

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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HOW TO REMEDY IT.

We have received numberless complaints from people who, while traveling, find it difficult to procure THE STANDARD. These complaints have given us great concern, for no ordinary remedy was available. To print excessive editions, supplying all the newstands of the country, and assuming the risk of large returns of unsold copies was out of the question. And newsdealers could not be expected to buy surplus copies, subject to the loss involved if they failed to sell them. As to residents of the various towns, the remedy lay in their own hands; they could subscribe and receive their paper through the post office. But if they happened to be traveling, or if traveling was their business, they suffered from a real, and apparently irremediable grievance. It is to remove this in some degree that we have decided to attempt the placing of a file of the paper in the hotels where people who desire to read it may stop when traveling. To accomplish this we offer to any hotel worthy of recommendation, one annual subscription to the paper, with a binder, together with an announcement in our Hotel List of the name, location and terms of the hotel, on condition that the paper be kept regularly on file in the reading room. The price for all is merely the price of the paper and the binder—four dollars. The opportunity is now open for single tax men who wish to accommodate their single tax friends to place THE STANDARD in their local hotels. It is equally open to traveling single tax men to approach hotel keepers on the subject, and to show their appreciation of the favor by stopping at the hotels named in our list. Hotels subscribing on the above terms are entitled to a choice of our fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth premiums, described below. By adding \$1 to the price named below for other premiums, they will be entitled to them. This offer will be withdrawn December 31st if not liberally availed of by that time. The following list of premiums is still open to all subscribers:

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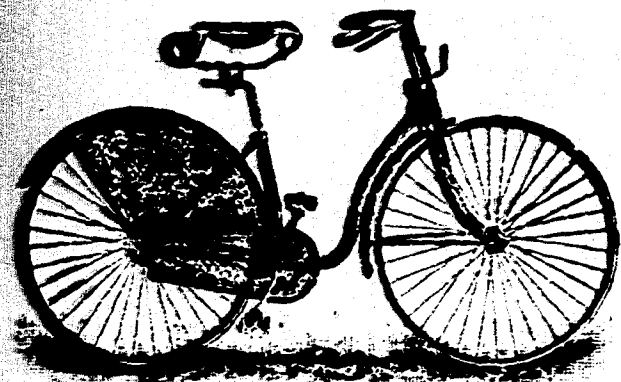
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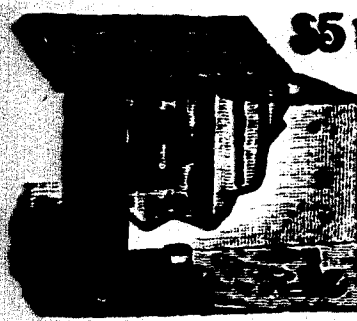
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A lady once consulted St. Francis of Sales on the lawfulness of using rouge. "Well," said the saint, "some pious men object to it, others see no harm in it, but I hold the middle course, so you may use it on one cheek."—Living Church.

THE PRIMITIVE STATE OF LAND.
M. M. Trumbull, in Open Court.
Speaking of land ownership, Mr. Spencer says:

The landless have not an equitable claim to the land in its present state—cleared, drained, fenced, fertilized and furnished with farm buildings, etc.—but only to the land in its primitive state; . . . this only it is which belongs to the community.

The latter part of this doctrine was greatly overstrained by the pressure of fifteen thousand men at Oklahoma on the 22d of September. At sunrise on that day a million acres of land "in its primitive state" belonged to the community known as the United States; at sunset it had been broken into five thousand separate lots, each under individual ownership, the United States having surrendered its communal interest at noon. A piece of land larger than Derbyshire was communal in the morning, but individual at night, while its primitive character remained unchanged. The man who can read his title clear to a quarter section of that land may cultivate it, or he may let it remain in its "primitive state," and in either case it will not belong to the community. What is the "primitive state" of land? And, speaking of land ownership, does Mr. Spencer mean by the "community," the state at large, or the people as individuals, the right of ownership in primitive land being in the first one who chooses to occupy it? And if three men seize it at the same time, shall one of them have it, or shall it be divided equally among them all. At Oklahoma five thousand men got one hundred and sixty acres each, and ten thousand men got none. Should not the territory have been divided into smaller lots, so that each claimant might have had an equal share?

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From Hon. JOHN EATON, President Marietta College, and for sixteen years U. S. Commissioner of Education: "From my knowledge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt, I should not expect any man in the country to excel him in selecting the right teacher for the right place."

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THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

No. 18.

THE ELECTIONS.—In Iowa, which has re-elected Governor Boies, the liquor question was overshadowing, and the result is not significant.

Ohio elects McKinley, the protectionist, over Campbell, the free trader, by less than 15,000 plurality. This cannot be regarded as a victory for us. But since McKinley is the national leader of the protectionists, and Ohio is a republican state, and the democrats were crippled by the free coinage plank so blunderingly injected into their platform by a bare majority of the delegates, it is very far from being a defeat. It indicates that Campbell's policy in the campaign—down with protection—is the true one, not alone with reference to principle but also with reference to early success.

Massachusetts re-elects Russell by a reduced majority. This is a victory. Massachusetts has always been a republican state, and the campaign was carried on against protection. That was the leading issue. That Russell should fall slightly behind his majority of last year, when the tidal wave swept everything before it, is no indication of a backward tendency. It rather indicates that Massachusetts is taking its place permanently in the democratic line as a free trade state.

New York elects Mr. Flower. The figures were a surprise to the managers on both sides. Mr. Flower fell far behind his expected vote in New York city, and Mr. Fassett fell far behind his expected vote in the country. The only reasonable explanation of this is that the independent ballot reformers of New York city voted against the democratic ticket on the blanket ballot issue, while republicans throughout the country districts, who have been affected by the Reform club's tariff agitation, voted for it on the tariff issue.

Whatever the cause, the result is not wholly unsatisfactory. If the spirit that prevailed in the New York democracy in September were still in control, there would be no prospect for ballot reform and a very great probability of lively fighting in the party against Cleveland. But the expectation of punishment, which would have been verified had the republicans held their own in the districts outside of the city, has evoked a very different disposition. The New York democracy is now for Cleveland, because in this campaign they learned their need of him. And even Tammany hall declares for the blanket ballot. The independent independents have no reason to regret their attitude in the contest.

JERRY SIMPSON'S CHAMPAGNE SUPPER.

The Associated press has flooded the country with an account of how Congressman Jerry Simpson, after unmercifully scoring millionaires in a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, went off arm-in-arm with a rich democratic congressman and a democratic lawyer, also rich, and indulged in a champagne supper at a high-toned café. This has made material for an unlimited supply of funny editorials. The idea that a man who, like Simpson, attacks a vicious system that makes millionaires by making paupers, should associate with a rich congressman was altogether too uproariously comical to be ignored by leaders of public opinion. If it had been stated that the rich congressman was Tom L. Johnson, and the rich lawyer L. A. Russell, both of them well-known and thoroughly trusted single tax men, and that Simpson is also a single tax man, all the fun would

have disappeared from the item. Whether there was any champagne at that supper or not, and if there was it is not easy to see how that concerns the general public, we may be sure that free trade and the single tax was the dish most enjoyed alike by Johnson, Simpson and Russell.

PICKING A QUARREL.—That Mr. Blaine has not greatly overestimated the strength of the "jingo" element among our people is fairly proven by the tardiness of the press to rebuke as it deserves his latest reckless effort to embroil us in difficulty with Chili.

However inexcusable may have been the attack on our sailors, of which Mr. Blaine is apparently trying to make a casus belli, it is our clear duty in dealing with it to recognize the still unsettled condition of Chilian affairs. We should also remember that we are ourselves chiefly to blame for the feeling of enmity that caused the outrage. It was a disgrace to the United States and an insult to Chili to select Patrick Egan as our ambassador. That he should have been retained was unpardonable after the positive evidence that he had unwarrantably interfered in Chilian domestic affairs, and the grave charge that he did so because of pecuniary interests. This would be true even had Balmaceda been successful.

When Balmaceda fell, it became positively indecent not to withdraw Mr. Egan; for by such behavior as amounted almost to malfeasance, he had deliberately constituted himself at once an envoy to and a partisan of Balmaceda's government. It is hardly a matter for surprise that both the new Chilian government and the Chilian people should have regarded his retention as a designedly unfriendly act on our part, and should have suspected as its purpose a desire to leave him in a position where he might wreak vengeance for the disappointment of his hopes by making new mischief. Nor is it astonishing that this resentment, so far as the masses were concerned, should have led to acts of violence that the government could not reasonably be expected as yet to restrain.

The most that we can fairly ask from Chili is a polite expression of regret; the least that we can decently offer her is the withdrawal of an ambassador whom we would hardly have dared to send anywhere else. And if Mr. Blaine's bluster should drag us into an unjustifiable war, even though we came out victorious, which is more than doubtful, the cheap popularity he would gain will quickly enough give place to that condemnation which the sober judgment of the American people is sure to render.

MR. LODGE IN THE ARENA.

Henry Cabot Lodge begins his article on "Protection or Free Trade—Which?" in the November Arena with a serio-comic exordium—Mr. Lodge furnishing the serio and his exordium the comic—admonishing his readers to turn away from those earnest but misguided enthusiasts who undertake to teach that this question is a moral question. It is not a moral question at all, but a question of self-interest, says Mr. Lodge, quite innocent of any suspicion that the same apology might be made for other kinds of robbery than protection. Mr. Lodge is at equal pains to show that political economy is not an exact science, and in this, so far as his own system of political economy is concerned, he quite

proves his case. He seems to have done even more—his arithmetic appears to be not much more exact than his political economy. Arguing that imports have increased since the McKinley law took effect, he quotes official figures that show that free importations were greater in 1891 than in 1890, while dutiable importations were less, but he calmly accounts for both differences as balances in favor of increased importations. But it is when Mr. Lodge shows from figures the impulse given to industries in the United States by the McKinley law that he fairly shines. Parading a miscellaneous list of business enterprises established, about to be established, or under consideration by somebody (including Niedringhaus's famous tin plate works that don't work), Mr. Lodge exclaims: "There, now, see what protection has done for you!" It was stuff of this sort that Congressman John DeWitt Warner had in mind when he said: "Friends of the McKinley bill claim for it that it has caused every good thing it didn't prevent."

NOT SHOT FOR STRIKING.—R. G. Brown, of Memphis, whose name is a familiar one to the readers of this paper, informs us that the Associated press report regarding the lynching of several negro cotton pickers in Tennessee some weeks ago, on which we commented, was all wrong in its facts. The negroes were not lynched for striking, but for an unprovoked murder. And only three were lynched. The others were lodged in jail and will be tried and probably condemned for the murder at the next term of court.

REASONING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., rector of St. Agnes' church, New York city, published in last Sunday's Herald an alleged refutation of Henry George's reply to the Pope's encyclical letter. It is not easy to understand why Dr. Brann should go through the form of reasoning about a matter in regard to which he is allowed by his archbishop to have but one opinion. Had his logic led him to the conclusion that Henry George is right, he would have been compelled to say the contrary, under penalty of the discipline with which Father Ducey was threatened for merely saying that George possibly might be right. It is strange that under these circumstances the astute pastor should have taken the trouble to even read Mr. George's book. Perhaps he has not read it. His argument indicates that he has not; but from an argument made under such conditions as surround him inferences cannot be safely drawn. What seems to indicate ignorance of the book he criticises may be wilful misrepresentation or deliberate suppression, excusable as being made under duress.

RAISING WAGES BY LEGISLATION.—Roswell G. Horr says in the Tribune that "just so long as the tariff is high enough to cover the difference between wages here and in the old world, with enough more added to give our own manufacturers control of our markets, it will always carry with it something with which to pay the higher wages in this country." As the tariff can do this only by increasing the cost of goods to consumers, we are here in effect informed that in order to keep our wages up to the level of European wages, we must tax our consumers not alone enough "to cover the difference" in wages, but enough more to give a bonus to our manufacturers. As the greatest consumers are those who get wages, it is rather difficult to discern how they are to profit by a scheme that requires them, when they buy goods, to pay "the difference between wages here and in the old world," and "enough more to give our own manufacturers control of our markets."

Truth is, however, that every investigation

goes to prove what from principle may be readily inferred, that, measured by the product, American wages are lower than English wages. Though the American manufacturer pays more in wages to his workmen than an English manufacturer pays to his, he gets a larger product for what he pays; and this difference is so great that the labor cost to him for a given article in regular manufacture here is less than it is to his English competitor for a similar article equal in quantity and quality. When he cannot compete it is not because he pays higher wages, but because the tariff on his materials makes them so dear. Mr. Horr's favorite reply to this is that the cost of materials is 90 per cent. labor cost. If we had absolute free trade this reply, so far from being false, would only be short of the truth. In that condition, the cost of materials would be not only 90 per cent. labor cost, but 100. We have not free trade, however, and therefore to the labor cost of every commodity, from the rawest produced material to the most highly finished article, must be added the taxes that fall upon it. One of these taxes is the tariff tax.

CONFLICT OF WAGES AND CAPITAL.—From a report of John Birkinbine, a special census agent in charge of the division of mines and mining, it appears that in the four principal states that produce iron ore—Michigan, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and New York—the amount paid in wages in 1889 was \$13,880, 108, while the capital used was \$109,767,199.

Let us look a little way into these figures.

Of the capital, \$78,474,881, probably a low estimate, is nothing but land value, which leaves only \$31,292,318 in the category of capital proper. Again, also accounted as capital, we find in the item of "cash and stock on hand," \$15,572,253. But little, if any, of this is capital necessary for mining. It is capital, generally speaking; but as a product of mining it cannot properly be considered in any comparison of miners' wages with mining capital, unless some of the cash be so considered, and the amount of that, in a total of \$15,572,253 for "cash and stock on hand," would be too small to materially affect the result. But pass this item by, and deducting land values only, let the capital proper stand at \$31,292,318.

With this capital and these wages, aggregating \$45,172,426, there was produced, according to the same report, 10,234,259 tons of iron ore, worth an average of \$2.30 per ton, or an aggregate of \$23,538,795. Thus, it will be seen that the labor in iron mines in these four states in 1889 produced enough ore to pay all the wages expended, and enough more to replace one-third of all the capital used. As the capital consisted of buildings, fixtures, and tools, it was available in great degree for further production.

Since it appears that, for the purpose of producing this result, a royalty that capitalizes into \$78,474,881 of land value came out of the \$23,538,795 worth of product, it would be well to inquire what influence that fact had in giving an appearance of antagonism between capital and labor, and in keeping wages down to less than two-thirds of the product when so very little real capital was used.

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

The Holy Father is the teacher, and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority.—ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, OF NEW YORK, REVIVES THE KNOW-NOTHING ISSUE.

At Philadelphia, in 1856, a national political party was formed, whose platform defined its chief doctrine in these words:

No person should be elected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate, or power, or who refuses to recognize

the federal and state constitution (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws.

This declaration alludes to the Roman Catholic Church; and the "foreign prince, potentate, or power" particularly referred to, is the Pope of Rome. It was widely believed that Catholics were obliged to obey the Pope *unquestioningly* in all things, political as well as religious, and for this reason the Catholic Church seemed a menace to American liberty; because, it was argued, if Catholics in voting and in administering public office are bound to obey the commands of the Roman head of their church, the government of this country may pass out of the control of its independent citizens and under the authority of a foreign power. For a time the issue produced a great commotion, which is known in history as the "know-nothing excitement." The bitterest passions were engendered, and at one period there was serious danger that foreign born Catholics would be denied the privileges of naturalization. Better counsels prevailed when it came to be understood that the allegiance of Catholics to the Holy See related solely to religious concerns, but it was only gradually that prejudice passed away. Until very recently it was a latent but powerful objection to any candidate for public office that he was a Catholic, and even now it is doubtful if it would be safe for either political party to nominate a pronounced Catholic for governor of a state like New York.

In a few years this remnant of know-nothing prejudice, if not aggravated by the church authorities, will wholly disappear. Voters will think no more of the fact that a candidate is a Catholic than of the color of his hair or the cut of his beard. Catholics in public office, even upon the judicial bench, have performed the duties of their stations in such apparent disregard of all other authority than that from which they hold their commissions that, since the subsidence of the know-nothing excitement, fear and hate of the Catholic Church have very generally given place to respect and confidence; and its communicants, though high civil officials, observe the rites of their Church without exciting hostile comment. Even the spectacle of the chief magistrate of the metropolis kneeling in public upon both knees, and, as subject to sovereign, obediently kissing the hand of the Pope's representative in New York, is regarded as an act merely of religious devotion, and in no sense a token of political fealty. Indeed, the removal of all prejudice from among the people of this country is so nearly complete that the seating of Catholics in the presidential chair is not a remote possibility.

It is in these circumstances that Archbishop Corrigan takes occasion to claim absolute authority for the Pope over American Catholics, not alone respecting matters of faith and morals, but also in respect of political movements. Certain Catholic priests, when questioned by the New York Herald as to their opinion of Henry George's reply to the Pope's Encyclical letter on the "Condition of Labor," said in effect that they must believe, irrespective of what Mr. George might say, that the Pope was right. Referring to this the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, of New York city, in a subsequent interview, expressed regret that these priests had placed the church in a ridiculous position, and illustrated his own opinion by saying: "A writes an article. B answers A's article. C, D, E, et al., are asked their opinion about A and B, and they answer: 'A is right, because we think so; B is a fool for daring to have any opinion of his own?'" Upon this, Archbishop Corrigan compelled Father Ducey to publish a disclaimer; and being asked by the Herald reporter what were his reasons for exacting the disclaimer, the Archbishop said:

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the Church to accept it *unquestioningly*.

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been advanced by the Holy See. We have settled that for us." Now there is no other view to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like a well established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church.

Let it be observed that Archbishop Corrigan's statement referred to no *ex cathedra* utterance of the Pope. It referred to an essay delivered by the Pope, through the medium of an encyclical letter, upon subjects that are essentially political. Moral considerations are indeed involved; but in greater or less degree moral considerations are involved in all political questions. When a new law is to be made or an old one repealed, questions of individual rights almost invariably arise, and these are moral questions. Hence, if morality in that connection is within the Pope's absolute jurisdiction, and his decision is so conclusive with Catholics that, regardless of their own opinions they must

obey, government by the people is at an end so far as the influence of the Catholic Church extends.

The issue of protection or free trade has its moral aspect. If the Pope declared for either it would be the duty, according to Archbishop Corrigan, of every one in the church to accept it *unquestioningly*. The silver coinage issue appeals to the moral sense. If the Pope advised Catholics regarding it, his advice, according to the Archbishop, would be "just like a well established doctrine laid down in the holy scriptures * * * to be followed just as closely and *unquestioningly*" by Catholics. The prohibition issue involves moral considerations. If the Pope instructs regarding that, Catholics must *unquestioningly* obey. All these issues, like the one to which Archbishop Corrigan directly refers, are political questions, to be settled in this country by popular suffrage. But what becomes of our popular suffrage if a great mass of the people are obliged, in peril of their immortal souls, to express by their votes, regardless of their own opinions, the commands of a foreign ruler who aspires to temporal as well as spiritual dominion?

The Archbishop speaks directly with reference to the Pope's doctrine that private property in land must be perpetuated. As opposition to that doctrine takes practical form in a demand that all taxes be abolished and that in their place the value of land be appropriated to public uses, the political agitation known as the single tax movement is condemned by the Archbishop as something that, under religious penalties, must be *unquestioningly* opposed by Catholics. This condemnation will be approved by Protestants whose prejudice against land and labor reform is greater than their hostility to papal authority or their devotion to American institutions. But men of all creeds do appreciate the importance of a free ballot, whatever may be their opinions regarding the single tax, will denounce the Archbishop's effort to affect popular elections by means of religious intimidation. And that this particular condemnation may be seen in true perspective, let other features of the Pope's encyclical be considered. If it is the duty of Catholics to vote *unquestioningly* against the single tax merely because the Pope declares the doctrine of private property in land, it is equally their duty to vote *unquestioningly* according to his direction upon every other doctrine as to which in the same encyclical he expresses an opinion. Thus, Catholics are vicariously pledged to the doctrine of the divine right of kings, for the Pope says: "The gift of authority is from God." They are pledged in favor of legislation regulating the hours and conditions of labor in factories and workshops, though they may believe that such legislation is impertinent, pernicious, and destructive of its object. They are pledged to the doctrine that wage-earners "should be specially cared for and protected by the commonwealth," notwithstanding that the spirit of our institutions is opposed to special legislation in the interest of any class, and in spite of their own knowledge that a large proportion of our non-wage-earning population, the farmers, are already as sorely pressed as the wage-earners. They are pledged to the doctrine that the state should foster societies for the arbitrary regulation of wages, though their own convictions may prefer the natural law of free competition. They are pledged to perpetuate usury laws, though their own observations may convince them that these laws make the borrowing of money more difficult and expensive to the poor.

If the Pope's authority is truly as comprehensive and arbitrary as Archbishop Corrigan defines it, the American people are confronted with a most momentous problem. With the Pope as a religious guide, infallible if Catholics choose so to regard him, the people of this country have no quarrel. But if he is a teacher whom every Catholic must regard, in *political* as well as religious affairs, as "the supreme earthly authority," the perpetuation of our institutions depends not upon an enlightened public conscience, but upon the number and docility of Catholic voters and the discretion of a foreign ruler.

That the New York Archbishop misrepresents his church there is reason to believe. But should Catholic dignitaries beyond his jurisdiction allow his statement to pass in silence, as those within it are forced to, Catholics who repudiate it must no longer regard anti-Catholic sentiment as religious bigotry. Nor should they complain if that sentiment spreads and grows stronger.

It is a duty of laymen in the Catholic church—if not to their church then at least to their non-Catholic fellow citizens who deplore the necessity of any policy that may even seem like religious proscription—to warn their ecclesiastical superiors against the danger of allowing Archbishop Corrigan's utterance to stand unrebuked and unquestioned.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

A Texas Single Tax man has been trying to convert his Alabama brother, who favors a graduated income tax as the means of abolishing injustice in wealth distribution. The following letters, which have passed between them, are none the less instructive and interesting for having been written originally only for private use:

DEAR YON: I am afraid, my dear boy, you are letting your

enthusiasm obscure your judgment in the Henry George matter, albeit I confess you have written me a very good letter, and in some parts very logically put, if, as old Paley would have said, your premises had been sound. I do not assert that Henry George is all wrong. I believe with Mr. Herbert Spencer, that all systems of philosophy or reforms contain in them some "verity," and also that all reforms contain some evil, and I would caution you against that blindness that comes of enthusiasm.

As I have intimated, it appears to me (I will try more modestly than your school professes, and not say things "are" or "will be") that your primary ideas of the object of taxation are at fault; and if it can be so proven, and I think it can, the falsity of the whole fabric follows. So, see if you can agree with me that—

The sole object of just taxation is to protect society in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the possession of property. To this end the people contribute a part of their property to a common fund, called a tax, for the maintenance of peace officers, courts of law, militia, army, navy, etc., the object of which complicated machinery is simply to insure to these people peaceful enjoyment of their lives and their properties.

This surely is the correct significance of a tax. The fund may be misapplied, but it would be a wrong, just as murder or stealing is wrong, and has no connection here. Whenever public moneys are expended in a way that is not popularly considered for the public welfare and protection there is a hue and cry everywhere, which illustrates clearly enough that the people themselves take the above view as to the object of their contribution.

Well, if you can admit that the purposes of a government (which government is the machine erected and maintained by taxation) is mainly to protect and secure to individuals the enjoyment of the products of their labor, how can you consistently maintain that such products should be freed from contributing to their own protection?

In your little illustration of the improved and unimproved farms, one worth \$5 per acre and the other, by virtue of buildings, etc., worth \$25 per acre, is not the man more beholden to the Government that protects him in the enjoyment of accrued \$20 per acre? If disorderly persons come and remove his houses and fences, representing the additional value, has he not the right to call on the Sheriff, the militia, and the whole power of the State, if required, to protect him in unmolested enjoyment of his extra \$20 per acre?

Take an illustration: In an insurance company for protecting your house from one danger, fire, you pay a tax large in proportion as your property is easily destroyed; the company has more to pay out for assuming risks of the sort, and you recognize the distinction as just, and you would never think of applying the argument that easily destroyed houses should be insured for a less rate than brick or stone ones, because they entailed more loss, by the frequency of their destruction, upon their owners.

So the whole matter of taxes is used almost entirely in preserving to the producers the products of their labor. I would venture to say that \$99 out of every \$100 of the people's contribution to their law and order fund is used directly or indirectly to preserve to them the enjoyment of their labor products. And a tax, to be a just one, you must admit, should be levied upon all property in proportion to the expense attending its protection.

You state in your letter: "It matters not how much you tax capital, capital will not pay the tax." It is a funny statement, and, of course, will apply to anything besides capital. And in answer to my graduated tax idea, you state that Mr. Gould, for instance, would just grind more out of his employees to meet a larger tax. You did not understand me very well; Mr. Gould could never have got so many in his clutches. Graduated tax means that there is a limit to all massing of fortunes. And as to difficulty of collection, whether it would exist or not, you forget that, at any rate, it could not affect the principle, the right or wrong of the thing, any more than murder would be right in a community where the power to punish was lacking. The money paid in taxes does not hurt us, whether Mr. George sees it collected on land or not; the amount to each individual will not bankrupt him. Probably I should pay \$5 or \$10 more for a while, until things got adjusted; but Mr. Gould would have put in his pocket about one million a year, Mr. Havemeyer could form a bigger sugar trust, and so on, indefinitely.

The people suffer from an unequal distribution of property more than from any other cause. This unequal distribution occurs in land once where it occurs in the massed products of labor a thousand times. Evil in both cases, and both should have a remedy; but I don't think the remedy should consist in starting at the lesser evil, which, at best, could not materially concern us for the next 100 years, and leaving the greater, which we feel every time we buy a loaf of bread.

A year or so ago a wheat corner in Chicago ran the price of wheat up twenty-five or thirty cents per ton. This meant \$1.50 per barrel of flour. As a result, New York bakers in convention decided they were compelled to reduce the size of penny loaves—think of

it!—to the wretches who had to divide those loaves among families of children.

Your Mr. George would have a glib word for the solving of this, saying with the confidence of brass that so and so would do it; but it only takes a sane man with two eyes to see the cause—"unrestrained capital," or, instead of those words, take THE STANDARD's vernacular and call it "untaxed labor products." Who can deny the source of this power? It is strange to me that anyone can fail to see the remedy, viz., restraint in that accumulating power that has proved evil to society: taxation on capital in a progressive degree that would make such accumulation impossible.

I would advise you to read the opinions of some of those who differ with Mr. George, prominently among them Edward (I believe) Atkinson; and if I can find the article I will send to you an account of the working of graduated taxation as it exists in Switzerland. Whether one understands or even reads Henry George is immaterial. The thing of consequence is, to understand the evil to be corrected, not as Mr. George sees it, but as it affects you or me in our daily economy. The national welfare is but the sum of individual prosperity.

MONROE.

DEAR MONROE: As to your first proposition that "The sole object of just taxation is to protect society in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the possession of property," that is good, sound Single Tax doctrine; and your statement as to the functions of government being "simply to insure to the people the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and their properties" is also a correct principle that no Single Taxer I think will attempt to controvert, provided land is not included in the category of property. When you make land private property you condemn one part of the people to a condition where "peaceful enjoyment" will have no meaning for them; and as for property, its possession would be but a dream.

Have you ever considered that every individual man, woman, and child must obtain subsistence from the land? Have you carried the thing farther and noticed that there would be no inducement to own land if it was not that the ownership carried with it the power to appropriate the labor of other people? Have you not noticed that as land increases in value wages decrease, and that the values of all public improvements are appropriated by the owners of land?

Take, for instance, a sparsely settled country where land is cheap, and the landowner has but little advantage over the non-landowner. Now, under an equitable state of affairs, the building of railways and other public improvements should inure to the benefit of all; but what is the result under the present system? The improvements increase the rental value of the land, and in this way the landlord appropriates very nearly the whole benefit of the improvement. On the other hand, the railway and (higher?) civilization bring increased population and increased competition for the use of land, and while land values rise wages fall; in other words, production is increased, but the reward of the producer is diminished. The same is the case in cities, where the people are taxed to provide sewers, gas, and waterworks. Just as soon as these things are obtained, the landlord appropriates all the advantage by increasing his rents, and if—to merely suppose a case—the community were to endow some particular city, town, or street, so that all who lived there would be provided with all the necessities of life, don't you know that the landlords would absorb the greater part of the endowment by increasing their rent, and deprive the people of the benefits intended for them. This is nothing as compared to the fact that generations yet to come will be born to find that the earth upon which they must live all belongs to a favored few, to whom they must contribute for the rest of their lives for the privilege of living themselves. Your idea that most of our evils are attributable to unrestrained capital is somewhat correct, and the remedy lies more in preventing the accumulation of such vast wealth than in trying to restrain it after it has been accumulated.

Our social system may be likened to an individual whose blood and system is in a bad condition, causing his body to be covered with boils and sores (which in the social system are these monopolies, trusts, and vast aggregations of wealth); and the remedies which are generally advocated simply propose to treat these sores locally, when it is obvious that to obtain a permanent cure the blood and system should first be purified, when as a natural consequence the sores will disappear. So long as the system is putrid, local remedies cannot bring permanent relief.

I cannot agree with you that the Swiss plan of a progressive tax is the best plan of preventing the unequal distribution of wealth. That arrangement would probably prevent the acquisition of large fortunes, but any plan based on confiscation lacks the same equity and justice that is wanting in our present system. It is simply offsetting one wrong with another. The fundamental principle of the Single Tax is to guarantee to every individual the product of his own labor.

We cannot progress without industry, and the progressive tax will probably account for the small progress achieved by Switzer-

land. The Single Tax would prevent all abnormal fortunes by emancipating labor, for all great fortunes are acquired by oppressing labor; and making land free to the user would be to give labor relief from oppression.

As to your argument that taxes are levied for the protection of property, etc., and that the man that has the most property gets the most protection and should pay the most taxes, please bear in mind that all wealth is drawn from land, and that when you tax the land you tax everything drawn from it in a more equitable way than any other that could be devised. And it would appear reasonable to any one that it would be unjust to tax the same things again.

VON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FROM AN OLD FREE TRADER.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I have just read "Protection or Free Trade?" "The Land Question," and "Property in Land," by that prince of polemicists, Henry George. Golly! didn't he do up the Duke of Argyle in great shape?

I am a free trader in every thing, and always have been. I am the first free trader I ever saw, and Mr. George is the second one I ever heard of. Then we have the "Big Dynamite Gun," which is named Thomas G. Shearman, who is more than a match for all the protectionists in the world. I remember Mr. Shearman as the eminent counsel for that grand man, Mr. Beecher, in 1875. I know but little of Mr. Shearman, however, and in view of the fact that I admire his genius and superior intelligence, I would like to learn more of that genuine man.

In my estimation free trade is paramount to all other issues. Indeed, I will give my house and lot in Monte Vista, my watch and chain, my coat and vest, and all else I possess, to gain this divine, this sublime right of mankind. Free trade, in my vocabulary, does not stop with the abolition of the tariff. Not only will it give us three times as much sugar for \$1, but three times as much of all other commodities; besides, it will abolish all petty ways of raising revenue, and a swarm of revenue officers, spies and detectives. No town will then charge a man a license for selling you a bottle of liniment to cure a lame horse, and singing a few jolly, mirth-making songs to gladden and cheer the girls and boys.

However, I believe that you would accomplish your object sooner if you urged only the abolition of the tariff, and direct taxation on all property whatsoever. I believe that the "land question" would then speedily adjust itself.

At present I pay as much tax to the general government as the millionaire. With the abolition of the tariff we both pay on what we possess. I will give \$100 for the privilege of paying my equal share of the government expenses, and I think I should make big money by the operation.

Monte Vista, Col.

JOHN TRUEBLOOD.

A CALL TO ILLINOIS MINERS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I feel sure that if an earnest and persistent effort was made to organize the miners of Illinois on single tax lines, the work could be effectively accomplished. The state is now so evenly divided, politically, that an organized effort on the part of the miners alone, acting as a balance of power, could accomplish wonders. Let the attention of the miners be called to the necessity of making it impossible for the coal kings to lock them out, by taxing the lands into use, and there will soon be a vigorous and determined fight made to shift taxation on to land values in this state.

ROBERT CUMMING.

AGAINST THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I cannot fully agree with you in your views on ballot reform. That the goal of ballot reform is not reached by the present law, goes without saying; it is a compromise between reactionists and reformers. The ultimatum of ballot reform is to sever all communication between those who give and those who receive bribes. Experience teaches us that this is not attained by the existing law; neither would it be realized were the Australian or marking system adopted.

The chief element of secrecy in this system favors the boodler by confining the knowledge of bribery to those actually engaged in it. With this law in force bribery could be successfully carried on. One very simple method would be to provide henchmen with individual pasters with fictitious names on them, one to be given to each corrupted voter, with instructions to place it on his ballot when in the booth. General Grant or any name that circumstances might suggest, would serve as a tracer for the party's representative on the canvassing board to identify their ballots and know if each bought voter fulfilled his agreement when secluded in the booth. A law the evasion of which is so simple, can hardly be expected to appreciably lessen the direct debauchery of voters.

With a ballot having from thirty to fifty names on it, many blunders would occur, and all such defaced ballots would be received or rejected at the caprice of election officials. Such officials are

often interested in the result, and yet they are to pass upon the validity of such votes, knowing for whom each vote is intended to be cast.

This law, by vesting extraordinary powers in returning boards, virtually placing all close contests in their hands, would open new fields for conquest to corrupt and mercenary politicians, and we might expect henceforward many of our elections to be determined after the fashion of the seven to eight episode of Tilden and Hayes.

Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERT WHITE.

SENATOR BLACKBURN A FREE TRADER.

At a large democratic mass meeting, at Chickering hall, New York, on the 29th, the audience had been bored by speeches on the world's fair and topics equally trifling and tiresome, when Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was introduced. He plunged into the tariff question, and at once aroused an interest and enthusiasm, which was kept up while he spoke—more than an hour. At one point in his speech he said: "I stand in the free trade city of New York." The applause from the front was deafening, but among the party dignitaries on the platform it was light and scattering. The Kentucky Senator took in the situation, and after turning for a moment to look over his shocked co-partisans behind him, he again faced the audience, and, with all the emphasis he could master, exclaimed, "I am for free trade!" This was received in front with prolonged applause, and once more taking in the occupants of the stage with a sweep of his eye he continued: "I am for free trade, and if you are not free traders you ought to be, for New York contains the commission merchants of 65,000,000 producing people. You stand at the gateway of commerce. You do not grow crops; you do not ship pork and beef, cereals, food and produce. But you stand at the gateway of commerce to make your living from the handling of these wares. You gather your profits, you accumulate your wealth by honest methods, by business methods, collecting your honest profit on these different products as they come in and pass out of your harbor." Every sentence of this part of the senator's speech was punctuated with enthusiastic applause.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TAXATION.

Public Opinion, the unique and useful weekly journal, published at Washington, that is devoted exclusively to the reproduction of the opinions of leading journals on prominent current topics, has offered a first prize of \$150, a second of \$100, and a third of \$50, for essays upon the question, "What, if any, changes in existing plans are necessary to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation for the support of national, state and municipal governments?" The conditions announced are as follows:

Essays must be limited to 3,000 words, and must be received prior to November 20, 1891. They must be type-written, on one side of the paper only, and signed with a nom de plume. The real name and address of the writer should be placed in a separate sealed envelope and enclosed with the essay. A committee of gentlemen, thoroughly competent to act as judges, will be announced in due time. The articles winning the prizes will be published in Public Opinion. Stamps must be enclosed with all essays to insure their return if unsuccessful.

DISCRIMINATING CRITICISM.

If Henry George's letter to the Pope is so weak a production as the St. Louis Church Progress and Catholic World describes it (without having read it, of course, since to read it is to sin) it might be well for the Catholic clergy to recommend it to the laity, so that the latter may enjoy the delightful sensation of realizing the completeness of the Pope's triumph. To show upon authority that the letter may be safely read, even by the weakest minded Catholic, we quote the discriminating criticism of the paper named above:

Henry George has shot off his pop-gun at the Holy Father. He has written a long letter to the Pope, in which he seeks to show how wrong the Holy Father was in his encyclical on the condition of labor. We have all heard the fable of the frog, who wished to inflate himself to the size of the ox. The croaker's ambition was fatal.

TO DISCUSS THE LAND QUESTION.

The Brooklyn Ethical association, attached to the Second Unitarian church, of which the Rev. John W. Chadwick, who has a world-wide reputation as a Biblical critic, is the pastor, has a programme in applied sociology, for a course of lectures and debates during the present season. "The Land Problem" is down for discussion on November 29, Professor Otis T. Mason to read the essay, and James A. Hatton to open the discussion. The association meets in the church, corner of Clinton and Cyprus streets, Brooklyn, every Sunday evening at 7:30.

COUNTY OPTION IN TAXATION.

The Home Rule taxation league for the state is now in process of organization in every township and city. Forms for local constitutions have been adopted, and these, together with full instructions, will be sent to any part of the state on application. Benjamin Doblin, whose address is 73 Lexington avenue, New York city, is the general secretary.

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

WHO BENEFITS BY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS?

S. P. Heron, of Pineville, Kentucky, writes that Pineville and Middletown are new towns, and afford good object lessons on the land question.

Prior to the construction of the railroad along the Cumberland valley, four years ago, land there had but very little value. Such as it had was almost wholly due to the expectation that the road would be built. One man, who owned a large tract for which he would have been glad to take a dollar an acre, sold it, when the road had been built, for twenty dollars. He realized over \$300,000. The only improvements were a saw mill and a few cheap houses. It was bought for the coal it contained, which, until the railroad came there, was inaccessible to markets.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.

R. E. Urell, a leading democrat of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, writes that the town of Tioga, with a district that will soon be incorporated with it, has about 1,000 inhabitants and is connected with the rest of the world by the Erie and the C. C. and Pine Creek railroads. It has suffered recently from a fire that swept away every business building, from a bank failure, and from a deluge that flooded its streets three feet deep. But it now has better buildings, better streets, greater prosperity and higher land values than ever. It is in need of water works, and to secure them is about to make itself subject to the power of a water supply corporation, instead of building and operating its own plant.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

From Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Hugh O. Hare reports that about eight years ago the town council authorized a water supply company to construct works. A plant was erected, but it was insufficient. Nevertheless, the town was about to accept it, and would have done so but for the interference of the mayor, John F. Leech. The company appealed to the courts, and finally induced a new mayor and council to compromise upon a purchase for \$32,500, a sum grossly in excess of the property. This was a piece of extravagance, and the contract was not consummated in the public interest. But it settles once for all the great question of the ownership of Mount Pleasant's water supply.

STORY OF THE WEEK

THE ELECTIONS.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Wm. E. Russell, democrat, was elected governor by about 3,000 plurality. The tariff question was the chief issue. Secondary issues were silver coinage, the public schools of the state, and Governor Russell's administration. The silver and the school issues were false issues raised by the republicans, whose record regarding them is worse than that of the democrats. The attack upon Governor Russell was led by Henry Cabot Lodge, who was petty, carping, and disingenuous in his criticisms.

IN NEW YORK.

Boswell P. Flower, democrat, was elected governor over J. Sloat Fassett republican, by more than 40,055 plurality. Mr. Flower's plurality in the City of New York is 56,847, or 10,255 less than Hill's in 1888; in the state, outside of New York, it is 31,789, or 2,357 more than Hill's. Democratic speakers from other states dealt almost exclusively with the tariff question, and some of them, notably Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, made outright free trade speeches. Other democratic speakers and all the republicans confined themselves to local issues. The democrats attacked Fassett as the tool of Thomas C. Platt, the republican leader, and republicans attacked Flower as the candidate of Tammany hall. Perhaps the most important issue in its effect, though intrinsically absurd, was the democratic claim that the republicans had perverted the location of the world's fair in New York city. The only substantial issue was that of ballot reform. The republicans had directly pledged themselves to adopt a blanket ballot law forbidding the use of posters; while the democrats, by implication, declared against this reform. The question of silver coinage was only in slight degree a factor in the campaign. The democrats placed a plank in their platform that was satisfactory to gold advocates, and the republicans made a dubious declaration on the subject. Tariff reformers were strongly disposed to vote against Fassett, but many of them refrained from doing so from fear of the effect of his defeat on the tariff question, though many others voted against him in the belief that the result would not affect the presidential campaign of next year.

IN OHIO.

William McKinley, republican, was elected governor by a plurality of about 12,000. The tariff was the principal point urged by the democratic party, which made a courageous, eager fight for a tariff for revenue only, both speakers and press doing all that could be asked. The republicans dodged the issue wherever possible, their speakers and newspapers relying upon the silver issue principally. McKinley showed himself throughout a timid, hesitating man on the tariff, acted as if afraid of pitfalls, dodged questions, avoided discussions, and appeared like a man who felt that as a protectionist he had a lost cause. The democratic party was placed in a wretched position by the blundering declaration on silver in its platform. This lost it an average of more than 100 votes in each county in the state, or over 9,000 in all. By adding about 10,000 to the democratic vote, an indication of party strength in Ohio on a straight-ahead fight for revenue.

IN COLORADO.

The republican candidate for judge of the supreme court is elected. The only officers voted for were county officers and judge of the Supreme court. Upon the latter party lines were not strictly drawn. The court was entirely republican and there was some inclination to allow the democrats to be represented. The question of locality also influenced the result. The tariff issue did not enter the contest, except as an incident of the general policy of the parties. The republican state convention passed resolutions favoring protection and reciprocity, but the democrats made no reference to the tariff. The people's party (Alliance), which received some support in several counties, made no reference to it directly. In Mesa county, the home of Hon. J. W. Bucklin, the Colorado member of the National Single Tax committee, the democrats adopted a straight single tax platform, upon which they made the fight. In five or six other counties the republicans and democrats made a more or less formal union of forces against the people's party, and in these counties the issue was chiefly upon the platform of the Farmers' alliance. In the remainder of the counties there was no apparent issue, except the spoils of office and the maintenance of party organization. All parties endorsed the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and as Senators Peller and Wolcott were largely instrumental in defeating the "force bill," both these issues were eliminated. The discussion of politics by both speakers and press was confined almost entirely to local issues, except in the counties mentioned above, and occasional attempts to inspire republican enthusiasm by using the name of Blaine to conjure with. This election was the first under the election laws passed last winter, which were a "personal registration act," a "corrupt practices act" and the "Australian ballot act," and their practical working was watched with interest by ballot reformers. There are two features in the ballot act which we think are new in this country, viz, numbering the ballot, and fastening down a corner so as to conceal the number, and the prohibition of writing in any names of candidates. The voter can only choose between the names printed upon the official ballot. The effect of these laws upon the voting, and the size of the vote cast by the people's party, were really the only things of general interest in this election.

IN IOWA.

Horace Boies, democrat, was elected governor by a plurality of about 8,000. Interest in the election centred chiefly about the question of repealing the present prohibitory liquor law. This was undoubtedly the dominant issue, though the tariff was being discussed both by public speakers and the press. Governor Boies, who stood as an earnest opponent of the prohibitory statutes, conducted a rigorous campaign for local option and high license. There were few public speakers in the field, most of the discussion being carried on through the press. The republicans made a "still hunt." Wheeler, the republican candidate, failed to define his position upon any leading question, and did not even write the customary letter of acceptance acknowledging his allegiance to the party platform. Prohibition republicans believed him to be a prohibitionist, and anti-prohibition republicans were assured that he was in favor of high license. Boies stamped the state, and boldly defined his position on all questions, including that of the tariff, which was handled by him in an able and fearless manner.

DOMESTIC.

The New York court of appeals holds invalid that part of the will of S. J. Tilden leaving \$4,000,000 in trust to found a library in New York city, but one of the victorious heirs will give \$2,000,000 to the object of the trust.—Daniel S. Remsen, a lawyer, of New York, proposes a new system of voting, whereby voters may indicate a second choice, and minority elections become impossible.—The White Star steamer Teutonic has reduced the east bound time to New York to 5 days, 21 hours and 3 minutes, being 19 minutes better than the previous best record, which was her own.—The fastest express train in the world has begun running on the New York Central from New York to Buffalo.—A draft for \$8,877, drawn by defaulting treasurer Bardsley in favor of M. S. Quay, has been found by the Pennsylvania investigators. Senator Quay says that he did not know Bardsley in the matter, but that the draft represents the proceeds of a note for \$9,000 raised by Philadelphia republicans to reimburse the senator for a check for \$9,000 contributed to the campaign fund in 1889. Mr. Quay has brought libel suits against several newspapers and against the democratic managers for allegations made touching the draft.—The Supreme court of Massachusetts decides that the suit of the board of visitors of Andover theological institute seeking to oust Professor Egbert C. Smith, D. D., for teaching heresy concerning the future state, was invalid, because the board of trustees was not permitted to take part in the case. A new trial must follow. The case has been pending since 1887.—Miners at Briceville, Tenn., released 300 convicts and burned the stockade, because of the failure of the legislature to abolish the convict lease system.—The Maverick bank, of Boston, whose deposits were recently \$10,000,000, has closed its doors.—Twelve thousand coal miners in Pennsylvania on strike for three months past have returned to work.

FOREIGN.

In answer to the demand of our government for reparation for the killing and wounding of United States sailors in the streets of Valparaiso, the Chilean government sends a sharp note declining to accept the results of the investigation made by the captain of the Baltimore, and saying that the Chilean authorities will make an investigation for themselves.—Frederick Smith, son of the late William Henry Smith, was elected to his father's vacant parliamentary seat from the Strand division of London, by a vote of 5,054 to the Gladstonian candidate's 1,508.—Privates in the third battalion of the Grenadier guards, of which battalion H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge is colonel, complained of their food, and on being bidden by a lieutenant to eat it, instead threw it out of the mess room windows.—Patrick McDermott, McCarthyite, has been elected without opposition to all the Parliamentary seats of North Kilenny, vacated by the death of

Sir John Pope Hennessy.—It is said that the British Tories have agreed upon a programme in opposition to the Liberals. It will include cessation, with the adoption of the local government bill, of special Irish legislation, and a concentration of the attention of parliament on British affairs; extension of popular local government by the creation of district councils; allotment of small holdings for laborers, administered by district councils; legislation for the arbitration of strikes; a free breakfast table, meaning the lowest possible taxation on tea, coffee and cocoa; a reduction of the duty on tobacco; the vesting of the power of licensing in the county councils, with a provision for the compensation of publicans deprived of their licenses; and the introduction of a bill providing for insurance against old age. On the other hand, the Tories will stand by church establishment and the house of lords, and will oppose eight hour legislation.

The French senate has adopted a measure repealing the prohibition against American pork, and fixing the duty about $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. —Dr. Besial, a French explorer, and eight native guards, were slain by bandits in Madagascar.

An American publication, containing a harmless and not unfriendly caricature of Emperor William, has been seized and confiscated by the German police.

In a collision between British and Portuguese troops in East Africa, two soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded.

Earthquakes have killed perhaps 4,000 persons in the Japanese towns of Hiro and Osaka and the neighboring regions.

Emin Pasha is reported to have advanced within the British sphere of influence in Central Africa, and this act is construed as a desertion from German employment. The German ambassador assures Lord Salisbury that Germany disavows responsibility for Emin's further acts.

All the London bootmakers have agreed upon a lockout of their employees because the employees of two firms are striking.

Cholera is ravaging Damascus. In the past week there were 180 cases and ninety deaths.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
48 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Nov. 3, 1891.

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

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

Our subscription account has been increased by subscription from
L. E. Simon, Cleveland, Ohio..... \$3 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... 1,685 40

Total.....\$1,688 40

Cash contributions for week ending November 3 are as follows:

B. A. Winnerblad, Cambridgeport, Mass..... 70
Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....\$1,637 97

Total.....\$1,638 67

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 111,750
Signatures received since last report..... 318

Total..... 112,068

On the 9th of August, 1891, William T. Croasdale, chairman of the National committee, Single tax league of the United States, died at Merriewood Park, N. Y., and on August 28th H. Martin Williams, member national committee for Missouri, nominated Louis F. Post for chairman to fill the vacancy. Of the forty-two members of the committee thirteen have not yet expressed their choice for chairman, and twenty-nine have cast their votes for Louis F. Post as follows: At large, August Lewis, George St. John Leavens; Alabama, E. Quincy Norton; Arkansas, Sol F. Clark; Colorado, James W. Bucklin; Connecticut, Lawrence Dunham; Florida, Thomas S. Shelley; Illinois, W. W. Bailey; Indiana, Henry Rawley; Indian Territory, Thomas Howie; Iowa, Richard Spencer; Kentucky, Samuel H. Edgar; Louisiana, James Middleton; Maine, F. D. Lyford; Massachusetts, James R. Carret; Minnesota, Oliver T. Erickson; Missouri, H. Martin Williams; Nevada, Thomas Woodliff; New Hampshire, Charles Hardon; New Jersey, John W. Jakeway; North Dakota, S. W. Bradford; Ohio, L. E. Simon; Pennsylvania, A. H. Stephenson; Rhode Island, David Harrower; Tennessee, Bolton Smith; Texas, H. F. Ring; Vermont, J. R. Hoodley; Virginia, Eugene Withers; Wisconsin, Peter McGill.

I therefore declare Louis F. Post chairman of the national committee in place of William T. Croasdale, deceased.

Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary.

NEW YORK ECONOMIC CLASS.

The subject at the seventh regular meeting of the economic class at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, last Wednesday, was the mechanism of foreign trade. The class as usual worked the problem out by means of questions from the teacher and answers by themselves.

In this way it was shown that if A in the United States traded \$5,000 worth of apples with B in England, for £1,000 of machinery, the transaction would be one of pure barter, and precisely the same as if the traders lived next door to each other instead of being separated by an ocean. If, however, A wanted coffee instead of machinery, B would be obliged to trade his machinery with C, in Brazil, for coffee, and send that to A, in order to get the apples. This would still be pure barter and the same in principle as if the three were near-by neighbors.

It was then suggested that A might draw a draft upon B for \$5,000, the value of the apples shipped to Liverpool, and sell it to a banker in New York who would attend to its collection of B in England; that B might draw a draft upon C for £1,000, the value of the machinery shipped to Brazil, and sell it to a banker in Liverpool, who would attend to its collection of C in Brazil; and that C might draw a draft upon A for 9,000 milreis, the value of coffee shipped to New York, and sell it to a banker in Buenos Ayres, who would attend to its collection of A in the United States. And in this way it was seen that the triangular transactions would be in principle the same as the previous ones—pure barter, only by improved methods, and that the trades would balance each other.

It was here shown that if B ordered apples of A, he might go to a banker in England and buy the banker's draft upon its correspondent in New York, that he might then send this draft for apples to A, who could collect it of the New York bank, which would then be debtor to the English bank; and that, after a multiplicity of similar transactions, these two banks might balance their accounts, the bank then appearing to be debtor, settling its adverse balance by buying bills of exchange in the home market, or by shipping gold or silver, the only labor-produced commodities in which bankers deal. It was generally agreed, too, that neither gold nor silver would usually be thus shipped unless trade in other commodities was so large as to make bills of exchange dearer than gold and silver.

It was especially noticed that in all these transactions the governments of the different countries take no part; and that, although we may speak, metaphorically, of nations as trading, it is individuals and not nations that really trade, and that individual trading is in principle the same, whether carried on between near-by neighbors, or between strangers separated by national boundaries.

NEW YORK.

The Taxpayers' league of King's county issued an address, giving the names of legislative candidates who were pledged in favor of county option in taxation, and urging voters to support them.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw writes from Le Mars that on October 24 Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, spoke on the street in Sioux City, and James A. Ford and Mr. Brokaw distributed tracts and papers to the crowd. The speaker pointed out how government loans on land would boom real estate. "It would be interesting," says Mr. Brokaw, "to hear him explain how that would help laborers."

On the 25th a few of the single taxers met in the office of John F. Ford and organized a committee with Dr. Rayhouser chairman and Mr. Bickerton secretary. On the 26th Mr. Brokaw arrived at Le Mars and began agitation. He encloses a batch of petitions, regarding which he says: "Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 12 are single tax men; No. 6 claims to be. He is peoples' party candidate for county treasurer. No. 7 is the same party's candidate for the legislature. No. 8 is editor of a German paper and a free trader. No. 10 heard Henry George at Ann Arbor, Mich., and admires his writings. No. 11 had a copy of THE STANDARD handed to him in Ohio in 1887, which set him to thinking. He will subscribe for it now. No. 5 has accepted a position in the Illinois industrial training school for boys at Glenwood, Ill., to teach a Swedish system. He says the Zondagsblad, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Holland Unitarian paper, favors the single tax. No. 12 is editor of a paper with the following platform: 'Economic government; perfect freedom of trade; total abolition of the tariff and internal revenue laws; direct taxation; government ownership of railways and other public works; abolition of national banks or their power to issue money; all paper money to be issued by the government; the Australian ballot system; all state and local taxation to be on real estate.' No. 13 is an old man who, when I explained the single tax to him, said he would like to live to see it adopted, and he mentioned some illustrations that showed he had caught on."

The twenty kinds of cards Mr. Brokaw distributes in stores, on the street, and at the post office call forth all sorts of remarks and frequently lead to his finding many who are already interested in the single tax. Occasionally they get him into an argument, which sometimes leads to the sale of a book. Mr. Brokaw's present address is lock box 29, Des Moines, Iowa.

OHIO.

Billy Radcliffe, S. T., of Youngstown, writes that he had at Findlay a large and attentive crowd, who bought the books as though they meant business, and H. Martin Williams was a listener. At Carey the night was cold, the crowd small but attentive, and the books went fairly. At Sandusky there was a good crowd and several books were sold, though the night was too cold for comfort. At Fremont, the home of ex-President Hayes, Mr. Radcliffe had a good crowd, and the books sold well. At Fostoria, the home of the secretary of the treasury, better known in Ohio as "Calico Charley," Mr. Radcliffe found the weather so cold that he tried working in a rink. He paid 65 cents and 25 for handbills, besides other little expenses. A crowd of about 800 people met him, but he did not sell enough books to pay the hall rent, and wants "no more rink racket." At Tiffin he had a large crowd and made a good sale of books. At Norwalk the news of his coming had

not ahead of him, and the local protection paper told of "a medicine and free trade fakir" coming that way. At Bellevue he turned listener and heard a masterly speech by Hon. John De Witt Warner, who, he says, has been doing good work in Ohio. At Norwalk "Billy" took a thirty cent advertisement to the local protection paper, announcing a free concert and tariff talk on the court house corner, but the editor would not put it in. In his hot-headedness, however, he gave Radcliffe a raking in a dozen lines, with a display head. That fetched a crowd, and a red hot meeting with a large sale of books was the consequence. At Elyria he found the town closed against peddlers, so moved into Cleveland, where he operated before a fair-sized crowd, and the Morning Leader, in an effort to make little of his talk, only helped to swell his crowd the following night. He caught the McKinley meeting there, and sold books from his arm during the afternoon parade, talking to an extra large crowd on the square at night; the McKinley night parade helped to swell this. As it passed he chalked "Free Trade" on his black board, and that, with the cheers of his crowd, caused the curious to drop out of the parade and stay with him. Books went lively all through the talk, and he kept it up till 10:30. Then he went to the McKinley meeting and sold books to the crowd as they came out of the hall. As with the crowd at the Ada debate, some bought "Protection," others "Free Trade," and occasionally some one wanted both.

ILLINOIS.

At the regular meeting of the socialists, at Chicago, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Woodman opened the discussion by a somewhat lengthy paper, attacking Henry George's letter to the Pope. She commented sarcastically on the phraseology of the letter, and referred to the frequency with which the title of the Pope was used, as disgusting. Chairman Thomas Morgan closed the discussion with a stronger attack, in which he said: "The time is coming when, if an individual owner of machinery informs the seeker for employment that he cannot use him, because he can no longer make a profit off him, we can say: 'Then, sir, surrender the ownership of that machinery. It is necessary for us to use it to make our living, and if you can no longer employ me, give us the machinery.'"

Louis Lesaulnier, of Red Bud, forwards a batch of signed petitions. He says that several of the signers were glad of a chance to sign, and nearly all are good debaters.

KANSAS.

At the state convention of the Peoples' party, held at Salina, and attended by over 10,000 people, Congressman Simpson was interviewed by the Kansas Star, which reports him as saying that "if the single tax theory was understood by the farmers of Kansas they would unanimously favor it; its very simplicity confuses them." The Star adds: "The leaders who stand with Simpson on the land tax theory are, like him, believers in absolute free trade. In conversation with a number of the Alliance delegates last evening Mr. Simpson announced his intention of introducing a bill in congress abolishing custom houses altogether and raising the money for government expenses by a direct tax on the states, according to their wealth and population. His idea is the accepted one among all free traders, that this would decrease extravagance in public expenditures, because the people would watch the appropriations and officials more closely."

W. H. H. Wakefield writes from Lawrence that the tax reform meeting held at Topeka on the 30th, postponed definite action until another meeting to be held in the winter. At a large meeting at Salina during the convention Mr. Wakefield and Congressman Simpson made single tax speeches, and on the following day before an audience of 10,000 people at the Salina fair grounds, Mr. Simpson closed a long address with a discussion of the land question and an exposition of the single tax as the true remedy for monopoly.

MISSOURI.

W. B. Addington, of St. Louis, writes that on the 25th, at Addington Hall, Father Huntington spoke on "God's Gifts to God's Children" to a large and enthusiastic audience. The meeting was under the auspices of the Reform Club, which will be addressed on the 10th by Wm. Short on "Christianity and Social Reform." Mr. Short advocates the single tax. Rabbi Sale is another prominent single tax man of St. Louis. He will address the club on the second Tuesday of December regarding the difference between the single tax and socialism.

From the note-book of Percy Pepon, of St. Louis: The Single Tax League held two successful open-air meetings each week during the warm weather, but during the fall festivities our permit was revoked by the mayor and our meetings stopped. The reason given was that the great crowd our speakers drew at Lucas Market square blocked travel at the sides of the square and endangered life and limb. Whether sincere or not, this excuse is pretty good testimony to the attractiveness of single tax speaking. * * * The Single Tax league now holds interesting meetings every Tuesday night in the rooms of the clerk of the criminal court, Four Courts building. A committee is looking for a hall where the general public can be received to better advantage. * * * Missouri single taxers are preparing a surprise for their comrades in other states, which will be sprung next year. Mark the prediction! The state and legislative elections of 1892 and the St. Louis city election in the spring of 1893 will bring single tax principles and single tax men conspicuously to the front in this state. * * * The Reform club, the west end single tax organization, of which Hon. N. O. Nelson is president and W. B. Addington secretary, will hereafter hold public meetings at Howard's Hall, Garrison avenue and Olive street, the second Tuesday of each month. * * * At the meeting of the league on the 27th everybody brought in reports of the wonderful general interest taken in Mr. George's reply to the Pope. A page synopsis of the book was given by the Post-Dispatch, and the Globe-Democrat did nearly as well. The best of it is that everybody seems to have read the articles. The book is selling well, one dealer's supply having been exhausted the first day.

"Uncle Tom," now of St. Louis, while sending thirty-two petitions, writes: In addition to seven hundred signers to the petition, I have the names and

addresses of about four hundred persons to whom single tax literature could be sent to advantage. Those of our workers "who will not, or cannot," exert themselves, will confer a favor if they will send one cent stamps, and they may rest assured that their share of the work will be well done. Address, 1209 Carr street, St. Louis, Mo.

KENTUCKY.

C. Landolt, of Louisville, writes rather dolefully of the movement in Kentucky. He is at work, however, and has made what he regards as a little progress, which he describes as follows: "I recently made the acquaintance of the editor of the Kentucky Farmer, and have finally induced him to reprint H. Martin Williams's article, 'The Single Tax First.' At first indifferent he merely promised to consider the question; but he afterwards told me that he had bought 'Progress and Poverty,' and is interested in the subject. The Kentucky Farmer is an Alliance paper, with a good subscription list."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. F. Withers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been doing missionary work by means of tracts and personal letters in his native state, South Carolina, and has watched vainly in this department for "some sign of sprouting seed in that quarter." At last he is rewarded with the following letter from the wife of a prosperous planter at St. George's: "It would be a glorious thing if the single tax could be adopted. Even here in our pineland there are some who get their living out of rents; and they lay claim to everything that the workers make, even nailing up the corn houses of unfortunate tenant farmers whose cotton crop has failed; for, according to the law, rent must be paid though the tenant starve, and the man who has fed him while he worked his crop gets not one copper. I would do anything in my power to advance the righteous cause. So far as I know, there is but one single tax club in South Carolina, and the president, secretary and membership are comprised in one woman. She has few opportunities for working in the cause; but she will teach her boys if nothing else." That is a pretty strong club if its members are so few.

CANADA.

Robert Tyson, of Toronto, reports the adoption by the single tax association of that city of the single tax platform of the United States. The artist, Bengough, is president of the club.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITING CORPS.

Division A.—Rev. A. G. Jennings, a Unitarian minister, of Toledo, Ohio, is a good subject for our arguments, having already read "Progress and Poverty." He expresses great interest in the betterment of present conditions, both as to their moral and material aspects, and has delivered a lecture on "Profit Sharing" as one of the possible panaceas.

Division B.—The Political equality club, of Warren, Ohio, has taken up the subject of the single tax. Clear and simple explanations of our fundamental principles will be useful at this time. Address, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president.

Division C.—Mrs. L. M. Hunter, corresponding secretary of club mentioned in Division B.

Division D.—H. W. Ayer, a writer for the Alliance press, care of Reform press news association, New York. Mr. Ayer should be induced to study and understand the tax question. In a recent article he quotes the following from the platform of the New York tax reform association:

"Mortgages and capital engaged in production of trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on such capital tend to drive it away and put a premium on dishonesty, and to discourage industry."

Another plank reads as follows:

"Real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply and certainly collected."

And says:

"These two planks present a marvelously curious principle of reform. They mean just this: That the owners and cultivators of land—the producers of material and wealth—shall be taxed, while capital, bonds, interest-bearing mortgages and notes shall not be taxed. To speak a little more plainly, these planks mean that real property shall be taxed, while wealth shall not be taxed."

"There's scarcely any necessity for an association for the purpose of bringing about such a state of affairs, for it exists already. In round numbers the wealth of the country is \$60,000,000,000. Something over \$20,000,000,000 of this is returned for taxation, and of this \$20,000,000,000 the farmers own nearly 80 per cent. and pay taxes on it. The other \$40,000,000,000 of wealth pays no taxes at all."

Sherman's tract, the "Single Tax," should be sent also.

Division E.—Henry V. Spaan, attorney-at-law, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Spaan is a lawyer of large practice and influence. In an address delivered at the Parnell memorial meeting in Indianapolis, October 18, he shows that he appreciates justice. He would be a valuable addition to our forces and should be approached by general exposition of our principles and request for examination.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

Attleboro, Mass., Advocate.

It seems a rather strange thing in connection with the object of taxation that the man who does most for the improvement and beautification of the town where he resides by erecting handsome buildings upon the land which he owns, is taxed heavily for so doing; while by the side of that piece of land lies another which is enhanced in value by the improvements made by other men, but which escapes almost entirely the rise in taxation its neighbor has to bear, though its owner is the richer each year by the appreciation of value that comes because that other man has spent his income in making the place attractive.

The single tax advocate may be wrong in some of his notions, but he is not so very far "off" when he declares that land, and not what is on it, should form the basis of taxation. The idea is crude now and needs to be carefully adapted to existing conditions, but there can be seen many ways in which the plan of such taxation would have its merits.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

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

Alabama.....	3	Mississippi.....	1
Arizona.....	1/2	Mexico.....	2
California.....	24 1/2	Montana.....	3 1/2
Canada.....	17 1/2	Nebraska.....	4 5/6
Colorado.....	16 1/2	New Jersey.....	25
Connecticut.....	6	New Mexico.....	6 1/2
Cuba.....	1 1/2	New York.....	105 1/2
Delaware.....	3 1/2	North Dakota.....	1 1/2
District of Columbia.....	10 1/2	Ohio.....	31 1/2
England.....	2	Oregon.....	5
Florida.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	41 3/4
Georgia.....	2	Rhode Island.....	2 1/2
Illinois.....	41	South Dakota.....	5
Indiana.....	3 1/2	South Carolina.....	1 1/2
Iowa.....	15 5/6	Texas.....	13 5/6
Kansas.....	9 1/2	Tennessee.....	6 3/4
Kentucky.....	3 1/2	Utah.....	2 3/4
Louisiana.....	2	Vermont.....	3
Maryland.....	4 1/2	Virginia.....	6
Massachusetts.....	43 1/2	Wisconsin.....	7
Missouri.....	18 1/2	Washington.....	10
Maine.....	1 1/2		
Minnesota.....	8 5/6		541 1/2
Michigan.....	17 1/2		

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

Alabama, C. J. L. Cunningham, Jasper, 3; Canada, J. G. Roberts, New Westminster, 2; Wm. Thompson, Toronto, 3; Robert Tyson, Toronto, 2; Jane S. Balmer, Toronto, 2; California, Joseph Legget, San Francisco, 2; D. Stuart, Oakland, 5; Mrs. F. M. Milne, San Louis Obispo, 2; Colorado, M. H. Purtell, Denver, 3 1/2; Geo. Champion, Denver, 4; Delaware, H. Sudell, New Castle, 3; District of Columbia, A. Kuhner, Washington, 7; Illinois, W. T. Weir, Henderson, 4; Robert Cumming, Du Quoin, 2 1/2; E. O. Brown, Chicago, 2; R. Munro, Chicago, 2; H. W. Macfarlane, Chicago, 2; John Casey, Chicago, 2; C. W. Kellogg, Chicago, 2; Iowa, R. M. Maxwell, Harlan, 3; Irving W. Smith, M. D., Charles City, 3 1/2; Kansas, W. A. Garretson, Lincoln, 2; Kentucky, Samuel A. Edgar, Louisville, 8 1/2; Massachusetts, Geo. W. Nickerson, Onset, 2; John Lavis, Neponset, 2 1/2; C. B. Fillebrown, Boston, 2; E. H. Underhill, Boston, 5; Jas. R. Carret, Boston, 3; Michigan, L. W. Hoch, Adrian, 4 1/2; Missouri, Wm. W. Rose, Kansas City, 3; Mexico, Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico, 2; Minnesota, P. J. Smalley, St. Paul, 2; C. J. Ruell, St. Anthony Park, 2; Montana, W. H. Harrison, Kallispill, 2; New Mexico, Frank S. Croson, Raton, 2 1/2; New York, Charles H. Govan, New York City, 4 1/2; S. H. Matthews, Brooklyn, 2; B. Macdonald, Flushing, 2; T. E. Lane, Flushing, 2; H. G. Seaver, Flatbush, 3; E. Ruge, Dunkirk, 2; J. H. Scully, New York City, 2; F. G. Anderson, Jamestown, 3; Nebraska, Charles Stevenson, Omaha, 2; Ohio, W. W. Kile, Dayton, 2; F. Burgdorff, Cleveland, 2; A. R. Wynn, Toledo, 2 5/6; Pennsylvania, C. J. Bartlett, Philadelphia, 2; William Hancock, Wyoming, 10; Single Tax Club, Germantown, 2; C. S. Prizer, Reading, 3; South Dakota, L. E. Brickell, Watertown, 2; Texas, Albert Pluefet, St. Jo., 2 1/2; Tennessee, A. M. Segin, Memphis, 2 1/2; Virginia, E. K. Robertson, Norfolk, 2; Washington, A. H. Blain, Seattle, 3; Peter Rothe, Seattle, 2.

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	47 5/6
Total for last week in August.....	25
“ “ “ September.....	54
“ “ “ October.....	48 1/2
“ first “ September.....	58 5/6
“ “ “ October.....	52 1/2
“ “ “ November.....	47 5/6
“ second “ September.....	59 1/2
“ “ “ October.....	56 3/6
“ third “ September.....	51 1/2
“ “ “ October.....	34 5/6
“ fourth “ September.....	50
	541 1/2

PERSONAL.

Captain Frank Landers, clerk of the executive council of Iowa, is preparing an atlas showing as nearly as possible the boundaries of every foreign grant of land ever made within the bounds of the United States and the territories.

The memory of Rowland Gibson Hazard, one of Rhode Island's most eminent sons, is to be kept green at Peace Dale, a little manufacturing village in South Kingsown, R. I., by a handsome memorial building, divided up into class-rooms, an assembly hall, and a commodious reading-room, which last will be the home of the Narragansett library association.

Mr. Isaac B. Potter, of New York, has a word to say in the November Forum about the evil of soft, dusty, muddy country roads, and its cure. He considers that the cost to the farmer, of carting his produce over the “roughened streak of soil” that serves us for a highway, is no small factor in the existing agricultural depression, and points out that the cost of maintaining proper public wagon roads, though great, is more than repaid to the community in the enhanced value of adjacent property alone. This position he supports by statistics.

A slip of the pen or of the types has made us say that Dr. George F. Roberts was the author of “Tramp, tramp,” “We'll rally 'round the flag,” etcetera, when we should have called him George F. Root. The error has served a good purpose, however, for it enables us to call attention to the fact that the author of these freedom songs is one of the single tax petition signers.

Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, who sailed for Europe by the City of New

York last week, is a member of Sorosis, and goes as the head of the American delegation to the International peace congress, which will convene in Rome on November 16. She is an advocate of the single tax, and at the recent National peace convention at Mystic, Conn., declared that the old theories for the abolition of war are idle, and that it can come only from the abolition of private property in land. Mrs. Ormsby will express these sentiments at the Rome congress. A delegation from the Brooklyn woman's single tax club was at the pier to see her off.

Among the energetic and successful solicitors for signatures to the single tax petition is Miss Mary L. Adams, of East Orange, N. J.

The Boston Globe has learned not only that Henry George is even more enthusiastic in cycling than in the propagation of his theories of social reform, but also that he has persuaded his whole family to learn to ride, and has begun proselyting among the women and children of his acquaintance.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, in a recent sermon, thus declared himself: “Our system of land tenures must be revised in the interest of the people. Idle land in our suburbs must be taxed so heavily as to take it out of speculative idleness and open the way for homes. Our great railroads must be controlled by the state for the benefit of the commonwealth.”

The political and social survey, contained in the “Progress of the World” department of the Review of Reviews for November, deals with pending American political issues, and gives portraits of Hill, Platt, McKinley, Campbell, Pattison, Boies, Wheeler and Russell.

The November number of Lippincott's contains an interesting story, “The Duke and the Commoner,” by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow.

C. Osborne Ward, librarian to the department of labor, at Washington, and who will be recognized as the author of “The Ancient Lowly,” contributes a blood-curdling but useful paper on “Massacres of the Roman Amphitheatre,” to the November Cosmopolitan.

Henry Rose, the author of an English biography of Henry George, has published an economic work, entitled “The New Political Economy.”

The admirable address by George Homan, M. D., on “The Relation of Land Monopoly to Population Health,” delivered last December at the annual meeting of the American public health association, at Charleston, S. C., has been published in pamphlet form. Dr. Homan, who is secretary of the state board of health of Missouri, traces a large proportion of disease to enforced poverty, and that to land monopoly.

Howard Pyle publishes, with Harper & Brothers, “Men of Iron,” a romance of the middle ages.

Single tax men and free traders have lately been attracted by a variety of interesting and able editorial articles in the Toledo Sunday Journal, a paper that has already entered upon the twenty-fifth year of its life. Its editor, from whose pen these articles come, is C. C. Packard, who, with Lloyd Breeze, established the Detroit Evening Journal in 1883. Until the summer of 1886, when he purchased a controlling interest in the Toledo Sunday Journal, Mr. Packard's newspaper experience was confined to the counting-room; but since that time he has devoted himself to editorial management. Owing to a local fight in Toledo two years ago, he took up the question of the “rights of municipalities,” which was received with such popular approval as to encourage an advance along the more radical lines of tax reform. Mr. Packard has always been a free trader, and the single tax idea, which vaguely appealed to him long ago, he now fully comprehends and as opportunity offers vividly presents.

W. E. Brokaw complains of the phrase used at the economic class of the Manhattan single tax club, “the intrinsic value and the effective value of money,” because nothing has intrinsic value, since value merely expresses the relation that one thing bears to another in trade. Mr. Brokaw is right. The intention was to distinguish between the value of the material of which a coin is made and the value of the coin as a coin. That was made clear at the class; but in the report a common phraseology that is often misleading was thoughtlessly adopted.

LOOKING FORWARD.

James Russell Lowell.

The miller dreams not at what cost
The quivering millstones hum and whirl,
Nor how for every turn are lost
Armfuls of diamond and of pearl.
But Summer cleared my happier eyes
With drops of some celestial juice,
To see how beauty underlies
Forever more each form of use.
And more: methought I saw that flood,
Which now so dull and darkling steals,
Thick, here and there, with human blood,
To turn the world's laborious wheels.
No more than doth the miller there
Shut in our several cells, do we
Know with what waste of beauty rare
Moves every day's machinery.
Surely the wiser time shall come
When this fine overplus of might,
No longer sullen, slow and dumb,
Shall leap to music and to light.
In that new childhood of the earth,
Life of itself shall dance and play;
Fresh blood in Time's shrunk veins make mirth,
And labor meet delight half way.

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 30c.

WONDERFUL WOMAN.

H. Y. Herald.

Trimly sedate as a slate-headed dove,
Eyes cast down in humility,
Thoughts, without doubt, on realms above,
Hopes all fixed on eternity.
Thus she sits in the pew ahead
Saintly demure as a saint of yore;
Backward my thoughts are unhappily led—
Where have I seen this maid before?

Gems that dazzle and sparkling eyes,
Gleaming wine and a snatch of song;
Fast and faster each gay hour flies,
Tons of such life would not seem long.
Wonderful woman! a saint to-day,
Ere now a leader in folly's van—
How shall we rate thee, any way,
As Bacchanal or as Puritan?

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Teacher: "What was there remarkable about Washington?" Dick Hicks: "He got to be president without telling a lie."—Brooklyn Life.

Civil Service Examiner: "You have passed a splendid examination, Mr. Complex; might I ask how you prepared yourself?" Mr. Complex: "I make it a point to look up and answer the questions asked me by my ten-year-old boy."—Truth.

Look not this eve over thy shoulder
For thy errant lover, my sweetie.
Before ye world's manie sighs older
Thy lover will be at thy feet.

—Flavel Scott Mines in Judge.

Mr. Jammi: "Can't you play something besides plunkety-plunk?" Mrs. Jammi: "Yes, I can play 'Comrades' and 'Annie Rooney.'" Mr. Jammi: "Keep on with plunkety-plunk."—Judge.

Sawyer: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." De Speg: "No, it isn't. It is in the digesting."—Puck.

Fenelope (sighing): "Ah! the men are not what they used to be." Tom: "I'd like to know why not?" Fenelope: "They used to be boys, you know."—New York Herald.

Don't think the world will grow smaller because a great man has just died; before the earth is piled over his coffin there will be a greater man ready to take his place.—Atchison Globe.

Overseer: "Well, Pat, how are you progressing; have you done much this morning?" Pat: "Share, sir, perhaps it's not much I'm after doing. But what's done's well done. Faith, that hole I'm after finishing is as well drilled as the West Point cadets, so it is."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Skinfint (manufacturer): "Well, what's the matter now?" Workingman (spokesman of delegation): "We want to be paid every week instead of every month." "Hugh! You get all that's due you, don't you?" "Yes, sir." "And promptly, to a day?" "Yes, sir." "Then why do you want to be paid weekly instead of monthly?" "Please, sir, it's so we won't be gettin' the lumbago carryin' home our wages."—Texas Siftings.

"Oh, papa," said little Nellie,
And a new thought to her springs,
"What ailed the fallen angels;
Couldn't they work their wings?"

—Brandon Bucknaw.

Uncle Mose: "Judge, yoah honah, I falls back on mah previous good rep'tation. Hab yo' ebber seed me up befo' de coht befo'?" Justice Clover: "Never, Mose." Uncle Mose: "No, sah; neber. I taks pains to keep 'way from such disreputable places, sah. An' yet, sah, beah yo's gwine to take agin me de word of a shif'less lawyer who's been hauntin' the cohts all becs life."—Texas Siftings.

There is a young widow in South Minneapolis who has a little girl. The child has just begun to learn her alphabet. A gentleman called upon the widow the other evening. Of course the fond mother wanted to show off her child. Taking up her newspaper and pointing to the big letters in an advertisement, the mother said: "What letter is that?" "A," responded the child. "What comes after A?" "B." "And what comes next?" "C," lisped the little one. The lady was purred still further; but along toward the end of the alphabet the little girl lost

her bearings and never answered a question. Finally, the gentleman thought he would put a few questions. He began with this one: "What comes after T?" The child looked him straight in the eyes as she answered: "A man to see mamma."—The Morning Star.

The flea is constantly looking for a mansion in the sky.—Puck.

A western man says that this is a "tough world," and it is his opinion that very few who are in it now will ever get out alive.—Pharmaceutical Era.

Conversation between a traveler and a lad of six or seven: "Your grandfather there seems to be very old. Do you know what his age is?" "No, sir, I couldn't exactly say, sir. I'm sure he can't be very young. He's always been about the house as long as I can remember."—Independent.

Editor of Organ: "Coarse and abusive remarks." That's a good phrase. By the way, Mr. Blower is on the other side, isn't he?" City Editor: "Oh, no, he's one of our speakers." Editor: "So? Let me see. I think you'd better change that to 'keen and incisive.'"—Boston Transcript.

I took her hand.
She did not blush nor hang her head,
But looked right up at me instead;
'Twas in a little euchre game,
She didn't understand the name
Of any card, and went astray.
And just to show her how to play—
I took her hand.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Young Lady (to instructor in German): "When is your birthday to be, herr professor?" Herr Professor: "I have been already born, my fraulein."—Pharmaceutical Era.

"Going to the donkey party, to-night?" "No." "Well, then, they'll have to postpone the party."—Puck.

Recently Henry George wrote to a foreign firm requesting a reply by cable; and to reduce the cost of the message he gave his cable signal as "Occiput." When the message came it was addressed to "Henry George, Occiput, New York."

Recipe for suppressing information in New York.—Give all the particulars, as a "beat," to a daily paper, preferably one of small circulation. No other paper will ever afterward so much as allude to the subject.

PRACTISING SONG.

Treasure Trove.
Ri tum tiddy-iddy, ri tum tum!
Here I must sit for an hour and strum.
Practice is the thing for a good little girl,
It makes her nose straight, and it makes her hair curl.

Ri tum tiddy-iddy, ri tum ti!
Bang on the low notes and twiddle on the high.
Whether it is a jig or the "Dead March in Saul,"
I sometimes feel as if I didn't care at all.

Ri tum tiddy-iddy, ri tum te!
I don't mind the whole or the half note you see.
It's the sixteenth and the quarter that confuse my mother's daughter,
And a thirty-second really is too dreadful to be taught her.

Ri tum tiddy-iddy, ri tum to!
I shall never, never learn the minor scale I know,
It's gloomier and awfuller than puppy dogs a howling,
And what's the use of practising such melancholy yowling!

But ri tum tiddy-iddy, ri tum tum!
Still I work away with my drum, drum, drum,
For practising is good for a good little girl,
It makes her nose straight, and it makes her hair curl.

THE POWER OF GASTRIC JUICE.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

"It has been demonstrated more than once that the gastric juice in the stomach will digest anything living," remarked a physician. "I do not believe the stories you often see in the newspapers about snakes and other animals existing for months in the stomachs of men. If you swallow a small reptile, while drinking water from a spring, in due course of time I will wager that the creature will become part and parcel of you through digestion and assimilation."

THINK IT OUT.

"How much be my taxes, Zack?"
"They be \$2.63, Jed."
"That's what I thought. I'm taxed more this year than I was last."
"You hain't, be you?"
"Yes I be too, thirteen cents."
"Well you've painted your barn, hain't you."
Buffalo Truth.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of thinking men that too little encouragement is offered to the development of unimproved property. Under our present taxing system it is often more profitable to hold vacant property, which is lightly taxed, than to cover it with improvements, which will be immediately pounced upon by the assessor, without respect to their income-producing qualities, so that if a man proposes to build a home for investment, he has to consider whether it will be more profitable to improve his property than to leave it vacant. He reasons that immediately upon the completion of a building his taxes are sure to be increased in much greater ratio. Thus it is that masons, carpenters and the hundreds who are employed in the making and shaping of the materials which enter into buildings, find less work in the same ratio that taxes increase on improvements. Think this out workmen.

SNAKES UPON SNAKES.

Exchange.

A den of snakes, thousands and thousands of them, has been discovered near Holton, Kansas, by a man who drinks nothing but water. The vicinity of the rendezvous is alive with reptiles, coming from all directions. The varieties of serpents are hard to determine, but so far there have been found the garter, black, rattle, copperhead, viper, blue racer and many other kinds. Curiosity seekers visit the den in numbers, and all conversation is based upon the exciting discovery.

LAND IS POWER.

Detroit Sunday News.

Costa Rica has granted one-sixteenth part of the entire public land of the republic to a company which will extend the railway system.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

J. N. Ryder, Wakefield, Mass.—One dollar for ten copies. This is the fourth lot of ten I have had. If all single taxers here had done as much this town would have been well supplied. I am going to keep, as a correspondent of THE STANDARD used to sign himself, "Ammer, ammering," till my task is done. Send some circulars also.

Dr. J. C. Barnes, Hindsboro, Ill.—One dollar for ten copies.

A. C. Fonda, Hartwell, Ohio.—One dollar for ten copies.

J. R. Williams, Cinnibar, Montana.—One dollar for ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" It is the finest work of the kind I have ever seen.

The Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.—One dollar for ten copies.

Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del.—One dollar for ten copies.

Jacksonian, Clarion, Pa.—One dollar for ten copies.

Gazette, De Witt, Ark.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

Harry De Leroy, R. S. Assembly, No. 217 K. of L., Deadwood, Dakota.—One dollar for a club of ten copies.

Silver State Publishing Company, Deer Lodge, Montana.—We will take great pleasure in disposing of some copies of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" and in doing all we can to promote the cause of true democracy.

Shelby Press, Centre, Texas.—One dollar for ten copies.

C. W. Dougherty, Hartford, Conn., one dollar for ten. This is the result of my first attempt to sell the book. The people here have seemed indifferent to the discussion of the question except in a general way. Of late there has been a change for the better; the radical arguments have changed from tariff reform to free trade, so I have managed to sell a few and hope to make it more in the future.

Ten copies of the twenty-five-cent edition of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" will be sent post paid for one dollar. The circulars for a house-to-house canvas will be mailed free to any one sending stamps for postage, or in large lots to any one who will pay freight charges. Address W. J. Atkinson, Secretary Hand-to-Hand Club, 524 Broadway, New York.

LAND WAR IN MAINE.

Great excitement has been caused in Aroostook county, Maine, by recent evictions there, and violence is feared.

Aroostook county contains 6,800 square miles, an area nearly as large as the whole state of Massachusetts. The northern section of the county, comprising more than seventy-five towns and plantations, is owned almost exclusively by land proprietors who reside in different New England cities. By connivance with state land agents many of the best timbered tracts here were bought at prices ranging from 15 to 35 cents an acre. As the price of stumpage on spruce logs, chiefly owing to the lumber tariff, soon rose to \$2.50 per thousand feet, the wealth of the owners increased fabulously; and they have never been willing to sell lots to settlers, even after the land has been gone over once, for so rapid is the growth of spruce, that a recut can be made on the same land every seven years.

The men employed by the landowners to cut the timber are French Canadians who squatted a great many years ago in the valley of the St. John, cleared little patches of ground and built cabins. To this the landowners did not object, because it was convenient to have their workmen on the ground.

These settlements, called the Madawoska settlements of Maine, have grown to be thriving villages, and the land upon which the squatters settled has become valuable, and the non-resident landowners demand of the occupiers so large sums in payment for the land that there is nothing for the latter to do but vacate their homes.

Last winter the legislature appropriated \$30,000 to buy the land of the owners and settle the troubles, but the landowners are obdurate in their demands for more than the original value of the lands, and wholesale evictions have been instituted.

The squatters tell tales of cruelty on the part of the evictors which are almost incredible. One of these, which is well authenticated, is as follows: A squatter named Pierre lived with his family on the Caribou road, about fifteen miles from Fort Kent. He had refused to obey a notice to quit. One day last August as he was at work in his field he was seized by a party of landowners, handcuffed, and tied to a wagon. His wife, who was sick, was carried from his cabin on her bed, his children were evicted, and the cabin was burned down before the eyes of the helpless family. Pierre was carried off and lodged in jail.

This appears to be very cruel; but if the land really belongs to the evictors by what right can their cruelty be condemned?

WORKINGWOMEN'S MEETINGS.

The second series of meetings in the interest of workingwomen will be held under the auspices of the Workingwomen's society, of No. 27 Clinton place, at room 24 Cooper Union, on Monday evening, November 9th, at 8 o'clock. An address will be made by Mrs. C. R. Lowell on the subject of arbitration and conciliation. Alice L. Woodridge is the secretary and Dr. A. S. Daniel the treasurer of this society.

GERMAN-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHY.

A new stenographic association has been formed in New York. It is named Stolze shorthand society, and is chiefly composed of German stenographers. It teaches stenography both in German and English. The president of the society is Dr. John A. Beuermann, 239 East Fourteenth street. Stolze shorthand is a graphic system, and is now in extensive use in Germany.

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THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Dolly: "Miss Scadds, allow me to present Mr. Bartlett. Miss Scadds (graciously): "I am happy to meet you, Mr. Bartlett. There is a fine crop of your celebrated pears this year."—Judge.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 48 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1066½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

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

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec. James Crosby, P. O. Box 267, Highlands.

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

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

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

SIOUX CITY.—Single tax committee. Pres. N. C. A. Rayhouser, 214 Kansas st.; sec'y, R. B. Bickerton, 21st and Howard sts.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 808 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres. Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1428 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 8 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 216 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. M. Kelly, 625 Columbia st.

SPECIAL CARDS.

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Who fall and fall, and fall again,

And rise again—to fall?

IN A LAND OF PLENTY.

Boston Herald.

They lived and died together. In their little tenement in the rear of No. 61 Prince street, Margaret and Bridget Breen, two aged spinster sisters, were found dead. They had occupied the apartments together for the past thirty years.

Bridget, the elder, had been blind as long as any of the neighbors who knew the quiet couple can remember. Margaret, the younger, provided for both, and, until increasing years interfered with active work, she took delight in supporting and ministering to her blind sister. Her life had been one great sacrifice. Their lofty tenement has been an unexplored region. Across its portals even their next-door neighbors have not passed. Their habits of life were extremely simple. They had no rent to pay, their landlady having ceased collecting payments from them over seven years ago. Their living expenses were also light. Margaret was accustomed to make two pilgrimages a day to a bakery near by, where, in exchange for occasional odd services, the attendants furnished bread, milk, and pastry. So they lived, those two retired, reserved, proud old women.

Yesterday morning a neighbor, who had missed seeing them, tried the door of their room, and found it locked. Upon further examination she was horrified to see the body of Margaret, clad in her night-dress, lying on the floor just inside the door, while the body of her blind sister was found dead on the floor of the adjoining chamber. A physician decided that death resulted from natural causes, old age being the principal one. But it is strongly suspected that hunger helped. There was hardly a scrap of food in the house, and, as Margaret had been sick, there was no one to go for a supply, the blind sister being also sick, and physically incapable of the task.

First Stranger: "There's no use talking, these horse dealers can fix a horse up so that you can't tell what you're buying." Second Stranger: "That's so. There's one now that I'll bet the fellow who buys him will get sick of." First Stranger: "Oh, no, that horse is all right; I've just bought him." Second Stranger: "Well, I ought to know; I've just sold him."—Texas Siftings.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Dated New York City, September 2, 1891.
 SAMUEL F. PRENTISS,
 Assignee.

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

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

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

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

S. JONES, Clerk.

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

CHARLES PRATT & CO. CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP NAME.

WHEREAS, the co-partnership of CHARLES PRATT & CO. had business relations with foreign countries, and transacted business in this State for a period of three years or upwards, prior to the death of Charles Pratt, a member of said firm, on the fourth day of May, 1891; and

WHEREAS, Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt and Horace A. Pratt, members of said firm, desire to continue with their appointees the use of said co-partnership name of Charles Pratt & Co.;

Now, THEREFORE, We, the undersigned, do hereby certify as follows:

That Charles M. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 259 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; Frederic B. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 22 Clinton avenue, in said City of Brooklyn; Horace A. Pratt, whose place of abode is at Number 195 Prospect place, in said City of Brooklyn; and Mary H. Pratt, Charles M. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt, as trustees of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of said Charles Pratt, the place of abode of said Mary H. Pratt being at Number 232 Clinton avenue in said City of Brooklyn, are the persons dealing under such name of Charles Pratt & Co., and that our principal place of business is at Number 25 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, October ninth, 1891.

CHARLES M. PRATT,
 FREDERIC B. PRATT,
 HORACE A. PRATT,
 MARY H. PRATT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
 COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
 On this ninth day of October, 1891, before me personally appeared Charles M. Pratt, Frederic B. Pratt, Horace A. Pratt, and Mary H. Pratt, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WM. H. ERWIN,
 Notary Public,
 Kings County
 Certified for Kings County
 Filed in New York County.

[Notary's Seal]
 STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
 COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.
 I, William J. Kaiser, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said County (said Court being a Court of Record) do hereby certify that Wm. H. Erwin, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment a Notary Public in the State of New York in and for the said County of Kings, dwelling in said County, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary and verily believe the signature to the said certificate is genuine, and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County and Court this 15th day of October, 1891.

[Seal.] WM. J. KAISER,
 Clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

A little book on CARE OF LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent free if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 133 South Fifth Avenue, York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, 2c.