

Ellery Ware Ellis

43345

THE STANDARD

NO. 183---VOL. VIII, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published Every Wednesday at
NO. 12 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Entered at the post office in New York as second class matter.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR \$2 50
SIX MONTHS 1 25
TWENTY WEEKS 1 00

Advertising thirty cents per agate line.
The correct filling of orders is evidence of receipt of remittance.

All letters and communications should be addressed and all checks and drafts be made payable to "The Standard."

When ordering change of address send old as well as new address.

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

THE SINGLE TAX. This means the abolition of all taxes on labor or the products of labor, that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land irrespective of improvements.

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

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

Sample copies sent free on application.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL. The Coming Conference—Good Work in Various Quarters—Henry George and Pennsylvania Politics—Richard McGhee—To Standard Readers—Edward Atkinson versus Henry George—A Rebuke to Henry Cabot Lodge—The World Almost Sees the Cat—The Threat to Popular Self-Government and Home Rule—Some More Exposures—"Fair Wages"—The Workingmen's League—The Land System of Moses—Single Taxers and Nationalists.

WOMEN ON TAXATION. H. W. McFarlane.
MISSING STEPS UP JACOB'S LADDER. Economist.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Henry George, Jr.
DROPPING THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME. Rev. Harold Rylett.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PERSONAL.

SOCIETY NOTES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Signs of the Times—This is Substantially the New York Plan—Our correspondent is Right.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA. A Report of One of Mr. George's Meetings—The Kind of Questions that the South Australians Put.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT. The McKinley Bill—Workingmen's Tariff Reform League—"Bought with British Gold"—An Object Lesson—"Blaine is a Free Trader"—Where the Tariff Shoe Pinches—Aunt Blaine—The Farmer and the Tariff—The Beauties of Free Trade—Cracking the Shell.

OUR CENTURY. Norman MacLennan.

BALLOT REFORM. A Tammany Leader Interested—Tried and Found a Success—Pennsylvania Ballot Reformers—Ballot Reform to be the Issue in Pennsylvania—They Demand the Australian Ballot—Letter from Rhode Island.

AN ECONOMIC CHAUTAUQUA.

THE TALE AS 'T WAS TOLD.

SINGLE TAX NEWS. The Platform—The Petition—The Times and World Properties as Lessons in the Inequality of Present Methods of Taxation—The Brooklyn Academy of Economics Organized—Arrangements for Summer Lectures—A Town in Maine Dying of Dry Rot—A Dinner to Levi H. Turner of Boston, Who Goes to Washington State to Settle—Senator Garvin of Rhode Island Tells of the Single Tax in His State—A Club Organized in Danbury, Conn.—Circulating the Petition in Pennsylvania—Uncle Tom's Request—Pushing the Assessment Question in Chicago—A Single Tax Man to Address the Missouri Farmers—The Good Work of the Memphis Men—News from Other States.

EDITORIAL.

The desire of the single tax clubs that this fall's conference should be held at the time of Mr. George's return was practically unanimous, and the enrolment committee was therefore unable to fix the date more definitely than August or September. We expect that Mr. George will arrive in Rome about the middle of July, and shall ask him to announce by cable the probable date of his arrival. Our expectation is that he will come in September, but it is impossible to speak definitely at present. This uncertainty ought not to be allowed to delay the work of preparation for the conference. Where clubs are not meeting regularly during the summer special meetings should be called, and whatever of effort or sacrifice is necessary in order to send delegates should be made. Of course distant clubs cannot be expected to send many delegates, but every club should make a strenuous effort to send one, and to contribute to the necessary expense of its delegate's journey, where that is necessary.

It has been a long time since our single tax friends had any definite event to which they could look forward with the hope of such a revival of enthusiasm as this conference will stir up. In the first place, Mr. George's journey around the world as the exponent of our principles is an event that deserves to be celebrated by a great demonstration of welcome on his return. We are all glad to thus welcome the leader of our movement, but we shall be particularly glad to welcome him in a fashion that will demonstrate to the world that while he has been preaching the new political economy in the Antipodes substantial progress has been making in our own country.

Again we can all look forward with peculiar pleasure to meeting on the eve of a great political battle, which will be fought without disguise on an economic issue. The single tax movement, under that name, grew out of the organized support that single tax men gave to Mr. Cleveland in 1884 because he represented a tendency toward free trade. Many men entered on that course with unconcealed reluctance because of the timidity displayed by many democratic leaders, and especially by the managers of the campaign, in taking a stand against protection. It cannot but be a source of congratulation at our coming meeting that events have justified the course we took two years ago, and have even afforded evidence that the activity of the single tax men has assisted the impetus given to the democratic party in its progress toward free trade. The platforms of the various state conventions thus far held this year—notably those of Illinois and Missouri—show how rapid such progress has been.

Last, but by no means least, single tax men will look forward to the conference as an opportunity for meeting one another face to face. For years we have worked together, corresponding frequently, growing familiar with the names of one another, but have never met face to face. The personal contact, for which the conference will pave the way, will be as helpful as it is pleasant, and our friends should consent to make some sacrifice, if need be, in order to be present. Let the

clubs then begin their preparations for sending delegates with the assurance that every effort will be made to promptly fix the exact date for the meeting of the conference.

Though the conference will give a new impetus to single tax work, the present issue of THE STANDARD offers ample evidence that our friends are not waiting for the encouragement that an exchange of views and a comparison of plans will give them. The letter prepared by a committee of the Manhattan single tax club and presented to the Times and World newspapers is an admirable device for bringing home to the editors of two powerful molders of public opinion the evils of the existing system of taxation. Whether it has any immediate effect or not, its presentation cannot fail to leave on the minds of those concerned a clearer conception of the purpose of the single tax movement.

The admirable work undertaken and vigorously carried on by the Memphis single tax association is broadening from day to day, and we are greatly pleased to learn that the appeal in behalf of the association for needed financial aid has met a prompt response.

The new school of political economy of which Magnus Gross, jr., a veteran single taxer, is the head, is doing good work. A similar work under the direction of Major A. R. Calhoun has been started in Brooklyn. The fact that the Chautauqua people are studying Mr. George's works as text books gives promise of a wide and rapid spread of knowledge of our principles. Assessors Cantwell and Richards in Chicago are also giving the people of that city an object lesson in a partial application of the single tax idea, which is received with notable favor by the Chicago papers.

There are many other ways in which organized work is going forward, and an infinite amount of earnest effort is put forth by private individuals of which we never hear, such, for instance, as the address of Charles H. Govan before St. Cecilia lodge of Masons, which is partly reprinted elsewhere. Such opportunities present themselves to many of our friends, and they are frequently improved by enthusiasts, who, like Mr. Govan, are surprised by the favorable attention they command. Take it all in all, the advocates of the single tax have many reasons for encouragement, and when they once come together and report on the work going on in their respective localities, many new and encouraging facts will doubtless come to light.

The Washington Post declares that Henry George has taken a hand in the Pennsylvania campaign, and writes that the democrats should nominate ex-Governor Pattison by all means. It intimates that Mr. George has been prompted to this expression of opinion by ex-Congressman Scott. We, of course, cannot attempt to say whether or not Mr. George has written a private letter to any one on the subject of Pennsylvania politics, but we entertain a most copious doubt on the subject. Since Mr. George left this country he has been so thoroughly occupied that he has written very few letters to any one in the United States. At the time he left ex-Governor Pattison was hardly talked of as a candidate. We speak with positive knowledge when

we say that at that time Mr. George ardently desired the nomination of Hon. Chauncey F. Black as a democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He can have heard nothing in Australia to change his mind, and we have no doubt that he still entertains that desire. The Washington Post item is probably a manufactured one. It is absolutely certain that ex-Congressman Scott does not control Mr. George's political preference or dictate his policy in any manner whatsoever. If Mr. George were home, however, he would doubtless prefer Pattison to a mere agent of corporations, such as Wallace.

The presence in this country of Mr. Richard McGhee will interest single tax men who have kept themselves at all familiar with the progress of our movement in England. Mr. McGhee has been one of the most faithful and effective workers for the single tax in Great Britain. On each occasion when Mr. George visited that country he has been active in arranging meetings, and in otherwise promoting the success of these visits. He will be in New York but a day or two at present, but after a business visit to Montreal, he will return here for a few days, and the single tax men of New York will not miss the opportunity to make his visit an agreeable one.

If those readers of THE STANDARD who obtain their papers from news stands suddenly find themselves cut off from the receipt of the paper some day, we want to tell them now, while we still have access to them, that the fault will not be ours. We do not intend to renew a contract that practically deprives us of all profit on half our circulation. The paper simply could not live under such conditions. It takes two to make a bargain, however, and the News company may refuse to make a new contract that will assure us a fair price for all the papers delivered to it. If such should be the case, it may take months to make new arrangements for putting the paper on sale. During that period we shall have no means of communicating with the thousands of readers who have neglected our repeated requests to them to become direct subscribers. Hence we give them ample notice while there is yet time.

The joint discussion between Edward Atkinson and Henry George appears in the July number of the Century as the star number advertised on the title page. We shall print copious extracts from it in an early issue of THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is a man of fair intelligence, excellent surroundings and considerable culture. He started life with a strong predisposition toward honesty in politics and he did not conceal his contempt for the protection fraud. Moved by ambition, however, he has sold himself to the political machine, and he now professes the most ardent devotion to the protection fetish. He has recently distinguished himself by becoming the putative father of the most infamous and revolutionary political measure ever introduced into the congress of the United States. Mr. Lodge has properly forfeited the respect of right thinking men everywhere, and we are glad to see that he has had administered to him a foretaste of the universal condemnation that will yet be visited upon him.

The alumni of Harvard college have just refused to re-elect Mr. Lodge as one of the overseers of that institution. This will appear a trifle to his new allies, but Mr. Lodge will feel it. It is a healthy and hopeful sign when men who deliberately abandon principle for the sake of "getting on" in politics, are made to conspicuously feel the contempt of their fellow men. So far as Mr. Lodge is concerned, it is not probable that this lesson can do him any good. He has sinned politically beyond forgiveness, and never again can be trusted. But his fate may prove a salutary warning to other ambitious young men who are tempted to sell themselves to machine politicians.

The New York World, in commenting on the situation of the New Foundlanders, who "are the victims of a treaty two hundred years old," says: "It seems to them, as it would seem to most men, that they ought to be permitted to enjoy the means of support that nature provides for them at their own doors." We most heartily agree with the World. All that the single tax men insist on is that men everywhere shall be permitted to enjoy the means of support that nature provides for them, without paying to the other individuals a bounty or blackmail, called rent, for the privilege. The World sees so many outlines of the cat we wonder that it cannot see the whole animal.

THE THREAT TO POPULAR SELF-GOVERNMENT AND HOME RULE.

There is no longer any doubt that a majority of the members of the house of representatives are opposed to the revolutionary federal elections bill, and that they would defeat it if they had the courage to vote in accord with their convictions, but there is much reason to fear that they will not have the courage to stand up against the threats of Speaker Reed and the fear of a loss of influence in directing President Harrison's patronage. If the bill passes it will be by votes cast by men against their convictions, and this will but add a new infamy to a measure that stands to-day without justification or excuse in the eyes of a single honest man who believes in popular government and home rule.

The denunciation of the bill by such southern republicans as Coleman of Louisiana and Ewart of North Carolina deprives the measure of the only excuse that even the most bigoted partisan can offer for its passage. These men declare that in the districts that they represent, the republican vote is not suppressed, and Mr. Houck of Tennessee, a supporter of the bill, says that the same is true in his district. In the districts where the black voter preponderates, Messrs. Ewart and Coleman insist that the bill can accomplish no good effect, while it will undoubtedly kindle anew the fierce fires of race hatred and provoke violence. To such protests, however, the desperado in the speaker's chair and his fellow conspirators are absolutely deaf, and they are determined to force the bill through by the unsparing application of the caucus lash.

The proceedings on Monday demonstrated the sectional character of the bill. A proposal to make it universal in application, regardless of local petitions, was instantly rejected, simply because the men urging the measure did not dare to aim such a blow at local self-government in northern constituencies. The whole debate snowed that the purpose is the creation of partisan returning boards for the specific purpose of counting in republican congressmen from southern districts in which there is a large negro vote. It is the custom of the Reed school of partisans to assume that every negro would vote the republican ticket if he had opportunity to do so, and they

persist in this assumption in the face of the assurances of such men as Ewart that the negro vote is becoming more divided from year to year. They doubtless know that this is true, but having determined to continue in power in defiance of the vote of the people, they persist in a false pretence that will be accepted by their blind followers.

The pending bill is the most monstrous measure that has been introduced in congress since the days of reconstruction. It ought to arouse the people of the whole country to indignant protest. It would have done so had the people been made to comprehend the real significance of this desperate conspiracy against their rights. That it has not yet done so, is largely due to the apathy of the newspapers. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes that paper as follows:

That there has not been more indignation provoked in the north by the bill, among men who believe in fair play, who are less spiteful toward the south than the professional row raisers in the republican party, and who do not share with the speaker his anxiety to have the republicans win the congress at any cost to the south, is amazing to the democrats. The southern men have imagined that there would be an angry protest from the thousands of business men in the north who have business relations with and interests in the south—men who can conjecture the effect of the agitation that may result from inflaming the minds of the negroes with the idea that the race question is to be again unsettled, with the chance that it may be so settled as to give to the blacks many material social and political advantages not now within their reach or conferred by this bill.

We see no cause for this surprise. The Times itself has never shown any appreciation of the character of the conspiracy of which Reed is the head. It justified the thirteen democrats who recently abandoned their party associates to save Reed from defeat and the breaking of his power as a dictator. The World, though it denounces the measure in brief paragraphs on its editorial page, permits a flippant fool in Washington to report, in the language of the race course, the debate on this monstrous measure in the gravest crisis that our country has faced since 1877, and to treat the struggle as a joke. The other papers treat it as an ordinary partisan struggle, and show no real conception of its desperate and revolutionary character. Since the people depend on the papers for their information concerning public affairs, how can anyone expect that they shall generally understand the exact nature of this conspiracy against their liberties.

Some other means should be taken to arouse them. Here in New York we ought to have a public meeting at which the bill shall be so exposed and denounced that its true nature will be understood and the wrath of the people be fully aroused. Grover Cleveland should preside at that meeting, and every man who believes in the American system of popular government and home rule should do all that lies in his power to make the demonstration one of the greatest ever seen here. This is no time for trifling or indifference. The men who bought the presidency in 1888, and who are voting to increase the tariff burdens of the people, in order that the men who contributed the corruption fund shall be reimbursed, are deliberately preparing to defy the popular verdict against them, and to substitute plutocratic rule for popular government in this country. Every true American would prefer death to submission to such an infamy, and it is therefore a little thing, indeed, to ask our people to protest in time in such unmistakable fashion that the conspirators shall be made to understand that they cannot count on popular ignorance and apathy as factors in their revolutionary scheme. Evidence of such a temper on the part of

the people will put an end to the project now, so that should it even pass the house, it will die in the senate. The democratic party is the party of opposition, and the duty of leading in this matter therefore devolves first on it. Has it the sense and courage to meet the responsibility? If it fails it will demonstrate that it is not an agency to which the people can look to take the lead in defending their liberties against this new "menace of plutocracy."

SOME MORE EXPOSURES.

Whether the "people's" movement can bring about the necessary combination between all those who really desire good government in this city remains to be seen. Messrs. Archibald and Doody were the only "labor men" at the first meeting whose names are familiar to us as representatives of bona fide organizations. As much care is necessary in steering clear of strikers as in selecting good men.

As to the necessity for some such movement there is less question now than ever before. We are free to say that the examination of Mr. Croker did not rebound to the credit of the Fassett committee, and hence the Tammany men are elated. They have achieved the highest form of vindication that they expect, so far as Croker is concerned. That is, they have not been proved guilty. Anyone who demanded more would be regarded as unreasonably fastidious in the Fourteenth street wigwam. In fact, the inability of a jury to agree furnished Mr. Croker with the whole stock of reputation with which, after a temporary retirement, he re-entered politics.

But investigation and exposure have become epidemic. The World has detailed one of its reporters to act as a detective, and he and his assistants have gathered apparently conclusive evidence that gambling houses and other illegal establishments can easily obtain police protection and immunity from arrest by the regular payment of money. No well informed person has doubted for a long time that this is the fact, but few would have supposed that a professed stranger could, through the intervention of a woman of the town, be brought into immediate contact with a man willing and able to negotiate for "police protection" for a gambling house, and actually pay the money for the protection to an officer in the station house? The shameful business is carried on more boldly than most people suspected.

The Star, a county democracy paper, has also taken a hand at exposing things, and it tells the story, that we reprint elsewhere, of the nomination of Mr. Bischoff for judge of the court of common pleas. Picture the scene when John Reilly was "cussing" Bourke Cockran for demanding \$30,000 for the nomination and Dick Croker smoothing things over by a demand for \$15,000. When judges are made at such conclaves it is high time that the people of New York were taking hold of their own affairs and managing them for themselves.

"FAIR WAGES."

Mr. Grant Allen was recently asked by the editor of Short Cuts, an English half-penny magazine, to write an article on "fair wages." In response Mr. Allen declares that he has no idea what is meant by fair wages. He says that "wages may be sufficient or insufficient, high or low in kind or coin, squalid or substantial," but he does not know how they can possibly be fair, because the very conception of wages "implies a hap-hazard world, divided into a small body of land owners and capitalists on the one hand and a large body of expropriated wage earners on the other." Under such a condition

of things he declares that there is necessarily a state of open or concealed struggle between the wage earners and the wage payers. The wage earners, he says, "are trying to claim their own" while the wage payers are trying to keep it back from them.

It will be seen that Mr. Allen uses the word "wages" in its narrowest, and not in its economic sense, as the reward that goes to labor, as such, whether paid by another or taken directly in the form of labor product. He nevertheless has a glimpse of what "fair wages" mean when he declares that the wage earners "are trying to claim their own." Mr. Allen will certainly admit that it is fair for men to get their own, and if he will use the word wages in its economic sense he will understand that their own, and nothing less than their own, constitutes "fair wages" for labor.

The product of the application of the individual man's labor to his exact share of the common heritage is his wages. If he obtains more than that he gets that which does not belong to him, at the expense of some other producer. If he obtains less than that he is cheated. The exact amount that he adds to the stock of wealth in the community through the exercise of his own powers, under conditions that give him no advantage over his fellow men, is the fair reward for his labor or ingenuity. He is entitled to claim it, and the labor question or social problem, or whatever we may choose to call it, will never be settled until the producer gets just that, and nothing more.

Mr. Allen, in the course of his article, shows that he comprehends the importance of the land question. For instance, he says that "fair rent" is a contradiction in terms while fair interest is an economic fallacy, since "they imply that one man has some inherent, born right to take to himself some given area of the soil of the country, or some fixed proportion of the products of labor." Right here occurs the error which leads Mr. Allen into confusion. There is such a thing as "fair rent" and such a thing as "fair interest." No man has an inherent right to take to himself a given area of the soil that he inhabits; but, nevertheless, of necessity, every man must occupy, at least for stated periods, some fixed area of soil if the work of production is to continue. Necessarily some man will occupy locations superior in many ways to those occupied by other men, and the result will be that those holding these superior locations will, through accident or favor, have an undue advantage over their fellow men. Hence they owe to the community, which has granted them this privilege, the value of such privilege, and this value paid periodically to its owner, the community, constitutes "fair rent."

Again, some men, by reason of thrift or abstinence, will save and store up a larger proportion of the products of their labor than other men. The product thus stored up, when devoted to the promotion of further production, becomes capital, and if a man instead of using such capital himself chooses to permit other men to use it and thereby obtain an advantage that the owner would otherwise obtain, he is entitled to compensation of some sort for the favor he has granted, and that compensation when properly adjusted is "fair interest," provided that, like "fair rent," it goes to the rightful owner and not to some one else. If Mr. Grant Allen will clear his mind of the delusion that there is no such thing as "fair rent" on land or "fair interest" on capital, he will not have any difficulty in understanding that there is such a thing as "fair wages," and that "fair wages" may exist whether men work for themselves or work for others, so long as the worker

gets the exact product of the exercise of his own powers and the man who employs him gets nothing more than his own skill, executive ability, or use of fairly acquired capital brings to him over and above the "fair wages" he pays to labor.

To illustrate: If a man can take a dollar's worth of tobacco and, by his own labor, make such tobacco salable in the ordinary market at \$3, that man will have earned \$2. If, however, another man, by his energy, his business tact and his skill in direction, can so direct the labor of men that he can obtain \$4 for what the men, without his assistance, would have to sell at \$3, the extra dollar belongs to the man who has furnished the brains and capital necessary to accomplish this result just as fully as the two dollars belong to the workman. In such a case the employer and employed will each receive the full amount that he has contributed to the value of such articles, and so far as this amount is a compensation for skill, intelligence or energy, it is wages, whether obtained directly from the purchaser or indirectly from an employer, and it is "fair wages," Grant Allen to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE WORKINGMEN'S LEAGUE.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league is an organization that can easily be made a powerful instrument for good if the people of this city opposed to the robber tariff are willing to devote a little time and energy during the heated term to the work of enlarging the membership of the league. Of course the league is not a single tax organization, and is only committed to tariff reform, but it is obviously the duty of single taxers to do everything in their power to make it a success, and the fact that the enrolment committee has permitted the circulars of the league to be sent over the list of petitioners in New York brings this matter home, not only to thousands of single tax men, but to a great body of other voters who are opposed to the existing tariff, and many of whom are absolute free traders.

If the league becomes numerically strong enough this summer to organize branches in every congressional district it can accomplish the first object of its existence, which is to compel the nomination of capable and radical candidates for congress from this city who will not merely vote right on this question, but be a power in the house of representatives, and give to the metropolis of the country the influence it ought to have in national legislation. No city suffers more grievously from the existing tariff than New York. It is and ever will be the great commercial port of the United States, and a tariff that throttles commerce and drives the American flag from the seas, while it inflicts injury on the whole country, especially cripples the business and injures the workmen in this city. Our people ought to be aroused to a white heat of indignation against such a system, and it is only necessary that a vigorous effort shall be made in order to accomplish this result. The Workingmen's tariff reform league is the one agency that promises to accomplish this speedily and effectively.

No other duty lies so near to the hands of single tax men as the promotion of the growth of this organization. Our friends in various parts of the country are doing admirable work and seizing the opportunities presented to them. Here, in New York, we have an opportunity greater than is presented to our friends elsewhere, and we shall prove recreant if we fail to embrace it. There is no other way in which we can do so much to advance the cause of free trade, and at the

same time win the respect and confidence of the people generally, as by taking hold of this work and giving the Workingmen's tariff reform league a membership of five or six thousand before the time comes for making congressional nominations.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF MOSES.

The Rev. Dr. Deems preached last Sunday at the Church of the Strangers and declared that "Moses, by the help of God, devised a land system that made controversy between labor and capital impossible," which is more than Greece, or Rome, or our modern civilization have been able to do. The plan of Moses, he said, was that of the jubilee year, when the land reverted to its original owners, under which "people could only buy leaseholds." "The good principle," Dr. Deems continued, "underlying this law was that the land was God's land and its occupants His guests." This, the doctor said, induced the holder to so use land as to make it yield to the utmost for the maintenance of the population. "Everything," he continued, "comes out of the land." "Moses's system," he continued, "would relieve Brother Henry George of the trouble of lecturing. It would prevent speculation. It would do away with greediness. It would promote gentleness of manners."

Rev. Dr. Deems evidently comprehends the great moral principle underlying the single tax doctrine. He may not yet be able to see how the thing sought in the Mosaic law can be accomplished by the application of the single tax, but he has evidently got so near to the truth that a single step further will bring him into full accord with our principles and programme, and when that is reached by the great majority of men, we can, even in Mr. George's absence, say that he will be delighted to be relieved from the trouble of lecturing.

SINGLE TAXERS AND NATIONALISTS.

Professor Ezra P. Gould, D. D., contributes to the June number of The Dawn an article entitled "Henry George or Edward Bellamy, Which or Neither." So far as one can judge from reading the article, Professor Gould started in with the conviction that socialism is the true solution of the existing labor problem, and had reached so positive a conclusion in advance that the title of his article is somewhat misleading. He evidently regards Mr. Bellamy's novel as a complete chart to the social regeneration of the race, and he says that the book might probably have been styled "Socialism as a remedy for our social ills, and how to prevent the possible evils of socialism itself."

So far as Mr. George is concerned, Professor Gould makes a very hasty summary of the theory propounded in "Progress and Poverty," and proceeds to dismiss it in the following paragraph:

Now, there is one flaw, I think, in Mr. George's argument. He counts capital as on a level of disadvantage with labor in the competition with the land owner for a share in the proceeds of production. In fact, he makes capital to be simply a form of labor, and so subject to the same laws and fortunes. And he calculates the returns of capital as the interest that it will command in the market. And in this form, it is true that capital is poorly paid, the same as labor. But capital, wielded by intelligence and business skill, obtains no such petty returns. In fact, one is tempted to believe that this combination of money and brains gets as much out of the common stock as the land owner. The man who lends his capital gets a small return for it, but the man who uses it, frequently gets great returns. And right here, in this oversight, I believe, is the reason of Henry George's leniency toward the laissez faire system. He has left out just the factor in the situation that makes that formidable. From capital by itself labor has nothing to fear; they are on an equality, and both of them at a disadvantage as against land. But what labor has to fear, equally with land under private ownership, is capital in the hands of that peculiar faculty, whatever it may be, that

gives a man an advantage over his fellows in the competitive struggles of business. That is the secret of the immense fortunes of the present condition. So that we believe Mr. George to be right in his contention against private ownership of land, but wrong in his conclusion that if we remove this, competition is not to be feared.

It is hardly worth while to attempt a serious discussion with a man who regards the paragraph quoted as sufficient answer to the argument contained in "Progress and Poverty." Prof. Gould is not afraid of capital, apparently, so long as capital is unattached to a man, but he views with alarm the use of this great instrument of production by intelligence and business skill. Of course, what the professor is aiming at is the dangerous power exercised by an unscrupulous man possessed, not merely of capital and brains, but of some legal claim to a monopoly which assists him to the rapid and undue acquisition of wealth. Mr. Gould's remedy for this is to swallow up all monopolies in one vast monopoly controlled by the government. Mr. George's theory is to destroy the greatest of all monopolies—the monopoly of the common heritage of the race—and having once established justice, to allow the individual to control and manage his own productive operations without assistance from the state.

There is nothing else in Professor Gould's article so important as its clear recognition of the fact that the single tax and nationalism are essentially antagonistic movements, though both aim at a solution of the same problem. The single tax movement does stand for individualism as against socialism, taking care, however, always clearly to draw the line between that which belongs to the individual and that which belongs to all. Nationalism proposes to extinguish the individual and make the state the owner and director of everything. Between these two proposals there is no possible reconciliation, and they have nothing whatever in common except a desire to bring about a better social state. We need not quarrel, but no one who has any comprehension of either system will, for a moment, dream that they can work together in unison or even side by side, and by making this plain in an entirely calm and unimpassioned manner, Professor Gould has done a real service to those who are governed by emotion rather than reason in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of mankind. Let us understand what we are about and act together for its accomplishment. The nationalists propose to organize a state which shall be all in all. The single taxers propose to limit the jurisdiction of the state to those duties that devolve upon it and to the control of that property which of right belongs to all, leaving the individual absolutely free to do whatsoever he will, so long as he does not infringe the equal rights of others. If they are right we are wrong; if we are right they are wrong, and between us there is no possibility of union nor co-operation, except in the work of arousing public opinion to a comprehension of the fact that there is a social problem to be solved.

WOMEN ON TAXATION.

The following notes will doubtless interest single tax people generally, particularly those in Chicago and vicinity, as being indicative of the drift of public sentiment among certain people who are evidently striving to accomplish the same reforms, under another name, that we have been battling for so zealously through our persistent agitation of the philosophy involved in the single tax, and the kindred reforms with which the new crusade in behalf of the new political economy is now so unmistakably identified.

Of course, the ladies of whom I am about to speak do not realize that this is so, for it is probable that not one of them

really knows what the new political economy is. Doubtless few of them have ever heard the phrase before. They have all heard of the New Testament, of the new school of art, of science and of religion, of the new school of medicine, and the like; but they have not heard of the new political economy; and not to understand that, nor to participate in the grand privilege of speeding the coming day for which it so clearly points the way, is to miss the greatest consolation of life. If this account of the meeting I am about to speak of shall come to the notice of any of the persons present—and I shall take pains to see that it reaches most of them—and any shall thereby be made curious (O, if women only were curious!) to know what the new political economy is, I shall feel amply repaid for my trouble.

I am blessed with most excellent neighbors. (I hope my landlord won't see this and raise my rent on that account.) And on Thursday evening of this week one of them, who is always doing something thoughtful and kind, invited my mother and me to accompany her to the initial meeting of the Equal suffrage society, just organizing in our enterprising little village. That being the evening on which our single tax club meets at the Grand Pacific hotel, in the city, I hesitated somewhat, not wishing to miss any of our interesting meetings, and thinking that I should be regaled with the old stereotyped woman's rights speech, in favor of abolishing all distinctions between man's and woman's spheres, the granting of the ballot to women and the utter extinction of the liquor traffic, as the three things needful to inaugurate a reign of peace, plenty and happiness immediately and forever more. But I accepted the invitation, and we were soon on our way to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walser—one of the most beautiful and commodious in Austin, and replete with every evidence of taste and refinement. There were about sixty ladies and gentlemen present, and the meeting was called to order at about a quarter past 8 by Mrs. Lizzie W. Charles, president of the Austin equal suffrage society, who, in announcing the programme for the evening, made some introductory remarks relative to the purpose of the society, stating that while they insisted upon the recognition of their right to vote, they were not unmindful of the necessity for informing themselves on public matters, in order that they might act intelligently and wisely in the discharge of so responsible an obligation. The ladies had, therefore, outlined a course of study in civil government and political economy, and all persons who sympathized with them in these aims and objects were invited to join, and lend to the movement their encouragement and support.

After the rendition of a violin solo by Miss Libbie McCarthy, in which she displayed surprising grace and skill, and a very sweetly rendered song by Miss Page, Mrs. Emma Webb Haskett, president of the Cook county equal suffrage association, was introduced and spoke very effectively on the crying need for reform in the methods of taxation, declaring emphatically that the present system rested the burden of supporting the government upon the shoulders least able to bear it, almost invariably falling with crushing weight upon widows and orphans, to the infinite satisfaction of the rich and influential. She stated that some years ago, when she and her husband were considering the problem of purchasing or building themselves a home, a friend then advised her not to put a dollar into a house. "Why," she said, "if you do you will be taxed out of it in less than no time. If you build a little house they'll tax you; and if you build a larger one they'll tax you more. The more you build and improve and refine the more you will be taxed, and I wouldn't advise you, under present conditions, to invest your money in that way." At this point there was very distinct and cordial applause in one quarter. I assure you, and the miscreant who

started it did not play a solo on his hands there many seconds—the applause became “congregational” and expressive. The speaker also dwelt upon the demand for equality of opportunities, and had time permitted, I verily believe I should have heard a complete, full and well-rounded single tax speech. But there were other speakers to be heard, and so Mrs. Haskett's remarks were necessarily brief.

Mrs. Dare read some interesting statistics relative to women's suffrage throughout the world, and forced the conviction upon all that the United States of America are far more illiberal and unjust to woman than some other countries that make less pretention to freedom and equality before the law. She closed with the recitation of a very appropriate poetical selection, and then came the address of the evening by Mrs. Clara A. Ahrens of Chicago. Mrs. Ahrens has a strong, intellectual face, crowned with a wealth of beautiful gray hair, and the unconscious smile that plays upon her features is captivating in the extreme. She is a fluent and graceful speaker, perfectly in command of her faculties and thoroughly conversant with her subject. She stated that when she first became identified with the movement to secure suffrage for woman, twenty-seven years ago, she was invited on a certain occasion to address a meeting upon woman's rights. She replied: “I will not speak upon ‘woman's rights,’ but I will talk to you about equality.” This was the topic upon which she spoke this evening, and she covered the ground pretty thoroughly. She did not plead for suffrage merely for the sake of voting, as a “fad” or a novelty, nor to cause herself to feel that she at last was to be looked upon as the political equal of man. What she wanted was a chance to repeal, revise and reform, by her voice and vote, some of the bad laws that man has made. She, too, dwelt upon the injustice and inexpediency of our present system of taxation with a force and earnestness equal to that shown by the first speaker; and made a clinching argument for a purer ballot, although she did not betray any knowledge of the provisions of the Australian system, which are so peculiarly adapted to the protection of women from all that is objectionable under the present method.

After the lady speakers had finished different persons in the audience were called for, and Mrs. Phillips, a temperance worker, spoke, but she confined herself, also, to the matter of taxation, showing how her small home was taxed about double what her neighbor's place was taxed at, because she was a soldier's widow, although her neighbor had two or three times as much land.

Several others spoke encouragingly of the movement, and then two professional men were called for, a minister and a member of the state legislature, who, of course, could not be so ungallant as not to say a complimentary word for the ladies; yet true to their instincts or the immemorial traditions of their trades, they could not resist the habit, and “hedged.” They “didn't know,” they “wanted more light,” “it was such a new subject” [it has only been agitated fifty or a hundred years!], etc., etc. The fact is, after others have borne the cross and continued to the end through all the heat and burden of fray, crowning at last their own efforts with success, the minister and the politician will come in generously with applause and a bouquet, and say, “Let us pray.” They will be all right when they have taken a careful canvass of the situation, and found out that their supporters approve.

The meeting was a grand success, and the ladies have every reason to feel encouraged; and the significant thing about it all was that the equal suffragists are trying to arouse sentiment in favor of precisely the same reforms for which single tax people are working with might and main; and they ought to become better acquainted with each other.

The Chautauqua circle here will reorganize this fall with probably thirty or forty members, and one of the features

of the course will be a class in “social problems,” in which “Social Problems” and “Progress and Poverty” will be the text books. We expect to devote an entire evening each week to this class when we start up in the fall, and anticipate a fine winter's work.

Austin, Ill. H. W. McFARLANE.

MISSING STEPS UP JACOB'S LADDER.

1. Take nature for your guide, philosopher and friend.
2. Remove restrictions and you open up opportunities.
3. Open up opportunities and you enlarge the field of labor.
4. Enlarge the field of labor and you increase the workman's earnings.
5. Increased earnings means more to spend.
6. More to spend means more will be consumed.
7. More consumed necessitates increased production.
8. Increased production adds to the comfort, contentment, health and happiness of all.
9. The single tax will effectually remove restrictions and insure the amplest opportunities for the largest possible production.

ECONOMIST.

Pictou, N. Z., May 15.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE LODGE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL—WHAT FIVE GENTLEMEN PROPOSE CONGRESS SHALL DO—ELECTIONS BY SUPERVISORS AND DEPUTY MARSHALS—ALL THE FEATURES OF THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM CUT OUT—PROSPECTS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL—THE SILVER BILLS—MR. BLAINE IN THE TARIFF FIGHT—THE EFFECT OF HIS DEFIANCE OF THE MCKINLEY BILL—SENATOR HALE'S AMENDMENT—FREE TRADE ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—For many years it has been declared that such general and persistent intimidation and fraud was practiced in elections throughout the southern states that the republican party has been steadily cheated out of that considerable proportion of representatives to congress from that section which it of right ought to have had. Reasserting this declaration, five gentlemen in congress have determined what should be done and have thrown the house of representatives into an uproar over a plan, which, for audacity, far exceeds anything that the majority in this house has as yet been called upon to support. Two of these gentlemen are Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Jonathan H. Rowell of Illinois, whose original bills, after suffering certain important eliminations in the republican caucus, were put together and formed into the bill now under consideration. The other three gentlemen are Speaker Reed, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cannon of the committee on rules, which brought in a “special order” limiting debate and fixing the time for taking a vote on “the previous question.”

It is admitted by many southern men in and out of congress that there is intimidation and rascality in the south, but have not these practices prevailed notoriously in the north? Is not state after state in the north, whether republican or democratic, changing its election laws to meet these evils and quickly adopting the Australian system of voting, the efficacy of which has been tested all the world over? Even in the south there is a growing disposition in its favor. Tennessee has put it into operation in all her cities and towns, and the democratic party of Arkansas have, in their state platform, just declared for it. The fair presumption is that sooner or later all the southern states, like all the northern, will come to adopt this system and thus insure elections whose results cannot be questioned. Mr. Lodge, in his original bill introduced March 15, assumed that this was the proper course, and made the adoption of the Australian system in the election of members of the house of representatives his chief aim. But when the matter came up in the house caucus it is alleged that the adoption of the Australian system would not guarantee the perpetua-

tion of the party and that something “stronger” was required. All provision for that system was therefore stricken out, and after many of the features of what was known as the Rowell bill had been inserted, this clause was added: “This act shall not prevent any state from providing by law, if it see fit, that ballots shall be provided at the public expense, containing the names of such candidates for the office of representative or delegate in congress as may have been nominated by qualified voters in the congressional district, and from providing suitable regulations for ascertaining such nomination and for screening from observation the vote of each voter and keeping the same secret, save as herein provided.” This was intended to meet the requirements of those states which have adopted the Australian system, like Mr. Lodge's own state of Massachusetts, or such other states as may adopt it.

Without going into details, for the bill is a very long one, covering seventy-three pages, it may be said that upon petition of one hundred citizens of any congressional district, or in a city of over 20,000 inhabitants, or on the petition of fifty citizens of a county, the chief supervisor in that congressional district, who, it is provided, shall be appointed by the judge of the United States circuit court of that district from among the court commissioners, to hold office on good behavior, shall prepare lists of persons from whom the court shall appoint those deemed eligible for supervisors, and from this number the chief supervisor shall select and designate three for each election district or voting precinct, but two of whom shall be of the same political party. “The first duty of these supervisors is that of observation and report on registration, where registration exists,” says Mr. Lodge. “Their next duty is to stand at the polls and watch the reception of the vote. Their next duty is to take part in the count of the votes and make a return to the chief supervisor. If the law applies simply to a city or county, their duty ends there. If, however, it applies to an entire congressional district, the law provides for the establishment of a United States board of canvassers, also to be appointed by the circuit courts, who shall canvass and return the votes as returned to them by the supervisors, and make certificate of them to the clerk of the house. If that certificate agrees with the certificate of the state officers, of course the man holding both certificates is seated. If, however, they differ—and this is the only point where the law gives absolute control to the United States—the certificate of the United States board of canvassers is to be prima facie evidence, and is to place the name of the holder upon the roll of the representatives of this body.”

The significance of this lies in the fact that there is said to be but one democrat among these nine circuit judges—Howell Edmunds Jackson by name, whose districts are: Northern Ohio, Southern Ohio, Eastern Michigan, Western Michigan, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Middle Tennessee and Western Tennessee. It is the fair presumption that all the others, being republican, will appoint from that party two of the three members of the board of canvassers in each state, and also the chief supervisors, who will in their turn select two republicans in every three persons called upon to act as supervisors. Thus the republican power will be dominant at each step, and the certificates signed by two of the three members of the board of canvassers will entitle the holder to take a seat in congress.

Election offenders are to be tried by jury as under the present law, but with this important difference: Jurors are now drawn by the clerk of the court and by a jury commissioner selected by the court, whom the law requires shall belong to a different political party from that of the clerk. The accused is therefore tried by a mixed jury composed of jurors of both the great political parties. But the proposed law commits the drawing of jurors to the clerks of the court and abolishes the office of jury commis-

sioner. This makes possible packed juries to condone the offenses of political friends—offenses which, in the collision of federal with state officers, are likely to be numerous. A fruitful source of such offenses will spring from the deputy marshals, who, with the supervisors shall make house to house canvasses in cases where it may be necessary “to enforce the election laws of the United States and to prevent frauds and irregularities in naturalization.” Another source of trouble, and one that will utterly destroy the secrecy of the ballot, even under the Australian system, is a provision by which where a vote is challenged, the name of the voter must be written on the back of the ballot he votes, thus absolutely identifying the ballot. This, in the hands of unscrupulous officials, ready to challenge on trumped up charges, becomes a most effective power for intimidating the voter and completely destroys the free exercise of the franchise.

To sum up, then, it is proposed in the federal elections bill, now being debated in the house of representatives, to meet the alleged intimidations and frauds in elections at the south—for it is only pretended to be for use in the north—not by perfecting the secrecy of the ballot, but by building up a huge machine, the real function of which will be the management of the ballot. This machine will be under federal control, and will be superior to state laws. It will have power, whenever it is deemed expedient to exercise it, to destroy whatever secrecy the state law may throw around the ballot, and would completely nullify the law in Mr. Lodge's own state of Massachusetts, which is founded upon the Australian system. In the appointment of chief supervisors and members of the board of canvassers preference may be expected to be given to that party to which all but one of the circuit court judges, who have the appointing power, belong—the republican; and in the appointment of the three supervisors, which the law would in each case require, the chief supervisor would naturally choose two of his own political faith. The deputy marshals would also be of the republican party. Save here and there, the whole election machinery would be in the hands of one political denomination.

Mr. Lodge said in his opening speech that “unless citizens desire the application of this law it will not be applied,” but such is the patronage and power offered that there is likely to be sufficient demand for it in every district to make its application well nigh universal, and this would be sufficient to corrupt the best party that ever existed. It is estimated that there would be appointed 350,000 officers—three times as many as now hold federal positions in the United States. The cost is estimated at \$10,000,000, though this would be well spent if it really insured a secret and impartial ballot. But it will not secure a secret and impartial ballot. The scheme has been well characterized as providing for “elections by supervisors and deputy marshals,” and may, after careful examination, be set down as the most audacious partisan measure which has been brought forward to receive the backing of one of the most audacious majorities that has sat in any congress.

There seems little doubt that the bill will pass the house much as it came out of the committee. There is considerable private disgust on the part of republicans, and in a few instances, as in the case of Mr. Ewart of North Carolina and of Mr. Coleman of Louisiana, open rebellion; but party organization is so perfect and the party lash so much to be feared that the five gentlemen who are engineering the thing will, at the appointed hour, succeed in putting it through. But no such certainty will exist when the bill reaches the other end of the capital. Indeed, if any reliance is to be put in remarks which have been casually let fall, the bill may be expected to have but a doubtful chance of passage through the senate, or, if it should pass, to be first cut to pieces.

The silver bill, or rather the two silver

bills—the senate's providing for free coinage, and the house's directing the purchase of \$1,500,000 worth of silver bullion monthly at its market price, and issuing in payment silver certificates which shall be redeemable in silver bullion—are now being considered in a conference committee of the two houses. The probability is that if any change is to be made in the present law the senate will have to recede, as the few men who control the majority in the house, backed by the president and the secretary of the treasury, are determined, come what may, to have that bill pass, or to have nothing. The house bill is nothing more or less than a plan to lend money on silver bullion, a business with which the government has of right no more to do than it has of taking care of and lending money on wheat, as some of the farmers' alliances have proposed, or of lending money on land, as Senator Stanford has proposed.

It looks now as though Mr. Blaine proposes to take a hand in the tariff muddle, and a very big hand at that. He has been compelled to sit quietly in his office in the state department, while Speaker Reed, Mr. McKinley, Senator Allison, and more of them at the other end of the avenue, have been making political capital, not only in this matter of the tariff, but in other ways. And now "the Achilles of protection" has come out of his retirement, and shaken his armor with a clangor that has filled the hearers with amazement. The wonder is what he intends to do next. Such is the violence of his assault on the McKinley bill, that some say he is attempting, regardless of any particular principle, by a bold stroke to bring himself to the van of his party again; others, that he is governed chiefly by jealous resentment against his political rivals. The true explanation probably is that James G. Blaine, defender of the faith of protectionism, feels the ebbing of the tide, and is taking this auspicious occasion to boldly bring forth a plan, which, while it is claimed not to sacrifice any of the sacred principle, is yet calculated to stem, or at least to turn, the current of discontent. He attacked the bill with the heat of a free trader. If congress wants to benefit the farmer, he cried, it should not put a duty on the kinds of things that are not imported and of which the farmer produces a surplus. The farmer is to be most benefited by being given a profitable market for his surplus products; and this market is to be found among our neighbors in Central and South America, and is easily to be had by breaking down the tariff walls raised against trade. This is to be done by keeping up our tariff on foreign sugars until we force the southern nations (and they would yield at once) to abolish export and import duties on things they send to and receive from us. Then should our tariff on the things received from them be instantly repealed.

Just when the brilliant secretary of state was presenting this in a manner and with a force characteristic of him, Mr. Hale of Maine rose up in the senate and shook up things some more with the following proposition, by putting the idea into words, which he declared he would try to have engrafted upon the tariff bill:

And the president of the United States is hereby authorized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial (state), municipal and other taxes, flour, corn meal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton seed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum, or such products of the United States as may be agreed upon.

This, if it means anything, means free trade, pure and simple—free trade, not only with the sovereign states south of us, but with Canada north of us; free trade on the whole American hemisphere; free trade with half the world!

When men, known far and wide as apostles of the protective idea—as advo-

cates of the policy of reserving a nation's markets to her own producers—openly proclaim such a departure from principle, what is not to be expected? Surely, this leaps with one bound past anything Mr. Cleveland ever attempted, and leaves Mr. Mills with his forty-seven per cent tariff bill, in defense of which he and his associates fought so hard only two years ago, far, far back in the mists of protectionism. Verily, the pursuance of such a plan of campaign, led by the "plumed knight" and a lot of other bold spirits, must utterly confound the democrats unless they drop the ridiculous little cry of "tariff reform" and "revenue reform," and, in the name of freedom, take up that mighty, soul stirring slogan of free trade.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

DROPPING THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 14, 1890.—Since sending off my last dispatch a wonderful political development has taken place, and yet no one is in the least surprised. I have from time to time prepared my readers for the abandonment of the land purchase bill, and they will not be surprised, therefore, to learn that the government have determined to establish a rule by which, when a bill has reached the committee stage, it may be postponed until next session and then taken up where it was dropped. This I regard as simply a preliminary device for getting rid of the scheme altogether. In fact, the government has really no life left, and all the scheming in the world cannot now save it from disaster. The thing to be aimed at is how to die decently. It is so, as I said quite recently, the tories are now occupied with considering how they can save themselves from utter rout. They will put off the appeal to the country as long as they can, but everything points to the conclusion that my prognostication will not be far from the truth, and that we shall have a general election either in the autumn of this year or in the spring of next.

The scheme by which the government propose to take up bills next session at the stage at which they leave them this, will enable them to go to the country saying, that though the opposition have impeded their progress and compelled them to leave much undone, yet that as their bills are still in existence and only awaiting further stages, the country has nothing to do but return them once more to power and all the good things will be realized. But rapidly the working classes are realizing that the three great measures of the present government are really measures of plunder, and this has awakened them to the real character of tory government, and the net result is that in quite out of the way places you meet with men who see clearly that the real masters of a country are those who own the land. Under these circumstances, I think we may take it that we have heard the last of land purchase. It may be talked about, but there is no prospect that it will ever be a practical proposal again. No liberal government will ever venture to propose it and there will not be a tory government again in power for some years to come. It will be gathered from this that I have no anticipation that the present government will be able to live through another session.

HAROLD RYLETT.

THEIR BACKBONE HAS BEEN STIFFENED.

New York Times.

It is very noticeable how frank and confident are the utterances of the democratic platforms upon the subject of the tariff, especially in the west. It is not very long since democratic platform makers were mainly bent upon considering how the tariff issue might be shirked. The difference is in great part due to Mr. Cleveland's courage and to the discussion which he forced upon his party and upon the country.

IT IS HARD, FOR A FACT.

Boston Post.

"It is hard," said Speaker Reed the other day, "to always keep the people up to the republican platform."

THEN THE TARIFF IS A TAX, EH?

Denver Republican (rep.).

In one sense the tariff is an evil. It is an evil in just the same way that any taxation is an evil.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Governor Hill's presidential boom has been launched. It slid off the ways at Delmonico's a week ago to-day, on the occasion of a dinner given to Chris Buckley, the blind leader of the short-haired democrats of San Francisco, California. Congressman Thomas J. Clunie pushed the boom out onto the treacherous political waters, where it floated all the evening in plain sight of a number of more or less eminent democratic statesmen, among whom were a large contingent of local democratic leaders and office holders. Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, who is supposed to have been elected to his office by questionable means, which are now under investigation, and four representatives of the wild, illimitable, untamable Pacific coast. It is to be feared that the launch made under such auspices, and on the occasion of the honoring of a man with Chris Buckley's unsavory reputation, was ill-timed, for there are malicious people who will say that the men who applauded Congressman Clunie's nomination of the governor belong as a rule to the classes who will bear close watching. That boom will never reach port.

The strike of the cloak makers of this city is nearing the crisis. Many of the families of the strikers are living on bread and water. The president of the Operatives' association told a reporter that more than two thousand of the men strikers depended on the union for support, and that, owing to the lack of funds, they could not be helped but to a very limited extent. In order to economize as much as possible, two families were now living in apartments formerly occupied by one. In many instances twenty-five and thirty people have been herded into three small rooms so as to save rent. The children show the effects of the strike. Their little faces are wan and haggard, and there is the wolfish look in their eyes that betokens starvation. The wife of one of the strikers got a job to make up a lot of underwear. So anxious was she to earn money for her family that she remained at the sewing machine for forty hours consecutively and then fainted away through sheer exhaustion. The whole affair is deplorable, and is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization. The Mail and Express and the Press have seemingly lost the interest they took in the strike two weeks ago. Probably their editors have seen the inconsistency of parading the sufferings of these people before their subscribers in their news columns while preaching the beauties of the protective idea in their editorial columns.

In this connection it is in order to reprint a telling verse which appeared in the Press of November 9, 1888, when that paper was overcome with joy over the defeat of the "free trade" candidate for president. Protection had won the fight and the labor question had been settled. The country would become prosperous, and there would be work for everybody at high wages, and such things as strikes and suffering would become things of the past. It may be unkind to produce the verse of the Press in connection with the strike of which we have been speaking, but duty to our readers compels us. Here it is:

Boom! boom! business boom!
Listen to the rattle of the spindle and the loom!
Listen to the music when the wheels go round!
Freeing raw material from prisons in the ground,
Making each American wilderness to bloom!
Business, business, business boom.

The Calvary cemetery corporation has been extending its property, until now some of it is within the limits of Long Island City. This corporation is peculiarly favored under the law, for it has no taxes to pay on the property it owns. Mayor Patrick Gleason says that the burial industry carried on by the corporation is a very profitable one; and he has made up his mind that they shall pay taxes on so much of it as is carried on within the limits of the city over which

he presides. The corporation owns five city blocks within the limits of Long Island City, for which it paid \$87,000 seventeen years ago. The land has since increased in value, until now, according to the superintendent of the cemetery, it is worth \$1,000,000—not through the burial industry, but through the increase of population. Mayor Gleason sees what a good thing the cemetery corporation has had, and how it has made money without contributing any of it toward paying its just share of the public burden, and he intends to make it do it or move its burial business elsewhere. Mayor Gleason has undertaken a large contract. Against him in his fight will be arrayed not only the cemetery corporation, but the powerful political influence of the religious denomination which stands behind it. The mayor is reputed to be a fighter, so this contest may prove an interesting one.

A Chicago real estate firm is advertising for investors. They have issued a circular which points out the advantages of buying Chicago land. Here are some of them: "Twenty-six railroads center in Chicago;" "Population of Chicago over 1,200,000;" "The United States government employs over 7,000 men in Chicago;" "Over 3,000 manufacturing firms in Chicago;" "Five thousand five hundred firms employ 125,000 men in Chicago;" "The world's fair is to be held in Chicago;" "Total number men and women employed in Chicago over 300,000;" etc., etc. In telling of the "inducements" to invest, not a word is said in the circular as to what the land owners are doing; but in concluding, the real estate firm says: "No man can acquire a fortune by his individual effort. Individual wealth is the result either of a combination of circumstances, or of the wise use of the hands and brains of others. He who buys Chicago real estate has secured the aid of a million busy workers to advance [the price of] his real estate." Then comes a little table which shows how \$51,000,000 was invested in land which is now worth the stupendous sum of \$500,000,000; and in commenting on the table the circular says: "This [table] shows that while fortunes may be made in speculation in Wall street and in mercantile pursuits, the greater wealth is acquired by investments in real estate." And as a further "inducement" the circular says: "Land is increasing in value much faster in Chicago than in New York."

Here is the cat let out of the bag. Nothing was further from the minds of these real estate agents than making a plea in favor of the single tax. Yet they have done it in the most convincing manner. No one, and especially no intending investor in Chicago land, can dispute the premises. The reasons they have given are most powerful, and will result in large investments in Chicago "real estate;" and the investment of another \$51,000,000 will in time grow to another \$500,000,000. But who will be the victims? Who will have to pay the "investors" that \$449,000,000 profit? And out of what fund will it have to be paid?

The political party to which the New York Press belongs ought to send a committee to the publisher to point out the error of its ways. The editor is all right, for he keeps hammering away on the "prosperity of our workmen under the protective tariff;" but the news editor wants to be wrestled with. He persists in admitting things to the news columns which show that the "prosperity" of which the editor sings does not exist to the extent that he would have us believe. We have told heretofore of the bad breaks made in the "prosperity" line by the news columns of the Press, and had hoped that what we said would have the effect of making the managers of that paper see to it that its various departments dovetailed. But last Sunday's paper shows that the Press people have not heeded the gentle warning; for on its front page appears a three column picture which shows exactly the condition of things in our midst. There are the rich

idlers (presumably the "protected") preparing to flee to summer resorts where they can escape the blistering heat of our city's summer weather, while beyond them are seen wage workers (the "unprotected") lying about on the roof of their tenement gasping for a breath of cool air. The Press plaintively asks the rich "protected" to leave a dole so as to in some degree alleviate the sufferings of the poor "unprotected." The picture is a sad one; but we protest that while it is truthful, it does not fit into the editorial policy of that paper. A newspaper should be consistent.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is a good republican paper; therefore it is a good protectionist paper. Its mission is to tell the people, especially the working people, how prosperous they are, and how much better off than the paupers who work in foreign countries. It is therefore somewhat of a shock to read in its columns anything that brings to view the fact that poverty exists among us in any form. The following verses taken from its columns would seem to indicate that all is not rosy as the editorial writer would have us believe. And, worst of all, in this great and free American republic, where negro slavery was abolished at the point of the bayonet only a quarter of a century ago, it unnerves us to read the caption of the poem, "The Sewing Slave." But perhaps it is an exceptional case of which the writer sings, and then again, perhaps it isn't. Here are the lines:

Stitch, stitch;
'Tis dark as pitch;
No blaze up chimney curling—
Though woman sleeps,
The wheel still keeps
Its everlasting whirling!
Stitch, stitch;
Is sleep some witch
That brings this woman sewing,
And by her keeps,
And while she sleeps
Still keeps the wheel a-going?
Stitch, stitch;
No stop, no hitch,
Nor shuttle-spool diminished;
The tension right—
Not loose nor tight—
Yet garment is unfinished!
Stitch, stitch;
I wonder which
Are guarding angels keeping,
Those women rich
Who never stitch,
Or those who sew while sleeping?
Stitch, stitch;
Hath God a niche
For those He leads through travail?
If knots be in
The thread fates spin,
His hand those threads can ravel!

The public house keepers of London have patterned after the Ballot reform league of this city. Evidently impressed by the wonderful result achieved by the monster petition presented by our league to the assembly, they prepared one in London which contained 500,000 signatures, which they carted up to the palace of St. Stephens and trundled into the house of commons. It was made up of three ponderous rolls of paper, each seven feet in diameter, and which filled the aisle so completely that it was impossible for the members to see or hear anything across them. But the publicans were not as successful as our league. The house of commons refused to allow it to be presented.

The Norwich, Conn., Bulletin says there is no country on the face of the earth which suffers more than the United States from all manner of food adulteration. That is true; and investigation will show that those articles of food which are the most highly protected are the most highly adulterated. Food adulteration is one of the conspicuous examples of the beauties of the protective tariff.

The last number of the Finance Reformer, the organ of the Financial reform association of Liverpool, contains, as a tract, an abridgement of Louis F. Post's story of the crows, printed in THE STANDARD nearly three years ago.

The New York Morning Journal seems to have turned awning from its giddy course—for which, since its birth, it has been more or less celebrated—and in its last Sunday's issue gives its readers a most pathetic story of the sufferings of

the striking cloakmakers. It makes a most striking line in the heading of the article by using a sentence from "Progress and Poverty," which the Journal paraphrases thus: "Records of savage tribes eclipsed by the misery of the east side." Then the article proceeds to give a series of pen pictures of suffering and hunger such as was never known among the wild people of any land, and seldom equaled in our so-called civilization. It seems to us that the Journal, now that it has shown in such vivid language the undesired sufferings of a portion of our poor, should look about for a remedy. Its readers are made up mostly of impressionable people, who take it because of the light character of its reading matter. As an advocate of an idea that would at least alleviate the burdens of our working people, it would be a host. Such a course would add to its dignity, influence and, most of all, its circulation.

The Paterson Labor Standard will not be allowed to print the laws of New Jersey this year; thereby some income is lost to that paper. The editor, in grieving over the matter, calls this action "a stab at labor."

The annual meeting of the General Triangle of the Order of the Triangle will be held at Thompson's hotel, Coney island, on Saturday, July 5, at 3 o'clock p. m. The members of the order will celebrate the occasion by a dinner at the same place at 7 o'clock. They cordially invite any of their friends who may desire to be present. The order is possessed of some musical talent, vocal and instrumental, and they anticipate the enjoyment of a pleasant and sociable evening.

PERSONAL.

Wm. J. Gorsuch was a delegate to the state labor congress which met at Hartford, Conn., last Thursday. The object of the congress is to influence legislation in behalf of the workmen of Connecticut.

Clarence Moeller says in the Bloomington, Ill., Leader that "the steadily increasing rent roll in cities is constantly before the eyes of politicians as a source from which to draw a revenue, and the fact that it is an unearned increment will be the real cause of its final adoption as the subject of taxation."

Mr. Henry Anketill, formerly with THE STANDARD and now the agent of the Church manufacturing company of London, England, is introducing to the English interior decorators a new wall decoration, the invention of M. B. Church of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Anketill has an article descriptive of this beautiful method, samples of which we have seen in "The Wall Decoration of the Future" in WORK, a London art publication.

Mr. Richard McGhee of Glasgow arrived in this city on the Umbria last Saturday evening. Mr. McGhee is one of the most active single taxers of Great Britain. He has never for a moment flagged since he was "born again" in the eighties in the land league movement. He is a very intimate friend of Michael Davitt and Rev. Harold Rylett. Mr. McGhee's visit to this country is on business for the dock laborers' union of London. The Manhattan single tax club sent out a notice to its members to meet him last evening at the rooms of the club; but Mr. McGhee was doubtful when THE STANDARD went to press as to whether he could attend.

Levi H. Turner of Boston, and his estimable wife, are going to the state of Washington to live. The movement in the great northwest will be greatly strengthened by Mr. Turner.

Arthur G. Davis of the Boston Post composing room staff, a single taxer and member of the executive committee of the Boston typographical union, was, on June 25, united in marriage to Miss Ella A. Smith of Westchester park. After the reception and refreshments which followed the ceremony the newly wedded couple started on their wedding journey, which includes a trip to the British provinces. THE STANDARD wishes Mr. Davis and his wife success in their new relations.

Mr. G. K. Anderson has been elected to the place on the Massachusetts state committee made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Levi H. Turner.

MCKINLEY WOULD MAKE IT EASY.
The Waterbury.
First Vulture—What shall we do now?
Second Vulture—Let us prey.

SOCIETY NOTES.

These are the days when our girl wants a stunning racing toilet. Shall she dress as her French sisters in masses of lace and silk? If so let her take a changeable silk in which old rose predominates. Let her have a vest or stomacher of white embroidered in rose hued horseshoe designs. Let her wear white canvas shoes and carry a sunshade of white lined with rose. Cream hued silks trelleed with brick, terra cotta and all shades of red make gorgeous racing costumes, and pongee gowns with brown velvet jackets are also worn. But if you desire to look like an English woman you must wear a tailor gown of gray cloth and a gray tulle bonnet and carry a gray parasol. A dash of violet here and there makes the costume more effective. I saw a beautiful girl driving a spanking team the other day. Her gown was of violet and gray—gray velvet sleeves and silver trimmings, and a silver aigrette glistened next a cluster of violets in her smart gray cloth toque. You can't be amiss if you wear gray or mauve this season. —[New York World.]

Christian Kumerl, a German cigarmaker, ended a miserable existence at half-past 3 o'clock Thursday morning by shooting himself in the right temple in front of No. 608 East Fourteenth street. In the pockets of the dead man were found a knife, a leather cigar case, sixty-five cents, several union cigar labels and a letter addressed to the coroner, written in German on a postal card and on the back of two business cards. The letter translated reads:

Mr. Coroner: I do not desire to bother my friends, and for this reason I give my body to the medical profession. No one is responsible for my death, as destitution has compelled me to die.
CHR. KUMERL,
865 First avenue.

Kumerl was thirty-nine years old and lived with his wife and five little children in four neatly furnished rooms at No. 865 First avenue. When a Telegram reporter called there the wife of the dead man was busy getting breakfast and the children were playing about the floor. They had not heard of their father's death. —[New York Telegram.]

Extensive repairs and additions are in progress on the magnificent McKim place at Lenox, which was purchased last year by Anson Phelps Stokes. The cottage will be doubled in size. Mr. Stokes is adding a very large music room. This room will be fitted up very gorgeously, and when completed will be the finest one in Lenox. Mr. Stokes is also adding billiard rooms and several sleeping rooms. It is said that he has already laid out \$100,000 on his Lenox property and that he will spend \$50,000 more before he completes all the improvements on his magnificent place. George W. Westinghouse has completed one of the finest cottages in the town. It is said that he has spent more than \$75,000 on the interior finish of his house, and that the carrying alone has cost something like \$30,000. The family will occupy the place this summer, and Mr. Westinghouse will spend part of the season there. —[New York World.]

John H. Waite, an honorably discharged Union soldier, died Monday from starvation. He was about forty-five years old and greatly emaciated. As one of the attendants was passing the room in which the old man lay in a Bowery lodging house, late in the day, he heard a strange sound. Opening the door he found the old soldier had fallen from his cot and had not the strength to rise. As the attendant stooped to lift the prostrate form of the veteran, the old man suddenly raised his thin, bony arms above his head. The next instant he struggled to his feet and gave a maniacal shriek. Starvation had de-throned his reason. Again he shrieked, and the next moment, overcome by exhaustion, fell on the bed insensible. He was dead within an hour. —[New York Press.]

Carmencita's dancing Tuesday evening put the two hundred members and guests of the Tuxedo club assembled here in rare good humor. Notwithstanding the departure Friday morning of a large party to attend the opening of the spring season of racing at Morris park, their absence was scarcely appreciated, as the morning trains from the city brought numbers of guests to fill their places. The morning was spent in riding and dining, and after luncheon everyone proceeded on foot or in traps of various kinds to the new athletic grounds, situated about half-way between the club house and the village, to witness the long anticipated match game of base ball between teams representing the Tuxedo and Calumet clubs. —[New York World.]

No writer need hope to scare the people of New York, or of any other great city, by telling stories of woe and poverty or of fights for life. The fact is everybody has to struggle for his bread, and as in the generic term man, women are included, there is no reason why they shouldn't fight for life and suffer as well as their brothers. The fact is that our social relations are in a muddle. Writers, teachers, either don't dare to tell the truth or they think life is too short to bother, and so the great wrongs go on year after year until—well, what? —[Howard in New York Press.]

A LESSON FROM THE ANTIPODES.
Cleveland Leader and Herald.
Some wonder has been felt by Americans who have noticed how much progress Henry

George's well-known views on the land question have made in the British colonies of Australia that communities having such an abundance of land at their disposal should feel concerned about private ownership of the soil.

Recently published statistics relating to New Zealand show, however, that there, at least, good reason exists for dissatisfaction with the present state of the land laws. The total area of the colony is about 66,000,000 acres, of which only 53,000,000 acres are deemed suitable for tillage or pasture. Of this area about 20,000,000 have been sold by the government, this portion including, no doubt, the better part of the whole surface of the islands. No less than 18,000,000 acres out of 20,000,000 thus gone into the possession of private individuals are owned by 1,615 families. This is not the worst of the matter; 1,140 of these great land owners are permanent absentees. They live in England and elsewhere, draw large reveuees from the colony and spend their money abroad. It is Ireland over again, in many respects. In a country where land is cheap seventy-six persons own landed estates the assessed value of which is about \$12,000,000. No wonder that the land question is already a burning one in spite of the sparse population of New Zealand.

A REPUBLICAN'S ADMISSIONS.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Congressman Brown of Indiana, in a letter to the Marion county tariff reform league, admits that the theory of protection, as applied to sugar, has proved a failure; admits that the tariff (on sugar) is a tax; admits that to pay \$50,000,000 a year to support the sugar industry is "an outrage on the American people," admits that he has grave doubts whether there ought to be a bounty on sugar; admits that wheat and corn are not and cannot be protected by the tariff; and admits that he doesn't know why the infant cocoon industry should be encouraged by the payment of bounties.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

Tilford, S. D., Times.

If the farmers have expressed their decision upon any point, it is that the tariff is a tax upon them for the enrichment of men who hold mortgages upon their farms, and they have time and again demanded a reduction of this needless taxation, but instead of reducing the taxes, the men who were sent to represent them have deliberately voted to increase their burdens.

BUT HE'LL KICK HARD SOME DAY.

Boston Globe.

Mr. McKinley having consented to give the maple sugar boilers a slice of the protection pie, there remains but one class of the community for whom he has done nothing. The poor consumers, they get no protection and have to pay the cost of it all. But then the consumer is a patient ass and has not yet learned how to kick.

THEY CAN SING THEIR DEATH SONG.

New York World.

Mr. Stanley tells Englishmen that they ought to "sing a psalm in honor of Lord Salisbury" for the successful "divvy" with Germany, whereby "500,000 square miles of territory are added to the British possessions in Africa." But what sort of a song are the poor Africans expected to sing over this joint stock larceny?

SUPPOSE A CLAM TRUST IS FORMED; WHAT THEN?

New York Tribune.

The announcement that another cracker trust has been formed will encourage lovers of clam chowder. The time may be near at hand when crackers will be so expensive that it will pay to put a clam or two in the pot.

LUCKILY THEY HAVE HIS PERMISSION TO LIVE.

Exchange.

Stumm is the iron king of Germany. He owns enormous foundries at Neunkirchen, where over nine thousand men are employed. None of his workmen may get married, change their place of residence or join a society without his permission.

PROTECTION DOES RAISE WAGES—OF POSTMASTERS.

Chicago Herald.

Where are the free traders who say protection does not increase wages? The Harrison administration has just advanced the salaries of a number of postmasters \$100 a year apiece.

WHERE, OH WHERE, IS IT?

Boston Globe.

Where is the Home market club in these days when everything is all adrift, with Brother Blaine gone over to the enemy? We fear that the chief buglers are seeking a vacation in some foreign market about this time.

THAT IS MUCH WORSE.

Boston Globe.

Even the Boston Journal shakes its head sorrowfully over the action of the senate in taxing art. For our part we feel a good deal worse about the taxes on the people's clothing, carpets, blankets.

THE FACTS SHOW THE CONTRARY.

Providence Journal.

In the absence of laws of primogeniture and entail it is inevitable that large holdings should speedily be cut up into small ones and that tenants should presently become owners.

WHAT THE ENEMY DID AND DOES.

Liverpool Financial Reformer.

In the parable the enemy of mankind "sowed tares" in real life he collects rents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The president of the Standard oil company takes his daily drive with a retinue of servants. First comes a man mounted on a horse, acting as a body guard, then the carriage with his royal highness, a coachman and a footman on the box and a footman behind, in the rear another man mounted on a horse acting as a body guard. By and by, the populace will be called upon to say: "Long live the king."

The much abused landlords of Connecticut are organizing an association for their "protection" against the impecunious tenant. "Pay your rent or get off the earth." A black list is to be made, and anyone mentioned on that list will not be accepted as a tenant on any terms. It is proposed to have branches all over the Union and to become as generally useful as Bradstreets or Dunn. Workingmen may come and workingmen may go, but the rent goes on forever. Poor landlords! The time will come when, with Artemus Ward, they will think "it would have been money in their pockets if they had never been born." H. O. SKINNER.
New York.

THIS IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE NEW YORK PLAN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: An essential feature in the Australian (blanket) ballot is that its identity may be absolutely maintained from the time the voter receives it to check off in the booth until he returns it for depositing, when its identity shall disappear and it become a secret ballot.

For the benefit of those who are seeking to introduce this form of ballot, I would like to submit the following simple device, which I think fully meets the above demands:

Let the official ballots supplied by the state, or municipality, be put up in book form of say one hundred or more ballots, each ballot to possess a double stub, which is to be numbered in duplicate and consecutively through all the ballots supplied. When John Doe steps up to vote, he being qualified, the clerk writes "John Doe" on each stub of the ballot, then detaches so as to leave one stub in the book and the other attached to the ballot, and hands to John Doe, who retires to a booth, where he checks off the candidates he desires to vote. He then folds his ticket as prescribed, leaving the remaining stub so that it can be detached without revealing the secret of his vote. Returning to the polls the official takes the folded ballot from him, reads aloud from the stub, "No. 25, John Doe." The clerk verifies by consulting the corresponding stub in his book. The second stub is now detached and the ballot deposited. The identity of the ballot has been maintained the whole time it was in the possession of the voter, but has been destroyed at the moment it entered the ballot box. John Doe has had no opportunity to connive with any purchaser, and therefore any attempted bribery has been defeated. W. C. LEAVENS.
Pasadena, Cal., June 2, 1890.

WHY IS LAND LEFT OUT?

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Senator Evarts made a speech in the senate on the 13th of June, the silver bill being under discussion, in which this remarkable statement was made:

There is nothing in this world that man looks at as so appropriate and capable of enjoyment and accumulation but labor. The Roman moralist has said life has given nothing to man without great labor, and we know perfectly well that the air and the water and the open sea, which are the possession of the world and of man's enjoyment, are not property, nor do they come by labor, but are left indivisible to the race, neither to be reduced nor enlarged by labor, and man cannot separate either to himself and leave the rest of the world out of the enjoyment. This takes this matter out of commerce and out of value and out of money, but all the rest is labor, labor at the moment, and labor as its results are accumulated.

It does seem as if the senator with his extraordinary powers of logic should have seen that in mentioning air and water and excluding land he was not only separating what God had joined together, but that he left out the main thing—land—on which both air and water rest, and that "man cannot separate either to himself and leave the rest of the world out of the enjoyment." This being the very thing that is done by the private and exclusive ownership of land as private property. It seems to us very strange that such a man as Evarts could get so close to the truth and not see that land should be left indivisible to the race as a common inheritance as well as air and water, and yet right there is the whole contention of the reformers commonly called single tax men. Mr. Evarts is almost a single tax man; he has accepted two of the single tax trinity; if he will now accept the third he will both

unify and strengthen his logic. The utterance is a remarkable one and very important, because it shows how hard it is to avoid speaking the truth. J. DENNIS WOLFE.
Pensacola, Fla.

OUR CORRESPONDENT IS RIGHT.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In answering for the Evening Post the inquiry of the Troy Times as to why it is that with free cotton we do not supply the markets of the world with cotton goods, as England does, you omit, it seems to me, the most forceful reason of all, viz: That we will not take in exchange the things with which the foreigners must pay for our cottons. Commerce is not the exchange of commodities for money; it is the exchange of commodities for commodities. In endeavoring to exchange our commodity—cotton goods—with foreigners, we will not take their commodities in payment without a tax which is almost prohibitory. England will. Therefore England gets the trade. B. C. KEELER.
St. Louis.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

A PROPHECY BY THE PAST MASTER OF ST. CECILIE LODGE, F. AND A. M.

There is a Masonic lodge in this city which holds its meetings in the day time. It is known among the fraternity as the "afternoon lodge," or the "matinee lodge," and its membership is chiefly made up of actors, musicians, morning newspaper men and others whose occupations oblige them to be on duty at night.

This lodge, the designation of which is St. Cecile, No. 568, F. and A. M., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on June 17 in the commandery room of the Masonic temple. A large audience of members and friends were most agreeably entertained by a number of actors, singers and instrumentalists, including Fred. Solomon and George Olmi of the Casino, the "County Fair" quartet, George W. Morgan, the organist, and others.

When the programme was rather more than half finished, Mr. Charles H. Govan, a former master of the lodge, was presented to the audience, and gave a most unexpected address. He began by saying that twenty-five years was quite long enough to determine the vitality of an organization, and that it was reasonable to suppose that St. Cecile lodge was destined to an existence of great duration and vigor. "I have no doubt," said he, "that fifty years from now, in this same indestructible edifice, there will be a celebration by the members of this lodge of the magnificence of which we can form only a faint conception. I expect to be present on that occasion. (Laughter) It has often been said that sickly people live the longest if they are not too sickly. They are prudent and temperate because they have to be. Therefore, as I have not enjoyed robust health for twenty years, and never will again, I expect, by reason of the extraordinary precautions I will have to take, that I will be alive when all my big red-faced brethren of middle age have died off from congested livers, apoplexy, fatty degeneration and other ailments peculiar to those who live not wisely but too well. I will ask you to imagine that the seventy-fifth anniversary has arrived, and that an old gentleman—not a 'lean and slippered pantaloon,' but a tolerably well-preserved old chap—by the name of Govan is brought forward and introduced as the oldest living past master of St. Cecile lodge. I will pull myself together and say something in this strain:

"Brethren: I have just arrived from the great metropolis—Chicago—where I have been making a visit to some of my grandchildren and great grandchildren, who are settled there. Worshipful Brother Griffith of this lodge accompanied me to the station, and as the electric express was about to start, not more than six hours since, his last words were: 'Tell the brethren of St. Cecile that although I cannot be with them in the flesh I will be with them in the spirit. Tell them also that I will address them for a few minutes through the macro telephone.' Fifty years ago it took me nearly a third of the time to reach this spot from the eastern section (then called Brooklyn) as it did to-day to come from Chicago, and as I overlooked this beautiful city from the top of the tunnel tower, at the western end of this street, before descending the chute, and recalled the smoke-enveloped desert of brick and mortar known as New York in the past, I rejoiced that I had been spared to see this happy time. I can appreciate the change as you young men cannot. You have never known what it was to live in a city with so few parks; that the only playground for most children was the streets; where, instead of the beautiful elevated sidewalks, with all the retail stores on the same level, with roadways underneath, and the ground

floors of the business district given up to wholesale traffic, horses, carriages, carts, and pedestrians, bales, barrels and boxes were all jumbled together on the dusty ground, and you had to risk your life at every crossing; where, instead of the silent electric motor, which takes you wherever you want to go at the rate of five miles a minute, you had to depend on a horrible, nerve-wearing arrangement on stilts, called an elevated railroad, which roared like a leviathan while it crept like a snail, and on which you shivered in winter and stewed in summer.

"This is now a city of homes, but in my young days it was largely a city of hovels. Since the government first took the transportation business out of the hands of rascally corporations it has gradually become possible for every workingman to sit under his own roof-tree, for it now costs no more either in time or money to ride twenty miles than it formerly did to ride one mile, and the portions of Westchester, Long Island and East Jersey lying within a radius of twenty miles from this spot, which were once solitary and desert-like, now blossom like the rose. In my early days hundreds of thousands of strong men tramped the country looking vainly for somebody to hire them. I have seen women picking up rags and paltry odds and ends in the street for a livelihood. I have seen little children barefooted on November nights selling papers or begging pennies. I have seen swarms of them at work in dingy factories when they ought to have been at play. I have seen sick men at work, when they ought to have been in bed, because they could not afford to stop. All these evils were rife in my time, because of a system of taxation which choked production at the fountain head and permitted a few idlers to grow rich at the expense of their toiling brethren.

"Meanwhile the people, though dimly conscious of a great wrong, were sorely confused by the sophistries of the press and the pulpit, both of which tried to delude us into the belief that we were a free and happy people, amid the clamor of socialism, anarchism, nationalism and I know not how many other isms, each of which was warranted to be a sure cure for all the ills afflicting the body politic. I am thankful that the people had at length the wisdom to see that the remedy for all the evils besetting them lay in a simple amendment of the laws by which the products of labor were released from taxation, and all government revenue was derived from a single tax on the rental value of land. No words of mine can describe the magical change which followed when the incubus of land monopoly was lifted from our civilization. The good results were so pronounced and unmistakable that our example spread like wildfire throughout the world. Natural opportunities being everywhere set free, no man suffered from enforced idleness. Land speculation was abolished, for the reason that holders could no longer afford to keep land idle, but had to build, cultivate or sell. This caused such a demand for labor that wages went up like a rocket and have staid up ever since. The working and business day was gradually shortened from ten or twelve hours to six—from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.—because every labor saving invention, instead of serving to still further enrich the land owners, went to lighten the burden of life for all mankind.

"St. Cecile, as you all know, was once an afternoon lodge. Now, the only difference between this and other lodges is that we meet two hours later—at 9 in the evening instead of at 7. Theatrical and musical performances being now given between the hours of 5.30 and 8.30, actors and musicians are enabled to attend lodge in the evening and meet with their brethren in other walks of life. The ladies are no longer obliged to wear themselves out and spoil their beautiful complexions over cooking-stoves and wash-tubs, or to roughen their fingers with ashes, clinkers and caustic soda, washing powders, or to burn themselves up with kerosene oil; for all laundering is now done as if by magic at the public laundries, hygienic knowledge has become so widespread and the race has so gained in vigor that raw food has largely taken the place of cooked, and tea and coffee are no longer a daily necessity; every house has its own electric light plant and its own ice machine; manufacturing and culinary operations are now conducted by means of water gas, which is far cheaper than coal used to be, and a roaring fire is now started by simply turning a gas-cock, which at once turns on the gas and ignites it. The whisky business has ceased to be profitable; the old prohibition party found out long ago that the chief cause of intemperance was poverty—that men drank to forget their misery—but when poverty was abolished there was comparatively few troubles left to be drowned in the flowing bowl. Drunkenness is now considered a disgrace, because there is no

excuse for it. Inventions have not proved an unmixed blessing, however, for us Masons, for since the wonderful improvements in flying machines we are obliged, during our meetings, to have a tyler at every window.

"The beautiful and spacious parks and commodious dwellings which distinguish the east central quarter of this island occupy ground once the site of wretched tenement houses, where neither decency nor comfort was possible and where children died like merriam-smitten sheep. The struggle for existence is no longer the desperate battle it once was, in which men grew prematurely old and sank into the grave before their time; business and professional jealousy no longer array men against each other; standing armies, so long a standing menace to the peace of nations, have been disbanded to engage in peaceful pursuits, and the lesson of universal brotherhood set for mankind one hundred and fifty years ago by Brother Robert Burns has been so well learned that, really, my brethren, I do not see that there is much further use for our order, except to preserve well loved traditions and to promote sociability."

Mr. Govan then proceeded to recount fanciful incidents in the past lives of his fellow-members, one of which, he said, occurred, as nearly as he could recollect, "shortly after Henry George had declined nomination for a third term as president of the United States." He then concluded his portion of the entertainment by singing an old man's comic song, which he said had been a favorite of his fifty or sixty years ago, when "he little thought he should live to see the day when he could sing it without the necessity of acting." Though he and the few friends who had been made aware of the ulterior purpose of his address had been somewhat apprehensive regarding its reception, they were both surprised and gratified at the result. He was listened to with close attention throughout, and was congratulated on all sides for his effort. What amazed him especially was the enthusiasm displayed by many of the most conservative and well-to-do of his fellow-craftsmen, who a few years ago had been outspokenly and inveterately opposed to Henry George and all his works.

To Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and craftsmen generally:
Go thou and do likewise.

BEWARE, MY LORDS!

William Allan in Dundee, Scotland, People's Journal.
My Lords! remember France and Eighty-nine!

Your titled brethren then, with blindness curst,
Saw not the gathering storm until it burst;
Then Vengeance red and reeking sprang the mine,
Then rose the glittering, greedy guillotine,
Then old and long accounts were settled first.

By coroneted heads (of heads the worst),
That rolled as Revolution's gory sign.
Then it was thus, thus it may be again,
The people's will is ever paramount,
Kings, queens, and princes are of no account.
When revolution fills a nation's brain;
Beware, my Lords, all barriers they surmount.

If ye are fools enough to fire the train.
* * * * *

Hereditary legislators! know
The people are your masters and your lords;

If with your titles arrogance accords,
By them alone ye shall be humbled low,
Ye—at their feet ye shall be made to bow
As suppliants. Think ye your rank affords
The liberty to thwart the nation's will?
Or stem progression's overpowering flow?
Poor Lords! blind Lords! have ye not from the past

The alphabet of legislation learned?
Have ye not yet the simple way discerned
By which to trust the people lord-harassed?
Shame on ye! if for them so unconcerned,
'Tis time, my Lords, that ye were outward cast.

BUT IT IS A GREAT EDUCATOR.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
If [the McKinley bill] is contrary to the interest of all consumers. It is alike injurious to the laborers in the field and in the factory. It has aroused the mercantile classes as nothing has done since the war. It has opened the eyes of the western farmers to the iniquities of the whole system of protection. It puts in a concrete form the issues between the two great parties.

WE'RE PLEASED THAT THEY'RE PLEASED.

Harrisburg Patriot.
The hide-bound republican organs were pleased with the McKinley bill when it passed the house, and they are pleased with it now, although the senate finance committee has made a great many changes. They would no more think of flooding fault with anything republicans do than they would of attempting to reach the moon on a bicycle.

WHAT GARFIELD ADVOCATED.

Kansas City Star.
"I am for protection that leads to ultimate free trade," said James A. Garfield in a speech delivered in the house of representatives, July 10, 1886. Garfield, a quarter of a century ago, was twenty-five years ahead of the McKinley protectionists of to-day.

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE SINGLE TAX IN ADELAIDE.

A REPORT OF ONE OF MR. GEORGE'S MEETINGS—THE KIND OF QUESTIONS THAT THE SOUTH AUSTRALIANS PUT—AN EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is, of course, inevitable that Mr. George's speeches to Australian audiences should follow the line of argument pursued in this country, but when it comes to answering questions a local coloring is given to each speech. In order that the readers of THE STANDARD may form for themselves a conception of Mr. George's meetings and of the reception given them by the audiences and the newspapers, we give below the full report of one of his meetings in Adelaide from the South Australian Register and accompany it with that paper's editorial comments:

THE REPORT.

There was a large audience in the town hall, Adelaide, on Wednesday evening, April 23, to hear Mr. Henry George's second lecture, entitled, "The Single Tax." The attendance in the reserved seats included the treasurer (Hon. F. W. Holder), the Hon. T. Playford and C. C. Kingston, Sir E. T. Smith and the chief justice (Hon. S. J. Wav). The lecture was listened to most attentively and the signs of appreciation were numerous. Mr. L. H. Berens, president of the single tax league, occupied the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, pleaded as justification for the existence and action of the single tax league the benefit of the suffering millions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George, who was most enthusiastically received, remarked that by the single tax they meant the abolition of all taxes that fell on labor or the products of labor, and the recourse for the revenues necessary for the support of government and social administration to one tax, or rather one single source of taxation, viz., land values irrespective of improvements, that value which attached to land by reason of the growth and progress of the community itself. (Hear, hear.) It was stated by one of their papers, the Register—(cheers)—a paper that had done grand service—(hear, hear, and cheers)—in advocating the essential ideas that single tax men held, that the name "single tax" was not a good one. Perhaps it was not, but he could not think of a better, and it had the advantage of clearer expressing their method; it showed what they wanted to do. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, it obliterated the false notion that they proposed to divide up the land, and had the merit of showing how they proposed to move. What they proposed by the single tax was to take the value that attached to land with the growth and progress of the community for common purposes, thus doing away with the inducement to get land and to hold it, not for the purpose of using it, but in the expectation of profiting by the future value which an increased population would give—(hear, hear)—and doing away with the disastrous form of speculation which that element represented in life. (Hear, hear.) They aimed in this simple way at taking the premium value which attached to land as settlement and improvement went on, and so putting all men upon an equal plane with regard to natural opportunity—(cheers)—leaving to all labor—and by the term labor they meant all human exertion that added to the stock of wealth or comfort of the whole people—its full and natural reward, so thereby raising wages to their true value, giving to the laborer his full earnings, and thus finally and forever settling the labor question. (Cheers.)

They were not the first single tax men in any way, the truths on which they were building being as old as the stars and having been recognized in all times. (Hear, hear.) South Australia, he added, was about the biggest little country he had ever seen. It was big in area, but small in men. The colony had only some 320,000 or 330,000 inhabitants, yet in many things its inhabitants could teach many very large communities. (Cheers.) In Adelaide, perhaps the most perfectly laid out city in the world, they had public buildings and municipal and political institutions which excited his admiration and made him feel that in South Australia was a little community that might in the future dawn as a most perfect state. (Cheers.) We were pushing our railway to the northern territory and running our railways, not, as in their country, the property of the monopolists, but the property of the people. (Applause.) But he wished to speak of a man who was, perhaps, really the founder of this colony—Edward Gibbon Wakefield. He had seen in some of his letters that gentleman's own statement of the theory which he urged as the true theory for colonization. He had, as the men of his time had, some curious notions. They looked on the capitalist as the only man to be considered. His standpoint was their standpoint, and they regarded all the rest of the world from that standpoint. As to the laborer, he was merely an instrument of labor, somebody to be employed, somebody to be hired. Indeed, the great feature of Gibbon Wakefield's plan for colonization was that a high price should be set upon the land. Why? He said in his letters, and he said truly, that slavery was only instituted and maintained where land was abundant relative to population, and consequently where land could be had cheap-

ly there slavery never existed. Where land was high, had a high value, it was difficult for the laborer to get land for himself, and therefore in order to give to the capitalist who might emigrate to colonize new countries he proposed to put a high price on land in order to prevent the laborer ever going to work for himself, and compel him for a reasonable time to work for wages. That was the heart of the labor question. Where land was easy of access there wages, even when paid by an employer to one employed by him, must be very near the full value of the labor.

In the United States sometimes the protectionists were fond of saying that the ruling high wages in the United States were the effect of protection. (Hear, hear.) Why, wages were higher in the United States before they had the tariff. (Laughter.) Wages were higher in what were now the United States than they were on the other side of the Atlantic before they were the United States, but merely separate colonies as ours were. They were higher for the reason that Adam Smith a century ago pointed out that because in the American colonies land was easy to get, therefore the servants taken there would not continue to work for the wages that they would have been content with at home. Men would not work for others for less—all things considered—than they could make by working for themselves. (Hear, hear and cheers.) As soon as these laborers who had crossed the Atlantic found that they could readily get a piece of land and go and work for themselves, they preferred to be their own employers. That was the reason why that gulf stream of emigration had flowed steadily across the Atlantic, that was the reason why men and women by their own free will came from the laboring countries to new countries. Look where they chose over the world, where land was easy of access to the laborer, there would be found high wages; but where land was found fenced in and the price increased, and where it was more and more difficult for the laborer to employ himself, there wages would be found to be going down. (Cheers.) There they would find a class rising who, without any labor on their own part, could enjoy all the products that other men must labor for. (Cheers.) Slave ships that were fitted out at Bristol and other ports went to the African coasts and bought men and carried them, not to England, Ireland or Scotland, but to the new countries where land was plentiful and population sparse. In these countries if one man wanted to command the labor of another he had to make him his property, he had to restrain him, he had to have the power if he ran away to put bloodhounds on his track and bring him back. But in England, Ireland and Scotland no such power as that was needed. The slaves had to have wages. No master could take the whole produce of the labor of a slave. He was compelled to return him enough in the shape of food, shelter and clothing to keep him alive and in health. The wages of the slave, therefore, were just enough of the products of his labor to enable him to live.

Now, in these countries to which slaves were taken even up to recent time—for instance, the southern states of the American Union—they would find two or three hundred men were compelled to labor for another. They worked hard and produced wealth, and all they got was enough to live. They lived in poor houses, had coarse food and coarse clothes, but the master, who did no work, lived in a fine mansion, fared sumptuously, and had leisure and luxury—all that labor could give—by his power of taking from these men who had labored the products of their labor. (Hear, hear.) In Great Britain or Ireland they would find men and women working hard, and of the products of their toil get no more than the wages of the slave. (Cheers.) Working hard, yet living meanly, maintaining themselves in good times, but in hard times or when overcome by old age they had to apply for aid or face the alternative of starving. ("Shame" and cheers.) What was the difference? The old countries were free countries. No man there could claim the legal right to command the service of another. There was no chattel slavery, but there was the monopolization of land. The fact that some men owned the land on which and from which the poor man should live, gave them essentially the same power of taking the results of labor without giving any equivalent. The Irish land owner did not have to put bloodhounds on the track of his slaves. He did not have to bring them back and compel them to work. They, on the other hand, would go to him with cap in hand, asking only to be permitted as a favor to live and work on his land. They were willing to render up as rent all they could earn, save the wages of a slave—(loud cheers)—and let the industrial structure be what it might, the principle that was obvious in the simple industry was true in the more complex. What in the factory cities, what, where industry was most elaborate, compelled in so-called free countries men and women to gladly seek work for the wages of a slave? What brought about that cut-throat competition that everywhere seemed to force wages down to the minimum of existence as progress went on? It was simply monopolization of that element absolutely necessary to all human life and to human labor. (Cheers.)

Gibbon Wakefield was right. High prices of land did necessarily tend to lower the rate of wages, to keep the laborers from their natural opportunity, the elements indispensa-

ble to the exertion of labor, and must as effectually enslave the working classes as did chattel slavery. The ideal state of things was this, that labor ought to have access to land without any price or payment. (Cheers.) Land of itself had no value. Value only attached to land as men came upon it and settled. Take the value that thus attached to land for the use of the community, and what was the effect? To destroy speculative values and monopoly values. (Cheers.) Land on the margin of production—that was to say, the poorest land in use—would then have no value at all. Labor would be free to go to it without price. As to the higher qualities of land, there attached that value that was brought out by the growth and progress of the community—that value would go to a common fund to be used for the benefit of all—the men on the outskirts as well as the men in the center; the men and the women and the children who directly had no land and used none, as well as for the benefit of the very largest landowner. (Cheers.) When a few people came to a new country there was at first no land value. It made no difference how rich the land might be; so long as land equally as rich could be had for the taking, there could attach no value to land. In a community of that kind, supposing that by some means men could be prevented from taking up more land than they actually wanted to use; just as that community settled and grew so land values would begin to arise. Land in some places would be found more fertile and more eligibly situated for certain purposes than land in other places, and so would begin to command a premium value. Or even if land was of the same value in the centers of exchanges, where business began to concentrate, then and there land would begin to develop higher qualities than from mere agriculture. There land values would begin to arise, and with the growth of the community would continue to increase, constituting a fund that must be taken in order to secure equality—that could be taken without putting any tax or restriction upon any form of production, and that must be taken in order to prevent forestalling, and disastrous and injurious speculation. (Cheers.)

For that growth in the value of land the appearance of what political economists called rent, the premium value which attached to land of superior quality to the poorest in use, or the poorest to which labor and capital could obtain access, that payment was a natural phenomena. It was utterly impossible by any amount of no-rent manifestoes to abolish rent. It came by virtue of a law of nature as fixed as the law of gravitation. (Hear, hear.) The only question was as to whom it should go—whether to the community or individuals. To leave it to individuals was to place before every person who had the opportunity to get land the temptation of getting, not what he wanted to use, but all he could in expectation of profiting by the increased value which the growth of the community would give to that land, of profiting by the coming of the time when men would come to him and say, "Only let us work on your land and use it, and we will give you a portion of the products of our labor, either in a lump sum of purchase money or in an annual payment called rent." The consequence was everywhere the locking up of natural opportunities and the scattering of people further than they ought to be to work to the best advantage. (Cheers.) He heard that in South Australia farmers had been driven past the line of good rainfall to attempt to cultivate grain on land which was only fit for sheep, while land fit for grain was kept under sheep. ("Quite true." Cheers.) In the United States they had to drag wheat for miles on expensively constructed railways through good land that was either not used or only half used. A tax on land values did away with all that temptation. With the tax, while on the outskirts labor would always be free to the use of land, in the centers where land had become valuable that value would be taken for the use of the whole community whose growth had produced it, and no one would have any temptation to monopolize what he could not use or did not want to use. (Cheers.) There was the whole theory of the single tax. (Cheers.)

To their minds the system of taking that value in the form of a tax was much better, because it was simpler and liable to less misuse, and did not require the elaborate machinery that would be necessary if it were taken in the form of rent. If the land of the community were resumed as the property of that community and rented out in perfect security of possession, and under terms which increased the rent payable as the value of the land increased, and decreased the rent where the value fell, as it often did, then, as Herbert Spencer said, "Justice would be secured and the land of any country might be improved on terms of perfect equity." But any leasehold system seemed to involve much more complex machinery, and to be much less flexible than the simple device of taking land values as they arose by tax; and it was certainly much easier to introduce in any country where land had been treated as private property, or where a mixed system of holding prevailed. (Hear, hear.) By taxing land values irrespective of improvements South Australia had proved what had been persistently denied by certain people—that no separation should be made between the value of improvements and the

value of land. They would take a still more important step if they carried a law giving municipalities the option of raising their whole local revenues from the unimproved value of land. (Cheers.) It was plain that they intended to go further in the direction that they had started. There was the proposition of the premier for a progressive land tax against large owners. That system seemed to him unjust. (Cheers.) It appeared erroneous in this—it imposed an unequal burden on citizens; it taxed one more heavily than another—(hear, hear)—it seemed to him defective in that it made the ownership of land a personal question; it brought personal element into the question of taxation. (Hear, hear.) To them it seemed that land should pay as land without any reference to the men who held it; that if the growth of the community had attached to land a value, that value, irrespective of who held the land, should come to the community. That principle was the only one that would do away entirely with all danger of evasion, danger of various devices to get round the law. (Hear, hear.) He had no animosity toward large land owners, believing that their existence helped to show up more clearly the truths that he preached. The essence of the injury done by land monopolization did not consist in land being in the hands of great landowners but in the fact that any man who lived up to manhood without the enjoyment of anything but labor was deprived of his natural rights—(cheers)—the liberty to use that which the Creator had created for the use and benefit of all before man came into existence. (Cheers.)

To him it seemed that the only just, secure and manly way of dealing with the difficulty was to tax land values. (Hear, hear.) Another proposal—that made by the South Australia single tax league—was to exempt from taxation all sums that had been paid by the state. (Hear, hear.) To him, however, it seemed that justice could not be done in that way, for the system would fall hardly on the man who bought land through an intermediary between the state and himself, and who acted on the assumption that the state would continue as at present. (Hear, hear.) To the proposition advanced by the Register, to tax future increased land values, there was the objection that it broke up uniformity. But all these propositions showed advance, and showed that the people of South Australia were bent on making, in the nation being built up here, the land virtually the property of the whole people. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had been interpreted to say the other night that he was in favor of gradual advance. That did him an injustice. If the reform he advocated came at once it would, he believed, benefit the whole people, but advance must be gradual because people required education, and some moved more slowly than others. Nevertheless it was a matter of comparative indifference as to how advance was made so long as it was made. (Cheers.)

Questions having been invited, the following were submitted:

The fee-simple of the land having been sold by the government, is it wise in the interests of the workers of this colony to borrow money for the construction of public works?

Mr. George replied that the construction of public works tended to give a peculiar and exclusive benefit to land owners by increasing the value of land. By the adoption of the single tax, however, the community, instead of a special class, would benefit by this increased value, land owners giving back to the community a return for something specially granted. Public improvement added to the value of land but to nothing else. Out of this value the cost of improvements themselves might be paid for. (Cheers.)

If the single tax were adopted in England would it not be possible for the land owners to combine and force their tenants to pay the land tax in addition to present rentals?

Mr. George did not think it would. If such a combination took place, and the land owners raised their rent, it would mean the raising of the land values, and the tax would go up again.

Is state ownership of land the system in force in parts of India, and has it had the effect you predict?

Mr. George said the question was hardly fair, as he was not an encyclopaedia. With reference to India, however, he would say that there, as among all primitive people, a common ownership of land was in a rude form recognized, and the state, the representative of the whole people, was, of course, the only land owner, as theoretically the crown, the representative of the British people, was the only land owner in Great Britain. When the English went to the provinces in Bengal they found a lot of hereditary taxgatherers looking about for land owners under the influence of the same ideas as he referred to as being shown by Mr. Wakefield. They at once made these men owners of the land, taking from them what they had previously paid, with the result that they were permitted to rack rent mercilessly. In other parts of the country they did better than that. In the Madras presidency a nominal land tax was imposed, but it was in reality not a tax on land values but on the use of the land, which ultimately fell on labor, and was a tax on labor. The system they proposed had not within times of which they had knowledge been in force in India. They did not say it would solve all difficulties, but they did say it was the fundamental reform;

that if they had that advantage there was an opportunity of all other reforms, and in moral Christian countries, that being done, they would no longer see the monstrous possession of fortunes, great wealth, undeserved wealth, deep poverty, undeserved poverty now to be seen in the most enlightened Christian countries in the world. (Applause.)

Why does a tax on land decrease its selling price while a tax on any other property increases its selling price?

Mr. George said the tax on land values did not add to the selling price of the land, while a tax on commodities, the produce of labor, did add to their selling price, because the price was always fixed by the equality of supply and demand. As to things produced by human labor and which must be constantly produced in order to meet the demand, the equality of supply and demand always rested near the point of the cost of production. If it went beyond that, so as to give the capital and labor engaged in producing these things a larger return, then the average production was increased and the supply augmented and prices go down; if it sunk below that point there was a tendency the opposite way and the supply was checked. Land differed from things produced by human labor in not being a thing of human production, and the tax on land values had a tendency to increase the effective supply by making it more costly and more difficult to withhold land from use, thus forcing those who had land they were not using, or not fully using, to bring it into the market and ask for purchasers and tenants. (Applause.)

Supposing the single tax were to become law, what effect would it have on large up-country landholders, the city workers, the very valuable city allotments, the rents of city warehouses, etc.?

Mr. George said that was pretty well to the effect, "How would it affect everybody?" In the first place it would make the holding of vacant allotments more difficult; if it were carried to the full point it would make it impossible. It would not pay to hold such allotments. A man holding unused land, or land not fully used, would be compelled to put it to the full use or give way to some one who would. (Applause.) The value of land held on speculation would be gone, and labor would be able to get at it. (Applause.)

If the single tax in its entirety were to be carried out to-morrow morning before breakfast would you compensate the man who had the day before invested the hard earnings of a lifetime in land?

Mr. George would not. If the single tax were to be carried out to-morrow, that man should certainly have some little inkling to-day that it was coming. (Applause.) If he were fool enough to invest his money in that way they would agree with him he deserved to lose it. That was not a flippant answer; it exemplified a principle. What would be the consequence if they did so? Wherever they proposed to compensate the people land speculation would go on right to the very verge, and speculative land values would be allied right along. If they proposed not to compensate anybody the consequence would be that the prudent would discount it, and instead of there being a steady advance on land values and in speculation there would be a steady decline. Surely in this country and any English-speaking countries the people have sufficient notice as to when it would be adopted.

Is not taxing farm lands—that is, lands which produce the staff of life at the sweat of man's brow, and distant from national facilities, such as roads, railways, markets, waterworks, etc.—taxing ourselves, hence suicidal, and should be abolished by taxing commercial and speculative lands only, which produce nothing but unearned increment for the owners?

Mr. George—That was what they proposed. Land on the outskirts away from roads and public works would be subject to no tax at all, because they would have no real value. (Hear, hear.) If to-day any value attached to such land it was merely a speculative value, which would pass away with the single tax. (Cheers.)

Is there any other system beyond the single tax and free trade which will abolish taxation on producing lands?

Mr. George—They did not propose to tax producing lands as such. All producing lands did not have a value. Much of the value that attached to-day was simply a monopoly of speculative value. They had sold in South Australia for years much more land than was used. He had seen a pamphlet by the Hon. T. Burgoyne, written several years ago, pointing out that although millions of acres had been sold, a very small area was in use. (Hear, hear.) The result was that many purchases must have been speculative, and so to-day population had been pushed out into districts where it ought not to be. (Hear, hear.) South Australia would be richer if their settlement was more compact. With the breaking up of the land monopoly the monopoly of values would disappear. The system called land nationalization would, if carried out, produce the same result. Free trade was involved in the single tax. Protective duties were, of course, a tax. If they were going to have a single tax they could not have a thousand taxes. (Laughter and cheers.)

Don't you think the pulpit should be fighting this question of the land for the people,

and being "the people's question?" Is it not our Creator's?

Mr. George—Yes. Thank God, the pulpit was beginning to fight it. In every country and in every church ministers were bravely upholding the single tax policy. (Cheers.)

If Mr. George denounces land monopoly, why does he uphold monopoly in capital and wealth, as the monopoly of the latter is ten times more injurious than the former?

Mr. George—All monopolies ought to be abolished. He regretted the grievous monopolies of the telegraphs and railways in the United States. He would abolish the monopolies that had come by the policy mis-called protection by utterly doing away with the tariff. He did not pretend that monopoly of land was the only monopoly, but that it was the most important one. A gentleman in Adelaide told him that the monopoly of money was more important than the monopoly of land. That reminded him of a conversation that took place in the United States. One gentleman remarked to another, "I see the land question is a very important question, but the money question is still more important. Give me all the money in the world and you could have all the land." His friend replied: "Well, supposing you had all the money in the world and I had all the land, what would you do if I gave you notice to quit?" (Loud laughter and cheers.) As to the monopoly of wealth there could be no such monopolies when the source of all production was open to labor. Wealth—capital—what were they? The products of labor on land. Open the land to labor, do away with such monopolies as he had spoken of and they need have no fear of any monopoly of wealth. They need put no bounds upon the amassing of wealth nor attempt to tax men for getting rich. Men should get as rich as they pleased so long as they were adding to the general stock of the comforts and conveniences of life, and not getting rich by selling to their fellows what the Creator made. (Cheers.)

Is it right that land leased by farmers from the crown with right of purchase should pay a land tax?

Mr. George—No, unless they remitted the money they were called upon to pay under the lease. He believed that farmers labored under much injustice in Australia under the present system of land revenues. They were charged simply monopoly prices. (Hear, hear.) It was unjust to draw from men on the outskirts these revenues, and to use them for the benefit of the settled districts. The larger bulk of land values ought to go for local expenses. One great objection to the term "land nationalization" was that it led the Irish people to suppose that under it their rents would go direct to the British government. (Hear, hear.) That some of the money raised by the single tax ought to go for national expenses was shown in the fact that the land values of Adelaide, for instance, were not entirely due to the population here, but also to the city being the metropolis of the colony and the center of exchange for the country. (Hear, hear.)

Will not the single tax do away with all necessity for labor unions, trades and labor councils, etc.?

Mr. George—The tax would certainly do away with the need for men banding together to attempt by a strong hand to get their rights, because the tax would give labor its full natural opportunities.

Why should a farmer who makes an income of say £200 a year by his personal exertions on his land have to contribute to the revenue of the country, while doctors, lawyers and others, who make larger incomes by less exertion, escape?

Mr. George—He certainly should not. They did not intend to put taxes on the exertions of the farmer. Taxes were put on him now in the shape of rates on his improvements and by the tariff. All those would be abolished, and the farmer would pay the single tax, not as a farmer, but as the owner of especially valuable land.

Would not every doctor and lawyer having to use land pay toward the land tax?

Mr. George—Did doctors and lawyers use land any more than butchers and bakers? All men used land, and all men in a civilized community contributed to the formation of land values. (Cheers.)

Granting that population gives value to land—suppose a new country like South Australia demands immediate payment of that value and gets it, what does common fairness say if she wishes to hark back upon her bargain and take the value again in rents?

Mr. George said the question in essence was: Had the community the right to ever resume its rights in the soil that had been once sold? He most emphatically said it had. To compensate was not to resume. The state did not compensate the small towns and the wayside inns whose business might be injured by the construction of a railway. (Cheers.) The principle was this: The state—that was to say the people—could not be bound. It was utterly impossible for one generation to bind the next. There could be no more moral obligation on account of a sale of land by one generation than the sale of human beings into slavery could give a moral obligation. (Cheers.)

Why do you propose to tax freeholders from whom the state has received payment in a lump sum, and yet exempt leaseholders from whom the state receives payment in successive amounts? Why should the free-

holder pay twice, but the leaseholder only once?

Mr. George said because one transaction was over, done and gone. It was beyond their power to undo what was done in the past. They could only act in the present and for the future. The question was, what was the best policy for the state, and in determining a question of policy the state did not trouble about compensation. It had merely to consider what was the best for the whole community. The reform they advocated would do away with a continuous, perpetual and increasing robbery. (Cheers.) Whose was this earth? Supposing the people of South Australia twenty or forty years ago sold land. What right had they to say who should hold the land now? Was it made for them or for any one generation? (Hear, hear.) Was not the earth perpetually new and fresh for the new and fresh generations that succeeded each other? The earth was created not for any one generation, but to be the abiding place for their appointed time for the generations one after another that were to come. Grant that an existing body of men could sell their own right to the land, how could they sell the right of the very next child that was born? (Cheers.)

If the Irish land purchase scheme provided for leasing the land in perpetuity instead of selling to the tenant, would that do away with the objections to purchase?

Mr. George—The present land owners of Ireland had an unjust claim on the labor of Irishmen. They did not want to live on or to till the land. They wanted to get the proceeds of the labor of the men who did live on it. Leasing would not do justice. Bishop Thomas Nulty in 1880, after pointing out that labor was necessary to human life and land to labor, proceeded: "The land of every country is the common property of the people of that country, because its real owner, the Creator, hath given it a voluntary gift to the children of men. Now, as every human being is a creature and a child of God, and as all His children are equal in His eyes, any settlement of the land of this or any other country that would exclude the humblest from his full share in the common heritage is not simply an injury and a wrong to that man, but an impious violation of the benevolent intentions of his Creator."

Do you think it will be possible under a single tax system to people a country with inhabitants who shall be all easy in circumstances? Would not the benefits be annulled by a large influx of population?

Mr. George—The more population the better. Two men working together could make more than twice as much as each would make if he worked single. (Hear, hear.) The more the population came the better it would be for those who were already here. (Cheers.)

The meeting concluded at 10 o'clock, Mr. George being very heartily cheered on leaving the platform.

THE EDITORIAL.

As a lesson in political economy Mr. George's lecture last night was very instructive; but it was hardly equal in sustained interest to his address on Monday evening. His replies to some of the questions that were put to him were very apt; but it is doubtful whether upon the whole this part of the evening's entertainment was so useful as might have been expected. Not that it was by any means destitute of value. Mr. George displayed a wonderful readiness in replying to his interrogators, and even those answers that were of an *ad captandum* character presented in a rough and ready fashion the essential difference between land and the products of labor. In forming an estimate of the lecturer's work it is only fair to look at it from the standpoint which he occupies. His task is essentially that of a propagandist whose object is to convey a knowledge of economic truths, and of what is, in his opinion, the cause of the unnatural inequalities in the distribution of wealth, which becomes more pronounced as civilization advances. It is a well known rule that a public speaker who wishes to excite inquiry and stimulate study, and who welcomes the most persistent opposition in preference to indifference, should hit out harder than he means to strike because there is always a loss of force between the delivery of the blow and the contact with the object at which it is aimed. As an exposition of the meaning of the single tax and the reason for adopting the title the lecture was thoroughly satisfactory. We still think the name is not a good one, and that it is apt to cause as much misunderstanding as was created by the term land nationalization, a title which always created the impression among the unthinking that it was proposed to divide up the land and share it equally among the population. Naming, however, is not always in one's own power. A movement acquires a particular title, and it is not an easy matter to shake it off. Indeed it is not always in the power of the person or party to whom it is applied to do so. It often sticks to them even if they disown it, and seek to substitute for it one that is scientifically more accurate, and on technical grounds less open to objection.

There is one undoubted advantage in the name "The single tax." It is a standing protest against the absurdities of protection, for, as Mr. George aptly remarked, if there is to be a single tax there cannot of course be a hundred other forms of taxation as

there are in a complicated customs tariff. Beyond this, it calls attention to the fact that the means by which the long-standing divorce between land and labor is to be annulled is not by parceling out the land in equal proportions, but by securing to the use of the community the value given to the land by settlement and population, while reserving to the man who uses it the full return for his labor expended upon it. Against the application of the principle of the single tax to which some of its advocates in the colony have committed themselves we cannot too strongly protest. To make it the medium for the confiscation of interests which have been acquired honestly and for value, in accordance with law and custom, is not to be tolerated for a moment. On the other hand the title "The single tax," understood in the way we have pointed out above, becomes, of course, merely a general term used to describe the general aim of those who accept the economic doctrines with which Mr. George's name is identified rather than a definition of the specific process by which effect is given to their purpose. There is an undoubted advantage in the adoption of a connecting link which binds together the advocates of a particular movement in every country in which it has found a lodging place. The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch, and the name has been pretty generally applied to and used by their followers in other countries. The advocates of the new system of economic and social reform were called single taxers first in America, and possibly the title may become universal, although it is not very euphonious nor very accurate, and like the more august name of Christians may include persons of very diverse opinions in matter of detail.

There is unquestionably a general feeling gaining ground that in a true perception and right application of the economic doctrines regarding land the way of lasting social reform is to be found. The part we have endeavored to take in the movement is to discover the simplest and fairest method by which these principles can be brought into operation in this country. Mr. George is not wedded to any particular process for bringing about the change, and the only objection he urged against the plan we have more than once suggested is that in introducing a different method of treating land it does away with uniformity. This objection, however, is more apparent than real. It may appear awkward to say that we will reserve to owners the present value of land subject to the present land tax and take the future increased value, to which they have no moral claim, but at any rate it makes no distinction between any existing land holders. They would all be placed on the same footing, and it is no mean argument in favor of the plan we have more than once indicated that it would be acceptable to many who would turn away with fear from the possibility of the arbitrary action which the bare suggestion of the single tax suggests. Mr. George has accomplished the mission he undertook, and he has done it well.

It remains for those who believe in the principles he advocates to find out the readiest and fairest method of bringing them into operation here. Hitherto the organizations that have been formed for this purpose have not had a long continued or vigorous existence. The great object now should be to enlarge the scope of the movement, to place it on a sounder and more permanent basis, and to secure, if possible, the co-operation of all those who wish to take part in the new gospel of progress. That Mr. George's visit will bear fruit we do not doubt. Many who may dissent, and dissent strongly and with reason, from some of his views will be inspired to study anew the true principles of social progress, and it may be hoped that a new and a purer enthusiasm will animate those who aspire to be of some service to their fellows. The petty ambitions and jealousies of public life are mean and miserable enough; but all who believe in that doctrine of social progress which gives the highest and noblest place to all true work may find scope for their energies in a movement which need not and ought not to be identified with any political party.

BUT HE SEES DIFFERENTLY NOW.

Boston Globe.

When Grover Cleveland tried to put wool on the free list, in the interest of American manufacturers and American consumers, the whole republican party, Mr. Blaine included, set up a frantic ululation, to the effect that the country would be ruined if the people were permitted to get good clothing cheap. Mr. Blaine now calmly proposes free wool from South America, and it "goes" with the party.

WHY NOT MAKE THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE FREE, TOO?

New York Press.

Esteemed United States senate, how absurd it is that the owners of the "Angelus" have to take it across the line to Canada every six months in order to let Americans be educated by the sight of it between exportations! Do you call that encouraging American art? Bosh! Make art free this very week.

THE IDEA GAINING CONVERTS.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Henry George's single tax idea is gaining converts, especially among the workmen and small property holders of the cities and larger towns.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill hasn't been heard of since the beginning of the Blaine episode of last week. Perhaps it has escaped from its keepers, and may be roaming over the land in search of the "harmony" which the New York Press still insists is to be found in the ranks of the republican party.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

AN ACTIVE CANVASS OF THE WAGE EARNERS OF THIS CITY TO BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league held its weekly meeting last Friday evening at 73 Lexington avenue. The committee on ways and means reported that funds had been subscribed for the printing and distribution of the circular and blanks for signature ordered at the last meeting, and that during the coming week a large number of them would be sent to workingmen known to be in sympathy with tariff reform soliciting them to join the league. The committee said there would also be a large number of circulars and blanks at the rooms for the use of such friends of tariff reform as would make a personal canvass among their fellow workers for members.

It is expected that the distribution of the printed matter will result in a large membership for the league, for it is well known among the workingmen who have attended the league meetings that there is a very large proportion of the members of trades unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor who are in favor of a reform of the tariff, but who have not had any central point to which they could rally. When the question of how the tariff reform workers should be organized was first discussed by the organizers of the league, some of them proposed to introduce resolutions in their organizations in favor of tariff reform and to fight them through; but it was shown that this might have an injurious effect upon the labor movement, because, owing to the fact that the membership of the unions were composed of men who held varying political opinions, it might create a split among them. So it was decided to adopt methods to reach the tariff reform element in the labor organizations, and invite them to join together in an organization where the members would be agreed on the question of tariff reform. This is the work that the Workingmen's tariff reform league has begun. The committee which was organized immediately after the last presidential campaign to procure signatures to a petition asking congress to make an examination into the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax on the value of land, has offered its city enrolment of names to the league. The offer has been accepted, and by the time this issue of THE STANDARD reaches its subscribers the league's circular and blanks will be in the hands of thousands of tariff reformers in this city. It is expected that by this means a very large number of names will be added to the membership of the league.

Then every active member of the league will be supplied with documents and blanks for signatures. There are already in the hands of the secretary of the league a considerable number of applications for circulars and blanks, which the applicants intend to use in canvassing their various labor organizations. By this means the membership of the league will be still further increased.

Then it is proposed to inaugurate a vigorous cart-tail campaign for tariff reform in the sections of the city where the workers live; and thus the membership will be increased still further.

It is anticipated that in a very short time the membership of the league will be sufficiently large to warrant organization in the congressional districts.

A number of the members present at the last meeting favored this view and a committee was appointed to prepare for it. A canvass of the meeting developed the fact that every congressional district of the city was represented among the active spirits who organized the league, which was very gratifying, and showed that the deep interest that is being taken in the matter, not in spots, but all over the city, some workingmen coming regularly to the meetings from the extreme upper end of the island, and others from near the Battery. This committee will sit at 73 Lexington avenue every evening until further notice, to enroll the names, as they are received, into their various congressional districts, and to give all visitors whatever information they may desire concerning the league and its objects.

The Workingmen's tariff reform league is full of enthusiasm and will be a potent factor in the coming congressional campaign. All workingmen who are in sympathy with its objects should join without delay, and thus strengthen the hands of those workingmen who have inaugurated the movement.

Next Friday occurs on the Fourth of July, so the public meeting is postponed until the following Friday evening.

"BOUGHT WITH BRITISH GOLD."

JOHN ROACH'S GREAT SHIP BUILDING PLANTS NOW OWNED BY "ENGLISH EMBASSIES."

An English syndicate and the representatives of the late John Roach last Friday con-

summated negotiations by which the ship building yards and engine works at Chester, Pa., and the plant in this city on the East river, between Ninth and Tenth streets, widely known as the Morgan iron works, will soon change hands. The English syndicate whose money is to be invested in this vast enterprise has been incorporated in England under the companies' acts of 1862 and 1886, and is to have a bare capital of £600,000, or calculating the pound sterling at \$4.85—the basis upon which the syndicate's estimates were made—£2,910,000. This is to be divided into eight per cent preference shares of £10 each—£300,000—and ordinary shares of £10 each—£300,000. In addition to this there will be 3,000 six per cent debentures of £100 each, interest upon which will be paid half yearly, as will also be the interest on the preference shares.

The foreigners have found that our protective tariff will insure them high prices for the ships they will manufacture, while our free trade in labor will give them all they want of that commodity at a low price; and between the two they will make a large profit—reaching, it is estimated, eighteen per cent. This will be a pleasant thing for our anti-British Irish-American protection-for-America-and-freedom-for-Ireland patriots to chew on for a while.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Our congressmen and senators have had the beauties of the McKinley bill put before them in the most alluring form. A shrewd Washington merchant, with an eye to business, has sent to all of the national lawmakers a circular, which tells the whole story. Here it is:

MCKINLEY PRICES.
A WORD TO THE WISE.
TAKE ADVANTAGE WHILE YOU CAN.
THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL AN ASSURED FACT.

The McKinley bill will make the prices of all goods much higher than at present.
Our prices are now at lowest point, so this is the time to accept your chance and purchase your supplies.

"BLAINE IS A FREE TRADER."

THAT'S WHAT THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH SAYS; AND IT SAYS HE IS RIGHT.

Philadelphia Telegraph (Republican).

Mr. Blaine is a free trader—not a mere tariff reformer, but a radical free trader so far as the Southern and Central American republics are involved—he has officially and in the plainest and most emphatic manner declared. He desires that between all the free states of the North and South American hemisphere, trade shall be as free as it is between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. And who shall say he is not right? The tariff is a business, not a political affair; it is a local, not a general matter. A tariff set up against the pauper labor competition of Europe, from which come almost exclusively manufactures, is a good and desirable thing if it is based upon the strict principle of adequate protection for American capital and labor; but a tariff set up against countries which supply chiefly, almost exclusively, raw materials for our manufactures, and which are not manufacturing but consuming nations, is neither wise nor expedient.

WHERE THE TARIFF SHOE PINCHES.

THE SITUATION STATED CLEARLY AND CONCISELY.

Boston Globe

There are doubtless not a few people who, when they read in the tariff reform newspapers day after day of the tax on this, that and the other article, are prompted to say to themselves: "I haven't seen any tax." "Nobody has asked me for any money to support infant industries." "Where are the tax gatherers who collect all this money?"

But let one sit down in a restaurant with a bill of fare in one hand and a list of the present duties in the other, and he will find that the bulk of everything on the table and on the bill is taxed. If his coffee is free the sugar he puts into it is taxed over eighty-two per cent, and the salt is taxed thirty-nine per cent, etc., and if he will thus go over his whole surroundings after he has ordered his food it will give him a very educating surprise.

All these taxes must be paid, and they are paid. The cashier at the desk is the tax gatherer. If a person, according to his income, spent twenty-five, fifty or seventy-five cents for a meal before the present war taxes were adopted, the entire tax on the food and table furnishings of to-day must be taken out of a meal of the same cost now. He must either pay more money for the same food of other days or he must get less food for the same money. The only mitigating influence that can operate against this stern necessity is the possibility that some kinds of food may have become cheaper than before the high tariff taxes were exacted, through natural causes.

What is true of the restaurant is true of the clothing store, the market, and of every other establishment at which a consumer purchases. The tax has to be paid in cash, and the only way to escape it is by consuming less and cheaper food, clothing and supplies of all sorts.

The human stomach, first of all, is a wonderfully accommodating organ. The old time

eating house of our grandfathers, where a workman could sit down to a table loaded with cooked meats, vegetables, bread and pastry, and help himself to his heart's content for a quarter of a dollar, is no more. The victualer or boarding house keeper of to-day, in order to sell at nominally the same prices, is obliged to serve everything in orders. As a natural sense of delicacy restrains men from "kicking" before others on matters of food, men sigh at small orders, spend the limit of their food allowance, and go away more or less dissatisfied. Gradually the stomach accommodates itself to the situation, and so the patient masses struggle on under existing taxes because they must.

Were it attempted to collect one-tenth of these taxes on food, clothing and other daily necessities directly, instead of indirectly, "protection" would be very short-lived. Imagine a cold-blooded tax gatherer confronting a citizen thus: "Mr. A., here are your yearly tax bills for the protection of our infant industries; here is a bill of \$10 to protect the steel and iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania; here is one of \$8 to protect the Michigan copper operators; here is one of \$6 to protect the sheep raisers of Montana, and here is one of \$4 to protect the as yet unborn tin plate industry; I have a lot more of them in my pocket to present to you as soon as you have paid these."

Yet, monstrous as this straining of the right to tax may seem, the people are satisfying exactly such demands every day by the indirect collection process of tariff duties. When tariffs come to cover almost everything that the people consume, as in the McKinley bill, even to a 250 per cent tax on the poor man's plate of beans, then every consumer is just as effectually taxed as though a collector presented him personally with a bill.

By 1892 the eyes of the masses will be opened to all these things. The campaign of education has hardly begun yet.

ANENT BLAINE.

The Boston Globe of last week fairly bristled with good things over the return of James G. Blaine to the free trade principles of his younger manhood. Here are a few of the shafts it has launched:

What the Journal thinks of Blaine's new departure still finds its only expression in loud and eloquent silence.

We nominate Hon. James Gillespie Blaine for the unfilled vacancy in the Cobden club, caused by the death of that other eminent republican free trader, Hon. James Abram Garfield.

We may remark in passing that Hon. James G. Blaine remains the shrewdest political navigator in the republican party. He is much too shrewd to try to sail straight into the eye of the wind when it is blowing a hurricane. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed are land lubbers compared with Yachtsman Blaine.

Some of our lesser republican contemporaries are denying that Mr. Blaine has espoused democratic principles on the tariff and reciprocity question. The New York Tribune, leading organ of their party, sees clearer, and refers to the plumed knight's scheme as "the precise policy upon which President Cleveland was defeated."

Every argument of Messrs. Blaine, Hale and others in favor of reciprocity with South America applies with equal force to the whole world. Is "free trade" stealing in upon these new converts through the back door of localized good sense?

During the campaign of 1888, even while Mr. Blaine was making his high protection speeches, we pointed out that any one who could read between the lines could discover strong symptoms of free tradeism; and now we are pretty sure the Maine statesman is afflicted with the dread disease. Of course he couldn't afford to let it be known, though, even to the census taker.

Mr. Blaine complains that the retaliatory duties of South America make the bulk of our exports "luxuries, which only the wealthy can enjoy." John Bright once remarked in parliament that "a forced tax upon luxuries for all the people is the inevitable logic of protection, since all imports become luxuries to the extent that they are taxed."

Mr. Blaine seems to be bought with British gold. That wicked, wicked Cobden club!

It is about time for the esteemed Journal to call Mr. Blaine "a tariff humorist."

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

Watertown, So. Dak., Journal.

The eastern dudes can go to Europe and buy \$500 worth of clothing and bring it into this country duty free. The hard working, debt-cursed farmer can't go to Europe, neither is he allowed to import his goods duty free. No, he must pay a tax on everything he wears. And this is a measure of the g. o. p. which is trying to hoodwink the farmers by placing duties on eggs, wheat, rye, etc.

THE BEAUTIES OF FREE TRADE.

Minneapolis Journal.

Secretary Blaine recognizes fully the value of reciprocal trade with our neighbors. We ought to control the whole trade of Mexico, Central and South America. There is nothing on earth, from a wooden clothespin to a mogul locomotive and the finest and most powerful dynamo, which cannot be made well in this country; made better than any goods can be made in Europe. Talk about trade! This avenue would open up cumulative manufacturing activity; open up more opportunities for labor; more opportunities

for capital. These Spanish-Americans have what we want. We have what they want. A mistaken view of trade and a narrow minded policy have kept us from being masters of this Spanish-American trade. Secretary Blaine sees the error, and he would have his countrymen take a new and profitable departure. This advice is sound and should be followed.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Mr. McKinley has concluded to sweeten the woes of New England a little by including maple sugar in the sugar bounty clause. Not a pound was ever known to come through the Boston custom house; but all the same, a bounty is a bounty.—[Boston Globe.

De Witt (whose new clothes are wrinkled and do not fit): "Talk about the McKinley bill being an infamous measure, what do you think of these?" Blanders: "Like the McKinley bill, good material for the press."—[Boston Post.

Read, McKinley, or some other good protectionist should call Mr. Blaine one side and whisper to him that he is making sad havoc with the "home market argument."—[Chicago Herald.

The Blaine statesmen should now explain to a puzzled country the reason why if free trade with South America is a good and profitable thing, free trade with Asia, Africa and Europe is going to send us all to the demnation bow-wows.—[Boston Globe.

Call it "tariff reform," or "free trade," and it's a very wicked thing, says Mr. Blaine; but call it "reciprocity" and it's "statesmanship." All right; democrats will not care much what name it goes by, so long as we get it.—[Boston Globe.

Secretary Blaine is, it need not be said, a thoroughgoing protectionist.—[Boston Traveller (protection).

It will be interesting to observe the republican organs, when they recover their wind, show that Secretary Blaine's scheme to admit South American wool under the name of reciprocity is in the interest of enlightened protection, while the proposition of the tariff reformers for the same thing was a deadly blow at home industry. A good deal depends upon a name in spite of Miss Juliet Capulet's opinion to the contrary, which she would not have uttered if she had been an American politician.—[Providence Journal (ind).

OUR CENTURY.

From the French of Victor Hugo.

This age is great and huge; a glorious impulse thrills it;

And everywhere ideas march in conquering array.

The noise of its mighty work, the human voice that swells it,

All mingle with creation's noise in the realms of upper day.

Both in the busy cities, and in the solitudes,

The people faithful seem to the teachings of their great;

And, from the unshaped mass of darkened multitudes,

The sculptor, Thought, is chiselling the forms of many a state.

The doors of august Science are opened wide and far.

Her words are all made plain. Man's mind, in thrilled suspense,

Each day, while reading deep in the book of things that are,

Discovers in the universe some unexpected sense.

O poets! while ye dream, iron and the fiery steam

Have driven from off the earth its ancient sluggish load,

Which, clinging to all things that we could do or deem,

Beneath its heavy axles crushed down the hardened road.

And man has, of blind matter, made a servant bold and true.

He thinks, he seeks, he makes! the live breath of his mind

Blows many mighty germs all nature through and through,

Which tremble like the shiver of a forest in the wind.

The world moves; the world grows. The flying hours in rank

Leave all some trace. A great age round us doth roar.

And now man sees his destiny, as from some verdant bank,

Like a deep and mighty river that is broadening more and more.

But yet, 'mid all this progress of our boasted century,

'Mid all this gleaming luster in its dazzling array,

One thing, O Jesus! still in secret frightens me,

'Tis the echo of thy voice that is fading far away.

NORMAN MACLENNAN.

Glasgow, Scotland.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Syracuse Gazette and Knights of Labor.

The only solution of the vexed labor problem lies in opening up the primitive opportunities for labor in the direction of land.

The greeting of the Knights of Labor to the "tolling millions" of earth: "Land, ho! we see the land!"

BALLOT REFORM.

A TAMMANY LEADER INTERESTED.

CHARLES STECKLER ASKS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Louis F. Post, on last Wednesday evening, delivered an address on the new ballot reform law before the Steckler association of the Tenth assembly district. About forty members of the association were present, and they listened closely to what Mr. Post had to say. Charles Steckler, the Tammany leader of the district, seemed to be especially interested; and when Mr. Post invited questions, Mr. Steckler asked a number of them, with the object, evidently, of clearing away many doubts that existed in his mind. The answers seemed to be satisfactory, for Mr. Steckler moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for his able exposition of the subject of the evening.

TRIED AND FOUND A SUCCESS.

A CATHOLIC SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS BY THE BALLOT REFORM LAW.

The editorial and news departments of the New York Sun ought to "get together." The editor of that paper has been devoting his energies, ever since the adoption of the new ballot law, to showing how it wouldn't work; but the news department of last Friday prints an item from Albany which shows that the editor is "off" in his prognostications, thereby making Mr. Dana appear as a—to put it mildly—fabricator. Here is the item:

Albany, June 26.—The Albany Catholic union to-night held the election of its officers for the ensuing year in accordance with the ballot reform law. The law was carried out in all its details, and about five hundred votes were cast between the hours of 4 p. m. and 9 p. m. The average time necessary for each voter to prepare his ballot was about three minutes, while some pasters ballots were prepared in one minute. Six secret booths were provided for the voters, and two-thirds of the ballots cast were pasters ballots. Only two voters found it necessary to apply for a second set of the official ballots. Governor Hill, D. Cady Herrick, General John H. Masterson, Deputy Attorney General Maynard, Deputy Secretary of State Benedict, the Hon. John B. Riley, Mayor Manning and other leading politicians were interested spectators while the voting was in progress. Major H. F. Bejant, sergeant-at-arms of Tammany hall, had charge of the hall in which the voting took place.

PENNSYLVANIA BALLOT REFORMERS.

CANVASSING THE STATE FOR SIGNATURES TO A LEGISLATIVE PETITION.

The Pennsylvania ballot reform association has begun a canvass of the state for members of their association. They demand that the legislature shall pass an election law based on the Australian plan. They have issued a circular letter explaining in detail the reform they seek and a synopsis of the bill they want adopted. The following are the officers of the association:

President, H. L. Foster, Oil City; vice presidents: Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver county; Hon. Chauncey F. Black, York county; Francis R. Cope, Samuel Dickson, Philadelphia; Hon. Lewis Emery, jr., McKean county; John Field, Hon. John I. Clark Hare, Philadelphia; John H. Landis, Lancaster county; Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Hon. John I. Mitchell, Tioga county; S. Davis Page, Jos. D. Potts, Francis B. Reeves, William Sellers, Justus C. Strawbridge, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—Charles S. Binney, chairman; George Burnham, jr., chairman pro tem; Edward P. Allison, Henry Budd, Alfred N. Chandler, F. Hazen Cope, James G. Francis, George Perce, Henry D. Wireman, R. Francis Wood, Stuart Wood, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—F. Hazen Cope, 1 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Secretary—Alfred N. Chandler, Bullitt building, Philadelphia.

BALLOT REFORM TO BE THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The democratic party of Pennsylvania intend to make ballot reform the issue in the coming gubernatorial campaign. At least, so said Mr. Chauncey F. Black to a New York Times correspondent last Monday. He expressed himself as follows:

The only issue that can be made during the campaign is that of ballot reform, and it cannot be made too strenuously or too emphatically. It is the most important issue of the day. If Mr. Powderly is the true representative of the laboring classes, it means to us thousands of votes. Why did not Mr. Quay accept the Powderly proposition? Is there any reason why Quay should decline the support of the 40,000 votes that are known to be behind Powderly? Why, Quay's convention simply lifted its hat to this vital issue, which it was forced to recognize. The republican proposition is to put it off for five years. How? Why, their proposition is to leave it to legislative enactment. That means that two legislatures must pass upon it, and then the people themselves. Now we propose to have a constitutional convention, which is the more direct and expeditious way of settling it. But Mr. Quay is not in favor of a constitutional convention for these reasons: First, he does not want ballot reform; second, he does not want the constitutional convention, because it will overhaul many, many other sections of the constitution, in addition to that which affects our present system of voting, which are now satisfactory to the corporations be-

hind him, who, on the whole, are getting along very well with things as they are. There is no question to-day in which the laboring people of the country are so much interested. As they have ballot reform under their wing, that party will secure their support which displays a sincere desire to obtain it and obtains it.

THEY DEMAND THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The republican party of Illinois want the Australian system of balloting, as will be seen by the resolution adopted by their state convention last week:

The republican party of Illinois in delegate convention assembled, declare that we hereby renew our oft repeated declaration in favor of a free and honest ballot and a fair and honest count of such ballot. We believe that a radical remedy is demanded for all fraudulent practices at elections, and we recommend our representatives in the next general assembly to enact the Australian ballot system, with such improvements and safeguards as the experience of other cities where it has been adopted and tested may suggest.

HARVARD WANTS THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

At a meeting of the alumni of Harvard, held June 25 in Massachusetts hall, they decided to recommend to the faculty that hereafter the overseers be elected under the Australian system of balloting.

RHODE ISLAND.

S. T. Providence.—The special session of the legislature has come and gone and the result is that the application of the secret ballot law has been extended to municipal elections. The amendment as originally passed by the house of representatives made the law apply to all town and municipal elections, but it was amended by the senate, so as to apply to elections in the four cities only, viz., Providence, Newport, Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and the house, rather than see the whole thing fail, wisely concurred. It is now only a question of time when the disgraceful scenes which have hitherto characterized them will be entirely eliminated from Rhode Island elections.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

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

THE STANDARD,

No. 12 Union square, New York city.

WE MUST HAVE JUSTICE.

Rev. Charles G. Ames of Boston.

We must preserve the material resources. Every child is entitled to be born into wholesome surroundings and fair opportunities. The new generation is entitled to find here well conditioned houses, cities and country. The future occupants of this continent may well curse us if we leave the soil impoverished, the forests despoiled, the mineral treasures wasted, the resources of the continent exhausted and their industry mortgaged in advance to pay for things which gratify us, but which they may not want. We must work toward social justice.

TOLD BY THE SON OF A DEACON.

Springfield, Mass., Homestead.

A citizen of Denver, Col., now visiting on Walnut street, in this city, tells of a church out there that bought a corner lot for \$1,500 to erect a church building upon, and before the house was finished, had a chance to sell the same lot for \$150,000. And the man who tells the story is a good, truth-telling church member, too, and the son of a New England deacon.

EVERY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN SHOULD READ IT.

Sharon Advocate.

The series of articles which lately appeared in the Advocate on "The social problem," have received a most flattering recognition from THE STANDARD. This New York weekly is probably the most widely read exponent of honest and liberal politics in the country, and we may say in passing that it is a journal every patriotic citizen should read.

AN ECONOMIC CHAUTAUQUA.

THE COLLEGE OF THE NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ITS PROGRAMME.

A number of gentlemen in this city have recently undertaken to establish classes for the systematic study of sociological and economic questions, and for the promotion of this end have organized the "College of the new political economy." The course of reading presented may be pursued by individuals reading alone, or in small classes—the latter being preferred. The annual fee is but thirty cents, and all that is needed to become a member of the college is to inclose that amount and send the applicant's name and address to Magnus Gross, jr., No. 541 East Eighty-sixth street, New York city. The three years' course is as follows:

History—Rome: Gibbon and Hallam. Middle Ages: Niebuhr and Mommsen. Political Economy—Jevons. Physical Geography—Harper, Appleton, Maury, Geikie and Cornell.

1891.

English History—Hume, Macaulay and Green.

Political Economy—Henry George.

Geology—Lyell, Le Conte, Dana, Geikie and C. Kingsley.

1892.

American History—Bancroft.

Greek History—Smith and Grote.

Political Economy—Henry George, Rev. Dr. S. W. Thackeray.

Zoology and General Sciences—Holder, Huxley, Youmans, Lubbock, Darwin and Stewart.

The achievement of each year's reading and of the whole course will be determined by short essays in answer to stated questions, and will be acknowledged by the faculty through the medium of diplomas and other suitable forms of recognition.

Mr. Gross, a staunch single tax man, is the head of the movement which he thus describes in a letter written in answer to inquiries:

I write to interest you in behalf of an educational movement which for some time has been seriously considered by a few persons who believe that such an institution, if properly launched and guided, may be developed into an instrument of great power in aiding and upholding the advance of sorely needed political and social reforms.

The college of the new political economy is laid down on the same general lines in regard to method as the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle; although it will be our earnest endeavor to develop something deeper, broader, more humanizing than the general sciolism and literary dilettanteism which, so far as my observation goes, is the common result of the labors of that well meaning institution.

As a man accustomed to the society of educated men, you must have had occasional, nay frequent, opportunity to marvel at the dense ignorance or hopeless confusion existing in the minds of even cultivated men concerning the simplest facts of sociology and the fundamental dicta of economics.

Then there are thousands of other men in all the walks of life, with active, inquiring minds and quick sympathies, that are fitfully aroused by the hasty perusal of such fragmentary notices as are furnished by the daily and periodical press of questions of immense importance to the welfare of the individual and of society. Who can say how many such men there are who have longed for a book, a friend, a course of reading that would unravel the mental tangle in which they find themselves, by the perusal of so many contradictory, ill-defined or visionary doctrines and "isms?"

If for no other motive, it would be well worthy a strong effort to show men that political economy, with its dry, non-suggestive name, is the study of things that most nearly concern the weal of society, and, therefore, the health, wealth and happiness of the individual.

Let an earnest man once clearly understand how a single question like taxation may, in the course of one generation, affect a whole people for good or ill, and he will thenceforth study economics with as much interest as he has heretofore studied his bible.

If you concur in these views and appreciate the value and possibilities of such a movement, kindly let me know whether you will co-operate with us in organizing it.

"THE TALE AS 'T WAS TOLD."

THE SHAMEFUL STORY OF HOW A JUDGE WAS NOMINATED.

New York Star.

Last fall George M. Van Hoesen was a candidate for re-election to the bench of the court of common pleas. He is strong with the Grand Army, and he induced Mr. Croker to believe that it would be good policy to nominate him. Accordingly, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in the evening of which the Tammany nominating convention was to be held, Mr. Croker called upon Judge Van Hoesen at his private room in the court house, and assured him that he would be nominated provided he would agree to pay the assessment which would be required. Judge Van Hoesen was agreeable, and Mr. Croker departed. He went directly

to the city hall and called upon the mayor. Then, among other things, the common pleas judgeship came up, and Mr. Croker said that he was going to nominate Judge Van Hoesen. The mayor expressed great dissatisfaction, complaining that Judge Van Hoesen had ordered one of his sheriff's bills to be cut a large amount, and that he wanted "to get even with him." During the conversation, by a strange coincidence, a messenger gave to the mayor a letter. He opened it, read it and handed it to Mr. Croker. It was from the editor of a newspaper then strongly supporting Tammany, saying that he had heard that Tammany hall was going to nominate Judge Van Hoesen, and giving notice that in that event his newspaper would oppose the entire Tammany ticket. This gave Mr. Croker pause, and Police Commissioner Martin was sent for. When he came the situation was laid before him. He suggested the selection of David Leventritt, who was an active friend of Judge Van Hoesen, on the ground that he would be less displeasing to the judge than anyone else. Mr. Leventritt was communicated with and agreed to stand, after suitable arrangements were made about his assessment, or contribution, to use Mr. Croker's new term.

Nothing was said about this change to Judge Van Hoesen, and he went to the Manhattan club, and there joyfully awaited the announcement of his nomination. The convention met, and Mr. Leventritt was nominated. But meanwhile Judge Barrett had heard of what was contemplated, and was indignant. He wrote a letter to Mr. Croker protesting against Mr. Leventritt's nomination, and citing as a reason a divorce case reported in Hun's supreme court reports in which Mr. Leventritt had been counsel. This letter was received just as the convention had adjourned. Whatever was to be done must be done at once. Mr. Croker consulted with Bourke Cockran and a few others, and it was determined to drop Mr. Leventritt. But first a new candidate must be got. Ex-Register John Reilly was present, then the leader of Tammany hall in the Fourteenth assembly district, as he is now in reality, his nephew, Bernard Reilly, being leader only in name. The German democracy had been advocating the nomination of Henry Bischoff, jr., a member of the Tammany general committee of the Fourteenth district and city attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes. Mr. Croker and Mr. Cockran accosted Mr. Reilly and told him they were favorable to the nomination of Mr. Bischoff instead of Mr. Leventritt, who, they said, had declined to serve. Mr. Reilly smiled and accepted the nomination in behalf of his friend and follower.

"Well," asked Mr. Cockran, jingling, as is his habit, the coin in his trousers pockets, "what assessment will you promise for him?"

"Oh, I guarantee that he will do the fair thing," answered Mr. Reilly.

"Will he give us \$30,000?" asked Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Reilly lost his temper at this extortionate demand. "You take your nomination and go to blazes!"

I won't repeat all of Mr. Reilly's words. They were very plain and emphatic, and you can supply the hiatus yourself without trouble. Mr. Croker interfered in the interest of harmony. "Let us have no ill-feeling," said he. "Mr. Reilly, will Mr. Bischoff pay \$15,000?"

"That's fair," exclaimed Mr. Reilly. "Yes, Mr. Bischoff will pay that. I will see that he does." By the way, \$15,000 is just one year's salary of a judge of the court of common pleas. His term of office is fourteen years. So, from the point of view of a professional politician, \$15,000 is not so high a price after all. Mr. Croker had what was left of the convention called together, had it announced that Mr. Leventritt would not accept his nomination, and Mr. Bischoff got the prize. The humorous element of the affair is afforded by the spectacle of Judge Van Hoesen sitting all this time at the Manhattan club with his friends, confident that he was the nominee, and Mr. Leventritt sitting somewhere else, awaiting the glad tidings that he had been chosen. It was like the letter that never came. Mr. Croker could not remember those interesting occurrences when Mr. Ivins cross-examined him. He admitted that Mr. Reilly told him that he would see that Mr. Bischoff's contribution would be satisfactory, whereupon he told Mr. Reilly that it would be all right. Then his memory failed him.

THEY WILL QUESTION MR. HILL.

St. Louis Republic.

There are hundreds of thousands of western democrats who feel an interest in Mr. Hill. They have, moreover, some questions they would like to submit to him when he comes this way. In 1888 they nominated a national democratic ticket which was traded off to the republicans in New York city and the Hill strongholds of New York state. Just how this happened has never been explained in detail, but western democrats have an impression that Mr. Hill knows every detail of the transaction by virtue of which Benjamin Harrison now occupies the White house.

A FREE TRADE PROTECTIONIST.

Philadelphia Record.

If any democratic platform should go as far in the direction of free trade as Senator Hale goes in his open-port amendment, with what a virtuous frenzy it would be assailed in the columns of all the thick-and-thin republican organs.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, June 30, 1890.

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz., \$3,333.55.

Cash contributions for the week ending June 30 are from:

John Westlake, Providence, R. I.	\$1 00
P. W. Schwander, Houston, Texas.	1 00
Eugene G. Mann, Ann Arbor, Mich.	50
Louis Lesaninier, Red Bud, Ill.	1 00
Miss M. A. Crane, Bklyn, N. Y. (add.)	25
S. S. Cochrane, Kansas, Kansas.	10

Contributions previously acknowledged 785 79

Total \$789 64

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 85,329

Signatures received since last report. 402

Total 85,731

For news budget see "Roll of States,"
G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

A COMMITTEE OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB PRESENT AN OPEN LETTER TO THE TIMES AND WORLD NEWSPAPERS.

A committee was appointed at the last monthly meeting of the Manhattan single tax club to examine into taxes paid for the last three years by the New York Times and World on their properties, with a view to ascertaining what increased taxes they had had to pay after they had erected the magnificent buildings which now stand upon them. The information gained proved to be so interesting that the committee decided to prepare an open letter, addressed to the proprietors of each of the papers mentioned, setting forth the facts; and last Wednesday they went to the editors and presented the following, and requested them to print it in their columns as a matter of general public interest, as showing how the present methods of taxation bear upon men who spend their money in employing labor and beautifying New York city:

MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB,
73 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
NEW YORK, June 25, 1890.

To the Editors of the New York Times and the New York World—GENTLEMEN: The owners of the Times and the World have lately enriched the city of New York with stately habitations for each of these great journals.

As fellow citizens interested deeply in the growth and improvement of our city, we sincerely congratulate those interested in these great structures on the success attained, rejoice that such enterprise is displayed, and hope the example so given may induce others to go and do likewise.

Facts, however, have come to our notice which show that the representatives of the city of New York do not, at present, regard with favor the improvement of our city, or at least, do not seem to do so, as may be proven by the following table:

PULITZER BUILDING.
Covers lots No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1274, 1275 and 1276, in ward No. 4:

	Taxes Paid.	Assessed Valuation.
1887	\$6,858 00	\$317,500 00
1888	7,048 50	317,500 00
1889	5,850 00	300,000 00
1890, taxes estimated at 2 p.c.	10,000 00	500,000 00

TIMES BUILDING.
Covers lots No. 1021, 1021A and 1021B, in ward No. 2:

	Taxes Paid.	Assessed Valuation.
1887	\$8,640 00	\$400,000 00
1888	6,660 00	300,000 00
1889	10,725 00	550,000 00
1890, taxes estimated at 2 p.c.	16,000 00	800,000 00

The city of New York, by levying taxes in the way thus shown, directly affects the course of improvements in our city, and retards and decreases the amount of improvement which, under natural conditions, would be made.

Thus (as may be seen by referring to our table, which is merely a copy of the tax collector's books), the lots on which the World building stands were assessed in 1888, before Mr. Pulitzer purchased, \$317,500. At that time they were occupied by an old building, once French's hotel, and some other structures on Frankfort street.

In 1889, after Mr. Pulitzer bought, and while the old structures formerly occupying the site were pulled down and the lots practically unoccupied, the assessors valued them at \$300,000.

For the purpose of our illustration we may take this as the value of the land alone, exclusive of improvement which, as single tax men, we claim is the only thing which ought to be taxed. Mr. Pulitzer paid as taxes, on this valuation, at the rate of \$1.95, in 1889, \$5,850.

Since then he has, as we said before, beautified the lots and enriched the city by the erection of the great building now reared on

the site, and the taxes have been raised on him for that reason.

For the present year it is expected the tax rate will be about two per cent, and Mr. Pulitzer will therefore be expected to pay \$10,000 in taxation; but, as we will further show, this is not all that Mr. Pulitzer will be made to pay. His building, even yet, is unfinished, and when complete, as can be proven by the case of the Times, will be assessed far higher.

The old building and site occupied by the Times in the year 1887 was assessed by the city of New York for taxation at \$400,000, and the owner paid that year \$8,640.

In the year 1888 the new building of the Times was in progress of erection, and the same site was valued by the assessors at \$300,000.

During 1889, while the new building was partially finished, the assessment rises (according to the records), to \$550,000, and the tax paid to \$10,725.

In the year 1890, the building being now complete, we find the assessment is figured at \$800,000, and the taxes at the estimated rate of two per cent, which it is expected will amount to \$16,000 per year.

In 1888, although the newspaper offices of the Times still remained on the site and the improvements were carried on without disturbing them, the assessors figured the value of the site at \$300,000, which is the nearest valuation that the records show to the naked value of the land. Gradually, as the improvement increases, so does the tax, until from the sum of \$16,000, in 1888, it rises, in 1890, to the amount of \$16,000.

In other words, because they have improved the lots owned by them the owner of the World building is taxed already on his improvement an increase of about \$5,000, and will be further taxed next year, and the Times finds its tax, for the same reason, increased \$10,000.

We claim that such a system of taxation directly militates against improvement. We claim that every improvement of the buildings in our city causes the employment of human labor and skill, thereby the expenditure of money for wages to our workers, and is therefore a distinct benefit to the community, of a kind which the incidence of taxation should be so calculated as to promote instead of, as now, to retard.

We claim that by a system of taxation which so heavily presses upon improvement as that shown in the table we submit, the city of New York stands in its own light.

We claim lastly, that all taxes should be taken off labor and production and laid upon the values of land. This is our ultimate; but, without going so far, we believe that in thus for several years following the course of our municipal taxation with regard to the remarkable improvements with which both your great journals are so intimately connected, we have shown plainly that the way pursued in New York of immediately raising the taxes when improvements are made by private individuals, cannot, and does not, tend to stimulate and encourage improvement; that, as we all desire to see our city improved and beautified, and it is shown our present mode of taxation does not encourage improvement, our present mode of taxation should be changed.

The illustrations which we have adduced—concerning, as they do, your own private interests—you may have doubtless felt some delicacy at presenting at your own initiative; but as they are, after all, only particularly flagrant instances of a burden which rests upon all the commerce and industry of New York, it seems to us that this is a case in which you are more than justified in giving such personal reasons for hesitancy.

We think much might be done if the great newspapers of our city would ventilate the matter, and, hence, have appeared to present to you this letter and attract, if possible, more attention to a subject we believe of superlative importance.

A. J. STEERS,
JOHN J. PENDER,
E. J. SHRIVER,
MORRIS VAN VLIET,
WM. MCCABE,

Committee Manhattan single tax club.

The letter was presented to Mr. Miller, editor of the Times, who read it very carefully and critically; and at the close he said:

This is a splendid object lesson. The subject of which it treats is of general public interest. I will submit it to Mr. Jones and recommend its publication.

The managing editor of the World was not in when the committee called, so the letter was handed to Mr. Eggleston of the editorial staff. He read it very closely and seemed to be much impressed. At the conclusion of his reading he said:

This is a very interesting letter; but before any action can be taken looking to its publication it must be submitted to Mr. Cockerill. I will hand it to him; and whatever influence I may have will be used in favor of having it printed.

Up to the time of THE STANDARD going to press neither the Times nor World have printed the letter nor commented on it.

BROOKLYN.

THE ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS—THE SUMMER ARRANGEMENT MADE BY THE BROOKLYN MEN.

W. T. Withers.—The Academy of economics, organized at our club a week ago Sunday, met again on Sunday morning last in regular session. The work of the day was principally preliminary. Some twenty-five have already been enrolled as students. A committee was appointed to secure the necessary text book and blackboards. The course will include the study of grammar, rhetoric, history of land tenure in England and in this country. Referring to the study of United States history, Major Calhoun said: "It is the claim of single tax men that the land belongs to the people, and in the United

States this is particularly true. For subsequent to the revolutionary war nearly all of its territorial acquisitions were made by direct purchase, hard cash being paid—money taken from but still belonging to the people of these states: Florida from Spain, Louisiana—comprising most of the western states—from France, Alaska from Russia and Texas and California from Mexico."

The classes in the academy will observe the strictest discipline. As many as can should join the class as early in its course as possible. The unexceptionable offer of Major Calhoun must be apparent to every one. Membership of the academy is not confined to members of the club. The only cost connected with it will be for text books and fines for tardiness and non-attendance.

Our club has leased Friday's summer pavilion for Sunday afternoon meetings during the summer. The pavilion is on the corner of Flatbush and Fifth avenues—easily accessible to New York and Jersey City friends from the bridge, Fulton ferry and the annex boats, via Flatbush avenue cars. The Long island railroad depot is in a stone's throw from the pavilion. On the first Sunday, July 6, Major A. R. Calhoun will speak. Beggs's orchestra will supply music. The pavilion will seat some 1,500. Other prominent speakers will be secured for the succeeding meetings. Those coming from a distance desiring to attend both the academy and afternoon lectures can have dinner provided for them at club rooms by addressing A. J. Bouillon, chairman of house committee, at club.

James B. Cornell, Brooklyn, E. D.—Our club (the East Brooklyn single tax club) meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 1263 Broadway, in the hall of the Women's Christian temperance union. Mr. Herman G. Loew is the president and I am the secretary. At our last meeting we voted in favor of holding the conference.

MAINE.

A TOWN DYING FROM DRY ROT—LAND MONOPOLY AND PROTECTION THE CAUSE.

Levi H. Turner, South Robbinston.—For the first time this town reports through THE STANDARD. Its population is about 1,000, and, as in the entire state, it is stagnant if not decreasing. It is situated in the extreme eastern portion of the state, on the St. Croix river. The scenery and natural advantages of this town are unsurpassed on the Atlantic coast. Here sand beach and rocky precipice, valley and mountain, lake and stream blend into one restful picture. Forty years ago this was the most prosperous town in this ship building state. To-day it is a conspicuous example of our vicious system of taxation. Its unused water power dashing defiantly down to the sea; its vacant ship yards, grown to weeds; its wharves, moss covered and decaying, all tell the same story. Private property in that which God has made for the common use and enjoyment of all has locked up the natural opportunities of the town and produced an artificial scarcity of land, even though the population is sparse; and tariff taxation, having driven our flag from the ocean and fenced out the materials of iron ship construction, which are in abundance just beyond our border, has compelled the industries of the town to die of "dry rot" and forced the young men to leave the home of their childhood—to rush out of the state as though there was a pestilence behind them. But the people, thank God! are opening their eyes to these inequities. The farmers especially are looking into the question of taxation.

I visited relatives here for a few days, and was requested to speak on the single tax in the Baptist church, which I did Friday night, June 20. The words single tax were tastefully worked in evergreen and suspended across the pulpit; two large bouquets were placed upon the platform by the few willing hands who have already got a view of the "cat." Ample notice was given, and the house was packed to overflowing. People stood in the aisles and at the open windows on the outside. Deacon Carson opened the meeting by saying that "the lecture would be under the auspices of the church, but not necessarily with its indorsement." I spoke and answered questions for two hours and a half, and at the close three cheers were given to the single tax, and Deacon Buck of the Congregationalist church moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for the "truth he had proclaimed."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BIDDING GOOD-BY TO A GOOD FRIEND—PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Edwin M. White, Boston.—The supper and reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Levi H. Turner, held at the Crawford house, Boston, on the evening of June 24, was the occasion of a very interesting reunion of the single tax and free trade advocates of Boston and Massachusetts. Addresses were made by Hon. Thomas J. Hastings, ex-senator of Worcester; Representative Andrew J. Raby of Cambridge; Harry W. Lloyd of Toronto, Canada; Dr. W. Symington Brown of Stoneham; James R. Carret, esq., of Boston, and many others.

Mr. George K. Anderson, the well known inventor of the short hand type writer, read two articles: "Why We do West" and "Our Game Laws."

The honored guests of the evening, Mr.

and Mrs. Turner, move this week to their new home in Fairhaven, Washington state.

Like the younger Garrison, Mr. Turner is the son of an old abolitionist, who as a clergyman suffered for the cause the loss of his original pulpit and congregation, but who, still pursuing his calling in his place of banishment and Siberian exile, a small town in eastern Maine, succeeded in building a new church and society.

Though constantly employed in hard manual labor as a machinist, and wood and iron worker, during his residence in Boston, Mr. Turner in the last three years has done more effective work for the single tax and free trade than any other man in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The organization of the Boston question club, and the success of the great free trade and single tax mass meetings in Boston, Lynn, Waltham and elsewhere, is due very largely to Mr. Turner's efforts and exertions, and his readiness in discussion and debate has made our opponents very wary and anxious to avoid the issue. Like the Galilean fishery of men with a keen appetite for agitation, and loving to wrestle with the unintelligence of a host, he furnishes an example for all who seek to advance a good cause.

Charles H. Cooke, Boston.—Every Sunday afternoon Boston common is well worthy of a visit on account of the various open air meetings. At the band stand, for some time before the concert and also resuming their work after the concert is over, the single taxers meet and expound the doctrines of the new gospel, which is not a new one, but as old as the "everlasting hills," yea, as old as truth; and many are there led to see the practicability and certainty of the single tax. There men are urged to reconstruct society from the base up to the apex; there truth is taught. And it is here, on Sunday afternoons, that Mr. Turner and his noble wife will be missed indeed. He was an untiring worker on these occasions, laying his life, time and energy on the altar to the principles he so enthusiastically believes in, without hope of any reward except the consciousness of right doing; and as he leaves Boston he takes with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

RHODE ISLAND.

SENATOR GARVIN TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE SINGLE TAX IN HIS STATE—A FRANCHISE SCHEME THAT FAILED.

Lucius F. C. Garvin, Providence.—On the 1st day of May, 1890, the general assembly of Rhode Island passed the following law:

The assessors shall make a list containing the true, full and fair cash value of all the ratable estate of the town, placing land, improvements and personal estate in three separate columns, and distinguishing those who give in an account from those who do not, and shall apportion the tax accordingly.

Hitherto the tax books, which are published annually by every city and town, have contained two columns only, to wit, real estate and personal estate.

The single tax men of the state, after a year and a half of effort, aided by speeches before committees of the legislature by both Henry George and Thomas G. Shearman, have thus succeeded in the first step toward the accomplishment of their purpose. The thirty-six municipalities of the state are about to make their annual assessments, and early in the autumn the tax books will be issued, giving the ratable estate in three separate columns.

No periodical is so widely distributed or so generally read in the country portion of Rhode Island as the tax book. The radical change which is to be made in its appearance will excite universal comment. In inquiring as to the meaning of the innovation the farmers will begin to hear of the single tax. Furthermore, the effect upon individuals and communities of exempting from taxation two of the columns, and concentrating the entire tax upon the land column, can easily be figured out by anybody. At the next session of the general assembly the single taxers, with the vantage ground already won, will be in an admirable position to press the consideration of the main question.

S. T., Providence.—Last week the mayor of the city returned, without his approval, to the council the proposed ordinance conferring upon "The Narragansett electric lighting company" the exclusive right to maintain subways for the carrying of electric wires in the streets of the city. The credit of this result is largely due to the efforts of the Telegram newspaper, which fought the outrage valiantly and incessantly.

CONNECTICUT.

A STRONG ORGANIZATION PERFECTED IN DANBURY.

Joseph Cornell, Danbury.—A single tax club was formed here Wednesday, June 11, and temporary officers were elected. Mr. W. J. Gorsuch lectured before the club on June 17. The subject of the lecture was, "Is there a God that cares for man?" Mr. Gorsuch took the affirmative, and showed that the poverty of the masses was not the fault of God, but of selfish man. The speaker brought out the beauties of the single tax in an eloquent manner and showed plainly that he thoroughly understood the question of taxation. He was listened to with the great-

est attention and held the audience well for two hours. About 200 persons were present. Every mention of Henry George was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Gorsuch gave two recitations in a masterly manner.

P. T. O., Danbury.—On June 28 we perfected the organization of the Single tax club of Danbury. We have been associated under different names for about seven years, and as a body were among the first to accept of the single tax faith. Among us are many who read Vol. 1, No. 1 of THE STANDARD, and a few have entire sets to date. Changing our name has not even changed our faith in the "As ye would that others should do unto you do ye even so to them" creed. We all believe in the single tax first, last and all the time, and accept of free trade and ballot reform as ways to the great end. Our officers are: President, John E. Jones; vice-presidents, George W. Scott and Sam A. Main; secretary, W. E. Grumman; treasurer, Charles A. Schonover.

Our work for the present will be collecting and distributing orthodox printing. We shall be glad to report to you our methods, and successes, if any, in future. All communications for the club will be received by me for the secretary, during his vacation, till further notice. Wishing to you all God speed in the work, we remain, yours in fraternity and justice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATING THE PETITION—"UNCLE TOM'S" REQUEST.

D. St. C. Wineland, Pittsburg.—I have just mailed thirty two petitions to the enrolment committee. The names represent bankers, brokers, councilmen, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of almost all trades. One is a prominent member of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. One is a high protectionist who was anxious to sign, so as to get an opportunity to "wipe the floor up with us." I hope he will get the chance. Some are firm believers in the single tax while others want to know more about it. Thus you see these names represent men who are secure, or who are thinking on the subject, or who are defiant.

"Uncle Tom", Bryn Mawr.—Some of the latest expressions of his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, seem to indicate that society is on the brink of a chasm. What makes these strong, extraordinary and seemingly uncalled for utterances all the more significant is that they were made known about the time, or soon after, the letters from single tax men reached him. The second rigid examination of "Progress and Poverty" shows what deep interest the Holy See takes in the single tax movement, and we may rest assured that if the slightest flaw can be found in the book, condemnation of it will follow. In order to find out how many letters have been sent, the writer would consider it a favor if those who wrote would notify him. Postal cards will answer the purpose. Those not wishing to do so need not send their names. The object is to judge by the number of letters sent if they influenced the pope to declare himself as he is accredited with doing. Address as above, box 56.

ILLINOIS.

PUSHING THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION—MAKING AN IMPRESSION ON THE BOARD.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 27.—The drainage board gave us our hearing to-day, and Edward Osgood Brown made a masterly argument against general taxation and in favor of the special assessment method of raising the fund necessary for prosecuting the great work in hand. He was given close attention, and at the conclusion of his speech, admirable alike in matter and manner, members of the board plied him with questions, which were answered with readiness and perspicuity. Like Mr. George, Mr. Brown shows to great advantage in meeting inquiries; and when aroused, as he was once or twice this afternoon by unfair inferences, he comes out with astonishing force.

Mr. Robert H. Cowdrey also spoke briefly and to the point, and he, too, was closely questioned. J. T. Ripley added a few remarks, and then, on motion of Judge Prendergast, the question of special assessments was referred to the attorney for the board, with instructions to report at a future time on its legality and practicability. Mr. Gregory, attorney for the board, is an honest and courageous man, and his report, it is believed, cannot be otherwise than favorable, in which case the board may finally determine against a resort to general taxation. The majority of the members are now unquestionably either on the fence or wedded to the theory of general taxation, but their manner this afternoon betrayed a real anxiety to ascertain the truth. If they can be convinced of the legality and practicability of the special assessment method, I do not doubt that they will ultimately adopt it. In any event, they will not act without a knowledge of the tremendous consequences involved.

The council committee on unequal assessments continues its investigations and it has enlisted the active support of the county commissioners, the latter meeting with the council committee in joint session to-day, the proceedings proving highly interesting. There is now every reason to believe that the committee, beside ascertaining the facts

regarding unequal assessments and arousing public opinion on this vital question, will finally report recommendations for legislation that will clearly recognize the principle for which we contend. It is earnestly requested that every single tax man in Cook county will make a special effort to obtain at least one case illustrating the present inequality of assessments, especially as between improved and unimproved property. The facts may be sent to Mr. J. F. Ripley, chairman of our committee, 835 Rookery building, or they may be given direct, either in writing or orally, to the council committee, of which Alderman McEnerney is the chairman. The importance of this cannot be overestimated, and I want to urge all of our people to give us their best aid in making the investigation thorough and conclusive.

Mr. Robert Salmon of Baltimore was a visitor at our meeting last night.

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud.—The farmers in this section are all organizing; in every one of these organizations in this neighborhood there are a few men at least who are posted on the single tax. When people once commence to think it becomes only a question of time when truth will prevail.

MISSOURI.

A GREAT FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEETING TO BE ADDRESSED BY H. MARTIN WILLIAMS.

Percy Pepon, St. Louis.—Last week the city council passed a bill introduced by Councilman Nelson, a member of the single tax league, providing that no more franchises be given away in the city of St. Louis, but shall be sold to the highest bidder. In this way Mr. Nelson thinks the people will receive a share at least of the value of city franchises, all of which value justly belongs to the people of the city.

H. Martin Williams will address the Farmers' alliance celebration of Ottawa and surrounding counties at Minneapolis, Kan., on the Fourth of July. He will talk straight single taxism, and as he will probably have an audience of about 10,000, it will be an event worth a journey to witness. Colonel Williams is said to be the only speaker in the west who can make himself heard distinctly by 10,000 people in the open air, and we are fortunate in having his voice on our side this summer, when there will certainly be greater political gatherings than ever before.

Judge Fellows of Indianapolis has promised us some help in our open air campaign in St. Louis this summer.

There are prospects that several members of the single tax league will have the privilege of addressing Fourth of July celebrations in this vicinity.

F. J. Smith, St. Louis.—I send to the enrolment committee thirty signatures. I find little difficulty getting names. Coming home from work Saturday I was passing a group of three men standing on the corner, when one of them stopped me and asked me if I had any blanks. I produced them, and the other two signed them. And so our cause progresses.

TENNESSEE.

INCREASING DEMAND BY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS FOR SINGLE TAX READING MATTER—ADVICE TO EASTERN SINGLE TAX MEN.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The Memphis single tax association is to-day in receipt of a letter from Mr. B. C. Keeler, of St. Louis, inclosing \$50 collected by him to aid this association in its "patent inside" work. Mr. Keeler says:

My conscience has often reproved me that I did not do something to assist in the great work which you are carrying on in "the patent insides," and as I read in THE STANDARD the calls for help, I made up my mind that I must take the time to do at least a little. The inclosed amount was subscribed in \$5 lots by the gentlemen whose names I append. Some of them know nothing of the single tax, but gave me the money on my statement that, as they are free traders or tariff reformers, they would be glad to contribute to carry on so important a work. I explained to them fully what you were doing in the "patent inside" line, and told all of them that it was largely distributive of single tax news and arguments; but I reminded them that we single tax men were all free traders, and that in so far, we were pulling with them.

N. O. Nelson, Eighth and St. Charles street, out and out free trader, somewhat single taxer. Frank P. Crunden, 420 North Fourth street, tariff reformer with ultimate free trade, friendly to the single tax. George F. Durant, 222 Pine street, single tax and free trader. Melvin H. Stearns, 300 South Fourth street, protectionist, but single taxer for all state and municipal purposes. Frank E. Kauffman, vice president Kauffman milling company, Laeide building, tariff reformer. W. J. Gilbert, 295 North Fourth street, favors a moderate reform of the tariff. Judge John H. Terry, 521 Chestnut street, free trader and wants the farmer "got at." "Pa" Chase, president Benton school of social science, uncompromising single tax, unlimited. This \$5 comes from the Benton school of social science. W. B. Addington, 700 Olive street, single taxer. B. C. Keeler, Commercial building, single taxer.

We have written to each of these gentlemen thanking them for their much appreciated contribution to our work, and are now in position to put forth further efforts to make it successful. A little money goes a long way with us, backed as it is by the cheerful and active labors of the little band

of enthusiastic single taxers comprising this association, most of whom have nothing but their time and work to give to the advancement of the doctrine of industrial emancipation. The large majority of them are men who make their daily bread by the work of their hands; but no matter how severe their toil, they have never once failed me when I called on them to put in two or three hours over time for the single tax.

Since I last wrote we have had another list of papers sent to us, that of the Western newspaper union, at St. Louis (140 papers), to which we send circulars next week. William Lloyd Garrison's address to the Congregational ministers will appear in our papers during July, and we expect the burning words and lofty thoughts of the son of the liberator to awaken a widespread interest throughout the north and west. I regret to say that the Atlantic coast lists decline to use our articles or to allow us to present them to their customers.

Cannot some of the eastern single taxers bring their influence to bear upon the managers of the New York newspaper union and get them to reverse their decision? It is the largest of the auxiliary printing houses, and a rich field would be thrown open to our articles if we could get this concern to agree to use our moulds upon the request of, say, ten per cent of their patrons. We would get at least that percentage, if not twice as great. They publish about one thousand papers, having branch houses at Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, N. C., and Pittsburg, most of which territory is virgin soil for our doctrines. Here is a grand opportunity for some one to help on our work, and I should be glad if all the letter writing clubs would deluge the New York newspaper union, 124 Leonard street, New York, with communications on this topic, and that every single taxer, in whose town a "patent inside" is published by them, would see the local editor and get him to order our articles from his publisher. Our association is too far away and too little known to have much influence with this New York house, but if the plan set out above is followed I have no doubt of its success.

IOWA.

THE SINGLE TAX SKILFULLY PRESENTED TO THE BURLINGTON BOARD OF TRADE.

James Hagerty, Burlington.—For the purpose of entering the edge of the wedge into the board of trade I joined that body last night (June 24) and handed the secretary a paper, of which the following is a copy:

This assemblage is believed to represent the real taxpayers of Burlington (many of whom live in rented houses) who do business in rented buildings, who raise large families, and hence pay the most taxes, direct and indirect; for he who builds a house or a business block or factory is treated as a misdeedman—fined for so investing capital and labor; and to recoup himself he must get back the outlay from his tenants, who must in like manner recoup themselves by charging up the increase to their customers.

All will admit that it is desirable to have the factory near the farm, so that the farmer's sons may have work in the winter and the farmer a home market all the year. And the advantage to dwellers in town is apparent, of having an opportunity (in times of strike, lockout, or wholesale or sudden discharge of railway slaves) to keep out of mischief and earn a living and pay taxes.

There is a "will," and there is also a "way," to induce manufacturers to locate here. The "way" is to assure them that after coming and locating they will not have to pay increasing taxes in proportion to their industry, enterprise and thrift. To make this assurance good the mayor, city council and business organizations should get together and secure such state legislation as will permit men to invest capital and labor without dread of punishment in the shape of increased taxation.

We have before us the example of other cities. The great progressive city of Chicago is moving in the direction of compelling holders of idle acres to pay taxes in proportion to the value of such property. Fort Jervis has an assessor who respects his official oath, and assesses unused land according to its real value; consequently speculators hustle around for customers, improvements go on, land values go up; hence the city revenue constantly increases, enabling the city to begin and carry on necessary and desirable public works, and labor being employed and paid, all classes profit by the laborer's prosperity. There is no good reason why Burlington cannot follow the example.

The boards of trade, whenever they exist, afford an ample field to plow and plant in. I would urge single tax men to go to work there, quietly at first, becoming aggressive as the soil becomes open to argument. Most of the seed will fall on good ground. The future is ours. But, with Mr. Brice as head of the national committee, it looks as if the democratic party wants to commit suicide.

CALIFORNIA.

PUSHING THE GOOD WORK IN SAN DIEGO—A QUESTION CLUB ORGANIZED.

George Whaley, San Diego.—We've got 'em guessing down in this part of the country. A short time ago we billed the town announcing a single tax meeting. The bills were headed with the motto, "Wages for Labor, Interest for Capital, Ground Rent for Taxes." The meeting took place June 3.

The single tax "question" club was organized and the following were elected officers: President, George Whaley; vice-president, A.

Harvey, secretary and treasurer, William Whaley. The club has rented the best hall in the city and will hold public meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. Open debates will be carried on on the ten minute plan, everybody being requested to join in the discussion or to ask a question. We are having our streets paved and sidewalked under the single tax plan of taxation, which is embodied in the city charter.

So much for the city. Out in the country our single tax farmer, Ignatius Ferlin, is out with his three months' STANDARD subscription book, and is doing effective work all round him. Fred. Asbeck of Cumpo, a free trade farmer, is distributing tracts and pushing the petition in his district. Single tax men are bubbling up serenely everywhere. People are mentally asking themselves, "Ground rent for taxes—I wonder what that means?"

This committee hereby acknowledges the receipt of \$1 from a "Friend at Home." Friends of the cause in this county are earnestly requested to put themselves in communication with this committee for the purpose of thoroughly and systematically pushing the work in their respective districts. Send us your name and address right away, before you forget it, and please remember us in your letters (as well as in your prayers) with a few spoudulicks, also, if you can. Remember, friends, that if money can ever purchase our freedom, for heaven's sake don't let us stint it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—We have got up a new and, I think, good plan. The petition blank, the speech of Mr. George's at San Francisco and a slip printed by rubber stamp are pinned together and mailed to every postmaster in the congressional district. Of course no one will sign without first reading the speech, which is what we really are after. It is a good plan to try all over the country, as in every neighborhood there are a few people who do their own thinking, especially nowadays.

Signed slips are coming in slowly, and each one sending a signature gets a STANDARD and another slip and petition by return mail. I hope in this way to start a lot of new holes burning in the old blanket of superstition and ignorance. Many of the postmasters are protectionists and do a little kicking, but they read first and so we get the virus into them in spite. We are going to attack another congressional district this week.

KENTUCKY.

J. W. Greene, Louisville.—There are plenty of single taxers here, but they seem reluctant about coming out. I have not the address of but one, but will keep a list in the future for reference.

COLORADO.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—I have sent forty-one signatures to the enrolment committee, the result of Mr. Dellenback's lecture at Colorado Springs. The democratic state central committee will hold a meeting here on July 5, at which we will have a committee to bring before them the Reform club's work, and we will try to have them take up the work in this state.

TEXAS.

E. J. Perez, Wichita Falls.—Four of the prominent men of this place have signed the petition, and they are anxious to learn all they can in regard to the single tax cause. Our cause is marching on.

NEBRASKA.

George Boeck, Murray.—I have been canvassing for signatures to the petition, and am much pleased with my labors so far. Quite a number of my friends are studying the single tax question and will "get there" in time.

"JUDICIOUS APPLICATION" WILL DO IT.

Boston Globe.

The Maine committee on taxation finds that the average tract of 100 acres of timber land in that state pays a tax of only 22 cents a year. Pine tree lands, qualifying in area Massachusetts and Connecticut combined pay only \$33,000 a year in taxes. Small wonder that there is timber and land monopoly in Maine. A judicious application of "single tax" would make these lands rather hot for the speculators to hold.

THAT'S GOOD, FOR A STARTER.

Bartford Post (rep.).

In his suggested amendment to that measure Mr. Blaine does not for a moment allow that the principle of protection is to be sacrificed. He only recommends that certain features of a reciprocal nature be engrafted upon it. Nothing more.

THEY SEEM TO BE CHANGING THEIR MINDS PRETTY RAPIDLY.

Newark Sentinel of Freedom.

By the election of 1888, the people of the United States clearly decided in favor of a protective tariff.

SAY, THAT'S FREE TRADE TALK.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (rep.).

The passage of the McKinley bill, which puts sugar virtually on the free list, ought to stop the crying in price, though, and bring it down from what it is now.

SHOWING UP A "NOBLE LORD."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, THE NOBLEST OF THE ENGLISH NOBILITY, PROVES A GRASPING, HEARTLESS AND TYRANNICAL LANDLORD. Dundee, Scotland, People's Journal.

For many years the duke of Argyll has posed as the pattern Highland laird. If any one ventured to say a word about the poverty of the crofters, the duke was ever ready to declare that they were a lazy lot, and that their miserable condition was due to their own improvidence. As to their being rack-rented, there were no bounds to his indignation at such a suggestion. Had he not bestowed upon them all sorts of benefits, and made all kinds of improvements for their advantage? He conveyed the impression that he was the "father of his people," presiding over their interests in quite a patriarchal fashion, and, indeed, acting the part of a benevolent providence.

The defenders of Highland landlordism have kept the duke of Argyll upon a pedestal as an object of veneration. But the idol has fallen, and it proves to be composed only of the common clay of which most of the Highland lairds are made. Fair rents have been fixed by the crofters' commission in Inverness and the Ross of Mull. It was of the crofters in the Ross of Mull that the duke complained in a letter to the Napier commission, that he could not get them to make "a garden, or even a ka'lyard." The lighthouse keepers there had "most excellent gardens," yet, said the duke, "within sight of these gardens, the crofters, who often possess naturally much richer soil, have in no one instance, so far as I know, attempted to imitate so excellent an example." Stones were "abundant for the building of inclosures," and the crofters had "often plenty of time on hand," but they would not expend the "very moderate amount of exertion" which was required to make and maintain a kitchen garden. That was evidently why they were poor—in the duke's opinion—because, he said, the possession of a garden "would often make all the difference to a family between scarcity and comfort."

It appears, however, from the decisions of the crofters' commission, that all the difference between comfort and scarcity has been made by the duke. He has kept the crofters in poverty by exacting excessive rents. The reductions of rent made in Inverness show that their rack-renting has been bad enough, for the rents of the sixteen crofters who made applications have been reduced on the average by 27½ per cent, and of the amount of arrears claimed by the duke, upward of 70 per cent has been canceled. But his rack-renting has been still worse in the Ross of Mull. There, in forty-seven cases, the commissioners have made an average reduction of no less than 39 per cent in the rents, and have canceled the arrears claimed, to the extent of over 63 per cent. High as the averages are, they give but a faint idea of some of the duke's exactions. We give below a list of ten cases, showing the old rent hitherto charged by the duke, the fair rent fixed by the crofters' commission, and the percentage of reduction:

O. d. rent.	Fair rent.	Reduction.
£3 0 0	£1 10 0	44
22 10 0	12 10 0	44
10 2 0	5 10 0	45½
20 0 0	10 15 0	46
3 15 0	2 0 0	47
3 15 0	2 0 0	47
3 15 0	2 0 0	47
5 19 0	3 0 0	49½
4 0 0	2 0 0	50
15 13 0	6 10 0	58½

Do not these figures show where the hard earnings of the crofters have gone, and how these people are poverty stricken? Let us have no more cant about kitchen gardens. The judgment of the crofters' commission puts an end to a long sustained hypocrisy. What did the supposed pattern of all that was good in Highland landlordism mean by claiming £1,221 in name of arrears when only £430 was justly due? The duke would have had to drag from these sixty-three crofters no less than £791 which they did not owe him, and of which they have now been relieved by the commission. Has he not got enough out of his wretched tenants?

From the evidence given before the crofters' commission it appeared that by successive increases of rent, the last of which was in 1876, he raised the rental of his Ross of Mull property by 70 per cent. In 1884, on the report of the Napier commission being published, he made a reduction of 19 per cent, and this was paraded as an example of his generosity. Had that reduction not been made the crofters' commission would have had to reduce the crofters' rents by an average, not of 39, but of 58, per cent. His treatment of his tenants has been most arbitrary and oppressive. One instance, with regard to rent, will suffice. It was stated before the crofters' commission in Inverness that in 1863 on a croft becoming vacant the factor insisted that the crofters in the township should share the pasture of the vacant croft, the arable part being added to a farm. The crofters, with two exceptions, petitioned the duke to grant them the arable portion as well. At the next term they were served with notices of removal, which were only withdrawn on the unfortunate petitioners agreeing each to pay £5 additional rent, 16s. for the pasture, and £4 4s. as a fine for objecting to the factor's arrangement. The rents of the two crofters who did not petition were increased but 15s. each.

Woe to the poor crofter who dared to cross the duke. But he is mastered at last. His power has been broken by the crofters' commission. One other instance of the duke's arbitrary conduct may be given—this time with regard to the political rights of his tenants. During the hearing of the cases on the Ross of Mull estate the chairman of the crofters' commission expressed surprise at the number of applicants whose names had been kept off the rent roll, although their right to be there could not be disputed. The agent for the crofters explained, stating it as a fact within his knowledge, that this was done to deprive the crofters of the parliamentary franchise, and that year after year the ground officer attended the registration court to object to

their claims. Such is the meanness of one who has lectured at large on morality, and particularly on political morality. The crofters who have appealed to the commission must now be put upon the rent roll, and will be registered as parliamentary electors. They will know how to exercise the constitutional rights so long intercepted by the Duke of Argyll, and it is not for any candidate supported by him that they are likely to vote.

THE SINGLE TAX THEORY.

CHICAGO ASSESSORS WILL GIVE IT A LIMITED CHANCE. Chicago Herald.

Henry George's scheme for the taxation of land values is about to be put in practical operation, to a limited extent, in the south and west divisions of Chicago, which together comprise about four-fifths of the area of the city, and hereafter the acres held by the eastern speculators are to be assessed just as if they were divided into building lots with a workman's cottage built upon each. At least such is the announcement that has just been made by the two democratic assessors in those districts who came into office at a recent municipal election after a hard fought campaign.

"A piece of vacant land in my district, which recently sold for \$800,000, has always been assessed at \$200,000," said Assessor J. W. Richards of the south town. "It is my intention to put an end to this sort of discrimination in favor of unimproved property held by the wealthy capitalist for speculative purposes. There is an enormous amount of this class of property. The move I have inaugurated in this office is in this direction."

"I am assessing unimproved property held by speculators upon the same basis as adjoining property which is improved, location and values being equal. The idea is to make it worth while for people to improve their property. I am putting acre property on the same footing as property laid out in lots. The effect of this will be to equalize things much more—to take part of the burden from those least able to bear it, and add to that carried by broader shoulders."

Assessor Cantwell of the west side says that he has been pursuing the same policy for more than a year. "There is a vast amount of vacant land in my district held by eastern speculators for a 'rise,'" said he. "Some of it in former years has been assessed at \$50 and \$75 per acre, while adjoining land, which had been subdivided, sold to workmen and built upon, was assessed at about \$5,000. The purpose is to put the unimproved property on the same basis as the improved. I have accomplished something in this line, but not nearly so much as I would like. The object is to lighten the burdens of the poor. There are thousands of people, who, out of their earnings of \$1 to \$1.50 a day, have built themselves small houses. On these the burden of taxation has largely fallen hitherto—out of all proportion to the burden imposed on the rich; in fact, I shall make my assessment several millions higher by estimating all this unimproved property as improved, and the necessary effect of that will be to increase the tax upon it, and, to that extent, to lighten the tax in the little home of the workman."

If nothing occurs to prevent the two assessors from carrying their beneficent purpose into full effect, the result is bound to be a decrease in the area of acreage property, and an increase in the subdivisions and lots thrown upon the market, with a consequent cheapening of the price. Those who have never been on the ground have no adequate conception of the amount of real estate in the city and its outskirts which is held vacant and unimproved by speculators who are patiently waiting for a rise.

WAR AGAINST WANTON TAXES.

Philadelphia Times.

This war against wanton taxes is now general all along the lines of our varied industries. For the first time the farmer is aroused and is organizing to free himself of the needless taxes which have made his labor profitless, and the workmen in every channel of production are awake to the importance of calling a peremptory halt on the greed of the tax fiend. Our great industries of this city are not only taxed until bankruptcy has become common among our manufacturers, but the McKinley bill proposes increased taxes on our labor and diminished product by lessened markets.

THE MODERN WAY.

Puck.

Mrs. Cottonback—This book for boys says the way to succeed in this world is to do two dollars' worth of work for \$1.

Mr. Cottonback (great manufacturer)—That writer is way off. The way to succeed is to hire men to do two dollars' worth of work for \$1, and then form a trust and sell it for \$5.

LISTEN TO THIS HERETIC.

Milwaukee Sentinel (rep.).

No justification for most of the increased duties of the McKinley bill has been presented.

You will Save

Money,

Time,

Pain,

Trouble,

and will cure

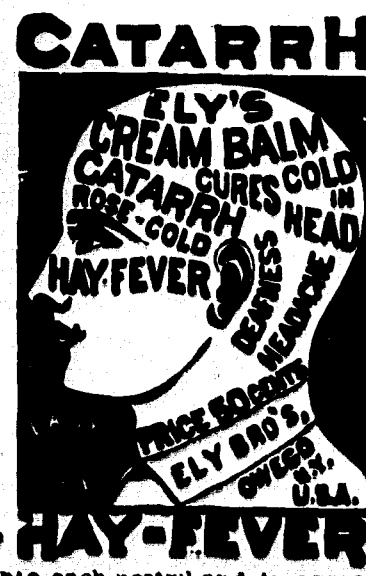
CATARRH

By Using

ELY'S

CREAM

BALM.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 75c. ELY BROTHERS, 14 Warren St., New York.



Children

always

Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

is one of the finest remedies known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Bronchitis. It speedily gives relief to the inflamed surfaces and soothes the irritated glands.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

should always be kept in the house where there are young children, as it can be used to advantage in an attack of Croup before the Doctor comes, and may be of inestimable service.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

is sold by all Druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

EDWARD ATKINSON and HENRY GEORGE discuss The Single Tax in

THE JULY CENTURY.

OTHER WRITERS CONTRIBUTE:

A YANKEE IN ANDERSONVILLE, the beginning of a remarkable series of papers by captured soldiers, descriptive of their prison experiences. Illustrated from sketches and photographs made at the time.

A PROVENÇAL PILGRIMAGE, a tour in the south of France, described by Harriet W. Preston, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

THE PATRIOT OF 1678, an authentic account of Bacon's Rebellion, by Dr. Edward Eggleston, based upon unpublished manuscripts. Illustrated by drawings and reproductions of old prints.

A COMPLETE NOVELETTE, by Grace Denio Litchfield, entitled, "Little Venice; a Story of the St. Clair Flats."

THE ANGLOMANIACS, a continuation of the anonymous novel begun in the June CENTURY. To be concluded in the September number.

A SHORT STORY, "The Reign of Reason," by Viola Roseboro'.

OTHER ARTICLES in this number are: "The Women of the French Salons" (eighteenth century) with portraits of noted leaders; "Rip Van Winkle in London," in Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography; "A Taste of Kentucky Bluegrass," illustrated; "Italian Old Masters," with frontispiece engraving by Timothy Cole; "Friend Olivia," part IX; poems, departments, etc.

Now ready and for sale by dealers generally, price 35 cents; \$1.00 a year. THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. H. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richie, 923 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 313 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Willard Moore, 920 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 6; sec., J. Ballenger.

CLUB.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 4:30 p. m., 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. McVernon; sec., L. Kinnahan, 224 Walnut av.

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

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

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

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1237th st.

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

MARYLAND.

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Rugles st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

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

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

MINNESOTA.

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

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

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus B. Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 28d st.

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

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 649 Newark ave. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 50 Broad st.; sec., M. G. Coffey, 45 Warren place.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 168 Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 193 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 3 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Business meetings first and third Monday evenings of each month at 284 Broadway. Public meetings during spring and summer months as advertised, at the call of the president, Joseph McGuinness, 315 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall, 284 Broadway.

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

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

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

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

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

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 236 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albro; sec., F. S. Arnold.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IVORITES.—Single tax club. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 R. Market st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 48 Stark s.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 522 Court st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, 523 Court st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings 1st and 3d Friday evenings each month in Weizenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., B. H. Johnson, 530 Walnut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts. Pres., Dr. Wm. Barker; sec., Geo. D. Liddell, 145 Transit st.

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Every Wednesday evening, Main st. Pres., Ed. ward Barker; sec., Edgar Farnell

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion.
Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS"—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

Importers, Exporters,

Manufacturing Chemists

AND

AMERICAN MERCHANTS,

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS,

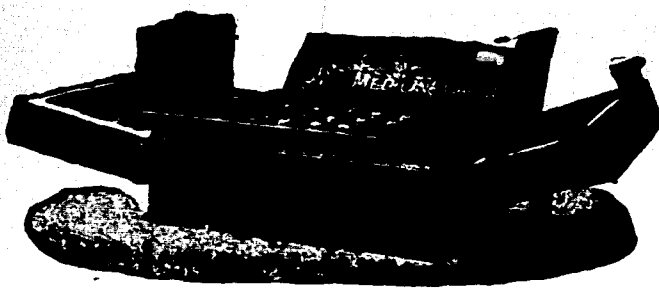
LONDON, E. C.



B. W. & Co.'s Offices and Warehouse,
Occupying Seven Floors in all.

B. W. & Co. manufacture only New and Improved forms of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, and are the sole makers of the only Original and Genuine TABLETS of Compressed Drugs, as prescribed by the Medical Profession throughout the world, and supplied to H. M. STANLEY and other great Explorers and Travelers (vide published reports.)

B. W. & Co. make a Specialty of PALATABLE and PORTABLE Drugs and Outfits for Ships, Exploring Expeditions, Missions, Planters, Mining Companies, Caravans, etc.



B. W. & CO'S CONGO MEDICINE CHEST,
as supplied to Stanley and others. Fitted with TABLETS of compressed Drugs. Less than one-tenth the bulk of ordinary Medicines.

ORGANIZED 1851.

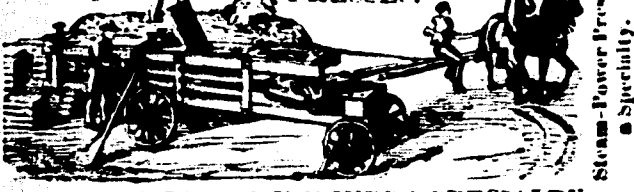
THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Send your age, name and address and receive a SPECIAL STATEMENT showing the SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES and LIBERAL OPTIONS of the new TWENTY PAYMENT INVESTMENT and PROTECTION POLICY, together with the GUARANTEED CASH and PAID UP VALUES after the SECOND YEAR. This policy affords all the advantages of life insurance during the early or producing years of life, and at the same time makes sure a provision for advanced age. Being a POSITIVE CONTRACT it is especially adapted to suit the needs of business men.

You should send for particulars of this investment to

GEO. W. ENGLISH, MANAGER,
271 Broadway, New York City.

A. B. FAR VUHAN, Manufacturer, York, Pa.
SEND FOR
Illustrated Catalogue.



SAW MILLS AND ENGINES A SPECIALTY.

25 CENTS

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use

in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HANDY BINDERS FOR THE STANDARD.

A lot of Handy Binders, made especially for filling THE STANDARD, are now ready.
Price 75 cents to any address.

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York City

VOLUME SIX OF THE STANDARD. NOW READY.

A limited number of bound volumes of THE STANDARD in heavy boards are offered for sale at the following prices:

Vol. I.....\$10 00
(January 8 to July 2, 1887.)

We had entirely run out of some of the issues of Vol. I, and with considerable difficulty have replaced them. We now have ready four volumes, for sale at the above price.

Vol. II.....\$5 00
(July 9 to December 30, 1887.)

Vol. III and IV.....\$7 00
(January 7 to December 29, 1888, bound together.)

Vol. V.....\$3 50
(January 5 to June 29, 1889.)

Vol. VI.....\$3 50
(July 6 to December 23, 1889—now ready.)

(Expressage extra.)

Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York

JOURNAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all.

THE JOURNAL is acknowledged to be the LEADING LABOR PAPER in the country. Its columns every week contain contributions from the ablest thinkers upon economic questions. It is the only paper in which the principles and platform of the Order are authoritatively discussed and explained.

Among its contributors are:

T. V. Powderly, "Meritinda Sissins,"
Ralph Beniamon, Phillips Thompson,
Henry A. Beckmeyer, Rev. Wm. L. Bull,
A. W. Wright, Michael Corcoran,
L. P. Wild, Cicero Perry,
Clark Orvis, and others of equal ability.

Terms of Subscription: \$1 per year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months. In bulk packages to one address, 25 copies, three months, \$5.

Send subscriptions to JOHN W. HAYES,
General Secretary-Treasurer, Box 885,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION,

JUDGE LEVI MAGEE, Pres., Rapid City, S. D.
W. E. BROKAW, Sec. Treas., Box A, Watertown, S. D.

Has a department in

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal is the leading tariff reform and ballot reform paper in South Dakota. Subscribe for it.

Try it three months for 25 cents.

Address THE JOURNAL, Watertown, S. D.

The secretary solicits communications from single tax men.



COMBINING 5 ARTICLES
OF FURNITURE IN ONE

INVALID SUPPLIES
WHEEL CHAIRS

We retail at the lowest
wholesale prices, and
ship goods to be paid for on
delivery. Send stamp for
catalogue. Name goods desired.

LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

We need, to complete Volume I of THE STANDARD, Numbers 1 and 2.

We will send 20 cents' worth of tracts in exchange for either of these numbers.

HENRY GEORGE & CO., PUBLISHERS,

NO. 12 UNION SQUARE.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

An inquiry into the cause of industrial depression and of increase of want with increase of wealth. The remedy.
By HENRY GEORGE.

512 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, \$3.00.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

By HENRY GEORGE.
512 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, \$2.50.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An examination of the tariff question with especial regard to the interests of labor.
By HENRY GEORGE.

Cloth, \$1.50. Paper covers, 35 cents. Half calf or half morocco, \$3.00.

THE LAND QUESTION.

What it involves and how alone it can be settled.
By HENRY GEORGE.

57 pages. Paper covers, 20 cents.

SETS OF THREE.—PROGRESS AND POVERTY, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE? BOUND ALIKE, IN HALF CALF OR HALF MOROCCO, \$7.50.

ECONOMIC WORKS.

By way of answering inquiries constantly received, we append a list of some economic and social works of various kinds, with prices, at which they will be forwarded post paid. Any work not mentioned procurable in New York will be sent on receipt of publisher's price.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—THE story of his life. Told by his children. 4 vols. cloth, \$12.00.

ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By FREDERICK BASTIAT. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

SOPHISMS OF PROTECTION.—WITH Preface by Horace White. By FREDERICK BASTIAT. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN EUROPE.—By JEROME ADOLPHE BLANCHET. 8vo, cloth, \$3.00.

THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Containing "Protection to Young Industries," and "The History of the Present Tariff, 1840-1883." By F. W. TAUSCHIG. 8vo, cloth, \$1.25.

WORK AND WAGES.—By THOS. BRASSEY. 16mo, cloth, \$1.00.

PROPERTY IN LAND.

A Passage-at Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.
77 pages. Paper covers, 15 cents.

FORTSCHRITT UND ARMUTH.

(Progress and Poverty in German). Translation of C. D. F. Gutschow. 430 pages. Paper covers, 35 cents.

PROGRES ET PAUVRETE.

(Progress and Poverty in French). Translation of P. L. LeMonnier. 542 pages. Paper covers, \$2.75.

PROTECTION OU LIBRE-ECHANGE?

(Protection or Free Trade? in French). Translation of Louis Vossion. 436 pages. Paper covers, \$2.75.

PROGRESSO E POVERTA.

(Progress and Poverty in Italian). Translation of Ludovico Eusebio. 352 pages. Paper covers, \$2.50.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.—as embodied in the legislation of various countries. By J. H. WIGMORE. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE HISTORY OF THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—By AUGUSTUS MONGREDIEN. 16mo, cloth, 50 cts.

POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By WALTER BAGEHOT. Cloth \$1.00.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.—By ADAM SMITH. Edited by Theobald Rogers. \$1.25.

HENRY GEORGE OG HANS SOCIAL PROGRAM.—(Henry George and his Social Programme in Danish by Fernando Linderberg). 147 pages, paper covers. Sent to any address on receipt of 50c.

Any of the above Books will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HENRY GEORGE & CO.

12 Union Square, New York City.

THE SINGLE TAX LIBRARY.

A Set of Tracts (Exclusive of Books from Nos. 1 to 36 will be sent for 40c. The Price will increase with the Addition of New Tracts.

	Cents.
1. A Syllabus of Progress and Poverty. Louis F. Post. 8 pages.....	3
2. Australian System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.....	3
3. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
4. The Right to the Use of the Earth. Herbert Spencer. 4 pages.....	3
5. Farmers and the Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 5 pages.....	3
6. The Canons of Taxation. Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
7. A Lawyer's Reply to Criticisms. Samuel H. Clark. 16 pages.....	4
8. Back to the Land. Bishop Nulty. 16 pages.....	4
9. The Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 5 pages.....	3
10. The American Farmer. Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
11. Unemployed Labor. Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
12. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. King. 8 pages.....	3
13. Social Problems. 32 pages, 12mo. Paper.....	3
14. Objections to the Land Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.....	3
15. Land Taxation. A Conversation Between David Dudley Field and Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
16. How to Increase Profits. A. J. Steers. 2 pages.....	1
17. The New Political Economy. E. O. Brown. 4 pages.....	3
18. Thy Kingdom Come. Henry George. 4 pages.....	3
19. The Functions of Government. Henry George. 8 pages.....	3
20. The Menace of Plutocracy. Thomas G. Shearman. 5 pages.....	3
21. Tenement House Morality. J. O. S. Huntington. 4 pages.....	3
22, 23, 24, out of print.....	
25. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 3 pages.....	3
26. Henry George's Mistakes. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.....	3
27. The Democratic Principle. Henry George. 8 pages.....	3
28. Progress and Poverty. Henry George. 512 pages.....	25
29. The New Ballot System. Louis F. Post. 4 pages.....	3
30. Property in Land. Henry George. 7 pages.....	15
31 and 32 out of print.....	
33. The Gospel and the People. Bishop Huntington. 4 pages.....	2
34. Single Tax Platform. By Henry George. 4 pages.....	1
35. Justice the Object—Taxation the Means. Henry George. 8 pages.....	3
36. One Tax Enough. Thomas G. Shearman. 5 pages.....	3
Prices of Single Tax Library: Two-page tracts—1 copy, 1 cent; 40 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies 20 cents; 1,000 copies, \$1.50.	
Four-page tracts—1 copy, 2 cents; 20 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 40 cents; 1,000 copies, \$3.	
Eight-page tracts—1 copy, 3 cents; 10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 50 cents; 1,000 copies, \$5.	
Sixteen-page tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$1.60; 1,000 copies, \$12.	
No extra charge by mail.	

TARIFF TRACTS.

A Set of Tariff Tracts will be sent to any address for 10c.

57. Protection as a Universal Need. Henry George. 4 pages.	
58. The Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.	
59. American Protection and British Free Trade. Henry George. 4 pages.	
60. Protection and Wages. Henry George. 8 pages.	
61. The Common Sense of the Tariff Question. Thomas G. Shearman. 5 pages.	
62. Protection the Friend of Labor? Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.	
63. A Short Tariff History. Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages.	
64. Plain Talk to Protectionists. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.	
65. An Address to Workmen on the Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.	

The following numbers of the "Land and Labor Library" are still in stock:

13. Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm. W. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.	
14. The Collegiate Church and Shoemaker's Field. W. T. Crossdale. 12 pages.	
15. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. H. Spencer. 4 pp.	
16. Christianity and Poverty. Father Huntington 4 pp.	
17. "God Wills It." Henry George. 4 pages.	
18. How John's Father Saw the Light. W. C. Woods. 2 p.	
19. Ten Thoughts for Christian Thinkers. Rev. John W. Kramer. 4 pages.	
20. My Butcher Woman and My Grocery Man. William McCabe. 4 pages.	
21. A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland. Charles Frank T. Hall. 2 pages.	
22. Jefferson and Hamilton. Chauncey F. Black. 8 pp.	

GERMAN TRACTS.

41. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.	
42. Socialism—its Truth and its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.	
43. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 3 pages.	

Cheap Printing
Do it yourself. Card press. Circular press. Everything easy, printed rules. Send 3 stamps for Catalogue of presses, type, paper, cards to factory.
McKENNEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

HOLLAND'S
COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS,
104 Fourth Avenue,
bet. 10th and 11th Sts.

SWEDISH TRACTS.

53. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. King. 8 pages.
Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square, New York City

ASSORTMENTS OF TRACTS.

During the late campaign quantities of our best tracts were assorted for special work, and many of these not having been used, we now place them, with some of a more recent date, in convenient packages, at a low price.
Packages may be had at 50c. and \$1.00.
Address THE STANDARD,
12 Union Square,
NEW YORK.

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. 1,000 octavo pages, cloth, \$1.00. Repaid for \$1.30 by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City

CONDON CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING
COMPANY 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090