tremblingly, to put together the bonnets. Tears came to her ears. She had tried her best to sell, and she dreaded the wrath of her master. He had been in a bad temper all day; why, oh, why, must this thing have happened just to-day? Mr. X— moved away; she saw him go to the cashier's desk in the next room. He came back with a paper and a few shillings, which he threw down angrily.

"You'll just sign that if you please, Miss."

It was an account of the wages due to her. She looked up at him in mute appeal; the angry and overbearing face was answer enough. She put her name to the paper, and a tear fell on it.

"Now you can just pack up your things and go this minute," said he roughly. "I've no place for a young lady that can't sell a bonnet."

She gathered up the money and went, meekly. She was a timid girl, with no gift either for complaints or for excuses; and for girls of that kind the tyrants of this world have no mercy. She went upstairs to the bedroom which she shared with two others. It was bare, clean, depressing; about as homelike as a prison cell. She looked round it, half blinded by her tears, and wrung her hands. "What shall I do? Where shall I go?"

The room was quite brightly lighted now by the glare of the many lamps in the street. She stood so for a minute, then wiped away her tears and began packing and arranging her few properties in her box. When this was done she must go forth into the evening and find herself a shelter for the night and for the morrow. To-morrow would begin again the familiar heart-breaking search for work, to continue—who could guess how long? And who could tell what character Mr. X— would give of her? And she had thirty shillings with which to face the world. Her tears began to fall again as she locked her trunk and rose from her knees. She was glad to hide her face with her veil, and to steal away secretly, fearing to meet any on lest the farewell should break down her courage.

So she passed out into the evening and on to Oxford street, the stony hearted step mother.

Mr. X—, meanwhile, was going home, serene of conscience, to his wife and daughters at Brixton, giving no second thought to the incident of the afternoon.

It is a story that happens every day. The stones of London, if they could speak, the pavements of Piccadilly, the balustrades of the bridges, could tell you how it ends.

WAITING FOR THE DAWN.

When will this agony be over,
This agony which sees no end,
The pain dividing love from lover,
The hate which knows not foe from friend;
When dearth of bread, and a stony bed,
Is the only meed of worry and toil,
And women weep and children hunger
Where knaves and robbers possess the soil.

Go to the west of sunny prairies,
Look to the east of lofty domes,
See where the sun at mid-day taries
On pleasant fields and thrifty homes.
Where smiled the lawn at eve and dawn
The greed of man has spread its blight,
And home, and field, and waving meadow
Have lost their spirit of dear delight.

When willing hands may ask for labor
By honest sweat to earn their bread,
While dog, and gun, and brutal sabre
Guarded vested lands from alien tread.
When kings may chain the fruitful plain,
Or bind the serf that shoots the deer,
I'd rather sink in death forever
Than live a tyrant's subject here.

Why rides the knave in coach and carriage?
Why toils the slave in mire and mud?
Doth not my lordling give in marriage?
Or is he not of flesh and blood?
Will not the dart from heaven smart
His coward soul with guilty fears
When women's hearts and children's hunger
Wait unto God's eternal years?

FREDERICK A. CHAPPELL,
Chicago, Ill.

THE SECRET.

Nation upon nation, one by one,
Passed unto death, grew great and died
away,
The crown of conquest and of glory won,
Their deeds of marble based on crumbling
clay—
What is the secret of it? who shall say?

Read here the answer: Justice was denied,
Freedom usurped, and kindness over-
thrown;

This is the death the elder nations died,
Great in their conquests, towering in their
pride;

They took not truth and justice for their own.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

BALLOT REFORM.

THE BALLOT LAW IN WASHINGTON.

THE HONOR FOR ITS INTRODUCTION BELONGS TO A "FREE TRADE HENRY GEORGE DEMOCRAT."

"Coal Miner," Gilman, King County.—Knowing that your readers would be interested to hear how the Australian ballot system worked here in the late municipal election I inclose a clipping from the Post-Intelligencer, the leading republican paper of the state and published in Seattle;

The recent municipal election in Seattle afforded an excellent opportunity for observing the operation of the new election law. It is needless to say that the new system is decidedly a success. There is but one judgment on this point. All are agreed that the new method of voting throws around the ballot every possible safeguard, providing absolute secrecy and reducing the possibility of fraud to a minimum. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that the new election law of Washington is a success. Modeled after the so-called Australian system, it includes all the improvements which have been suggested by the experience of other states and contains some excellent features that are entirely unique.

The Post-Intelligencer claims the honor of introducing the new law for the republican party, but the honor of bringing about this great reform here really belongs to the Central labor union and the Knights of Labor. One man in particular by the name of Walls took a very great interest in arousing public opinion to this reform. I heard him speak of it first about three years ago at Newcastle coal mines, and I understand he spoke at many places in favor of it. He carried a big bundle of ballot reform tracts with him and distributed everywhere he stopped. This man Walls is a free trade Henry George democrat, and I wish there were more like him. Please don't publish my name as I can't afford to lose my job; and a Henry George man and a free trader is looked upon by the bosses as something worse than a horse thief or a murderer. I hope that the cause of right will triumph.

I will send this letter down with some of the trainmen as I would not dare to post it here.

THE STRAIGHT ROAD TO BALLOT REFORM.

THERE WILL BE NO FREE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA UNTIL THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM IS ADOPTED.

York, Pa., Gazette.

It may as well be understood now, as again, that the proposition to secure a secret ballot in this state by means of a constitutional convention, because that is the readiest, surest, and perhaps the only means of securing it, is not a subject to be trifled with. The people want a secret ballot. They want it because no other kind of ballot is pure, or free, or likely to give effect to their sovereign will. Those of them who have examined it most carefully and are most resolute in their purpose about it, are those who have suffered most, from want of it, in the neglect of their interests by public authorities created under the present evil system of corruption and bulldozing. They are the workingmen in all the large industries of the state, and they have taken their unmistakable stand upon it through all their organs and spokesmen.

It is unnecessary to recite again the impressive warnings of Mr. Powderly, or the action of organized labor wherever it has had an opportunity to speak. The attitude of this great mass of aggrieved citizens in this state is the same as it is throughout the country. Those who suppose that they will be controlled in November next by the usual methods of the bosses and the machines, and that they will be, then, as heretofore, unable to assert themselves at the polls, in a supreme effort for their own enfranchisement, will find themselves greatly mistaken when the votes are counted out. In every part of the state, but especially in the coal regions, where they have felt the whips of oppression most keenly, the action of uncounted thousands will be determined by the position of the two parties upon this question. Those citizens have declared their conviction that there can be no secret, and, therefore, no free vote, in Pennsylvania, while the odious marked ballot provision remains in the constitution. They are right. No one, at once intelligent and honest, doubts the correctness of this view. The democratic press unanimously supports it. With the exception of the Pittsburgh Commercial, every leading republican newspaper admits that the marked ballot provision is a hindrance and a menace to free elections. Outside the state every ballot reform journal in the Union points to the provision as a relic of barbarism and the most deadly remaining weapon of bossism.

Those who resist this proposition do so from motives which they dare not avow. They are serving corrupt interests, or enjoying the profits of monopolies, which they fear might be endangered by the people, assembled in sovereign convention, through their representatives, chosen upon a reform tide and for a distinctively reform purpose. Except these, and the personal servants of the republican bosses and rings, there is no opposition. No honest man from the Delaware to the Ohio, or from the Lake to the Chesapeake, can have a reason of any sort

for maintaining the present system of espionage and exposure, of corruption and coercion, in elections.

TO THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Will you please inform the readers of THE STANDARD that this association desires the names of all citizens of Pennsylvania who favor the adoption of the Australian system of voting in this state.

The association has issued a synopsis of its ballot reform bill, and a blank form for receiving applications for membership. Copies of these will be mailed upon request. It is hoped that our friends throughout the state will make application for membership and solicit others to do so. I have mailed synopsis of bill and blank forms to the secretaries of all Pennsylvania clubs mentioned in THE STANDARD, and would appreciate the names of any other desirable persons to whom to send synopsis of the bill.

ALFRED N. CHANDLER,
Sec'y Penna. Ballot Reform Ass'n.
Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Aug. 14.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

Boston Transcript.

The Australian ballot is no respecter of parties, and, like a two-edged sword, cuts one way as readily as the other. In the cities of the north the democrats have most to fear its effect on their polling strength; in the south the republicans are likely to be the losers by a falling-off in the negro vote. But whatever may be the local effect upon either party, north or south, the Australian system commends itself to all fair-minded men who are disposed to place principle above party, and, however it may bear upon the success of either party in a given locality, it is practically certain that the Australian ballot system has come to stay.

WORKING FOR BALLOT REFORM.

Dayton, Ohio, Workman.

The organized workingmen of nearly every state in the Union are preparing, and will have ready to present to the state legislatures, ballot reform bills next winter.

LADIES' AUXILIARIES.

CONSTITUTION FOR A LADIES' AUXILIARY TO A FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Mrs. Mary M. Clardy of Fort Worth, Tex., sends us the following draft for a constitution for a ladies' auxiliary to a farmers' alliance:

Article 1. Name—This society shall be known as the Ladies' auxiliary to the Farmers' alliance of ———.

Art. 2 Object—The object of this auxiliary is to promote the study of our political, industrial and social interests at our own firesides, at our regular meetings, and to use voice, pen and printed page for the education of our families for Christian statesmanship.

Art. 3. Membership—Ladies can become members of this auxiliary by paying ten cents per month and pledging themselves to carry out the objects of this society to the best of their ability. Gentlemen may become honorary members of this auxiliary by payment of fifty cents per year.

Art. 4. Officers—The officers of this auxiliary shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer. There shall also be a superintendent to secure subscribers to our state and national organs; a superintendent of distribution of our literature and to form a library for our own use; a superintendent for directing the readings of national and state constitutional and statutory law; a superintendent of social entertainments.

Art. 5. Duties of Officers—The duties of officers shall be defined in by-laws made by this auxiliary. Until such by-laws are adopted, the officers shall perform such duties as are usually required in similar societies.

Art. 6. Election of Officers—The six general officers shall be nominated by ballot and elected by ballot. They shall nominate the superintendents, subject to the confirmation or rejection by vote of the membership.

Art. 7. Meetings—This auxiliary shall meet twice, or oftener, each month, on ——— days, at ———. Other meetings and social gatherings shall be arranged for by the membership as the interest of the cause demands.

Art. 8. Amendments—This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting; provided, that notice of the proposed amendment has been given at the previous regular meeting.

KEEP WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE OF THE TRUTH.

Boston Post.

The New York Tribune has become just a trifle hysterical because of the failure of the senate to act on the McKinley bill. It views with unimpaired alarm the present large imports of foreign goods, and it seeks to stir the working people of the country to mutiny by telling them that every dollar's worth of goods imported means a dollar's worth less of work for them. Statements of that sort may need some very unpleasant and awkward correction and retraction later on. It is always better, especially in such warm and trying weather as this, to keep within hailing distance of the truth.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL

is still having amendmental bric-a-brac tacked on to it. It is thought that it will look more like a variegated whiplash than a bill by the time the senate is done with it.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

THEY WILL INAUGURATE A CART-TAIL CAMPAIGN IN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The executive committee of the Workingmen's tariff reform league met last Friday evening and discussed the feasibility of inaugurating a cart-tail campaign in the Eighth and Ninth congressional districts for the purpose of increasing the enrolment. Trucks, of course, are easy to get, but the difficulty was in getting workingmen who were good enough speakers to present the tariff reform side of the question to their brethren. The committee made out a list of names who were to be asked to speak. Eight of those addressed have answered that they will be at the call of the committee. Another meeting of the committee was called for last evening, at which arrangements for the cart-tail campaign were to be completed. It is likely that the committee will send out trucks this coming Saturday evening.

AFRAID TO FACE THE MUSIC.

OUR PROTECTIONIST STATESMEN ARE TIMID WHEN ASKED TO DEBATE THE TARIFF QUESTION WITH TARIFF REFORMERS.

The course pursued by the American protection tariff league of this city, says the New York Times, toward certain challenges issued by the New York state tariff reform sub-committee of the Reform club fairly epitomizes the course of the republican party as regards the tariff during the months that congress has been in session, and the apparent condition of cowardice observable in the New York organization reflects, in miniature, the conditions obtaining with the republican contingent of the United States senate.

The challenges referred to called for the challenged party to furnish speakers to meet speakers to be furnished by the challengers, with the intent to bring about discussions of the tariff question at nearly all of the agricultural society fairs to be held in this state within the next two months. The idea of arranging for such discussions originated with the challenging party and was the outgrowth of correspondence received from various parts of the state, the burden of which was that the farmers were greatly interested in tariff and would probably be very much pleased to hear both sides of a question in which they had an especial interest.

The committee sent agents through the state to determine whether the idea was practicable, and the reports that came in indicated that the managers of a great many fair associations had eagerly accepted the committee's proposition to furnish entertaining speakers to discuss the tariff question for the benefit of their patrons. The committee's agents offered each association to furnish a speaker to represent the tariff reform side of the question, and to challenge any protectionist organization which the fair association might name to furnish the opposition speakers. Another offer contemplated leaving the selection of the opposition speaker entirely with the fair association.

The American protective tariff league was called upon under each of these methods to furnish speakers, and, in answer to some applications, sent reply that efforts were making to secure speakers. Somehow, though, nothing came from the league in the shape of assignments of speakers, and the committee of the Reform club began to feel that it was the purpose of the league to avoid the proposed debates if possible. This feeling became so strong as to amount to a conviction, and at length the committee sent the following letter:

52 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 1890.
Mahlon Chance, Esq., Assistant General Secretary American Protective Tariff League, 23 West Twenty-third street, City—Dear Sir: By numerous letters we have already challenged your organization to send representatives to meet in joint debate upon the tariff, as affecting local agricultural interests, at fairs held at various points in this state, speakers sent by us to advocate the reduction of tariff taxation. On the 24th ult. we received from you an acknowledgment of our two first challenges promising a definite reply later. Arrangements are now being rapidly completed by the various agricultural societies for the advertising of their programmes. Time presses; we must, therefore, request you to definitely accept or refuse at once the challenges offered you. Believe me, yours very truly,
JASON HINMAN, Chairman.

Up to the present time no other answer has been made to this letter than a letter containing an acknowledgment of its receipt and a promise that it shall be definitely answered as soon as consideration of it is completed. The following schedule exhibits the assignments of speakers which have been made by the sub-committee of the reform club:

The Hon. John De Witt Warner, Aug. 14, Oakfield, Genesee county.
The Hon. William M. Springer, Aug. 23, Hudson, Columbia county; Aug. 30, Margaret-

ville; Sept. 2, Chautauqua county; Sept. 3, Broome county; Sept. 4, Sullivan county.
The Hon. William Bynum, Sept. 2, Oswego county; Sept. 3, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county.

The Hon. George H. Yeaman, Sept. 4, Rockland county; Sept. 18, Walton, Delaware county; Sept. 25, Orange county.

The Hon. Justus R. Whiting, Sept. 3, Montgomery county.

The Hon. William L. Wilson, Sept. 8, Elmira, Chemung county; Sept. 10, Dutchess county; Sept. 11, Tioga county; Sept. 12, Chenango county.

The Hon. Michael D. Harter, Sept. 10, Herkimer county; Sept. 11, Ulster county; Sept. 12, Dansville, Livingston county.

The Hon. Mark D. Wilber, Sept. 17, Perry, Wyoming county; Sept. 18, Schuyler county; Sept. 19, Moravia, Cayuga county.

The Hon. William A. Beach, Sept. 17, Lewis county.

The Hon. William McAdoo, Sept. 23, Lyons, Wayne county; Sept. 24, Weedsport, Cayuga county; Sept. 25, Jefferson county; Sept. 26, Oneida county.

The Hon. Thomas G. Shearman, Sept. 25, Trumansburg, Tompkins county; Sept. 26, Cuba, Allegany county.

The Hon. John E. Russell, Sept. 23, Otsego county; Sept. 25, Franklin county; Sept. 26, Erie county; Sept. 27, Orleans county; Sept. 30, Cobleskill, Schoharie county; Oct. 1, Ontario county.

Speakers not yet named, Sept. 3, Essex county; Sept. 10, Randolph, Cataraugus county; Sept. 19, Onondaga county; Sept. 17 or 18, Warren county; Sept. 24, Gates county; Oct. 1, Steuben county.

Organizer W. F. Wakeman of the Protective tariff league told a World reporter last Thursday that Secretary Chance was having a hard time in Washington to get good debaters to meet the Reform club's men. From other sources the World reporter learned that the republican congressmen are trying to dodge appointments as debaters by saying that they cannot leave congress before adjournment. Some of the congressmen whom Mr. Chance has thus far lured into battle are said to be anxious to go anywhere else. Mr. McKinley is one of the republican congressmen willing to go into the fight. He will be pitted against Congressman William L. Wilson, at Elmira. "Endless Chain" Burrows of Michigan will be sent against William L. Springer, at Margaretville, Chautauqua county, September 2. Mr. Chance has not yet found any one willing to tackle W. D. Bynum, John E. Russell, George H. Yeaman or William McAdoo.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS.

The democrats of Delaware met at Dover, August 12, in state convention, and nominated candidates for governor and congress. Concerning the tariff it adopted this plank:

We denounce and protest against the McKinley bill, which so far from giving promised relief and reducing taxation, increases taxation while it lessens revenues, strangles commerce, enhances the cost of production and the cost of living of all classes, obstructs the enterprises of ship building and the employment of mechanics and navigators, piles new burdens upon our agriculturists without obtaining for the American farmer a wider market for a single article of his produce. We deplore the impoverished condition of our agricultural interests, which is manifestly a logical result of long-continued, excessive and unnecessary taxation upon the raw materials produced abroad and needed here, by which a manifold indirect taxation ensues to the American consumer far beyond the amount of duties paid upon the imports. And upon the American farmer falls the consequence of the retaliation by foreign nations who are our best customers for these agricultural products which form the bulk of our exports and alone enable us to maintain our balance of trade.

The increased tax upon tin plate is an especial blow upon every grower of fruit or vegetables, adding immensely to the cost of canning, of the roof of every dwelling, of every kitchen utensil, and of the pail in which the humblest laborer carries his midday meal.

THE TARIFF AND MUSIC.

THE "AMERICAN MUSICIAN" OPENS ITS COLUMNS TO A DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Most of the musical journals of this country are either owned by large piano houses or else dependent on such houses for the advertising that enables them to live, and hence they are not disposed to print any articles that might offend their protected patrons. The American Musician is more courageous, however, and it has recently printed several communications on the tariff question from Mr. E. Q. Norton of Mobile, in which he demonstrates that the McKinley bill will, if passed, increase the price of pianos and thereby restrict their sale. Mr. Norton argues on the general principles most effectively and then skillfully applies them to the details of the manufacture of musical instruments.

In one of his letters, which appears in the American Musician of July 12, he puts some sharp questions to protectionists. It is as follows:

Editors American Musician: The following questions have been repeatedly asked, but so far as I am aware, they have never been answered by any protectionist:

1. When we order goods from any foreign country, do we not make a demand for labor in that country?

2. When any foreign country orders goods from us, do they not make a demand for labor here?

3. Is not a demand for the products of labor (anywhere and always) a demand for labor to produce?

4. With a demand for labor, do not wages

(the pay for labor) go up or increase? If not, why not?

5. Will any foreign nation send us their goods unless we pay for them?

6. Can we pay for them in any other way than by sending them in return goods of our own production? If so, how?

7. If we must send them the products of our labor to pay for the products of their labor which we receive from them, then does it not follow that the more we obtain from them the more we must produce here to pay them off?

8. Is not "trade" an exchange of commodities, and this being the case, the freer the exchanges the more there will be of them, and all parties to the exchanges be benefited?

9. Is not free trade the natural trade, and the trade which would exist, if it were not for governmental interference?

10. Is not the trade between nations "barter," or exchange of goods, and do we not indirectly produce tea when we exchange our home made watches for the product of the Chinese tea planter? and is it not true that we can supply ourselves with tea more cheaply by trading watches for it than we could directly grow the tea?

11. Is not "international trade" the surest guarantee for continued peace among the nations?

In the next communication I will touch upon the tendency of trade in the piano and organ industries.

EDWARD QUINCY MORTON.

Mobile, June 30.

WANT ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SAY SO, AND MAKE THEIR NOMINATION ACCORDINGLY.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—On the 12th inst., our democratic convention in this, the Twelfth district, convened at Beardstown, Cass county, and after a session of two days the contest for congressional nomination between four candidates was decided in favor of Hon. Scott Wike, our present congressman. Our district having a regular democratic majority of about 6,000, Mr. Wike's election is assured. He is an outspoken free trader and a man of ability.

The convention unanimously adopted the following platform. The names of Cleveland and Palmer were greeted with great enthusiasm and that part of the platform favoring absolute free trade was applauded with special vigor:

Regarding tariff taxes we reaffirm the truths expressed by that honored, fearless statesman, Grover Cleveland, in his message in 1887, and confirmed in our national platform of 1888 and our state platform of 1890. We are unalterably opposed to the principle of a protective tariff, because it takes the earnings of the masses for the benefit of a favored few. As long as there is a tariff at all, it should fall chiefly upon luxuries, as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, and not at all upon raw material. But as a matter of principle pertaining to the future for practical consideration, we now assert that a revenue raised by a tariff is the most unequal in its nature, most burdensome in cost and most productive of evasion and crime; and we therefore look with favor upon the idea, when practicable, of a gradual reduction of tariff taxes, such as will ultimately lead to absolutely free exchange of all products everywhere.

Desiring as we do a free and independent ballot and fair count in all elections, we heartily endorse what is known as the Australian ballot system, and urge its speedy adoption in this state. We denounce the force federal election bill as an outrageous and unwarrantable attempt by the republican party to invade the sacred rights of the people. With the great majority of the American people we denounce the McKinley bill as an atrocious attempt to increase the heavy tax burdens of the people. Believing in the selection of United States senators by the people and recognizing in the unsought candidacy of that gallant leader and statesman, John M. Palmer, for a seat in the United States senate, we urgently request of the people to endorse this idea and this great man at the polls. We demand that all undue restrictions on the coinage of silver be removed, and approve of the eight-hour system of labor.

The report was adopted on motion of O. P. Bonney, of this (Adams) county.

There were about one hundred of the representative democrats of the district present, and I devoted all the spare time I had from my duties as a delegate to sowing single tax seed. There was no lack of attentive ears, and I am satisfied that good results will flow from it, just as I found that good had resulted from my missionary work at Mt. Sterling on the 1st inst.

Mayor George H. Walker of Quincy has appointed a special committee to consider the matter of establishing a system of water works by special assessments, to be owned by the city.

A WORKINGMAN'S VIEW OF THE TARIFF.

The burning question of to-day is the right, or wrong, of our present political economy. A question which is worthy of our deepest and earnest consideration. I am but a plain American workman, but I desire to here state a few good reasons why I am not in favor of high tariff protection.

Since our late war this great party cry of protection in the interest of the dear American workman has been worked for all it is worth by our high tariff advocates. At every election this pet cry has been dinned into the ear of every workman voter; and on the strength of these grossly deceptive arguments quite a number of men are elected, and sent on to congress. But what seems to me

very much out of place is this: That in past elections, all the political humdrum claptrap of this protective tariff, being asked for and enacted for the benefit of the toiler, is to a great extent taken for granted and believed by some to be really true, without ever being properly considered or put through the natural sieve of reason.

But who are those people that do all this campaign stumping? Why, generally the tools or paid heelers of our highly protected corporations, who at times go on to Washington and tell our congressional committees how poor they are, that they are doing a ruinous business, and that they must have another story placed on our present high tariff wall. Hence the present McKinley bill. Let us remember that these corporations have had high tariffs ever since the year 1862, the effect of which has been to make them, in less than thirty years, millionaires, while at the same time their workmen are worse off than they ever were before the war. Furthermore, I have never yet heard of any delegation of American workmen, or the representatives of any labor organization, going to Washington and asking high tariff protection. But what I do know is this: That there have been petitions sent from labor organizations asking protection, not from the foreign pauper made goods—no, but from the imported foreign pauper himself. Imported pauper made goods may be bad, but the imported pauper laborer himself is ninety times worse, as far as the American workman is concerned. And why is this the case? Simply because the imported goods creates a healthy competition in our home market, thus keeping down our present home market monopoly so that the poor man's wife can buy her goods a little cheaper thereby, giving her husband's wages a greater purchasing power, while at the same time the foreign merchant takes in return an equal amount of our American produced goods, the production of which gives good employment to the poor woman's honest American husband. Is there anything wrong in that? But how about the pauper laborer? Ah, sir, this is the part of protection that our tariff-crying stumper forgets. Why? Oh, well, it would ruin their cause. And the ruination of their vile scheme will be the American toiler's salvation.

Let me contrast the different effect when the imported pauper arrives. He don't enter the American goods market. No, he is selling labor, not commodities, therefore he enters the labor market in direct competition with the American, and there being no protection there, he sells his labor at a foreign pauper price. Where is the protection to the American now? Who gets the benefit of this competition? Why, the protected employer, of course, in this way: If the American will not consent to work for the same pay as the imported foreign pauper laborer he can go elsewhere, and that's the end of it. It is right here that the employer gets the benefit of both our markets—he buys labor in a free trade market and sells his goods in a protected market. Furthermore, any law that does not extend its benefits to the majority of the people is, therefore, not a good law. Now, what ratio of people is there in protected industries? Why, they are a small amount of our population. Then it is neither just nor honest that the great majority of our people should be taxed for the particular benefit of the few, and even they, the workmen, only get on the average very small pay at that. This question will be settled, I feel sure, in the coming congressional campaign, not only around here, but all over; and with this object solely in view, the workingmen of New York have started a workingman's tariff reform league—which has many friends in Brooklyn—that intends to work hard from now until next election day, so as to be in the future represented, and not misrepresented, as we are to-day.

GEO. MCLACHLAN.

107 Luqueer street, So. Brooklyn.

EITHER WAY, THERE'LL BE TROUBLE.

New York Times.

Some of the men who are in a hurry to have the tariff bill passed are alarmed at the quantity of goods that have been imported in anticipation of its passage. The fact is that business interests of various kinds have been disturbed by the uncertainty regarding tariff legislation, and have been trying to adapt themselves to what seemed to be the inevitable. Naturally, men engaged in importing goods which will be shut out of our market, or advanced in cost if the increased rates of duties are adopted, have been laying in large stocks, expecting a good profit in disposing of them. If the bill should not pass these men, whose business would be permanently injured if it did pass, will be disappointed in their calculations and suffer some incidental loss in being overstocked with their imported goods. Either way they are hurt. Many branches of domestic trade have also been trying to adapt themselves to coming changes, which may not come. Whether the effect is expected to be favorable or unfavorable, effort is made to prepare for it, and the whole commerce of the country is kept out of adjustment while congress is engaged in deciding upon the advantages to be given to manufacturers in various lines.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Senator Dawes loudly denied that the tariff

is the cause of the annihilation of the glass manufacturing industry in Massachusetts. But he had to admit that the factories had been compelled to go nearer the coal supply. Well, Massachusetts has a coal supply pretty near at hand, but the blessed tariff won't let us use it.—[Boston Globe.]

Senator Plumb is quite within the limits of truth in saying that the extreme republican organs do not at all represent the sentiments of the west. Neither, in fact, do they represent the people of the country. There has never been a time when the conspicuous leaders of the party, whether in or out of congress (leaving Mr. Blaine out of the count as the one exception), were so far out of touch with the masses as they are on the tariff question.—[Providence Journal.]

It is already evident that Mr. Blaine's tariff suggestion has made a profound impression upon the country. It supplies exactly the rallying point needed by those who hate McKinleyism, and have been afraid to say so lest they should lose their party standing. It supplies an antidote for the tariff heresies to which it has been sought to commit the republican party in opposition to its history and the utterances of its greatest leaders.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep).]

The tariff tax on spectacles remains at its maximum, as fixed by McKinley. The failing sight of old age and the defective vision of fewer years must continue to pay from \$2.50 to \$5 for an article that could be produced and sold at a profit at fifty cents.—[Florida Times-Union.]

The latest scheme for protecting American labor is to double up on the price of every workman's tin kettle in order to start a single tin plate factory in Pennsylvania for the benefit of one monopolist.—[Boston Globe.]

The west insist that when duties are touched they shall be lowered. So far as we have ever been able to learn from a tolerably careful and conscientious study of the matter, there is not the shadow of an excuse for a single increase of duty which is made by the McKinley bill. Not one argument has ever been presented in defense of this policy which is worthy of a moment's consideration.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep).]

Mr. Blaine's recent visit to Philadelphia recalled to him the fact that for a time during his early career he earned his living in that city by newspaper work and as a tutor in a deaf and dumb asylum. By the way, isn't much of Mr. Blaine's time still employed in endeavoring to guide the deaf, dumb and blind of his party?—[New York World.]

THE SOWING.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing;

If morning, or evening, be thine:

Thou knowest not what the outgoing,

When richly the harvest shall shine.

There is joy in the deed for the doer,

That only the spirit may know;

And faith hath a recompense truer

Than guerdon of earth can bestow.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing,

Tho' hard and ungrateful the soil;

In a cleft of the rock may be growing,

Unseen, the fair tree of thy toil.

And the seed that the wind, in deriding,

From thy hand ere its planting hath torn,

In a far sunny vale may be biding,

To burgeon in beauty some morn.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing,

Tho' poverty's captive thou be;

And fainter, and fainter is glowing

The rainbow of promise to thee.

By thy fellowship dread in their anguish,

Hast thou not a message to tell

To thy brethren in prison who languish,

That Hope may again with them dwell.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing,

Tho' Fortune her favorite doth own;

Thou—idle and careless unknowing

The lives for thy ease that atone;

Oh, canst thou be dead to their sorrow?

Bestow not thy pity's poor dole!

Nor think, from such largess, to borrow

Nepenthe to quiet the soul!

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing—

'Tis Truth shall inspire the tongue.

Tho' toil's cruel rivets are showing

Where fetters of ignorance clung,

Still, still, do the lips of the lowly,

O Justice! exalt thy pure name!

Tho' they stammer as babes, they, thy holy,

And perfected praise shall proclaim.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing,

Tho' the lore of the ages be thine;

Let the Past be a beacon but showing

Where upward the path should incline,

Awake from thy calm and seclusion!

Divine is the work thou may'st share,

To clear from the mists of delusion,

Forever, Thought's ambient air.

Withhold not thy hand from the sowing!

When darkens earth's sun to thine eyes;

And, past all mortality's knowing,

The veil of the future shall rise—

What welcome shall angels be singing!

Oh, think! it is thine if thou would!

That anthem, for Heaven's high ringing:

"For his brethren he did what he could,"

FRANCES M. MILNE.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Violets and rose leaves, delicately candied, are for sale at \$5 a pound. Gold dragees, a plain round candy dipped in gold, cost \$10 a pound. Silver dragees cost \$1.50 per pound. Chocolates and bonbons of the finest description are 80 cents. Caramels, cups and drops are 50 cents. Salted almonds are \$1 a pound. Cream cherries are 80 cents a pound. Satin bags for candies are, when filled, worth \$7 each. Rests for chairs, in lovely designs in lace and painting, are filled with bags of candy and cost \$14. Dinner favors, in dainty designs of guitars, bags, bouquets, and everything beautiful, are to be ordered at from 50 cents to \$2 each. Satin boxes cost from \$5 to \$60; these are hand-painted and embroidered, and, filled with choice candies, they are fit presents for a queen. Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, Hungarian, Minton, Carlsbad and Moore, for holding candies, are very dainty and elegant. These cost from \$8 to \$25 each, and are painted frequently in special designs to order. Twined baskets cost from \$3 to \$15 each. Sterling silver bonbonieres for holding candies are of the most charming designs. These range in price from \$5 to \$15. The choicest of these sterling silver bonbonieres contain Italian mint drops, a rare delicacy. Bonbonieres for holding dragees are made of handsome enamel. These cost from \$5 to \$20 each. Sterling silver dishes for table use, for holding choice candies, cost from \$3 to \$8 each, and are very elegant. Boxes of dragees cost 25 cents each and boxes of pastils cost the same price.—[New York World.]

Frederick Andriana, twenty-four years old, committed suicide in a furnished room at No. 251 East Fifty-seventh street late Saturday night. He was found dead at 1 a. m. Sunday by Hugo Gertina, from whom he hired the room. From the appearance of the room it would seem that Andriana had made several attempts to kill himself before he succeeded. He apparently first severed the arteries in both wrists with a penknife and was slowly bleeding to death. The relief he sought not coming quickly enough, he endeavored to climb out of the window. The sill and window frame were bespattered with blood. He didn't have strength enough to get out of the window and then tried to hang himself with a necktie. This broke, and as a last resort he made a noose from a towel, fastened it to the door knob, and, by pressing his full weight down against it, succeeded in strangling himself. In this position he was found dead. He was a bookbinder and was formerly employed by the Merchants' sample card company on Howard street. In May he lost his position and has been out of employment since. He was taken sick a month ago and spent a couple of weeks in the hospital. After his discharge he tried to get other work, but failed. He grew despondent and had made several threats to kill himself, and finally carried his threat into execution.—[New York Press.]

A novel picnic has just been enjoyed at Newport upon the farm of Ward McAllister, of "400" society fame. There were twenty-six subscribers and two hundred people in attendance. Each subscriber paid down his thirty dollars and furnished one dish, capacity not stated, but presumably one article on the bill of fare. That was a very good plan. The ice cream giver could rest assured there was no tyro-toxicon, and the lobster salad man might partake with confidence of his own contribution. Every man or woman of the twenty-six could have one dish to his liking, and the rest of the two hundred might, therefore, not be highly suspicious of plover, salmon, devilled clam or watermelon. The only distressed guests would be those who undertook to sample everything from the green turtle soup to the Martha Washington pie.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A pitiable case of destitution has come to light in East Boston. Mrs. W. F. Cronk, who now lives at 1 Paris court with her three small children, the youngest only two months old, has no work and is hardly able to do any, although very willing. She has kept a small fruit stand at the South ferry, but not being able to even pay her rent there she had to give it up. She is in arrears for rent of her lodging. Her furniture consists of a small oil stove, two chairs, a table, one bed and a piece of oilcloth carpet. She has been assisted by parties who live in the same house as far as their limited means would allow.—[Boston Globe.]

One of the objectionable features of the made-up sash is that it assumes to represent a gracefully tied waistband having the jointure concealed from view. If by any chance the coat should become temporarily elevated to give an after-view of the "Marquis" sash, the trusslike comicality of the situation would be forever impressed upon the minds of all beholders.—[Clothier and Furnisher.]

We have here and hereabout some five thousand criminals and at least twenty-five thousand paupers. Of the criminals five per cent, and of the paupers all, must be buried at public expense. It requires just as much form and ceremony to bury a pauper as it does a millionaire.—[New York Press.]

A PRETTY FICTION.

New York World.

It is those who work who are the true aristocrats of this industrial age and land, not those who live in idleness and luxurious indulgence upon the proceeds of others' toil.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTORS WILL SEE THE LIGHT.

JAMES A. HERNE AND PROFESSOR GARLAND TO ADDRESS THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. W. Rosenquest, Mr. James A. Herne has been tendered the use of the Bijou theater on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 26, where he will address the theatrical profession and their friends at half-past 3 o'clock. Professor Hamlin Garland will be present and speak, and in his letter to us he says: "The whole meeting will be single tax to the hilt." Mr. Herne will write an entirely new address for the occasion, while the professor will speak offhand and answer questions. This will be an important event in the single tax movement, and all our friends should attend. Remember, the Bijou theatre, August 26 (next Tuesday), at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

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

I must begin with an apology. It is a physical impossibility for me to answer all the letters I receive, much as I would like to, but I will try to have in this column each week matter to answer all relating to the general work of the single tax letter writers. There are no dues or expenses of any kind for membership. All that is needed is to pledge yourself to write one letter, at least, each week, to some one of the papers or persons named that week in this column. The letter may be either an elaborate explanation of the single tax, an argument for free trade, or half a dozen words calling attention to an inclosed tract, or a request to sign a petition. A recruit subscription to THE STANDARD is an excellent inclosure. Men, women and children are members, and we want every believer in the single tax to be. Every addition to our numbers multiplies our efficiency. We may not be able to outvote the old parties, but we can outwrite them, and one vigorous correspondent is equal to at least a hundred votes. Our movement is sure to succeed soon. Even now

Far in the east we see upleap

The faint streaks of forewarning.

And they who sowed the light shall reap

The golden grain of morning.

And in that time, now so near, when we shall realize the full fruition of our hopes, where will you be? If you are not now doing your share, be it much or little, to forward our movement, you are actually hindering it. It is no time now to Nicodemus. Don't bury your head in the sand and flatter yourself that if you don't help you don't hinder. Your inaction, your very silence tells against us. If the thousands of silent believers in the single tax here would avow their faith openly, join their local clubs, join actively in the movement, join this corps, of course, above all, it would so stimulate and enthrust those now bearing the burden and heat as to powerfully hasten our triumph. And in no way can you so efficiently aid us as by joining this corps, uniting your strength to ours, and help us to start newspapers on the right track and to strengthen the feeble backbones of our politicians.

James A. Herne, care Bijou theater, New York city.—Mr. Herne addresses the actors on August 26 on "Why are so Many Actors Idle?" And I would ask as a special favor that every single taxer, and especially every member of the corps, assists Mr. Herne to make this meeting memorable by writing him at once, giving our reasons from a single tax standpoint briefly. Mr. Herne has done much for the cause, and we should be glad to do this for him.

Judge Bartlett Tripp, Yankton, S. Dak., democratic nominee for United States senator.—Opposes selling mineral lands, but advocates a specific tax on each ton mined. Is radical and progressive. Show the superiority of the single tax.

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, editor Gleanings of Bee Culture.—Is farmer and manufacturer as well. A discussion is now going on in his journal as to the advisability of taxing bees. Show how all personal property taxes injure the farmer, whose every possession is known to all his neighbors.

Sterling Elliott, Newton, Mass.—A radical free trader, whose amusing and apt illustration of the humbug in the home market theory was printed in THE STANDARD.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette, Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Humorist, author, lecturer, gentleman, Christian and Baptist minister. He sincerely desires to make the world better and happier. Show him that the single tax will do it.

Kansas City (Mo.) Review.—Recently denounced land speculation strongly in a leading editorial, stating that it had killed Kansas City. Recommend the exemption of all improvements and personal property and taxing land values only as the best means of awakening it to new life.

American Press Association, 33 Vesey St., New York, and also, International Press Association, Chicago, Ill.—Write both these associations, asking them to keep in stock plate matter relating to the single tax. In view of the widespread interest in all matter regarding taxation, and the rapid growth of

single tax sentiment everywhere, this would be good business policy. By writing R. G. Brown, secretary, Main and Jefferson streets, Memphis, Tenn., they will be supplied with suitable matter free. Also please write to your local papers which use plate matter or patent insides, and ask them to write above associations, asking for single tax plates.

Rev. Jas. Brand, D.D., care Methodist Herald, 16 N. Fourth St., Minneapolis, Minn.—In a recent article, well calculated to arouse thought, asks "whether our Christianity is really Christian?" "And now comes up the labor question and we begin to see how far we are from a realization of the truly Christian social organism suggested in the golden rule." "If we once begin to apply this divine principle we must either keep pushing on its application to new and broader phases of our social life, or cease to be Christian altogether." Show him that the single tax is the way to apply the golden rule to taxation.

Senator D. W. Voorhees, Washington, D. C.—Is making encouraging advances toward radical free trade. We may help him on a little.

Senator Vance, Washington, D. C.—Recently said: "Let us seek for some means of raising the revenues for the government besides imposing these great and enormous duties on articles in common use." He is evidently seeking for the single tax, and we should show it to him in its fulness.

Tryon Lewis, Radnor, Pa.—Makes a hobby of taxation and is studying "Social Problems." Is a farmer, member of school board, ex-member of legislature and a democrat.

Rev. M. Kirkpatrick, pastor St. Paul's Catholic church, Burlington, Iowa.—Bishop Nulty's "Back to the Land" would be a good tract to inclose.

Please don't forget to send me the name and address of your local assessors, a synopsis of your tax laws and brief statement of how they are lived up to.

W. J. ATKINSON.

Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 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 and cash contributions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz:

Subscriptions	\$3,336 55
Cash contributions	814 72
The enrolment now stands as follows:	
Reported last week	87,971
Signatures received since last report	276
Total	88,247

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB GETTING READY FOR THE CONFERENCE—EVERYTHING ON HAND FOR DECORATING THE CLUB HOUSE, EXCEPT THE MATERIALS.

The committee appointed to nominate delegates to represent the Manhattan single tax club at the conference decided to send a letter to the membership, inviting them to serve as delegates. But the committee imposed two conditions, which it required should be agreed to before the committee would present their names.

They were embraced in the letter as follows:

As business of importance is to come before the conference, it is needful that the delegate shall understand his responsibility, and the nominating committee has therefore instructed me to write each of the delegation and state to him the conditions imposed by the acceptance of this office, and request from him an immediate reply as to whether he can and will sacrifice his personal convenience and time to that extent.

The conditions are:

1. Surety of attendance—the conference will last three days, and we want to know that the delegate can and will give this time.
2. As business of prime importance to the movement in which we are engaged and which we hold sacred is to be transacted, it is necessary that each delegate will agree to perform his entire duty in such committees as he may be called to serve upon.

There was a general desire to serve on the delegation; and had all the members been in independent positions they would all have accepted the nomination; but conditions were such with many of them that to take the three days required by the committee would have meant the loss of employment. All the letters received by the committee, in which declinations were made, were accompanied by detailed statements of the efforts made to get release from work during the conference. These letters were read with regret.

However, thirty-five acceptances were received from members who have succeeded in getting their employers to allow them to be absent from their work during the first three days of September. The Manhattan club's delegation will therefore be on hand continually during the conference, and prepared to do all the work assigned to them.

The reception committee met last Sunday afternoon and settled on their programme. A part of them will be on duty every night from now on, at the rooms of the club, to give information to any visiting delegate. On Saturday, August 30, and until the adjournment of the conference, the reception committee will be on duty day and night. They are making a memorandum of furnished rooms, boarding houses and hotels in the vicinity of the club rooms, with the rates, and will be prepared to attend to the comfort of such of our visiting friends as may call on them.

The house committee of the club is also making preparations. They have decided to decorate the house as far as they can. A couple of the members, who are decorators, have told the house committee what ought to be done in the way of decoration, and have said that if the material can be secured they will do the work free of cost. So that the house committee has all that is needed except the materials.

The building can be profusely decorated with flags and bunting which could be purchased for about one hundred dollars. Then the club would always have the materials for future decorations. If any of our friends feel that they can afford to contribute to such a fund their contributions will be thankfully received. Address chairman of house committee, 73 Lexington avenue. The chairman of the committee has taken on himself the ordering of a large American flag, to droop over the front of the building; and if sufficient subscriptions do not come in he will pay for the flag and use it to wrap himself up in; but he intends that single tax men shall pay for it if there is anything in moral suasion.

The special committee on reception to Mr. George on his arrival have not met as yet. Their duties, however, are simple, and will be merely to call all the friends of the movement together and go to the boat and welcome Mr. George back to his native land.

THE DINNER TO BE AT BRIGHTON.

THE C ST, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARES, TO BE TWO DOLLARS—THE COMMITTEE PREPARING TO ENTERTAIN ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

The dinner on the evening of September 3 will be given at the Brighton Beach hotel, and the cost will be \$2 for a lady or gentleman. [The committee hopes that our friends will take the hint conveyed in the foregoing sentence and bring their ladies with them to grace the occasion.] This price includes transportation from this city and return. This was settled at the meeting of the New York and Brooklyn committees—which had been appointed for that purpose by their respective clubs—at their meeting, held last Monday afternoon. A. J. Steers was elected treasurer of the committee. On motion, L. F. Post was selected to take the chair at the dinner, and the secretary was instructed to notify him to that effect.

The committee expect that over a thousand plates will be laid on this occasion. Meantime, until the committee has completed all arrangements, Mr. Steers will be glad to receive applications for tickets. Address him at 73 Lexington avenue.

NEW YORK STATE.

A METEOR CLAIMED BY A LANDLORD.

Paul Gariepy, Schenectady.—We, the single tax men, justly hold that so long as private ownership of land continues, as at present, the landlords will claim the lion's share of whatever is produced though they do not take part in the production; and that even if ready-made clothing and provisions were to rain down from heaven, the landlords would claim all these good things as their exclusive property, and, of course, they would have a perfect right to them, if they are in justice the exclusive owners of the land. The inclosed clipping from the St. Paul Pioneer Press is an exemplification of the truth of our claim:

Jens Johnson, traveling agent of the Northern Pacific, has brought to St. Paul several specimens of the famous meteor picked up from the spot where it fell, twelve miles from Forest City, Iowa. The specimens out-charcoal charcoal in blackness where they have been exposed to the air, and the inner substance is a steely gray. The wonderful thing about them is their weight. Though undoubtedly metallic, the specimens are remarkably light for their size, about one-quarter as heavy as an ordinary pebble of correlative proportions. As will be remembered, one piece, the largest found, weighed 110 pounds, and was purchased by Professor Winchell of Minneapolis for \$105. But the professor only reached Forest City with his prize. He bought it from Peter Hogan, who found it on a farm of which he is the lessee. The owner of the farm has sued Hogan to gain possession of the huge air traveler, and the specimen is held until the decision of the suit.

The landlords miss no opportunities to claim even meteors.

John D. Hilton, Alder Creek.—I have just

sent in sixteen signatures. I am pegging away at my second hundred.

OHIO.

A PAPER WANTS SOME INFORMATION.

T. Wheaton, Troy.—The following is from the Miami Union, published here:

We have not learned what steps have been taken to correct the returns of the real estate appraiser of this township. It goes without saying that something ought to be done before the matter is beyond correction. The chief grievance seems to be in regard to the valuation of vacant and unimproved lots. It is pretty hard upon such owners to keep on paying taxes without any income from their property and then have the same property doubled, and in some cases quadrupled, on the duplicate.

It shows how the heaven is working. What the appraiser did was suggested by a little talking and a few copies of THE STANDARD cat-echism. The "kick" that is being made is quite amusing to us here, and we are making it the occasion to push the work.

DELAWARE.

A LONE SINGLE TAXER WHO WILL BE AT THE CONFERENCE IN SPIRIT.

David McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington.—It is with feelings of regret that I inform you of my inability to attend the single tax conference. There is nothing in this world would give me greater pleasure than to be present and see with my own eyes and hear with my own ears the (to me) apostle of freedom; but not being blessed with much of this world's riches, I must deny myself the pleasure. But I do hope it will be a great success, as it should be; and, if not present in flesh, I will be in spirit, and will watch with the keenest interest the proceedings of the conference, and hope that this isolated state (Delaware), as far as progress in the single tax is concerned, may have a representative. I hope some one blessed with the needful (money, I mean) may be there, so that a voice may be heard from the "Blue Hen" state. I hope the conference will have grand results in the near future in the single tax cause; and I hope the reception to Mr. George will be the means of urging him on to still greater exertions when he sees so many friends who are willing to rally around him and assist him in his noble work.

ILLINOIS.

AN ERROR CORRECTED—GETTING READY TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE—CONDEMNING THE FORCE BILL.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Aug. 15.—I was in error last week in stating that it would be necessary for delegates to the conference to be nominated a week in advance of their election. They may be chosen at any time without the extensive ceremony I at first thought. This is mentioned for the benefit of persons who may make up their minds at the last moment to attend the conference; they may be added to the delegation on the evening of the 28th, when the list will be completed.

I am hopeful that on that evening we shall have a considerable number of visitors. I have invited Judge Maguire, the Minnesota and Iowa contingents and several others to drop in on us that evening en route, and this is meant to extend the invitation to any one who may find it possible to honor us with their presence. Nothing affords our people greater pleasure than the visits of friends from abroad, and I am glad to note that a larger and larger number of them time their coming to Chicago so as to be able to attend our meetings. This is keenly appreciated by our members, and I hope that in the future single tax men everywhere will bear us in mind when about to visit or pass through the Garden City.

General Lieb, one of the ablest members of the board of county commissioners and a sterling democrat who has hit many a hard blow for freedom, addressed us last night on "County Government." He spoke at length of the corruption, extravagance and misappropriation of public funds that have marked the administration of county affairs, pointing out that during the last twenty years no less than \$2,500,000 had been illegally pocketed by county officials in the shape of fees and perquisites. He thought this should be stopped, and he appealed to the single tax club in behalf of the reforms with which he is identified. He also referred to the gross inequalities of our assessments, expressing the hope that we would not rest till we had wiped out the terrible injustice imbedded in the system. The general was given an attentive hearing, and at the conclusion of his address, he was tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Lehmeier.

Mr. John Z. White then opened the discussion by stating that the indifference of the masses to such reforms as the general proposed was to be accounted for by the more or less clear apprehension on their part that, from an economic standpoint, it could make little difference to them how extravagant and corrupt the public service might be. He thought the stealing of \$2,500,000 in twenty years hardly worth considering in view of the enormous exactions of landlordism annually aggregating in this city more than \$35,000,000. If the officials took less, the landlords would get, or at least be able to keep, more; a better administration would simply

increase rents, and the poor man would gain nothing.

Mr. Lehmeier followed in a brief appeal on moral grounds for the support of General Lieb in his proposed reforms. He thought that official corruption was poisoning the moral atmosphere and poisoning the entire system of society. To purify our official life was to promote the greater reforms for which we stand.

Edward Osgood Brown indorsed the views of Mr. White as well as those of Mr. Lehmeier. He said both were right. Mr. White stated an economic fact when he affirmed that the poor man had nothing to hope for in the direction of cheap administration. The landlords were interested peculiarly in good government, because good government lightened their burdens; but good government increased the burdens of the poor who own no land and must pay the landlords for all material advantages. Mr. Lehmeier, he said, was right in presenting the moral phase of the question, and no single tax man would fail or refuse to promote in all ways the purification of politics, local, state and national.

Mr. William Gleason also made a few remarks criticising the position of Mr. White and commending that of General Lieb, after which Mr. White again got the floor and proceeded to develop his idea more thoroughly. General Lieb closed in a few remarks, which showed that he had mistaken the criticisms of the other speakers, his temper being somewhat strained, it appeared, by what Mr. White had said of the ridiculous inadequacy of a reform by which it was proposed to save \$2,500,000 in twenty years, while the landlords were permitted to go right on taking \$35,000,000 or more a year from the labor of the people without return. The general thought the single tax club was in the air. He was content to keep his feet on the ground and to do the work nearest to his hands.

On next Thursday evening Mr. Clinton Furbish will attack Mr. George's position on the question of interest, and Mr. John Z. White and Mr. James Malcolm will maintain its economic truth.

Albert O. Young of the Manhattan single tax club was in the city Monday, en route to Seattle, where he will locate. Mr. Benjamin Kneisely of Canton, Ohio, was also here, and both gentlemen gave me good reports of the movement. The latter was a delegate to the Carpenters' national convention.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—At the meeting of our club on the 4th inst. we discussed the force bill and adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we regard the federal election bill, which lately passed the house of representatives and is now pending in the senate, with grave apprehension, and believe its enactment into law would result in great injury to the country; because (1) it involves an unprecedented, unjustifiable and alarming extension of the powers of the federal government into the domain of local government; (2) it would inevitably result in force, fraud, corruption and enormous expense; (3) while it would accomplish little or no good, it would revive to a large degree the old time bitterness between the north and south, now happily dying out, and would tend to interrupt the growing and profitable trade between these two sections of our country; (4) the only merit the measure ever possessed—the Australian ballot feature—having been eliminated, leaves the measure without any merit at all; (5) the race problem in the south, like the labor problem north and south, cannot be properly solved by force; but must be solved by education; the adoption by all the states of the Australian system of voting; the establishment of an absolute free trade with all the world as exists now between the several states of the Union, and the adoption of the single tax on land values.

Believing there is danger that the revolutionary measure referred to may become a law unless there be a strong popular protest against it, we respectfully suggest to the citizens of Quincy, irrespective of party, the advisability of calling a public meeting, similar to those held elsewhere, in opposition to the measure.

I think our club will be represented at the great conference.

At their regular meeting on the 6th inst., Local assembly No. 1,959, K. of L., unanimously adopted the following resolution against the force bill:

Resolved, We condemn the federal election bill which recently passed the national house of representatives and is now before the senate, as an attempt to confer upon the general government powers which have always been exercised by and properly belong to local government. We regard the measure as one of the most dangerous ever proposed in this country; believe its enactment into law would produce very grave evils, and we hereby protest against its passage.

In our opinion nearly all evils now pertaining to elections may be and will be abolished by the adoption in the several states of the Australian ballot law.

The secretary is instructed to forward at once copies of these resolutions to Senators Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and Hon. Charles B. Farwell, Washington, D. C.

MISSOURI.

THE MOVEMENT GROWING RAPIDLY—THREE DELEGATES, SURE, TO THE CONFERENCE.

Warren Wasson, Kansas City.—At the last meeting of our club three members were elected delegates to attend the conference, and the secretary was authorized to issue

credentials to any other members of the club who would attend the conference. This has been delayed in the hope of being able to give you more definite information. You will be advised of any additional action by us in the matter.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the single tax cause was never before in a more flourishing condition in this city. Some of our opponents were beginning to hope that this was not the case, on account of the slim attendance at our Sunday afternoon meetings during the very hot weather, and the further fact that we found cooler quarters to hold our gatherings in, about which they knew nothing. Now that the weather is moderating we will show them a thing or two about our continuous growth. Although some of our members do not regularly attend the club, yet each individual improves every opportunity to make converts wherever he may be.

There are few of us who cannot point out scores of single taxers in our respective vicinities, who are not, and perhaps never will be, members of this or any other club. Several active members of our club, after careful investigation, agree in estimating our strength in this city at 2,000, with 5,000 more on the anxious seat.

It has been suggested that the enrolment represented our entire strength in this country. Every worker in the cause knows this to be about as far wrong as our opponents could get. Out of the fifty-seven names I have this day sent you, more than twenty were single taxers before I found them, but had never before seen a petition.

Two members of our club are on the democratic county ticket for the November election, one for a legislative position. The entire ticket will be elected by a handsome majority.

The population of this city has diminished more than twenty-five per cent in the past two years. As a class, we have been the greatest losers, for single tax men are generally producers, and are compelled to move on whenever the opportunities for production are closed to them. But it's a consolation to know that we can trail a single taxer wherever he goes by the ever-lengthening and widening column of converts in his wake. He is like the thin edge of the wedge cleaving its way through the adamant mass of ignorance, superstition and injustice confronting it, spreading a hopeful light, where before all was darkness and despair. "More power" to our noble missionaries, say we.

In conclusion, let me assure you that we are for universal "friendly barter" and Grover Cleveland in 1892.

E. S. Higgenbotham, Rich Hill.—The single tax is booming here.

TEXAS.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—Every round I take I find someone who will sign the petition, that refused to sign when asked before. I send by this mail twenty-four names.

W. J. Morrison, San Antonio.—I wish to make a suggestion for consideration by the conference. We need a national organization with an ascertained membership. There are thousands of men throughout the country who are with us in sentiment but who for various reasons will not take an active part in a local club. Many of them are better able to assist our work financially than the majority of workers. The signers of the petition now reach nearly \$8,000; surely out of that number there are 10,000 who would agree to pay a small amount monthly as a campaign fund if the trouble of remitting, etc., was taken off of their hands.

I suggest that every club appoint collectors to solicit funds for the national single tax committee for the purpose of sending out speakers. I believe a national organization could be framed that within a few months could send out a speaker for each state. We have changed the name of our club to the San Antonio tax reform club, and are going into the water works and levee fight to win. I inclose circular we have issued.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, August 12, 1890.
DEAR SIR: The Tax reform club of this city will resume its regular meetings on Tuesday evening, August 19, at 8 o'clock, at 254 West Commerce street, corner Yturri, upstairs.

The club, knowing you to be interested in remedying the present evils of indirect and unjust taxation, earnestly requests your presence and assistance at this preliminary meeting, when we propose to inaugurate a practical agitation of this subject.

A proper system of sewerage, and sufficient water supply to operate same, is urgently demanded by the majority of our citizens.

This public improvement will, doubtless, entail a heavy burden of taxation, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that this burden is so placed that it will fall equally upon all.

You, no doubt, realize the fact that public improvements enhance land values, and land values only. Paying of your streets does not enhance the value of your house, but it does increase the value of your lot; hence the lot alone should bear the expense of improvements of this nature. In this way, if you own a house and lot, you will pay no more in proportion than the man who holds the adjacent lot for speculation, and who reaps the same

benefits you do. This is a matter of far more vital importance to you and your children than mere politics, and we earnestly ask your assistance in the fight. Very respectfully,
COMMITTEE TAX REFORM CLUB.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John B. Young, S. T., Beaver.—Our town is the home of Boss Quay and the political hub of monopoly, but even here a few single taxers have revolutionized public opinion, doubled the tax on vacant lots, and are now reaching for the fattest turkey on the roost. John Brown was compelled to drop his flag at Harper's Ferry, but the government, after it had hanged him, took up his flag and planted it Appomattox. Single taxers, however, are going by way of the Australian ballot and will leave all physical violence out of the fight.

WISCONSIN.

G. I. A. W. Roberts, River Falls.—So far I have sent in 225 petitions. I intend to make it 250.

MINNESOTA.

George C. Madison, St. Paul.—Inclosed find forty-five petitions for the enrolment committee. I shall be ashamed of St. Paul if her hundreds of sympathizers with this movement do not see that she is well represented at the convention.

IOWA.

James S. Mott and J. N. Seburg, Mason City.—There is not much prospect of a delegate to the national conference from this place. While we are glad to say there are a few thoroughgoing believers in the need and efficiency of the single tax in this immediate vicinity, we are all poor day laborers, with our energies taxed to the utmost to supply our needs and keep the wolf of want from our doors.

MONTANA.

Robert J. Farrey, Butte City.—We hold a meeting here to-day called by the state organization, during which the question of taking independent political action will be discussed. I will also present your communication for the consideration of the meeting. I hope sufficient strength will be shown to send a delegate to the conference, concerning which you will be duly informed. I earnestly hope this conference will prove a success, and I am greatly disappointed that I will be unable to attend.

The hostility shown by all the organs of both parties toward the Australian system of voting in this state makes it very necessary for independent action. Both parties claim to be the champions for the system, but the sentiments their organs have echoed since its trial is sufficient to put labor on its guard.

WASHINGTON.

P. K. Mohr, Seattle.—I send twenty-one names to the petition. I have only been a single tax man since this spring, and have since become very active. We will soon have a single tax club here.

"HENRY GEORGE'S OBNOXIOUS DOCTRINE."

Chicago News.

"A few years ago," said Mr. C. M. Coulter of Oberlin, Kan., "few citizens of either Kansas or Nebraska knew what was meant by Henry George's single tax doctrine. They knew of George only as a reformer with a small following, and had a vague idea that his views were little less obnoxious than communism. But despite that fact Kansas and Nebraska afford a better field for the propagation of his doctrines at the present time than any other spot on the world. In other words, the people there feel that tax reform is the only remedy for their existing evils. The Douglas county convention of the people's party assembled at Lawrence, Kan., Saturday, and adopted, among other resolutions, one demanding that the amount of mortgaged indebtedness be deducted from the assessed valuation of farm lands. This is a sensible doctrine, and yet it is in strict accordance with the Henry George idea."

"The best argument in favor of such doctrine," continued Mr. Coulter, "is in the distressed condition of the Kansas farmers. While they have been paying exorbitant rates of interest, in some cases as high as forty per cent, they have just discovered that, in addition to this burden, they have also been paying taxes on capital belonging to other persons. It is Henry George's doctrine, obnoxious as it may appear at first thought; yet it looks as if Kansas farmers are about right when they say that they are about tired of being the victims of the usurer, and at the same time paying his taxes. In Kansas the loan brokers are the virtual owners of the land in perhaps one half of the cases, for the mortgaged indebtedness approximates, or even exceeds, the actual value of the land, while the helpless victims of their greed struggle along and pay the usury on the mortgage, and at the same time keep up the taxes."

PROTECTING HIGH TARIFF EDITORS.

Hayes Valley, Cal., Advertiser.

An ape, imported by the captain of an English ship, has been seized at this port and ordered sold for non-payment of the import tax. It seems that there is a "protective tariff" on apes. A correspondent wishes to know: "What 'infant industry' was this duty on monkeys to foster?" We cannot say, positively. Perhaps there was some idea of protecting high tariff editors against foreign competition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EQUAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I very much admired your answer to James McDaniel in the last issue of THE STANDARD, especially the part of it that so effectually disposed of Mr. Atkinson's claim that he can shift the land value tax over to the "consumer." The demonstration that this shifting is impossible cannot be too often repeated in THE STANDARD.

But in clearing away the scruples of the correspondent himself, allow me to ask whether you could not with advantage have gone a step further. I make this inquiry for my own information, and wish to know if I am wrong. I would admit that every one is under obligation to contribute his share toward the cost of government. And I claim that every one does pay his share when the single tax system is in force—not indirectly by paying higher prices for his goods, but directly by allowing his share of the rental value of the land of the community to be applied to the expenses of government.

It seems to me that Mr. McDaniel has for a moment forgotten the underlying principle. Let him once more read our platform, and especially the last paragraph, that

"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."

This means, if I understand it right, that all men living in a community are entitled to an equal share of the rental value of the land of that community. If we had no general or common expenses in which all were equally interested the only way to dispose of the rent would be to divide it equally among all. But as we have such expenses, we will, under the single tax system, so to say, credit every individual with his equal share of the rent, and charge him with his equal share of the taxes. Does he not pay taxes then? He not only pays taxes, but he pays just as much as everybody else, whether he has accumulated a fortune or accumulated nothing. Which is right so long as he enjoys the same rights and advantages that everybody else does by reason of the existence of government.

When one keeps in mind that everybody, by reason of his presence, is entitled to his share of the rent whether he applies his labor directly to the land or not, it will also be seen that he pays his share of the taxes under the single tax system whether he pays any rent or not.

Popular Bluff, Mo.

LAND VALUES REPRESENT IT ALL.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In the "Notes and Queries" of THE STANDARD of July 23 I find a discussion of the oft-repeated assertion that because all enjoy the benefits of good government and public improvements, therefore all should contribute to the expenses of the same. This assertion is one often used as an argument against the single tax; and, while the answer given in THE STANDARD should be satisfactory to single taxers, yet it does not seem to me sufficient for those who do not "see the cat." I will give the answer to the objection that I have sometimes used, hoping that if it is illogical or wrong I may be corrected by THE STANDARD.

The objection is often put in different form, perhaps more forcible to some, by saying that government, by its police powers, protects improvements and personal property only; that property in land cannot receive protection, and needs none. The reply most satisfactory to me is, that whatever property is protected by the police power of government, whatever public improvements are made, the final effect is invariably to increase land values, and, if having any effect (unless sometimes only a temporary one), to decrease the value of all other kinds of property; and hence it is but just and right that that species of property that is increased in value by them should, out of that increased value, bear the expense of government and public improvements.

For example, suppose a city in which protection to property is poor, where fires often occur or where burglaries are frequent, shoplifting common and pickpockets numerous. In such a place a grocer or other business man would have to hold his goods at a higher price on account of the extra risk involved, and a consumer or user of goods would be likewise affected because his goods are worth to him what it would cost to replace them. Now imagine a great improvement in the government of our city, so that property of all kinds is absolutely protected from loss by fire or water, and from the depredations of the evil minded. The double effect of this would be, first to make the city more desirable to live or do business in, thus tending to make the privilege more valuable, and hence

to increase land values, and secondly to remove the former element of risk from business transacted, which would tend to decrease the price of the goods affected; and the final result of both of these tendencies would be such a compromise between the increase of land values and the decrease of goods values as to leave the business men in possession of nearly the same average profits as before. Again, to examine the effect of public improvements upon the different kinds of values, suppose a great improvement in a single street of a city, a new asphalt pavement, shade trees, plenty of water to sprinkle the street with, or anything to make it more attractive to shoppers. This would also make it a more desirable street for business purposes, and hence tend to increase land values; at the same time a greater volume of trade would enable the business men to make as large total profits at lower prices and per centages on their goods; and, as before, a compromise would result between these two tendencies.

This, it seems to me, puts the question in such a light that no one can fail to see the justice of taxing land values alone, if only such property as receives benefit from government should bear the expense.

Port Byron, N. Y.

J. H. Root.

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I do not doubt that I shall be at the conference. Please renew the suggestion of Mr. Keeler that delegates wear a one-quarter or one-half inch white ribbon in the coat buttonhole in order to be recognized on the trains, etc.

St. Louis.

HENRY S. CHASE.

HAMILTON ON PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The first secretary of the treasury was of the same opinion as J. S. Mill as to the claims which manufacturers had, or could have, on the country; they must have been infants and able to plead infancy before they could claim protection. THE STANDARD'S Washington correspondent has lately given us extracts from Hamilton as striking as they are instructive. The following is from his report on manufactures made to congress in 1790. It reads like a part of Mills's or Carlisle's speeches against our tariff, and gives us a picture of ourselves to-day. Mark the truth of a prediction made one hundred years ago, by a prophet of precocious intellect, as to the necessary effects of a protective tariff. Hamilton says: "Extensive manufactures can only be the offspring of a redundant, at least of a full, population. Till the latter shall characterize the situation of this country, 'tis vain to hope for the former. If contrary to the natural course of things an unseasonable and premature spring can be given to certain fabrics by heavy duties, prohibitions, bounties, or by other forced expedients, this will only be to sacrifice the interests of the community to those of particular classes. Besides the misdirection of labor, a virtual monopoly will be given to persons employed on such fabrics, and an enhancement of price, an inevitable consequence of every monopoly, must be defrayed at the expense of the other parts of the society. It is far preferable that these persons should be employed in the cultivation of the earth, and that we should procure, in exchange for its productions, the commodity with which foreigners are able to supply us in greater perfection and on better terms."

Was Hamilton the tool of a Cobden club, paid with "British gold" to betray his country like our college professors, our Dr. McCosh, President Elliott, the Garrisons, father and son, James Russell Lowell, William C. Bryant, et id genus omne?

N. NILES.

Bellville, Ill.

SPECIAL CARS SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I wonder if it would not be a good idea for the delegates to the national single tax convention to meet at some given point, from the various sections of the country, in numbers sufficient to make it practicable to charter a car; for instance, the St. Louis, Evansville and Indianapolis leagues could certainly furnish enough delegates to fill a car; and in such case we might have an opportunity to do some advertising, in the way of placarding the car. A number of such cars traveling through the country with the words, "Free Trade, Free Land, and Free Men," placarded on their broad sides would, it seems to me, be the best sort of thing to make people ask questions.

Without enlarging upon the idea, I submit it to your consideration. Yours, with the land for the people,

E. F. FELLOWS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 11.

"FAIR" RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I

notice this morning's announcement that the New York Central railroad officials intend to fight the K. of L. strike to the bitter end on the theory that asking a reasonable reason for the discharge of prominent K. of L. agitators from among the road's employees, is an attempt to run the road's business and to dictate as to whom its officers shall hire and discharge.

With this announcement comes another, to the effect that the Pennsylvania road has made an advance of fifteen per cent in the wages of its freight yard hands in Jersey City.

These announcements suggest the idea that during such a struggle it would probably be comparatively easy to get the Pennsylvania people to go a little further and make their road "fair" throughout by meeting the representatives of the labor organizations embracing the road's employees and agreeing upon a schedule of wages and rules for one year, and agreeing further to submit any differences arising during the year to fair arbitration. That being done, let the organizations agree upon a fair railroad medal, in design representing all the labor organizations interested, and grant its use to the Pennsylvania and all other similarly fair roads by the term not longer than one year.

Then the public could assist labor in this struggle by giving a preference of patronage to the fair roads.

One step further would result in a business arrangement for a reciprocity of "fair" patronage between the workers in the railroad industry and those in other industries.

PROGRESS.

NOTES MADE WHILE TRAVELING.

BOLTON HALL TELLS OF COUNT STOLBERG'S PROPERTY—A BERLIN HOTELKEEPER DON'T BELIEVE WHAT MR. HALL TELLS HIM ABOUT OUR TARIFF.

In the course of a trip through the Hartz mountains I have gathered one or two interesting single tax facts.

Looking from the top of the celebrated Brocken mountain on a clear evening, the Germans said with apparent pride that as far as the eye could reach was owned by Count Otto Stolberg of Wernigerode. It comprises many, many villages and settlements—the farmhouses here are all grouped into little settlements—besides inns and vast forests. So valuable is the timber that the small branches are made into charcoal and even the stumps dug up and used. The people say that Count Stolberg is very good and made the roads, very good roads too, through the mountains at his own expense. They seem to be very grateful. When I found out that it was all his own garden, as it were, and that he intelligently charges a toll for the use of them, I did not see why they should be grateful. Perhaps some landlord can tell us. The count is generally away and there is no other landlord there. Perhaps the very vastness of his possessions makes him a lenient rent collector, as the people seem to be generally comfortable and no signs of pauperism appear, except the large poorhouses.

Labor is cheap, however. Two boys pulled about 400 pounds of luggage a mile up the mountain on a barrow—charge, fifty cents. A two-horse coach with driver costs fifty cents per hour all over this northern country.

Direct taxes here are about the same as with us, but more largely laid on incomes and polls. I attribute the general appearance of content among the people to the cheapness and accessibility of amusements and outdoor life. Cafes are everywhere. A big glass of beer costs two and a half to five cents, and entitles one to sit all afternoon or evening through a generally excellent concert, usually furnished by one of the military bands. So the people get some good out of their standing army. They are intensely loyal.

I asked the house-knight (hotel keeper) in Berlin about customs duties. He said they were about four per cent on most manufactures. On cigars! "Oh, very large, indeed." Well, how large? "Oh, eighteen or twenty per cent." I explained that our duties on clothes, for instance, were thirty-five per cent, and on silks, sixty per cent. This he respectfully, but firmly, declined to believe. "Why," said he, "everyone would smuggle." "Well," said I, "so nearly everyone does."

An Englishman who thinks the count should have that land, as he won it with his good sword, admitted, however, that some titles to land are not based on justice (I have great hopes of him). He said, for instance, the duke of Westminster, who "owns" Belgrave and Piccadilly in London, and is supposed to be one of the richest of men—worth say five hundred millions—got his land thus: At the

time of the plague in London an attorney named Davis, who had many wealthy clients, had their title deeds in his keeping. There were no records, and possession of the deeds was prima facie evidence of ownership. Nearly all his clients died, and finally he himself. The deeds descended to his daughter, whom the noble ancestor of the duke married. As that was about 1665 it still seems unjust.

BOLTON HALL.

THE TOCSIN.

(Written on reading the appeal of Dr. Henry Chase to the people of St. Louis regarding the force bill in THE STANDARD, July 30.)

Hear it ring!

Loud and clear its warning fling
O'er the dull, unheeding crowd!
Even now the heavens are black;
Even now the lightning's track
Cleaves the cloud!

Is it vain?

Has the old heroic strain
Died in sons of noble sires?
When the tempest bursts in wrath,
Who shall dare oppose its path?
Quench its fires!

Hark! they call—

Brothers, sisters, as they fall,
Crushed and vanquished in the fray!
Are we guiltless of their blood?
Has our voice the wrong withstood,
While we may!

Build them high—

Beacon fires to light the sky!
Flash the torch from peak to peak!
Greed! thy hand its hold shall slack!
Tyranny! thou shalt falter back—
Shamed and weak!

God of right!

Let thy Arm's resistless might
Sweep aside men's puny will!
Ere blind passion vengeance wreak,
Let the voice of Justice speak:
Peace! Be still.

FRANCES M. MILNE.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Aug. 7, 1890.

WILL BE A THING OF THE PAST.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Major McKinley says he has little faith in foreign markets. A republican predecessor of McKinley exclaimed: "Who cares for abroad?" But Mr. Blaine seems to differ with them. If the McKinley bill is to become a law, there will be no one to care for foreign markets, for, so far as this country is concerned, they will be a thing of the past.

LOVELY AS A ROSE!

As we gaze upon a new-blown rose, we involuntarily exclaim, "How lovely!" Our admiration is excited by the color and delicate tints of the flower. So it is with

A Beautiful Maiden.

Her clear velvet-like skin and peach-bloom complexion fascinate us. These exquisite charms always result from the use of

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A never-failing remedy for removing all imperfections from the skin and making the complexion

PEERLESSLY BEAUTIFUL.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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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 to 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., 941 Market st. Pres., L. M. Manzer; sec., H. M. Welcoming; 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, 1066 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening. Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 103 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day st.

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 633 Black ave.

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

FOOT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermut; 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. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Nichols, 925 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 515 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 600 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., E. E. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m.; 704 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Henson; sec., L. E. Latham, 226 W Broadway.

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

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skagg; 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. Russell.

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 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p. m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1237th 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.; sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 512 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1493 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, 1493 Washington st.

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

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

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

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

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

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Meetings first Thursday of each month, class room, Y. M. C. A. building, 30 Pearl st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

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

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; 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., F. F. Hamersley.

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

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. 2 e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. E. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, O. A. City hall, cor. 15th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JANNEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 648 Newark ave. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 267 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 88 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Gaffney, 49 Warren place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 193 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p. m. College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyman, room 3, 348 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

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

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

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyman, 348 1/2 S. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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

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

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

MIAMI.—Land and labor association of Miami. Pres., C. F. Seall; sec., J. T. Seall.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 44 W. 1st st.

TOLSON.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 118 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 314 Chestnut st.

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

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

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 523 Court st. Pres., Chas. S. Frizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, 523 Court st.

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

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

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

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

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

SHENANDOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p. m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. B. Carr; sec., George McGee.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

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