

THE STANDARD

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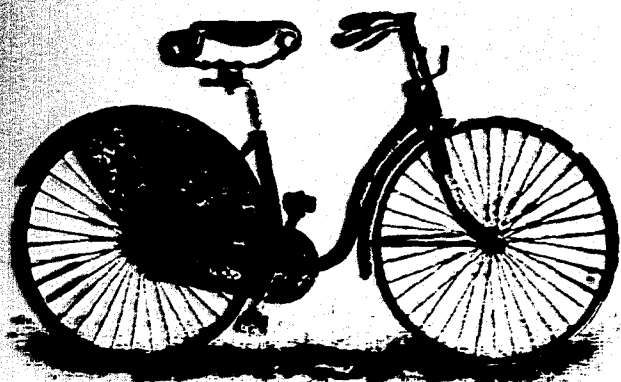
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With a solemn face Dean Swift called to the hostler, and told him to get a peck of oysters immediately and take them out to his horse.

"Will your horse eat oysters, sir?" asked the astonished man.

"Just take them out and see," said the horse's master.

The people around the fire stared at the man who owned this curious horse, and nearly every one of them left his seat and went out to see the remarkable horse eating oysters.

Then the cunning Dean made himself comfortable in the warmest corner and ordered his supper.

Presently back came the hostler, with the disappointed crowd after him.

"He won't touch them, sir!" cried the hostler.

"Then take the foolish animal all the oats he can eat," replied Dean Swift. "You can bring the oysters here. I'll eat them for supper myself."

Nervy Canvasser: "I'd like to see the gentleman of the house." Maid: "He's in the bath at present." Canvasser: "Well, can't he step down just a moment?"—Philadelphia Record.

They're having a picnic in the woods. "Oh, papa," exclaimed little Fritz, running up with a chestnut burr in his hand. "look! I have found the egg of a porcupine!"—Fliegende Blätter.

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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1891.

No. 16.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE POPE.—Henry George's letter in answer to the Pope's encyclical was presented at the Vatican on Saturday last, and published in five countries simultaneously on Monday. The New York Herald printed a synopsis, covering an entire page of that paper. This is undoubtedly the best of all Mr. George's books for introducing the single tax to most people. Heretofore "Social Problems" has served that purpose, but the letter to the Pope will take its place. It is easily read, and as a rule will convert at once. Some readers, though deeply affected by it, will not yield assent to its conclusions; but the candid ones among these will pursue the subject through the pages of "Progress and Poverty," and that, when carefully read, never fails to convince.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S SPEECHES.—Whatever opinion may be held of Mr. Cleveland's wisdom in throwing the weight of his influence into the scale for the Hill-Tammany ticket, his motives cannot be questioned, and none will criticise either the manner or the matter of his speeches. He has not condescended to discuss any of the petty issues that men of less statesmanlike breadth of mind have imported into the canvass; but he has pointed out, plainly and forcibly, the relation as it appears to him between the pending election and the greatest of all national issues, that of protection or free trade.

In one of his speeches he touched upon state questions. He could not, of course, deal with ballot reform. He was speaking on the platform of a party and for a candidate pledged to prevent that; and due regard for the proprieties of the occasion obliged him to be silent. The state question that he did discuss related to the unfair apportionment of the state, and, next to the completion of ballot reform, this is the most important to which the attention of the people of New York can be directed.

RETIREMENT OF SIR HENRY PARKES.—Sir Henry Parkes, the prime minister of New South Wales, has retired, and a new ministry will be formed. The cable reports throw but little light upon the matter, and it is only by reference to previous events also badly reported here that any inferences as to the present difficulty can be drawn.

Sir Henry Parkes is the free trade leader of New South Wales. His party stands for free trade there very much as mere tariff reformers stand for it here; but he, being a single tax man, is a radical free trader. At the late elections the protectionists secured a plurality in the legislature and expected to overthrow the free trade ministry on the tariff issue: but the labor representatives, holding the balance of power, voted unitedly with the ministry on this question and the protectionists were defeated. As the labor representatives were supposed to be protectionists, their conduct in this emergency was a complete surprise; but it was explained by the fact that the platform on which they were elected made the single tax a leading demand.

An eight-hour law was another demand of that platform, and in the effort to meet this the ministry fell. As well as can be judged by the meagre reports, Sir Henry Parkes was outvoted by his ministerial colleagues in his opposition to an eight-hour measure, and

when the measure was presented by the ministry it received the support only of the labor party and of a few of the government party, and was opposed by all others.

THAT WORLD'S FAIR ISSUE.—The importance of the pending election in New York, in its supposed relations to tariff reform, has influenced some independent voters to support the democratic ticket, swallowing Tammany hall, "heeler" ballot, Hill, and all; while others, though democrats upon national issues, are inclined to vote with the republicans on this occasion, because they believe the ballot question to be here and now supreme, and the defeat of the ring that has seized the democratic party in New York to be almost a prerequisite to the triumph of the democratic party in the nation. THE STANDARD is already committed to the latter policy, and we have yet to hear of any sufficient reason for altering the conclusions already expressed in its editorial columns. But the campaign seems to be turning upon neither issue. Governor Hill's faculty for touching tender places in the childish side of human nature has been again displayed, and both tariff reform and ballot reform are almost forgotten in the heat of an edifying wrangle over that most momentous question, Who kept the world's fair away from New York?

Early in the campaign this issue was suggested, but it seemed so absurd that we merely referred to it as a piece of demagoguery like that of the attempt to raise prejudice against Mr. Flower for being rich. When Governor Hill spoke with Mr. Cleveland at Cooper Union, however, he charged two leading republicans with having bought land in Chicago for the purpose of profiting by the rise in its value which the World's fair there would cause, and insinuated that New York was deprived of the fair by republican influence in aid of this land speculation. Since then the World's fair issue has been at the front, and petty and ridiculous as it is, we suppose it must be discussed.

If the republicans did save us from the fair, no matter what their motives, they are really entitled to our gratitude. Who would have reaped the pecuniary benefits of that fair? Who are already reaping the pecuniary benefits of the proposed fair at Chicago? Certainly not the people who work for wages and pay rent. Governor Hill unintentionally indicated the class that would have profited, when he said that republican leaders who were interested in Chicago real estate deprived us of the fair. What were their motives? Governor Hill inferentially answered that question. They wanted to make money from the rise in land values. They wanted to profit by the higher rents Chicago people would be obliged to pay.

As soon as it was decided to hold the fair in Chicago, and before a dollar's worth of tangible wealth had been produced there in consequence, real estate values rose more than \$50,000,000. That meant that rents were from two to five million dollars more a year than they had been. And every monthly rent-payer in Chicago knows now that he pays more rent for the same accommodations than he did before the fair was unloaded upon his city. This the rent-payers of New York have escaped. If they are indebted to the republicans for it, let credit be given where it is due.

But, perhaps the rent-payers of Chicago earn better

wages on account of the fair? Not at all. There was at first a tendency toward a rise of wages; but as soon as it became marked, workmen poured into the city searching for a job, and wages are kept down by competition.

As the time for the fair draws nearer, Chicago will be overrun with fakirs to do the business that small shopkeepers expected to do; workmen will go there in hordes to take the higher wages Chicago workmen expected to get; the banks excepted, for they are institutions whose business is not liable to much temporary competition, business men in general will reap but little exceptional profit; strangers will crowd every public conveyance in the city for months, to the discomfort of residents when going between their places of business and their homes; and after all is over and done, the real estate owners almost alone will be the richer.

To punish the republican party for having saved us from this experience, we are asked to depend for ballot reform on a candidate for governor who is pledged against it, and to defeat a candidate for governor who is committed to it.

Even if the fair here had been desirable for all classes, instead of being desirable for only one class and detrimental to all others, such an issue would be a "cry baby" issue; as it is, workers and rent payers must be the blind fools that Governor Hill takes them for, if they respond favorably to his appeals regarding this matter.

TAXATION PRECEDENTS.—Elsewhere we set forth some glaring inequalities in the real estate assessment of this city. What is there said is designed not as an attack upon the present administration of the tax office but as an exposure of the system handed down by tradition, and now hardened into a sort of law. It is only necessary to set forth these things clearly to enlist upon our side of the question not only avowed single taxers, but all other reasonable persons, save those whose selfish interests would be damaged by a fair assessment.

CERTAIN OF ELECTION.—There is one candidate in New York who needs to pass no anxious hours while awaiting the result of election. He is strengthened by a good record in the place for which he is proposed for re-election, and both Tammany hall and the County democracy have nominated him. He cannot be defeated. We refer to Judge Roger A. Pryor. But Judge Pryor ought to receive an exceptionally large vote in a city like this. He has been well known to a large body of voters since in 1877 he defended in the courts here a labor leader, for whom it was impossible to secure any other good counsel, so bitter was popular prejudice then against labor organizations; and his whole career in New York has been one that deserves honorable recognition.

SHIFTING TERMS.—The Knights of Labor Journal replying to our discussion of land value, says that in using the term "productive value" it meant "utility." Since it used the term in connection with an argument regarding value, not utility, any further discussion would not be profitable. When upon disputing the proposition that 2 and 2 make 6 we are told in reply that 2 and 3 are the same thing, and that since 3 and 3 are 6, therefore 2 and 2 are 6, we confess to a sense of discouragement. Yet that is precisely what the Journal tells us in effect when it confounds two terms so essentially different as are "value" and "utility," and shifts from one to the other to suit its convenience.

HILL ON INTEREST.—Governor Hill has praised himself in a public speech for having approved a

bill to reduce interest on certain loans. He signed the bill, according to himself, because he believed it to be in accord with a growing public sentiment in favor of a lower rate of interest, and that it tended to pave the way for further legislation on the subject. Though some farmers may yet suppose that legal regulation of rates of interest is beneficial to borrowers, Governor Hill has had sufficient experience and opportunities for observation to know that it makes borrowing in small amounts more difficult and expensive; and it is in thorough keeping with his character to advocate it in spite of his knowledge, and regardless of the interests of those he pretends to serve, simply because he thinks it popular.

HILL IN A HOLE OF HIS OWN MAKING.—Governor Hill has long complained of the efforts of his enemies to "put him in a hole." He has now prepared one for himself and tumbled into it. In following the republican candidate over the state the governor felt called upon to defend Tammany hall from Mr. Fassett's attacks, and by way of doing this he undertook to show that some republican nominations in New York city are just as bad as any that Tammany makes; and naming Silver Dollar Smith, an ex-assemblyman, as a republican nominee for alderman, he said it would make the members of the legislature smile when they hear of it, and asked Senator Fassett to state in his next speech whether he approves of that republican nomination. The governor made it quite clear that in his opinion Smith's nomination was extremely discreditable to the party making it. Now for the joke of it. Silver Dollar Smith was nominated, not by the republicans, but by Tammany hall.

OVERSIGHT OF AN HONOR GRADUATE.—The Kingston News, of Canada, asks "the zealots of the single tax idea" to inform it "how western Australia should have her quota of paupers with her vast area of exceptionally fertile land." We do not know whether she has her quota of paupers; but as the editor of the News is "an honor graduate of Queen's university, in political economy," it should be presumed, perhaps, that he has data that justify his statement. If he has, however, he is exceedingly parsimonious in giving it out.

He offers nothing more than that western Australia has a population of less than 50,000, while its estimated area is 975,920 English square miles; that its largest city has less than 11,000 inhabitants; that it has two-poor houses with nearly 200 inmates supported out of public funds, besides four sectarian orphanages supported partly by private subscriptions and partly by public money; and that the daily average of paupers in the colony is more than 400. From these data he jumps to the conclusion that "western Australia furnishes a fresh illustration of the excessive haste with which the single taxers have generalized on too narrow data."

If anyone is guilty of this offence it is the "honor graduate." The figures he gives show a very small population for the territory; but density of population is not the only factor in causing land monopoly. Appropriation must be reckoned with. If now, our "honor graduate" will prove to us that the 50,000 population of western Australia and the 11,000 inhabitants of its largest city appropriate no more land than they use; that all the exceptionally fertile land and all the city lots not in use are open to whoever will use them; that public revenues are derived from those of the inhabitants who appropriate the exceptionally valuable sites, and that labor is not burdened with taxation on production and trade, he will indeed have zealous single taxers in a narrow corner. But his data are

like the data of most "honor graduates"—figures, nothing but figures, and very few of them.

In truth all the valuable land of West Australia and of its largest city is appropriated, though but little of it is used; and taxes fall chiefly upon labor, bearing so lightly upon land values that it pays to hold land for a rise. This accounts for the fact, if fact it be, that Western Australia, "with her vast area of exceptionally fertile land," has her quota of paupers. Men would die of thirst in sight of oceans of fresh water if they were not allowed to approach it; and so men become paupers even where land is fertile and population sparse when speculation fences it in.

Let Western Australia adopt the single tax, and if, within half a decade, there is an able-bodied pauper in the colony, we should not object to making pauperism there a capital crime. And we have no mind to be cruel, either.

A SHORT TARIFF HISTORY.

1789.—Protective tariff; followed by prosperity.

1812.—Tariff doubled; still greater prosperity.

1816.—Free trade tariff; followed by ruinous disasters.

1824.—High tariff; immediately followed by prosperity.

1828.—Thoroughly protective tariff; followed by much greater prosperity.

1833.—Free trade; followed by a panic.

1842.—Beneficent protective tariff; followed by revival of prosperity.

1846.—Free trade; followed by disastrous panic of 1857.

1861.—Morrill protective tariff adopted; followed by thirty years of prosperity."

The foregoing is a statement which, with very little variation, has been the stock in trade of protectionists for many years. In one form or another, it has appeared in every protectionist newspaper and in almost every protectionist speech. It has been repeated a hundred thousand times, until vast numbers of people not only believe it, but have no idea that its truth is doubted. Yet this statement is simply a tissue of falsehoods. The actual facts are briefly as follows:

1789.

All tariffs between the states abolished. Tariffs of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania (where most foreign commerce was conducted) superseded by a national tariff of little more than half their rates of duty. Absolute free trade between the states; and much lower taxes upon foreign goods than in any other civilized country in the world, then or for sixty years afterwards. Result: most rapid increase in general prosperity ever known in this or any other country. Foreign commerce in 1790, \$42,666,000; in 1807, \$187,200,000. Shipping in 1789, 201,562 tons; in 1807 1,268,548 tons. (Amer. Almanac, 74, 75, 316.) Manufactures increased rapidly. All writers agree that this was a period of wonderful prosperity.

1808.

The embargo. Absolute prohibition of importations in American ships. Most effectual "protection to home industry" ever given. Imports of products of "foreign pauper labor" fell off from \$78,856,000 in 1807 to \$38,602,000 in 1809. Result: universal disaster.

1809.

Repeal of embargo. Imports again allowed to come in. Revival of prosperity.

1812.

War with England. Tariff doubled all around. Imports from England entirely stopped, and others reduced 75 per cent. Manufactures "thoroughly protected." Hard times over all the country. All banks stopped payment. Suffering so great in New England that she threatened to secede from the union. Universal joy at close of war. (See Adams' History and all other histories.)

1816.

New tariff, framed entirely by protectionists, avowedly for restriction, not merely for revenue. All protectionists voted for it; all free traders against it. (Young's Tariff Legislation, 37, 38, 195.) Many war taxes reduced, but mostly (as in McKinley bill of 1890) on articles not made in America. Great increase of duty on cheap cotton goods.

1818.

Tariff again raised; made much more "protective;" iron duties, especially, about doubled. Pig iron taxed \$10 per ton, being 50 per cent. higher than even low. All agree that disastrous panic occurred in 1818-1819. Flour fell from \$15 to \$5; bar iron from \$140 to \$80; bank note circulation from \$68,000,000 to \$44,000,000. (W. M. Grosvenor, 176.)

1824.

High tariff, framed especially to suit wool growers and wool

manufacturers. Heavy taxes upon foreign wool; still heavier upon woolen goods. Wool fell from 32½ cents to 25 cents; woolen manufactures prostrated; imports of woolen goods increased. (Grosvenor, 142.) Hard times everywhere in 1825. Wool manufacturers testified to congress in 1828 that nearly all of them had lost money under this high tariff. No increase of wages anywhere. (U. S. Labor Report, 1885, p. 257.)

1828.

Enormously high "protective" tariff, promptly followed by hard times and low wages. Our shipping fell from 1,741,392 tons in 1828 to 1,267,846 tons in 1831; a loss, in only three years, of over 25 per cent! Wages of laborers in Massachusetts in 1829, 76 cents; in 1830, 73 cents. (U. S. Labor Report, 1885, 259, 260.) Henry Wilson (afterwards vice-president) worked on a farm for \$6 a month.

1832.

Tariff reduced to practically same rates as in 1824; no lower. Revival of business, but only moderate prosperity.

1833-1842.

Gradual and very small reduction of tariff in December, 1833, and every second year afterwards. Rapid increase of prosperity from 1833 to 1836, leading to great speculation. Tariff still remaining so high as to produce a surplus of \$28,000,000 (equal, in comparison with the whole wealth of the country at that time, to \$300,000,000 in 1890); this was lent through banks and used in gigantic land speculations; the government urging the banks to lend freely. Sales of public lands alone jumped from \$4,000,000 in 1833 to \$25,000,000 in 1836; equal to sales of \$250,000,000 at the present day. Town lots rose ten-fold in price in five years. Suddenly the government called in its loans and demanded gold in payment for land. The land bubble (which had grown entirely out of the surplus arising from the high tariff) collapsed. A terrible failure of the wheat crop in 1836 intensified the disaster. Flour had to be imported. The banks all suspended specie payments. Land values fell 60 or 70 per cent. and stayed there for years. The national surplus was divided among the states; and nearly all of it was squandered in losing speculations.

All these disasters occurred under a tariff of higher protective duties than those of the Morrill tariff of 1861, which is now said to have been the source of all our prosperity. The tax on foreign pig iron was then \$9.34 per ton; under the Morrill tariff, only \$6; even now, only \$6.72. On bar iron then, \$26; under the Morrill tariff, only \$15; now, \$17.92.

Notwithstanding all the disasters of 1837, manufactures continued to increase under the reduced duties, so much so that Henry C. Carey, the great apostle of protection, in his review of David A. Wells's report for 1869, carefully avoided mentioning the panic of 1837. (Grosvenor, 35, 38, 39.) The home production of iron increased vastly more during eight years of diminishing protection (1832-1840) than it had during eight years of increasing protection (1824-1832), rising from 200,000 tons to 347,000 tons. (Grosvenor, 188, 189.) American shipping increased from 1,439,450 tons in 1832 to 2,092,391 tons in 1842. There was even some advance in wages in Lowell factories and on western farms. Farm wages rose about \$30 per annum.

1842.

"The beneficent protective whig tariff," adopted in September, 1842. The next twelve months were marked by great depression. Cotton fell 2 cents per pound, corn 15 cents per bushel, wheat 27 cents (U. S. Stat. Abs., No. 219), and so remained for about three years. Farmers and planters suffered great losses. Farm wages fell \$24 per annum in the east and \$60 in the west. Wages in iron furnaces were 87½ cents per day. Owners of mines, furnaces and factories made fat profits, selling their protected products at high prices; but not one of them claimed, in 1845, that he had increased wages by one cent, although all were invited to state the facts by the treasury department. (See Ann. Report, 1845; Grosvenor, 284-303.) Fine times for a few protected manufacturers. Hard times for everybody else.

1846.

"Protective" duties cut down by one-third to one-half. Thus the tax on iron was reduced to a uniform rate of 30 per cent., whereas it had been 50 on pig and 75 on bar. Glass was reduced from 60 and 75 per cent. to 20 or 30; cotton goods, from 45 per cent. to 30; cordage, from 80 to 25; coal, from 67 to 30; woolen goods, from 40 to 30. Result: a general increase in wealth, commerce, shipping and manufactures, unprecedented then and unequalled since, with the greatest advance in wages which had ever been known. In ten years of this low tariff, farm wages advanced 100 per cent.; mechanics' wages, 20 per cent.; our exports increased 200 per cent., from \$102,000,000 to \$310,000,000; our shipping, 90 per cent., from 2,562,000 tons to 4,871,000; products of manufacture, 86 per cent., from \$1,019,000,000 to \$1,885,000,000; value of farms, 100 per cent., from \$3,271,000,000 to \$6,645,000,000. (U. S. Census; American Almanac.)

There was one bad year in this period, and only one. In 1854, owing to a severe drought, the crops were small, fully one-third of

the corn being destroyed. This, of course, produced depression in all business in the winter of 1854-55. But the next crop being good, prosperity returned rapidly, and was soon greater than ever. 1857.

The tariff of 1846 being still so high as to produce a surplus, the whole tariff was reduced 20 per cent. on July 1, 1857. Meantime, prosperity had led to excessive land speculation. The sales of public lands, which for 1851-1853 amounted to \$6,062,000, sprung in 1854-1856 to \$28,885,000, an increase of fourfold. Speculation in farms and town lots increased in like proportion. Trust funds were secretly used for these purposes. The bubble burst in September; bank managers lost their heads, and a brief but terrible panic ensued. It was all over in three months; prices (except in iron) returned to their natural level in six months, and the two years from October, 1858, to October, 1860, were by far the most prosperous ever known. This has been stated, as to 1860, in public speeches, by Senators Morrill and Allison, the protectionist leaders, as well as by President Garfield. Wages were higher and employment more steady than ever before. They were higher, in gold, than under the next five years of the Morrill tariff, and higher, in purchasing power, than at any time during the next twelve years. Manufacturers, outside of Pennsylvania, were quite contented with this tariff and only voted for an increase of rates to satisfy Pennsylvania and the wool growers. (Speech A. H. Rice, Congress, 1860.)

COMPARISON OF WAGES. (Grosvenor, 306.)

	1845. High Tariff.	1860. Low Tariff.
Edgetools.....	\$7 50	\$10 70
Hardware.....	7 50	9 32
Foundries.....	7 32	9 07
Leather.....	6 00	8 00
Paper.....	6 00	7 38
Cotton weaving.....	6 30	8 59

1861.

A protective tariff, constantly increasing until 1867. According to protectionist logic, the result was our terrible civil war; because this, as a matter of fact, immediately followed the new tariff. For more than a year after the adoption of this protective tariff the business of the country was in a fearfully depressed condition.

1864.

Tariff raised 50 per cent. Manufacturers made fortunes for three years. Wages, in gold, lower than ever. The condition of workmen never was as good as it had been in 1860.

1867.

Enormous increase in duty on wool and woolen goods; followed immediately by stoppage of consumption, heavy fall in prices and massacre of over 4,000,000 sheep, as not worth keeping. Constant decline in number of sheep east of Missouri river, from 37,864,000 in 1868 to 18,696,000 in 1888. (See Agricultural Reports by J. R. Dodge.)

On April 24, 1868, the tariff being at its highest point, the depression of business was so great that Hon. John Covode, a prominent protectionist congressman, wrote: "More labor is now unoccupied throughout the country than was ever before known, in comparison to the actual population." Under the enormous "protective" tariff thus established, there were hard times in 1867, 1868 and 1869, a great panic in 1869, a tremendous panic in 1873, far worse than that of 1857, the effects of which lasted for more than five times as long; harder and harder times in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, with only five prosperous years out of sixteen. Bankruptcies in four years of high tariff (1875-78), 36,182; in worst four years of low tariff, including 1857, 16,748.

On May 9, 1878, Judge Kelley, the protectionist leader, said in Congress: "The loom and the spindle stand still. The mine is unwrought, and the fires are out in the forge, the furnace and the rolling mill. The captains of industry by thousands are passing into bankruptcy, and the laboring people of the country by millions into want, if not into absolute pauperism." Number of bankrupts in 1878, 10,478; bankruptcies in four years (1875-78) of highest tariff, 36,182; same in four years of lowest tariff, including panic of 1857, 16,746.

1883.

Pretended reduction of tariff, but real increase on "protective" duties. Average duties before 1887, 42½ per cent. Average in 1887, 47 per cent. Of the goods really most imported, duties were increased on cotton goods 14 per cent.; woollens, 2 per cent.; earthenware, 35 per cent.; glass bottles, 100 per cent.; iron ore 100 per cent.; many kinds of iron 30 per cent., and of steel, 50, 100 and even 200 per cent. Wages in all these manufactures were immediately cut down about 20 per cent. The workers in glass bottles were locked out by their employers and got no wages at all for some months. (Testimony Ways and Means Com., 1884, 1886.)

Great panic in May, 1884, leaving severe depression for over two years. Bankruptcies in four years (1884-87), 41,073; being 150 per cent. more than followed panic of 1857. Bankruptcies in four years from 1887 to 1890, 42,100. (U. S. Stat. Abs., No. 9.)

American shipping in foreign trade in "free trade" 1861, 2,496,894 tons; in "protected" 1890, 928,062 tons. (Stat. Abs. No. 164.)

Reviewing these facts, it will be found that whenever any great increase in the tariff has been made, American shipping has begun to fall off; the advance of commerce has been hindered, and wages have declined, until, after the lapse of some years, the energy of the country has asserted itself in spite of the tariff. On the other hand, while small reductions of the tariff have had little or no effect, very large reductions have been attended with increasing prosperity, which result followed immediately in every case, except in 1857, when it was delayed for twelve months.

A word of caution is necessary to those who undertake, without intimate knowledge of the subject, to compare these statements with the average tariff rates from year to year. The highest protective tariffs have often been so arranged as to allow a large number of articles, which protectionists do not make, to come in at very low rates of duty, in order to enable them to put enormous duties on the articles which they do make. This brings down the average rate of duty, even on dutiable articles, very far below the rates imposed upon articles meant to be protected. It is only by comparing the rates upon specific articles, such as pig and bar iron, cotton and woolen cloths, window glass, salt, etc., that the difference between a high tariff and a low tariff can be seen.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

A HUGE SPIDER WEB.

I told the truth, and tried to obey the law, and for so doing had to pay a penalty. The ship docked on Sunday evening about half-past seven o'clock. In my care was some church regalia which cost \$17, entitled to free entry, belonging to a feeble parish that cannot afford extravagance. The law on the point of free entry in the case is clear. The customs officers, with whom this small bundle had to contend, are not known to me by name, with exceptions that will be noted, and numerical designations may be used, quite respectfully, to indicate each and every one.

No. 1 boarded the ship at quarantine. He asked if I had anything beside personal effects. Truth required me to answer "yes," and to tell what it was. He bade me leave this package on the ship over night with my trunk.

The next morning I went to the ship and claimed the baggage my family had been compelled to leave. No. 2, a customs inspector, examined my trunk and parcels. The church regalia was shown him and the bill of purchase also. He called No. 3 to appraise the goods. As there was no duty to be paid, No. 3 sent me with No. 2 to No. 4. This officer bade No. 2 take me to No. 5, with the package open. No. 5 said that he would have to take charge of it; that he would give me a receipt for it, that it would be necessary for me to go down to the custom house and declare the goods there, when an order for them would be given me, and that this had better be done on the next day. Noon was now past and other business required my attention; and it did not seem a great inconvenience to wait for the morrow to give me the package.

Tuesday, I went to the custom house in the morning. The receipt was presented to No. 6. He sent me to No. 7. He took me into the collector's office, the very throne-seat of the great power which had arrested the goods, and introduced me to Mr. Couch (No. 8), who stands next to the collector himself in every official duty. Indeed, Mr. Couch is the experienced and learned man of the collector's department, without whom, it is said, no collector we have had at this port for many years has presumed to take any important step in official action. Mr. Couch received me most courteously, and said that No. 5 should have taken my oath on the dock, given me the goods, and saved me all trouble, but that now certain forms must be complied with, and he bade No. 7 show me what to do. No. 7, as we came from the interior parlor to the rotunda, intimated that it would take time, and perhaps a broker had better be employed by me to get "through." Beginning to get a little irritated, chiefly because the great authority had told me that unnecessary trouble was given by the inspector on the dock, I scorned this suggestion, firmly persuaded that my intelligence was sufficient to cope with a clearly worded section of the law; and besides had not Mr. Couch directed No. 7 to aid me? Surely no one would thwart me; might not every official be expected to help me? No. 7 had me go back to No. 6 and get some four blank forms. I brought them to No. 7, who kindly directed me to fill them up and sign them. A broker standing near overheard the conversation, and followed me to say that there was an additional form to be filled in duplicate which the government does not supply, but that it could be purchased at the stationer's stand just where we stood. No. 7 had not told me of this, but as two other papers could not harm what had been given me to fill and sign, the duplicates were bought for five cents. The broker added, "You need a broker," and said that his charge would be two dollars. My answer was thanks for what he had shown me to do, the expression of desire to save a poor church any expense, and of my purpose to get along without further aid; the words of a fool.

In front of the circular desk, where the public are supposed to

be served, were inkstands, and I went to work on the blanks. Some one asked me to get out of his way. Mildly resenting this petition, it was revealed to me that the inkstand positions were claimed as places of business by brokers. A second and a third location, unoccupied for a time by claimants, were used before my papers were filled and signed. These were taken to No. 7, who was very busy, but patient and courteous, and he put his signature to forms of affidavit, though I was not sworn. But he now noticed that a "church oath" was not included, and sent me back to No. 6 to get another form, which was filled and signed. My broker friend was near us again, and showed me to the window-hole of No. 8, through which the papers must be passed. He also offered to watch further progress without making any charge for services, and said that it would be an hour before my papers could be returned with an order for the goods. I went to luncheon, and was back at the end of the hour. No. 8 did not have the papers, and went to inquire after them. He brought me word that they might be found in the error-box. "Where is that?" Being directed to it, my forms were found. The error could not be discovered by me and No. 7 had disappeared. But the friendly broker came to my side and he discovered a mistake at once. He took the papers to him whose error it was and had corrections made. Again they were given to No. 8 and advice was offered me to take a walk of half an hour. Chafed in spirit, my walk was not a pleasant one. At its end my papers were once more in the error-box. The broker was there and informed me that some one had put his signature on the wrong form. This was now corrected, but information given me of another half-hour's delay. The papers were now bound to the naval officer. I stood my ground. Three o'clock came and the outer doors of the great temple were closed. A No. 9 was to be watched, to whom the papers would be returned. At nearly half after three o'clock an order was given me which I was directed to take to the public stores, with assurance that my package would at once be delivered. The broker was thanked for his services and a small remuneration given him as a present.

As the public stores close at 4 P. M. haste was necessary. With some foot running and the use of rapid transit the stores were reached a few minutes before the time for closing. Hope had chased away indignation. No. 10 received me. He was trying to finish business for the day, was curt—evidently not glad to see me. "The goods are not here; if they were you would not get them on that order; read it for yourself, and see that it is not addressed to us; take it to the dock and present it to the inspector." Once more indignation was aroused, and hurried steps took me to the dock. No. 11 was there to represent No. 5. No. 11 was a positive and rather ugly character. But he was constrained to answer questions. My package had been sent to the public stores about two hours ago; he would endorse that statement on the order brought, which must be taken on the next day to the stores. Getting the endorsement my tongue broke loose in railing against No. 5, using Mr. Couch's name as authority. No. 11 declared that Mr. Couch was wrong, that No. 5 did right, and he became so warm in defence of his colleague as to call up a brother officer, No. 12, to sustain him. No. 12 was quite sure that Mr. Couch knew nothing of special orders given appraisers by the secretary of the treasury. I was dazed. Could it be possible that the great man in the parlor of Wall street, who was thought to know everything, was ignorant? But No. 12 was disposed to put me in the right way. And this was the purport of his counsel: "Go down to the stores to-morrow and see Mr. Appraiser Cooper; tell him that this is a little matter which has given you much trouble, and ask him please to help you through with it. No, don't go to Mr. Cooper first, for that may make some of the deputy appraisers mad; find Mr. Burr." As warning had been given earlier in the day at the custom house against making "anybody mad," my resolution was to be careful on this point, though I myself was "mad." But No. 12 went on to frighten me and add to my indignation: "Don't wait a day; the goods may get buried under millions of dollars' worth of other goods, and perhaps be lost."

Wednesday I began with Mr. Burr (No. 13). He was courteous and obliging. A clerk was sent to show me to the appraiser's office, and there Mr. Cooper (No. 14) himself was found. Some one was worrying Mr. Cooper. I think it was about an appointment wished by a political friend. Mr. Cooper was excusing himself with the plea of business down at the custom house. My prospects were poor. However, when my case was briefly presented, the appraiser was most gentlemanly, and heard me. He was sincerely ready to help me. I was introduced to Mr. Rhodes, of his office (No. 15), and he was asked to do what could be done. It was found that no order had come from the custom house for the appraisal of the goods. This order would probably arrive by the next messenger, and a comfortable sitting place was given me to wait for it. The colored boy employed as office messenger was told to look through the batch expected, and bring this one to the desk. The batch came, but the order for my case not in it. I was now compelled to leave by professional duty which had been neglected.

The only paper in my possession was handed to Mr. Rhodes, who kindly undertook to watch for the order and have appraisal made.

Thursday I went once more to the appraiser's office. My order had not come from the custom house. A deputy (No. 16) was called. He had orders all around my number, but not mine. Was advised to go down to the custom house and get my order. The colored boy was going down on duty and he volunteered to do the errand. He also gladdened me by saying to Mr. Rhodes that he had seen my parcel in "the locker." Remember that No. 12 had warned me on Tuesday that my business must be prosecuted diligently lest the goods should get buried. And now this boy had seen them, this very day; there was hope!—they were not buried! I was to return at 3:30 P. M., and did so. The order had been brought by the colored boy; but, alas! the "church oath" was missing, and it was too late to get it to-day. Mr. Rhodes and No. 16, eager to aid me, after a brief conference, offered to go down stairs with me to General Williams (No. 17), who perhaps would make an exception of this case and give me the goods. But the general, though quite civil about it, felt that he could not do so. Then Mr. Rhodes and No. 16 took the trouble to write out directions for me in the way of procedure on the next day at the custom house, whom to see and what to ask for.

That night I met a friend who has much business to transact at the custom house, and he was good enough to offer me help should there be any further trouble.

On Friday my instructions sent me to the office of the deputy collector, seventh division. At the Wall street temple this was not easily found. I was directed to look for it on the third floor. Reaching that floor on the wrong side, and vainly seeking some sign to guide my steps, an employee was asked where was the office. He did not know, but he was sure that this was the fifth floor—the very top. Maybe so; my brain might be going wrong, and perhaps it could not count aright. I could count two at least, and down two flights my legs took me. Here was met another one who belonged to the place. His answer to my inquiry sent me back again two flights to find the office on the other side. Good! I was not yet mentally wrecked on this petty business; my counting had been right.

General Williams had authorized me to request that what he required should be entrusted to my hands. In this office No. 17 had my papers. He wrote a note to General Williams assuring him that the "church oath" was "all right." He then hesitated and took me to another room, where the case was laid before No. 18. He said that note would not "do," and No. 17 tore it up. Now they say that the difficulty is this: "An appraiser has reported the goods as wearing apparel, wool manufactured, subject to duty (49½ cents per pound and 60 cents ad valorem); this report must be altered by him and it must come back here." The figures of the duty are not in my notes and are given from memory. No. 18 would not consent to give me the papers to take uptown; a regular messenger must carry them, and I must return at 1 o'clock for what could, would or should be given me.

Utterly wearied and beaten, I threw up the sponge. My footsteps led me to the office of my friend. The gentleman who attends to the custom house business of the office took my written authority to act for me. That day, after two visits and some trouble, not reported to me in detail, the parcel—as I am told—was "yanked out of the locker," though papers and forms were yet inaccurate and incomplete.

In the progress of this history some five or more mistakes were made in the custom house, according to statements of officers against one another. No one suggested that he was willing to be bribed. Some officials were so considerate and helpful that it would be pleasant to know them better. But good-by, old custom house, you are a huge spider web, through which strong lies and mighty false oaths break their way while you hold the truth in helpless captivity.

JOHN W. KRAMER.

HUMAN SARDINES.

Think of forty-two people working, eating, sleeping, keeping boarders, and otherwise imagining that they live, on a spot of ground 100 feet by 25, and this crowding not confined to one lot, but spreading over an entire legislative district. Yet that is the condition in the tenth assembly district of New York city, as shown by President Wilson, of the Health Board, whom the Times reports as saying—

That the inspection of the tenement-house district showed that the tenth assembly district had an average of 510 souls to the acre, a population more dense than that of Cairo, Egypt, and infinitely more than that of any civilized city of which returns had been obtained. With a sanitary police force of but forty-five men it was impossible, he said, to prevent frequent violations of the sanitary regulations and to prevent overcrowding and the sale of unwholesome food.

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

CURRENT THOUGHT.

CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—Captain Jose Maria Santa Cruz, late commander of the Huascar, writes in the North American Review of October concerning Chili and her civil war. He presents the side of the so-called insurgents, who have just triumphed, but finds a motive for Balmaceda's conduct that has not appeared in all the discussions touching the revolution. He says that Balmaceda, knowing the Chilian abhorrence of revolution, took advantage of it to abuse the powers conferred on him and to attack cherished rights of the people, such as that of public meeting, the liberty of the press and the elective franchise. Balmaceda was determined to name his own successor, and the revolutionists believe that this determination was the result of a wish to hide the evidence of his own peculation in office.

On the first of January last the officers of the navy came to the conclusion that as citizens of the republic they must defend her until the attacks of her enemies should end. According to the Chilian constitution, military and naval appropriations last for one year only, and in the absence of further appropriation the land and naval forces have no legal existence. Balmaceda had closed congress when it had met with the object of passing the appropriation law and refused to summon it again for this purpose; as the law expired on the 31st of December, 1890, after that date neither the army nor the navy could legally exist. After the 1st of January those offending against military discipline were tried by court martial, but the attorney-general of the army gave an opinion that the court martial had no jurisdiction. The president endeavored to obtain from all the officers of the army written pledges of unconditional support, and those who refused such pledges were imprisoned by order of the president. They appealed to the Supreme court, and the judges, in spite of strong influence from the president, sustained the attorney-general of the army in his decision that the land and naval forces had no legal existence. The president then issued a proclamation in which he practically declared himself dictator, as he announced his intention to spend the public moneys as he pleased, and to maintain an army and navy without the authorization of congress. Congress, in accordance with the constitution, promptly deposed him and empowered Captain Montt, of the navy, to assume command in order to re-establish constitutional order in the country. The officers of the navy supported congress and asked the leaders of the senate and the house to establish themselves on board a man-of-war. This request was complied with. The president prepared to deport the most prominent leaders of congress to Pascua Island, three thousand miles distant in the Pacific ocean. On the 7th of January the president in a manifesto assumed all public power. Leaders of the congressional party were thrown into prison, newspapers were suppressed, the right of meeting was denied the citizens, courts were set aside and martial law was proclaimed throughout the land.

Captain Santa Cruz then follows up this statement of the situation with a brief account of the war. He supplements his article, dated Aug. 9, with a few paragraphs covering the final defeat of Balmaceda, and prophesies the fallen dictator's death in exile. Captain Santa Cruz did not hear of Balmaceda's suicide in time to include it in his article.

It cannot be denied that the article would be more satisfactory had it begun a little earlier and made perfectly clear just what were the claims of Balmaceda to be a leader of the masses against the classes, and how far the congressional party, undoubtedly the representative of constitutional government, was also the advocate of progress and of a wider civil liberty. It would be interesting to know whether the leaders of the congressional party mean to perpetuate the oligarchy that has from all accounts given Chili a stable and effective government, if, perhaps, sometimes over-conservative, or whether they may be expected, while guaranteeing internal peace, also to lead in progress.

AMERICAN POLITICS.—Thomas B. Preston's article on American politics, in the October issue of the Monist, is marked by an unusual largeness of view. Mr. Preston first states, with pitiless truth, the present condition of American politics. In the south, people are divided upon the race question. In the far west, the same question plays an important part in politics. All over the country a narrow, though natural, view as to the rights and privileges of labor has resulted in much empirical legislation, sometimes involving injustice. In regions where capital is concentrated in few hands, its owners and their abettors, willing or unwilling, habitually place private gain above public duty, and very many of the most sincere voters everywhere are moved by narrow and short-sighted policy.

Mr. Preston confesses that this may seem a pretty bad indictment against our politics, but he is undisturbed. He has hopes of a purified ballot by the Australian system, and he sees in the ups and downs of politics the play of two great forces. Since the beginning there have been but two important parties in the United States; the party of centralization and the party of state rights; more

broadly, the party of socialism and the party of individualism. When one of these parties has grown too bold in power the people have put it out and put in the other. All this confusion and change is neither socialism nor anarchy, democracy nor republicanism; it is evolution. Back of it lie the principles of British liberty, of common law, of Magna Charta. Back of it still the great wave of democracy arising out of the darkness of the middle ages. Further back are the injunctions of Him of Galilee, who taught the natural law as no man ever taught it before. Roman law and Greek art and culture lie still further back. "Indeed, back of it lies the primal impulse of the first man God-endowed, one descended, who stood upon his feet and began to think." Mr. Preston does not despair of the republic.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, has a remedy for municipal misgovernment, and he presents it in the Forum for October. Mr. Eliot refuses to believe that American cities are ill governed because their inhabitants are wicked, or because we have too many foreigners. He says that there has been no progressive demoralization of the masses, whether urban or rural. He does, however, acknowledge that public lighting, paving and cleaning are worse done in the United States than in Europe; that public health is less skillfully looked to here than abroad; that in most important matters of public concern our cities are behind those of the old world.

President Eliot's remedy is a species of civil service reform. Experts of tried ability and scientific attainment should have charge of important city departments, and their tenure should be permanent. Efficient men can rarely be found to take temporary places, but such men would take well paid public offices if only permanency of term could be assured.

President Eliot, in presenting his remedy, is merely saying that the way to reform is to reform. What is needed to bring about civil service reform is the introduction of ideas into politics. The present discussion of the tariff question has done more to shake the spoils system than all the resolutions of the civil service reform associations and the civil service law put together. The one thing more interesting than offices is principles, and if the American people once get into the habit of having real issues in elections, they will not easily again be fooled by the bosses into quarrelling over which blackguard shall administer this or that public office. The wholesome spirit now abroad in national politics will doubtless, in time, premeate state and municipal politics. Then President Eliot's reform, or something like it, will be a matter of course.

STORY OF THE WEEK

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The County democracy has made these judicial nominations: For judge of the supreme court, Francis M. Scott; judge of the superior court, Myer S. Isaacs; judge of the court of common pleas, Roger A. Pryor; judges of the city court, Edward J. McGean and Edward Grosse. The nominating committee of the People's municipal league has indorsed these assembly candidates of the republicans and the County democracy: Seventh district, A. R. Conkling, republican; eleventh, W. N. Hoag, republican; seventeenth, George Warner, County democrat; twelfth, Morris Barnett, republican, indorsed by County democracy; sixteenth, Daniel Clancy, County democracy, indorsed by republicans; fifteenth, John B. Campbell, republican, indorsed by County democracy; twenty-second, William J. O'Dair, republican, indorsed by County democracy; second, Archibald E. Taggart, republican, indorsed by County democracy; third, Thomas F. Byrne, County democracy; fourth, Daniel E. Dowling, republican, indorsed by County democracy; ninth, Frank W. Campbell, County democracy; twenty-first, Major Thomas B. Odell, republican; twenty-third, Benjamin Franklin, County democracy; twenty-fourth, James L. Wells, republican, indorsed by County democracy.

UNDER THE BALLOT LAW.—Attorney-General Tabor decided that, although Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, was not nominated for congress within the twenty days of election named in the ballot law his certificate of election might be filed, as there was still plenty of time to have tickets printed, and the certificate, if nominated, was offered for filing as soon as possible after the convention had acted. This, says Mr. Tabor, is a practical compliance with the law.

POLITICS IN OHIO.—Owing to the constant use by the democrats in the Ohio campaign of Mr. Blaine's declaration that the McKinley bill would not open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork, Mr. Blaine has been moved to write a letter saying that he authorized this before the reciprocity provisions had been incorporated in the bill.

CONNECTICUT'S GOVERNORSHIP.—The latest step in the matter of the Connecticut governorship is the filing in the superior court by counsel for Judge Morris, democratic claimant, of

amended papers, asking said court to issue process against Morgan G. Bulkeley to compel him to show to the court by what warrant he claims to have, use and enjoy the office and franchise of governor. The reply is a demurrer from Bulkeley, denying the jurisdiction of the court, upon the ground that the legislature alone has the power of dealing with the question. This demurrer carries the case to the supreme court of Connecticut.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—About one hundred men, representing labor organizations in various parts of the state, met in Philadelphia, October 16, and adopted resolutions denunciatory of General Master Workman Powderly. Messrs. Wright and Butler, of the Knights of labor, and the republican leaders in the state, because of an alleged corrupt bargain between the leaders of the Knights of labor and the republican party. Mr. Powderly's course in accepting a republican nomination for membership in the coming state constitutional convention has been much criticised, and this expression seems to be directed against his conduct.

The Reform republican league, Herbert Welsh, president, Henry C. Lea and Justus C. Strawbridge, vice-presidents, has been formed in Philadelphia with the object of opposing within the republican party the re-election of Mr. Quay to the United States senate. The association includes some of the most distinguished and public spirited citizens of Pennsylvania.

FLORIDA'S SENATORSHIP.—Attorney-General Lamar, being convinced that Call was honestly re-elected United States senator, refuses to seek a mandamus, compelling the secretary of state to sign a certificate for Davidson, Gov. Fleming's appointee.

THOUSANDS ON STRIKE.—Twelve thousand "railroad" coal miners in Pennsylvania are now on strike, and a circular has been issued asking the 8,000 river miners to strike because of the introduction of foreign labor in place of the strikers. The railroad miners are those mining railway-borne coal. The river miners are those mining river-borne coal.

AGAINST A UNION LABEL.—A unanimous opinion of the Pennsylvania supreme court refuses to recognize the exclusive right of the International Cigarmakers' union to place its label on goods. A local union sought by bill in equity to restrain a manufacturer who had quarreled with the men from using a similar label on his goods, and the county court sustained a masters' report in favor of the injunction. The manufacturers appealed to the supreme court, and the decision is reversed, on the ground that the union is a personal and social organization, not a commercial one, and under the law of congress, therefore, not entitled to own a trade-mark. The label describes the cigars it accompanies as being made by first-class workmen, and adds that all cigars not having the label are of "inferior, rat shop, cooley, prison, or filthy tenement house workmanship," and has a note therefore, "recommending these union cigars to all smokers throughout the world."

The court's decision says: "This is an attempt to use the public as a means of coercion in order to find a market for their goods or labor. A first-class workman is one who does first-class work, whether his name is on the rolls of any given society or not. Filthiness and criminality of character depend on conduct, not on membership of the union. Legitimate competition rests on superiority of workmanship and business methods, not on the use of vulgar epithets and personal denunciations.

"The International union in this case has an avowed purpose to do harm to non-union men, to prevent the sale of their work, to cover them with opprobrium, and they ask a court of equity to say they have a right to do so. We decline to say so."

METHODISTS ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.—The Methodist ecumenical council at Washington got round to the social problem October 16. Dr. I. R. Inch, of Canada, attacked trusts, but said that all combinations were legitimate which, by subduing and utilizing the forces of nature, tend to make the world a better dwelling place for men. All combinations were maleficent which aim to monopolize the sources of wealth and so to control production and trade. Dr. Worthington, of England, attacked the protectionist utterances of a delegate from the United States. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, thought Christianity and the suppression of the liquor traffic were the only remedies for labor's discontent. The Rev. Frank Ballard, of England, said that Christianity had never been tried as a remedy for the trouble in question. The Rev. Peter Thompson, of the London mission, charged the church with neglect of duty in its attitude toward the poor. The Rev. J. Berry, of New Zealand, said: "Among our constituency of 30,000,000, there are multitudes of workingmen known as 'The Army of the Discontented.' Are they mistaken? Then it is our duty to tell them so. Have they good reason for this discontent? Then we ought to espouse their cause and to smite their oppressors. Those who object to strikes because they mean warfare need to be reminded that competition is warfare also. There can be no peace between employer and employed

until the principle of profit-sharing is recognized as the equitable settlement of the wages question and adopted wherever practicable. The non-conformist preachers of England might have been the leaders of workingmen if they had shown themselves fit, and may yet if they are wise in their generation."

BISHOP BROOKS.—The Rev. Philip Brooks, of Boston, was consecrated bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts October 14.

BALLOT REFORM AND SINGLE TAX.—The Rev. Heber Newton is reported by the Herald as having declared in his sermon of October 18 that the important issue in this campaign was the freeing of the franchise. He added:

"Our system of land tenures must be revised in the interest of the people. Idle land in our suburbs must be taxed so heavily as to take it out of speculative idleness and open the way for homes. Our great railroads must be controlled by the state for the benefit of the commonwealth."

ALIENS BUY COAL LANDS.—A Belgian syndicate has bought 150,000 acres of coal, iron and timber land in eastern Kentucky for \$5,000,000.

COLONIZATION.—The Herald reporters have discovered a daring scheme of colonization in the Seventh assembly district in the interest of Tammany. Men were to be lodged from now till election time and to receive \$10 each to vote for Tammany. The Herald men had no difficulty in obtaining a promise of these things upon their agreeing to register and to vote for the Tammany candidates. Elmer W. Brown, saloon keeper, and member of the Tammany general committee, was named by the agents who arranged the colonization as their broker, and assurances were given by the agents that Tammany men, higher in power, would protect the colonists. The Herald men visited Brown, said they feared the law and were assured of protection. Bernard F. Martin, commissioner of jurors, had been named as behind the scheme, and the Herald men went to him. He professed ignorance of the matter, but when told that Brown had promised the men protection, said that he would stake his life on Brown's word.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHING.—Frederick E. Ives, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in photographing colors. He has confined his work to the projection of color photographs in lantern slides. The process consists of first making three photographs to represent the effect of the object photographed upon the three fundamental color sensations in accordance with the theory of color vision now accepted by scientific men. The three negatives are made from the same point of view and by an equal exposure on a single sensitive plate. Mr. Ives hopes in the near future to bring his invention to such perfection as to reproduce in their original colors any subject in nature, and to produce color photographs similar to the colorless ones now on the market.

NEW INVENTIONS BY EDISON.—Thomas A. Edison has just completed two inventions before which all his other remarkable discoveries are comparatively insignificant. One is the practical application of electricity to great railroad lines, by which speed far beyond anything achieved by steam may be attained, and the other the application of electricity to the propulsion of street cars without the use of the dangerous, unsightly and inconvenient overhead construction.

IT IS MR. HAMILTON'S BODY.—A reporter of the Sun has had the body buried in Idaho as that of Robert Ray Hamilton's exhumed and subjected to a coroner's inquest, with the result establishing the fact that it is really the body of Mr. Hamilton.

SILVER AND GOLD.—Darwin R. James presented, at a meeting of the Board of trade and transportation, a resolution declaring that the only settlement of the silver and gold question "lies in an accord of the great powers to give the metals legal quality at a uniform ratio. The board adopted a substitute, offered by Oscar S. Strauss, declaring against legislation tending to disturb the value of the circulating medium: against the coinage of any dollar not of the identical and full value of every other dollar coined or issued by the government, and in favor of such a settlement of the silver and gold question as is had in accord with the great powers, to give the metals equality at a uniform value.

UNITED STATES SEAMEN KILLED.—One seaman from the U. S. S. Baltimore was killed and several injured in a fight with sailors of the Chilean navy in the streets of Valparaiso. The people of Valparaiso have been incensed against the United States since the triumph of the Junta, and the Baltimore's men are supposed to have been annoyed in the street. Many of the Chileans were

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injured in the fight, as the Americans defended themselves with vigor.

MEXICO'S LITTLE REVOLUTION.—Catarino E. Garza is at the head of 500 revolutionists in northern Mexico, and he has issued a proclamation declaring the presidency of Diaz as despotism, and calling on all patriots to aid in shaking it off.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—Honduras and Salvador have signed a treaty of peace and amnesty.

URUGUAY'S REVOLT.—A revolt by a revolutionary society calling itself the Junta broke out in Montevideo, Uruguay, October 11, but was promptly suppressed by the military after fifty-three of the insurgents had been slain. The revolutionists expected aid from the army, but were disappointed. Their intent was to assassinate President Obes. Only about 600 persons joined the revolutionists. The clergy are held responsible for the outbreak. Montevideo was placed under marshal law. Uruguay has a population of about 700,000, and Montevideo, the capital, has a population of about 100,000. The country is important to the outside world as commanding the mouth of the great Rio de la Plata. To the navies of the world Montevideo is known as "the Mount," and the Rio de la Plata as "the River." The city is a rendezvous for foreign naval vessels in South Atlantic waters. For some years the country has been in a state of peace.

CRISIS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The government of New South Wales opposed, October 15, a motion to the effect that the government bill regulating the mining laws should be returned to the committee which had considered it, in order that the eight-hour labor clause which it contained might be eliminated. In spite of the stand taken by the government, the motion was carried by a vote of 49 to 41. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the vote the house adjourned.

Sir Henry Parkes and the Hon. Bruce Smith, secretary for public works, were opposed to the eight-hour provision in the government bill. The Hon. James N. Brunker, secretary for lands, and the Hon. Sydney Smith, secretary for mines, supported the clause. It is understood that the premier, Sir Henry Parkes, who is now about 75 years of age, will shortly retire permanently into private life.

Sir Henry Parkes, free trader, would have been ousted from the government when the present parliament opened but for the support of thirty-six labor representatives. These men are for the single tax, but they also demand an eight-hour law. Sir Henry, against his own judgment, puts this feature into the bill, but he was evidently unable to hold all of his own party; so that he has fallen, because the conservatives and the free trade dissentients were too strong for the labor men and the free traders who remained loyal to the government. The conservatives, who helped bring about this defeat, are protectionists, and they are stronger in the house than the free trade liberals. The labor men hold the balance of power.

Sir Henry has resigned office and Mr. Dibbs, leader of the protectionist opposition, will form a new cabinet.

PARNELL AND DAVITT.—John Devoy says that he was present at a meeting in Dublin, in 1879, when Michael Davitt and Parnell agreed upon an Irish programme. Parnell pledged himself to home rule and to accept no office under a British ministry. Davitt and Devoy pledged themselves to prevent attempts at insurrection, and that the platform should not go further in the land question than peasant proprietorship.

O'BRIEN AND PARNELL.—William O'Brien responds to the charge that he hounded Parnell to death by publishing a letter from Parnell written after the failure to agree upon his withdrawal from the leadership, and warmly thanking Mr. O'Brien for his consideration and delicacy in dealing with Mr. Parnell.

BALFOUR TO LEAD THE HOUSE.—A. J. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland in the Salisbury ministry, has been named Tory leader in the British house of commons, to succeed the late William Henry Smith.

Mr. Balfour has been appointed first lord of the treasury, and it is said that he will retain the office of chief secretary for Ireland.

RUSSIA ENTERS CHINA.—A frontier officer at Chang reports that he recently met a Russian expedition descending the Asai Plateau, near the confluence of the Murghabi and Aksu rivers. The officer adds that he protested against the invasion of Chinese territory, but the Russians being in greater force than the Chinese disregarded the protest and continued their march. One division of Russians proceeded to Alichar, in the Pamir territory, and another division marched toward the great Pamir territory.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS PUNISHED.—The Russian government has closed the university at Kieff, scene of the latest plot against the Czar's life, and placed 500 students under arrest.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—An official announcement says that the harvest has failed totally in thirteen provinces and partly in seven others. The peasants of Samara, a province in the eastern part of Russia, have dispatched an urgent address to the Czar, in which they say: "We are suffering from famine. The government does nothing to help us, and our only hope is in thee, our father and Czar. Don't let us die of starvation."

FRANCE IN AFRICA.—France and Morocco are quarreling over the Oasis of Touat, a considerable tract in the Desert of Sahara, immediately south of the eastern boundary of Morocco, and French troops have been ordered from Algiers into the oasis. The occupation by Morocco of Touat and other oasis in that part of the Sahara would deprive France of the shortest route between her province of Algeria and Senegal, the important French colonial dependency of West Africa, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, on the Gambia, Goree, and other settlements south of Cape Verd.

ITALY WILL TAKE OUR PORK.—The Italian ministry has revoked the decree discriminating against our pork.

ITALY AND THE POPE.—The Pope, in a note to the powers, says that the recent Pantheon disorders were of extreme importance, and insists that it is impossible for both the Italian government and the papacy to remain in Rome. These manifestations, he continues, prove the Italian government's intention to sequester the Pope in the vatican, and not allow him free communication with the Catholic world.

FREER TRADE IN ITALY.—Italy will abolish the export duty on raw silk.

LANDLORDS' RIGHTS CURTAILED.—The London county council has just removed one of the gates closing an important London thoroughfare, one of the approaches to Euston railway station. This gate closed a street upon which part of the Duke of Belford's London holdings abuts. In accordance with ancient privilege, the landlord has always caused this and other gates to be closed at night, to the embarrassment of traffic. The action of the county council was in accordance with a recent act of parliament.

WHO IS HELPED BY THIS?—The exports from Bradford, England, to the United States for the month of September show a decrease of £323,546 as compared with the returns for the same month in 1890. The new American tariff is proving ruinous to the trade of Bradford, and the markets of other countries do not come to the rescue.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—Liberal leaders have found it necessary to explain that Mr. Gladstone in criticising in his Newcastle address the tory policy toward Egypt did not mean to say that a liberal government would at once withdraw British troops from that country.

SOCIALISTS AT ODDS.—There was a scene in the Socialist congress at Erfurt when two members denounced leading members of the party's executive committee, and accused them of accepting presents in return for political services. The turbulent accusers were denounced as anarchists, and resolutions of confidence in the committee were adopted. The congress was nearly plunged into a physical fight. Herr Bebel, reading the report of the general policy and tactics of the party, repudiated the anarchistic views of the opposition. He admitted that the policy of the party had moderated in consonance with the present economic conditions, but he indignantly denied that the leaders were seeking to fuse the lower middle classes with the proletariat. He reproached the opposition with its inability to do anything beyond vilifying the leaders. It was absurd to imagine that the objects of the socialists could be won on barricades.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.—Count Arco-Valley, German minister to the United States, is dead at the age of 46.

General W. H. F. Lee, second son of the Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, and democratic congressman-elect, died in Fairfax county, Va., October 15, aged 54 years.

THE PERFECTION OF THE PROTECTIVE IDEA.

New York Sun.

Mining is carried on in a very primitive way on the island of Madagascar. The natives work twelve and fourteen hours a day, and receive from six to ten cents a day. To an agent for a mining drill, who explained the amount of labor it might save, the superintendent said that he could get a whole gang of men to work a life time for the money the drill would cost.

WHAT MAKES WAGES LOW IN ENGLAND.

Bolton Hall.

Labouchere says that the members of the house of lords alone own 14,258,527 acres of land in the British isles. This is more than one-sixth of the whole area, which is 77,929,960 acres.

MR. GEORGE TO THE POPE.

This work* is in many respects Mr. George's most notable production since "Progress and Poverty." The letter occupies 118 pages, and the remainder of the volume is taken up with the Pope's encyclical letter, published as an appendix. Mr. George has embellished this letter with all the charm of literary style that delighted the world in "Progress and Poverty." It is logical, eloquent, imaginative. At every turn the argument is illustrated with examples brought from afar. All of the author's reading and observation have been drawn upon for quotation and illustration; all ages and countries contribute to brighten the style and enforce the argument. From beginning to end the letter is reverent toward God and respectful toward the august personage to whom it is addressed.

After a few lines of introduction Mr. George says: "Since its [the encyclical's] most strikingly pronounced condemnations are directed against a theory that we who hold it know to be deserving of your support, I ask permission to lay before your Holiness the grounds of our belief, and to set forth some considerations that you have unfortunately overlooked." Then follows a brief statement of the economic faith held by Mr. George, and its foundation in morals. The boundary between public and private right is clearly defined. "This right of property, originating in the right of the individual to himself, is the only full and complete right of property. It attaches to the things produced by labor, but cannot attach to things created by God." Again, says Mr. George: "To combine the advantage of private possession with the justice of common ownership it is only necessary, therefore, to take for common uses what value attaches to land, irrespective of any exertion of labor on it."

Having placed his Holiness in possession of the attitude taken by single taxers, Mr. George proceeds to consider the arguments contained in the encyclical letter. The first point taken up is the Pope's assertion that "what is bought with rightful property is rightful property." His Holiness supposes the case of the poor man who buys land with his savings, and asks if the denial of the right of private ownership in land would not in such a case be a hardship. Mr. George substitutes the word "slave" for the word "land" in this passage and begs his Holiness to note the argument. What is not rightful property cannot become such by sale or purchase, says Mr. George.

"That private property in land proceeds from man's gift of reason" is the next point considered. Mr. George admits that the right of private ownership applies to things provided by man's reason and forethought, but denies that it applies to things provided by the reason and forethought of God. Had some of the Israelites supplied themselves with water on entering the desert on the way from Egypt, those thus armed by their own forethought might properly have demanded pay of those who bought the water; but none of the pilgrims could properly have preceded the others, seized the springs, and demanded payment for the use of the water thus provided by God.

"That private property in land deprives no one of the use of land."

Mr. George supposes a field left by a father to his children and seized by the eldest son, who, to be sure, permits his brothers and sisters to live from the land, but only upon their paying him rent. Then with fine tact Mr. George fancies his Holiness the temporal prince of a rainless region watered and fertilized by a river such as the Nile, and asks what he would think of men who should seize upon the river and deny its use to all that did not pay for the privilege.

To the Pope's contention that industry expended on land gives ownership of the land itself, Mr. George responds that this argument, if valid, would justify ownership of land only by those that expend industry upon it, but would not justify private property in land as it now exists. It would justify a no-rent manifesto and a turning over of land from landlords to tenants and laborers. But, continues Mr. George, the argument is not valid. Industry expended upon land gives title to the resultant fruits, just as industry expended upon the sea gives title to the fish caught; but title is no more acquired to the land in the one case than to the sea in the other. "Labor, as the active factor, is the producer of all wealth. Mere ownership produces nothing."

"That private property in land has the support of the common opinion of mankind, and has conduced to peace and tranquility, and that it is sanctioned by divine law." The common opinion of mankind once sanctioned slavery. But the first perceptions of mankind always recognized the equality of right to land. Mr. George briefly traces the growth of the systems of land tenure now prevailing, makes passing mention of strifes for possession of land, in answer to the Pope's point as to private ownership promoting peace and tranquility, and then asks if the Divine prohibition against coveting a neighbor's field is to be taken as sanctioning private ownership of

land, whether the Divine prohibition as to coveting a neighbor's man servant or maid servant is to be taken as sanctioning slavery.

Mr. George devotes half a dozen pages to discussing the Pope's contention that private property in land is necessary to enable parents to provide for their children. It is impossible for all parents to transmit to children enough to ensure them plenty for all their days, because mankind really lives from hand to mouth. Most of the things that go to sustain and comfort physical existence are perishable. Only the few peculiarly strong, lucky, or unscrupulous can transmit wealth, and the Pope seems to urge that all should struggle to accomplish this impossible object. It is urging that earthly fathers should perform the function of the Heavenly Father. If a few did not seize the gifts of the latter to all, there would be no such apparent need of earthly fathers taking the place of an overruling Providence.

That the private ownership of land stimulates industry, increases wealth and attaches men to the soil, is met with the answer as to the first that it does the very opposite, and as to the latter that mere possession would do it as well.

That private property in land is from nature, that the state has no right to abolish it, and that the single tax in its fullness would be unjust and cruel to the private owner, calls forth from Mr. George a mild protest against the confusion of private property and property in land. That private property in the products of labor is from nature, Mr. George does not deny, or rather he strongly affirms; but he protests against the assumption from this that private property in land is from the same source. Private property in land is from the state, and the state may rightfully abolish it.

Part III. of the letter opens with a temperate and broad-viewed discussion of socialism, individualism and their relation to the single tax. The essential character of socialism is that it looks to the extension of governmental functions as a remedy for social ills. Anarchists of the philosophic type, he explains, believe that in the absence of coercive governmental power the mutual interests of men would secure voluntarily what co-operation is needed. Single taxers regard forcible communism as robbery that would bring destruction, but would not be disposed to deny that voluntary communism might be the highest possible state of which men can conceive. But such communism is possible only in the presence of intense religious faith, and such a state can be reached only through a state of justice.

Mr. George discusses at length socialism and its various manifestations, as protectionism, trades unionism and other restrictive schemes, and complains of them all as ineffective to accomplish the end sought. Finally, socialism esteems the evils of civilization as springing from the inadequacy or inharmony of natural relations, and seeks artificially to organize or improve such relations. Single taxers see in such relations an organism that needs only to be suffered to grow. Mr. George shows how the apparent tendency of wages to a minimum comes of the denial to men of access to land.

Part IV. discusses the remedies proposed in the Pope's encyclical letter. One is that the state should interfere to shorten the hours of labor and make workshops sanitary. Mr. George shows the difficulty of enforcing such paternal legislation in democracies and its final inadequacy. The state can no more regulate wages than it can really regulate interest. The general rate of wages is fixed by the ease or difficulty with which labor can obtain access to land. The Pope's remedy of encouraging workingmen to obtain land, Mr. George explains, is vain.

If it should succeed there would be merely the substitution of a large for a small landlord class.

The single tax is the only system guaranteeing to each his share in the bounties of nature. If the state shall aid one man to buy land, why not aid another to buy a donkey?

The Pope's suggestion that workingmen's associations under the wings of the church be formed, calls forth from Mr. George the assertion that such associations, since the Pope does not contemplate strikes, would be powerless to affect wages. "When fire shall be cold and ice warm; when armies shall throw away lead and iron to try conclusions by the pelting of rose leaves, such labor associations as you are thinking of may be possible."

In Section V. Mr. George accuses his holiness of assuming as a natural order the existence of two classes, one rich and one poor. The real difference between rich and poor is the difference between those who hold the toll gates and those who pay toll, between tribute receivers and tribute yielders. Mr. George sees in Christ's assuming the trade of a carpenter a fulfillment of God's law of labor. He points out that it is no man's right, as the Pope seems to think, to demand employment of another, and but for the denial of the natural right to the use of land, no one would assert such a right as that of demanding employment.

The Pope's insistence that charity is a solution of the labor problem calls forth a protest against giving alms instead of restoring natural rights. Charity can only modify the effects of injustice. It cannot avert them. The substitution of charity for justice

*The Condition of Labor, an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., by Henry George, with Encyclical Letter of Pope Leo XIII. on the Condition of Labor. New York. United States Book Company, successors to John W. Lovell Company, 150 Worth street, corner Mission place

strengthens men in the possession of natural bounties belonging to all.

Mr. George charges his Holiness with teaching that nature owes a storehouse to men, yet allowing that some men may seize that storehouse and charge others rent for the use of its treasures. Men turn from the church because it fails to present genuine remedier for the ills of the present. The church only says something is wrong. No wonder the masses of men are losing faith. Mr. George closes with the wish that the Pope may attain to the richest of all blessings, to know the truth.

Beyond a doubt, this letter contains by far the strongest presentation of the single tax case in its moral aspect ever yet made by Mr. George or any of his co-workers.

THE MAMMON OF UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.*

"The Mammon of Unrighteousness" is the title of Professor H. H. Boyeson's political novel. The story begins at Ithaca, N. Y., and ends at St. Petersburg, Russia; and it has to do principally with two young lawyers, nephews of the founder of Cornell, or as it is called in the novel, Larkin university. One, Aleck, sets out to succeed in politics by acting in accordance with his convictions; while the other, Horace, determines to succeed in the same field by cultivating the mammon of unrighteousness.

Horace is a strong character, the very type of the successful politician. Though conventionally honest, he candidly declares that the predatory instinct survives in man, and preferring to prey rather than be preyed upon, he ignores all sentiment while in pursuit of his game. Aleck is not a strong character. The reader is invited to admire him, but that is impossible. One feels all the time that his failure was due less to his honesty than to his wooden headedness. The story is interestingly told, as all of Prof. Boyeson's stories are, and phases of social life—high and low—are faithfully depicted.

IVAN THE FOOL.†

The Count of Narraikow has translated, Victorien Gribayedof has illustrated, and Charles L. Webster & Company have issued a book containing the stories of "Ivan the Fool," "A Lost Opportunity" and "Polikushka," by Tolstoi. This is the initial volume of a series of translations direct from the Russian, which will embrace twelve stories, all by Tolstoi. Only two of the number have before been translated into English, and these translations were not made direct from the Russian, but from the French and German. Count Narraikow, himself a Russian exile and a scholar, was assisted in this work by his wife, who is an English lady of education, and a contributor to many of our best periodicals. "Ivan the Fool" is one of the most interesting and suggestive of Tolstoi's fables, and the work of translation has been so well done, that while reading it, one feels that he is in the midst of a Russian community listening from the lips of a peasant to some local tradition.

HE SEES IT STRAIGHT.

Silas M. Burroughs, a prominent manufacturer and leading business man of England, head of the firm of Burroughs, Welcome & Company, reads aright the political signs in the United States, and what is more to the point, he sees that the abolition of protective tariffs here will place England at a disadvantage in the world's markets. In a letter to the Practical Engineer, of London, he says:

The present proud position of England as the greatest of all commercial, banking, and maritime nations has arisen through the removal of the restraints of taxation upon her manufacturers, one by one, till but few remain. If now the remaining burden upon her industries be removed, England will take a grander leap forward than ever before, and astonish the world with her prosperity. While other nations are binding their hands and feet with protective tariffs, which increase cost of production and shut them out from competing with us in other countries, now is the time for England to free her industries and commerce from all such burdens, and thus to completely and quickly win the race for a commercial supremacy from which other countries will not be able to dislodge her when they awake and realize their lost opportunities.

The grey dawn of the American awakening has already appeared in the west with the triumph of those who call themselves tariff reformers. The free trade wave is rising higher every day and promises to sweep the customs houses away in a few years.

England will then have to compete with a nation of the most energetic manufacturers in the world, whose industries are much lighter taxed than those of Great Britain, and who, in very many cases, are entirely free from taxation on machinery and plant.

DIRECTLY TO THE POINT.

In 1840 the legislature of Connecticut passed resolutions approving the protective tariff. The legislature of Mississippi being asked to make a declaration on the subject adopted resolutions, in which, after opposing the tariff as "unwise, unequal and unjust," and advocating a tariff for revenue only, it resolved further in these most pointed terms:

Be it further Resolved, "That no branch of domestic industry and no description of domestic investment, which is already profitable, needs special protection; and that none which is unprofitable deserves it.

*The Mammon of Unrighteousness by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyeson. New York. John W. Lowell Company, 156 Wall Street. Price \$1.25.

†Ivan the Fool. Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I am a reader of the Times and must acknowledge it is off the track this time. Tariff reform is what we want. Mr. Flower I consider a good man, but he is heavily handicapped with Hill and Tammany. When a younger man I cared less for politics than now. It was good enough politics for me when knowing which way Tammany went to vote for the other fellow; even now it seems safe. Like Mr. Curley I hope to vote for free trade next year, and single tax soon after.

Astoria, N. Y.

H. KELLS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Perhaps an estimate from a distant observer may have some weight in determining true democrats in New York what they had best do this fall.

It seems to many democrats here that the resignation of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs from the democratic national committee for the reasons assigned by him, furnishes a guide which it is almost impossible not to read correctly.

At any cost and under all circumstances the head of the ticket and all candidates who smack of Hillism or of Tammany should be defeated, the other democratic candidates if equal to their republican competitors should be preferred.

It is the more important that this should be done in order to prevent the growth of the impression in the south that Hill is a very strong man.

I believe this course to be the true one, but alas! I fear much that the people will fall into line and once again vote the ticket of their corrupt masters of Tammany hall. If only those who vote for their being robbed and enslaved became the victims, the rest might complacently fold their arms and look on while the fools learn the bitter lesson of their folly; but as the most enlightened suffer through the folly of the dupes, we must all strive to open the eyes of the latter.

University of Virginia, Va.

MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I think you are right in your treatment of New York political parties as at present directed.

Wyoming, Penn.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.

FREE TRADE IN OHIO.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I have been closely watching the campaign in this state and for a time feared that the democrats were going to "hedge" and leave the large free trade element in this state out of their calculations. Such fears are now all dispelled by the fact that Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, have both swept through the state and left no uncertain sound behind them. Mr. Springer spoke in this town last night and in fiery and eloquent language denounced tariffs of all kinds and degrees as "legal robbery." For doing this his audience cheered him to the echo, and us single tax men are convinced that Mr. Springer has at least seen the outlines of the "cat."

Troy, Ohio.

T. WHEATON.

HE SOLD IT TO THEM.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: The papers say that W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, gave employment to many men. Please correct this statement. He did no such thing. What he did was to sell employment to men.

Darien Centre.

C. REEVES.

A NUT FOR MR. FISHER OF NEW ZEALAND.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the substantial accuracy of the admirable reply to Mr. George Fisher, published in your issue of October 14th, under the caption "Information for New Zealanders." But it will admit of correction in an important detail.

After the complete abandonment by single tax men of the Twenty-third Assembly district organization, U. L. P., the "handful of the residuum," as you aptly style them, was not "composed wholly of protectionists and socialists," the socialists having seceded immediately after the now historic Syracuse convention of 1887, but of hide-bound protectionists and small fry trades unionists—chronic cranks and kickers, greenbackers, Butlerites and dyed-in-the-wool, stand-up-and-be-counted, butt-your-head-against-a-stone-wall third-party "martyrs," men who never have and never will favor any reasonable, practicable measure of reform which does not savor of class legislation.

It might further interest our New Zealand friend (and possibly others) to learn that Mr. George was not, at the time, nor had he been for some months prior thereto, a resident of the district; which alone was sufficient to disqualify him as a member and render such action, to say the least, superfluous. This only serves to prove—what every well-informed single tax man in this city knows—that the so-called "expulsion" was a piece of petty revenge for political ends, calculated to discredit Mr. George and the many who, like

myself, declined to be used as a tail to the republican party's protection kite.

Of the history of this particular organization during and subsequent to the notorious Coogan mayoralty campaign, much might be said; but wholesale charges at this late day could subserve no good end. Suffice it to say, that after a prosperous existence of at least a half dozen months, the gentlemen who "did not desire Henry George's fellowship any longer," "resolved" to "expel" themselves and divide the remaining spoils pro rata, leaving behind them an unsavory record and honestly incurred, but deliberately repudiated, obligations.

In the light of these facts, I would suggest that Mr. Fisher take refuge in the contemplation of Job xxxix., 5, and "bring forth fruit meet for repentance."

J. HAMILTON DILLON, ex-Secretary Twenty-third Assembly District, United Labor Party.

New York, October 15, 1891.

REWARDING INVENTORS.

It is reported of Mr. Edison, the most prolific inventor that has yet appeared, and one who has had extraordinary opportunities for testing the value of patent laws, that he regards these laws as of very little use to inventors. Of the same opinion is W. Williams, an inventor, of Bristol, R. I., who expresses his satisfaction that this subject is receiving some attention and says:

What is the present effect of the patent law? It virtually says that the civilized world shall not think in a certain direction for a long period of years. And it is not sufficient for the patentee to declare that the patent laws have been a great benefit, for is it not true that there is not a single patent right in operation to-day, the priority of which is not contested? Every man who has made even an elementary study of the human mind knows that when one step in discovery is made, others must and will follow in the same direction. And what is more, they would surely follow whether any patent laws existed or not. A certain matter having been discovered or ascertained, the resulting applications and forms in which the discovery can be used is easy to predict. Take the history of the hydro-carbons, for instance. The various combinations, and their utilization is not a matter of speculation, it is one of absolute certainty, and if these combinations and their applications were not discovered this year it infallibly would be in a short time. Why, then, should the Government interdict others from their use and application for a long period of years?

The discoverer should be rewarded, and he could be rewarded in a simple manner. A Court should be organized to decide upon the price which an inventor should be paid for the use of his invention, but any one should have the right to use it on payment of the price fixed by the Court, and five years (without renewal) should be the extreme limit of his exclusive right.

I am not insensible to the arguments of the inventors (I do a little in that line myself), but nothing that has been hitherto advanced can induce me to believe that the immunities now granted to inventors do not largely exceed the advantages enjoyed under the present system by the community.

THEIR POVERTY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POOR.

An interesting writer for the New York Times has been visiting in the regions of the working poor in New York City trying to learn what it costs them to live. Entering a typical store in Hester street, he gave the woman who kept it a dollar to answer his questions, and from her he learned that such stores do a strictly cash business, that competition is at times and by spurts very keen, and that the customers pay more for what they buy than does the well-to-do householder. It gave the writer food for thought when—

He discovered that these people pay more for their common kindling wood than the millionaire does for the hard hickory logs that he sits and watches spurning on his open hearth, and that they pay as much again for their coal as does that same millionaire.

The wife of a workingman would come with only 30 or 40 cents with which to purchase her supplies for the day. With that amount she would buy meat, vegetables, flour or bread, a hod of coal, and a bundle of wood. It was 2 or 3 cents' worth of this and 5 cents' worth of that. Stuff usually sold by the pound was sold by the ounce, and coal and wood, instead of being bought by the ton and the wagonload, were bought here by the basket and the bundle. The prices, therefore, had to be high, for the tenement house stores, selling in such small quantities, had to purchase in small quantities. Their wholesale price, owing to this fact, was almost as high as the usual retail price. In fact, they were really middlemen between the regular retailers and the people of the tenement houses whose small means did not enable them to purchase the quantities usually sold by retailers. They did not want a pound of butter, for they have no ice to keep it on. They do not want to buy a twenty-five pound bag of flour, for they want something else besides bread to eat, and if they bought flour in that way it would take all the available funds.

How did prices run? Well, customers paid 5 cents a pound for flour. So that by the time the patrons of these tenement house stores had purchased 200 pounds they would have invested \$10 for what would only cost the millionaire \$5 at his grocery store. For a quarter of a pound of butter they paid 8 to 10 cents, or 32 to 40 cents a pound for stuff that can be purchased at any first-class store for from 25 to 30 cents a pound, and very much less by the tub. They paid 1 cent an ounce for washing soda. First-class grocers are glad to deliver it at your door for 3 cents a pound. For a cup of sugar, holding less than one-half a pound, they pay 3 cents. In a first-class store they could buy a pound for 4 cents. They paid 5 cents for half a bar of seven-cent soap, and at the rate of 40 cents a pound for a cheap tea, and 30 cents a pound for a very inferior coffee.

But the coal and wood end of the business presented an even more striking illustration of the extravagance of the poor. Nearly everybody living in the tenement houses bought their coal and wood each day. If they had money to buy coal and wood in the quantities it is ordinarily purchased, they would not know what to do with it. They certainly could not keep it in the stuffy little rooms where they live. There is usually a cellar in each tenement house, with a little place partitioned off for each family, but if they put coal and wood there it would not stay long.

Therefore these tenement house storekeepers had established the coal and wood bins for the poor. They drew their daily supplies from them, and they paid well for doing it. The storekeepers usually only kept two or three tons of coal on hand at a time. It was a light, bulky coal, yielding 100 baskets or pail-ful to the ton. It cost the tenement house storekeepers \$5 a ton, delivered. They sold it at 14 cents a pail, or \$14 a ton. What a wail would go up from the rich and well-to-do people of New York if they were called upon to pay any such price as that for coal.

For wood people in the tenement houses paid 2 cents for a little bundle of soft pine, about a dozen sticks four inches long, and averaging about an inch and a half in thickness. It is the poorest kind of fuel, and in fact is fit for nothing but kindling. The man who buys his wood by the wagon-load or the cord would get more fire out of a half cent's worth of his supply than the people of the tenement houses get out of one of these two cent bundles.

THE STORM GOD WORKS FOR THEM.

Truth is so plain that it cannot be touched without exciting a spark. Here is the London and China Telegraph, which probably gives no heed to the lesson, but which shows in a clear light the great economic truth that a grant of land conveys to the grantee all the benefits that nature offers to man. Reporting the concession of a tin mine in China, it says:

A concession of a considerable area of land at Kowloon has been granted to Messrs. Denson and Skerchley by the government; the land is to be worked for tin, which has been discovered there in considerable quantities. All preliminaries have now been settled, and work will shortly begin in earnest. The concessionaires are not apparently bitten with the prevailing philanthropic desire to let the general public share in the benefit, that have fallen to them, and intend, if possible, to keep and work the concession themselves. One eminently satisfactory feature about the mine is that the prospecting work is already done. *What would in ordinary cases cost thousands of dollars to do the rain storms of recent years have done for the concessionaires.*

A RAY OF LIGHT.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean begins to see a light that penetrates into the murky sanctum where the civilizing influences of protection are expounded. This is a ray from the free trade beacon that prompts it to say:

Assuming that every assessor faithfully tried to get at and list all the personal property in his town, and to put the same ratio of valuation upon it as upon the real estate, there would still be a wide margin between them. Not a foot of real estate in Illinois can escape assessment, except as it may come under exemption. There is no pocket in which the owner can hide it. No safety deposit vault is large enough to hold the smallest corner lot in the state. Personal property, on the other hand, is liable to hide away in some remote nook.

WHERE IS IT?

The Portland Oregonian will confer a favor by specifying some of the land of the northwest to which free access may be had, according to its insinuation in the following editorial:

There is plenty of land yet, and will be for many years, to which "free access" may be had. The government stands ready to give it away. But the land to which the philosophers of our time want "free access" is not the land to which they can go, and which they may cultivate for a living, but the lots and blocks in the large cities, where they want to live in idleness under the electric lights and hear the band play. It is really interesting in this northwest, where one-fourth of the land is still unoccupied, to hear this clamor for "free access to land."

DOUBT.

BY JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

We weary sometimes of this ceaseless war,
And wonder if the victory, when it comes,
With blare of trumpet, and the beat of drums,
Will be as glorious as our fancies are.
Why should we struggle? Life's a little span;
With tooth and claw let's make a pathway through.
To die, or live—what matters it to man?
Sooner or late, there's end of me and you.
And yet, and yet! while musing in this way,
Something will whisper, and the heart take hope.
Who fights Truth's battles lives a life each day,
And then the darkness clears through which we grope.
What matters it, oh, watcher of the night,
Whether or not the Captain sees or hears?
Or thy heart's pierced by shaft that's aimed aright,
And thou cry out—and God shall stop His ears.
Stand to the ramparts! in the walls are men
Sickened to death. Children and women pine.
And thou art strong and merciful. Again
Face the proud foe, and make the warrior's sign.
Lift high the flag! hope on, hope on, and trust;
Cease questioning, and close the tremulous lips.
Fight on, fight on! simply because we must,
Until the time bring dawning or eclipse!

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

A STORY OF TIN IN TWO CHAPTERS.

New York World.

CHAPTER I.—THE ASSERTION.

[From the speech of William McKinley, Jr., at Xenia, O., on Monday, Oct. 5.]

They talk about the tin-plate tax. (Laughter.) Suppose we don't make a pound of tin plate. The duty on it has been increased from 1 cent to 2.2 cents, but you're not paying a cent more for your tin than you did before. The old tariff on tin brought seven millions into the Treasury. The new one will bring in sixteen millions. Supposing we continue to import it all. We've a clear gain of nine millions, and your tin isn't costing you a cent more.

CHAPTER II.—THE FACT.

[From actual price lists furnished by Charles S. French & Co., tin plate and metal brokers, of No. 54 Cliff street, New York.]

1c 14x20 COKE TIN.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Highest price.....	\$4 60	\$4 40	\$4 85	\$4 70	\$4 75	\$5 26	\$5 80
Lowest price.....	4 25	4 15	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 30	5 15
Average price.....	4 42	4 27	4 35	4 42	4 34	4 71	5 40

Sample Niedringhaus tin, 6 cents per pound.

But not for sale, \$6.48 per box.

1c CHARCOAL TIN

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Highest price.....	\$5 00	\$4 80	\$5 05	\$5 05	\$5 20	\$5 30	\$5 95
Lowest price.....	4 65	4 50	4 52	4 50	4 55	4 70	5 70
Average price.....	4 79	4 65	4 65	4 75	4 74	5 12	5 85

Present import price, \$5.90.

1c 20x22—ROOFING TRADE—DEAN GRADE.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Highest price.....	\$9 20	\$8 90	\$8 90	\$8 75	\$9 50	\$10 10	\$10 40
Lowest price.....	8 70	8 40	8 35	8 50	8 40	9 00	9 90
Average price.....	8 85	8 60	8 55	8 60	8 00	9 40	10 20

Laufman's American roofing tin, \$16.50.

ASSESSMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Real estate assessment in this city is governed partly by law and partly by precedent. There is no pretence at assessing land and improvements up to their full value, and still less is there any pretence at assessing unimproved or inadequately improved land up to its full value. It sometimes happens, however, that the assessment on highly improved real estate equals the value of the land. THE STANDARD has shown that a property which, when it had a building worth \$50,000, was assessed at \$140,000, sold after the building was burned for \$375,000. Other instances less glaring have been discovered, and it may be laid down as a safe rule that some such underassessment as this will be laid bare whenever the case of well-situated unimproved or insufficiently improved land is investigated. The effect of improving such land is to bring about a marked increase in the assessment. It requires no belief in the single tax to see that such a policy is a premium on land grabbing for speculative purposes and a direct discouragement to enterprise. Here are a few interesting cases:

The property fronting 208 feet on Broadway, being the whole west side front between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and running back 114 feet 10 1/2 inches on Thirty-seventh street and 74 feet 6 1/2 inches on Thirty-eighth street, is covered with one-story buildings, some of them unoccupied and all not worth more than a few thousands. The assessment on this property is \$289,000.

The Metropolitan Opera House, which cost at least \$1,000,000, occupies most of the block on the west side of Broadway between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, extending through to Seventh avenue. The frontage on Broadway is 205 feet; that on Thirty-ninth street is a little over 282 feet; that on Fortieth street is 229 1/2 feet, and the rear line is 197 1/2 feet. The assessment is \$850,000.

In the case of the plot between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, the assessment is manifestly designed to cover the value of the ground only, since the buildings are practically worthless. But in the case of the opera house there is evidently some intention to assess both building and ground; for if the plot between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets is worth less than \$300,000 the plot on which the opera house stands cannot be worth much more than \$650,000. This leaves an assessment of \$200,000 on the building, which, of course, is absurdly inadequate. In other words, if the assessment of \$850,000 upon the opera house plot is to be regarded as falling exclusively upon the land it is over-assessed by comparison with the plot between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and if it is to be regarded as covering the building as well, it is ridiculously inadequate.

At the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street stands the Stewart mansion, now occupied by the Manhattan club. The plot fronts 111 feet 9 inches on Fifth avenue, and 150 feet on Thirty-fourth street. It is assessed at \$500,000. The house alone cost a great deal more than this; but it was built to minister to the vanity of a highly-successful shopkeeper, and its worth to him is, of course, no true measure of its value to any other person. Before the Manhattan club leased the premises, it is said to have offered \$1,000,000 for the property, and that may be said to be an approximation to its market value.

On the southwestern corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street stands the substantial brick dwelling of William Astor. It is an inexpensive house for its size, and it probably could not be insured for above \$30,000, unless, indeed, its interior decorations are such as to give it special value. However, the interior decorations of New York houses, belonging to the period of this dwelling, are more likely to produce nightmares than aught else. The plot on which Mr. Astor's house stands fronts 125 feet on Fifth avenue and 98 feet 9 inches on Thirty-fourth street. This includes an adjoining vacant lot on Fifth avenue. The assessment on this property is \$275,000, on which fully \$340,000 may be regarded as resting upon the land.

If the Stewart assessment is to be regarded as resting upon the land

alone, it is at least \$100,000 too high, as compared with the Astor assessment, and if it is to be regarded as resting upon house and land, it is fully \$500,000 too low.

MILWAUKEE FACTS.

Taxation has recently been the subject of journalistic comment in Milwaukee. Two editorials were noticeable—one entitled "Taxed at a Low Rate," the other, "Who are the Heavy Taxpayers?" It is shown in the first that real estate in Milwaukee, improved and unimproved, is taxed at a surprisingly low rate: that the assessed valuation of the city is nearly \$114,000,000; that the city receives in taxes about \$2,000,000; that with such an income the people of Milwaukee can afford to keep up the present basis of taxation for years to come.

To the question, "Who are the heavy taxpayers?" the answer is given that "this is a difficult question to determine." The Journal explains why it is difficult by saying: "The city's greatest revenue is from real estate taxation, but taxes on real estate are charged to the lot or block of a given description, and it would be quite difficult to determine the owners of these. The same applies to buildings."

The assessed valuation of the real estate is something over \$58,000,000, buildings and other improvements, about \$35,000,000, and that of personal property \$19,000,000. A table shows the personal tax of people in all wards, whose personal property is valued at \$5,000 and upward. It shows that property in Milwaukee of a personal character, such as household goods, merchandise, horses, carriages, etc., is assessed at about 18 per cent. of its real value. Mortgages, bonds, securities, and stocks are assessed for their full value.

The Journal again comments: "The tax commissioner cannot know the full amount of mortgages and other securities in one's possession. There are hundreds of ways for avoiding taxation. The personal tax is not even, consequently not always just. Some widow, whose estate has gone through the process of probate and who by the records of the probate court is known to be in possession of money secured, for instance, by life insurance, is sometimes assessed for all she is worth, while a rich man, whose pictures alone may be worth \$5,000 and who has pianos, carriages, and horses in addition, pays taxes only on a valuation of \$5,000. Manufactured goods and the stock piled up at different factories also figure among personal property, but one would form a very poor idea of Milwaukee manufacturing industries if he judged them by their assessed valuation."

The Journal thus admits that the largest revenue comes from taxes on real estate, and that just taxation of personal property is impossible. It would scarcely admit, however, that this was in any sense an argument in favor of the single tax theory, a subject that is scrupulously ignored in its columns.

The last legislature of Wisconsin passed an act which exempts wearing apparel, libraries, family portraits, kitchen furniture, growing crops and two hundred dollars' worth of household furniture and other personal property, which is now in force. Hitherto, the little belongings of the humblest household have been taxed. This relief to the poorer class is, however, the cause of complaint from the tax fiends, who reckon up just what the state and city are out through this new law.

Milwaukee has been dilatory in the matter of public parks, and now is finding to its cost that there are no suitable sites at reasonable prices. The park commissioners have found all the available property in and outside the city optioned. Real estate agents secured options also on tracts adjoining the prospective parks, and the result has been a boom in these tracts, although only a few parks have as yet been located.

Real estate agents are becoming ubiquitous in Milwaukee, and their prolific advertising and competitive scheming rival every other business. There is a significant meaning in their vernacular to those who are imbued with single tax ideas, when they forecast fortunes out of tracts of unimproved land just outside of what itself was so short a time ago only unimproved land. The speculative spirit overshadows our new city, and, although in a sense it has been the impulse to a marvelous growth, its inevitable results are beginning to be seen. Slums are already festering, almost in sight of the forests where the savage roamed only a little more than half a century ago, and which are but just now being cleared, the land platted, given fanciful names and dotted all over with the huge glaring sign boards of the speculators.

An amusing advertisement has attracted my notice in the city papers. "J ———, boots and shoes made to measure; first class repairing and dealer in real estate. Houses and lots to rent or sell. Makes a specialty of seamless shoes." The cobbler honestly sticks to his last to turn an honest penny while modestly venturing into the vast arena of fortune hunters. A real estate board has recently been organized, and one of its first movements was the consideration of a plan to "boom" Milwaukee during the world's fair. The real estate agents say that as everybody would be benefited by bringing great crowds here at the time of the fair everybody should contribute toward some attraction to bring the crowds, and propose a special tax as the most equitable way of raising funds for the attraction. Everybody may not see the matter as the real estate agents do, for it can hardly be shown that universal benefit accrues from visiting crowds. A few recent experiences of encampments, etc., in the city were anything but satisfactory to all concerned.

Another movement contemplated by the new board is to get the park commissioners to put a boulevard around the city. It believes that the commissioners can cause the condemnation of property for boulevards, taxing the cost of neighboring property. It is always safe to reckon on some scheme of taxation of the people whenever any public improvement is to be made, and it is quite safe to say that if the city of Milwaukee owned its lighting plants, its street railways and other privileges which it gives away to monopolies, the revenue would be sufficient to cover all improvements.

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

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Oct. 20, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz.:

Cash contributions for week ending October 20 are as follows:	
Thomas Fisher, Shaker Station, Conn.	\$1 00
James R. Carret, Boston, Mass.	5 00
Anthony Schramm, Buffalo, N. Y.	1 00
	\$7 00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged	\$1,616 52
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Total	\$1,623 52
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The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	111,381
Signatures received since last report	214

Total	111,595
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For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

VOTING FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Thomas Howie, of Vinia, Ind., votes for Louis F. Post as chairman of the National committee.

Richard Spencer, of Burlington, Ia., votes for Louis F. Post as chairman.

James W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Colo., votes in favor of Louis F. Post as chairman.

Henry Rawie, of Anderson, Ind., votes for Louis F. Post for chairman.

J. R. Hoadley, of Rutland, Vt., votes for Mr. Louis F. Post for chairman.

Sol. F. Clark, of Little Rock, Ark., votes for Louis F. Post for chairman.

Peter McGill, of Milwaukee, Wis., votes for Mr. Louis F. Post as chairman.

Oliver S. Erickson, of Minneapolis, Minn., votes for Louis F. Post for chairman.

Charles Hardon, of Contoocook, N. H., votes for Louis F. Post for chairman.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, of Mound Bayou, Bolivar County, Miss., the only colored delegate to the Mississippi constitutional convention held in September, 1890, offered "with a pathos and eloquence which few orators can command," said the New York World, "a fearful sacrifice" in the interest of peace and friendship between his race and the whites. He supported the proposal to establish an impartial educational test for voters, which would "disfranchise 124,334 negroes and only 11,889 whites, leaving the state with a white majority of more than 40,000." Mr. Montgomery hoped that his race would win its way to the suffrage again through diligent self-culture. Let us show him that not further restriction but greater freedom will solve the race question, as well as other social problems; that education, broadly speaking, goes hand in hand with wealth, and that "diligent self-culture" must be impossible to his race as to the whites until the full reward of his labor is secured to each individual. Mr. Montgomery is selling railroad lands at Mound Bayou on easy terms to those "who are tired of the system of renting year after year and earning but a bare subsistence." We can tell him how under the single tax the laboring man could get himself a home without paying another man for the privilege of using land in which all have an equal right of ownership. Members of Division A will please write to Mr. Montgomery.

In the Memphis Free Speech of June 13, 1891, he published an open letter to the leading colored men of the Yazoo, Mississippi Valley, a few of whom I name this week as targets. The letter runs: "It must be admitted that little has been done in a systematic way to reach the great mass of our people and bring them truly within touch of the great principles which underlie all the important achievements of civilization, viz., industry, self-denial, temperance and morality," and further urges the support of a "system of lectures" devised by a prominent man of the state.

Division B, Mr. L. A. Bell, Hollywood, Miss.

Division C, Mr. W. H. Allen, Friars' Point, Miss.

Division D, Mr. G. W. Gayles, Gaylesville, Miss.

Division E, L. C. Reynolds, Duncan, Miss.

These gentlemen should be shown how largely in vain their efforts will be so long as our system of industrial slavery continues.

This last corps division is not completely filled, but I hope that it will be so by next week.

The names of others interested in the elevation of the colored race will be given next week.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The fourth anniversary of the Manhattan single tax club was celebrated with a dinner at the club rooms on the 16th inst., which was attended by sixty people. Louis F. Post, who presided, before introducing the speakers read the following telegram from Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio:

"Regret that I can't be with you, but think I can do our cause more good by remaining here until election. We hope to secure a strong popular verdict against McKinleyism this fall. I trust your dinner may be a joyous occasion."

The chairman also read the following letters:

From Congressman John De Witt Warner, of New York: "The Ohio committee have assigned me for speaking appointments every night next week, so that I shall not be able to be with the Manhattan single tax club on the 16th.

"I regret this more than I can say, for I had already selected my toast, 'The Future,' and had I not heard from the Ohio committee by yesterday had concluded to write them declining to speak there before week after next, and to you saying that I would be on hand the 16th.

From William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn: "Your favor of October 12, inviting me to speak at the anniversary dinner of the Manhattan single tax club, at No. 73 Lexington avenue, in the city of New York, on the 16th inst., on taxation in any of its phases, is at hand. I regret to say that I cannot accept the invitation, as by previous engagement I leave town on Wednesday afternoon not to return until next Monday, and the engagement is one which I cannot be released from. The subject of taxation, local, state and national, is by far the most important now before the American people, and deserves the consideration of every man who thinks."

From Fred. W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn: "I have so many political engagements that it will be quite impossible for me to accept your very kind invitation to be present at the anniversary dinner of the Manhattan single tax club. Of course, you understand how busy a man I am. I need hardly state that I regret exceedingly that business and politics and home duties keep me away from an occasion which would not only be most enjoyable, but profitable to me."

Mr. Post then said that it might not be out of season on this occasion to explain the single tax. By the single tax we mean, he said, to abolish all taxes, and to collect every public revenue from land, according to its value as an opportunity afforded by nature and the community for making a living. In every community there is a certain value or premium that attaches to location. In some places locations are of no value; in others they are of small value; and in others they are of great value; and single tax men would raise all public revenues by assessing these locations according to their value. No tax at all on a location that isn't worth anything; a small tax on a location that is worth a little; a larger tax on a location that is worth more; and a very high tax on a location that is worth a great deal. But they have more than a fiscal object in view. This tax, by making it profitable to use good locations and unprofitable to keep them out of use, would discourage the cornering of land and encourage the use of land. He closed by explaining the "single tax limited" and the "single tax unlimited." The former, as limited to the necessities of government, economically administered, and the latter as intended to absorb nearly all the value of land, leaving to the owners only enough to pay them wages for collecting the rent.

The chairman then introduced Thomas G. Shearman, who referred to Professor Perry's book, in which he says there is no science of taxation. That error, said Mr. Shearman, is fundamental. There is a natural method of taxation. Nature has provided in every country in the world that has even an approximation of civilization, a perfect system of taxation, automatic, equal, exact, accurate in every respect, working out nothing but justice, and as regular as the sun. And nature has provided the tax collectors, has stimulated them to collect these taxes with precision, with diligence, with almost unflinching accuracy; and it has left it to us simply to ask these natural tax gatherers to pay over their proper share of the taxes. Just as government renders greater services to the community, Mr. Shearman proceeded, does ground rent rise and grow; and you can no more abolish landlords, land managers if you choose, than you can abolish the tides. They are the natural tax gatherers who collect from everybody exactly what everybody ought to pay; and they ought to be made to account for the taxes they receive. When government obtains its revenues by the single tax there might safely be an extension of governmental functions, and therefore the appropriation of rent to public uses would increase. He was not willing to say that he would take 90 or even 80 per cent. of ground rent. He was willing to take only so much as the government of to-day can wisely and economically use; but his idea as to what the government can use in the future was, he said, quite as large as that of the unlimited single tax men.

We are approaching a time, he went on, when a few of us, who have advocated this method of natural taxation, will begin to feel some responsibility. This time is already within visible distance. Neither one of the candidates for governor of this state will venture a veto if we carry the county option taxation bill through the legislature, and we shall have a very strong party in the legislature in favor of it. And think, the speaker exclaimed, "of the stride toward direct taxation that we have made in national affairs during the last year; 47 per cent. of all the imports into this country have been made absolutely duty-free. You have, therefore, 47 per cent. of free trade, for which we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to McKinley and Reed, whose portraits ought adorn every single tax club. Not a single step backward will be taken—not one article that has been liberated from duty can be restored by any party in this country. In the new congress we know for a certainty that Roger Q. Mills will control the legislation of the lower house regarding all fiscal matters. No

doubt he will be elected speaker. A bill abolishing all taxes upon raw material will certainly be passed by that house. The bill will probably not go through the senate, and if it does it will be vetoed; but this will frame the issue for 1892, and all three branches of the legislature then elected will be pledged to work together for the repeal of taxation upon raw materials. That will add another 20 per cent. to absolute free trade—67 per cent of the tariff will have been abolished. Then the tariff will not produce sufficient revenue to support the government without direct taxation. True, this will not be a land value tax. It will be an income tax. But when we begin to raise revenues by means of an income tax, you will have a very influential class of men interested for the first time in the science of taxation; and all of them, except those whose interest is chiefly in ground rents, will be prepared to listen to you, and ready to join in your movement. The movement will thus attain a momentum and a force of which we can now have no conception."

In conclusion, Mr. Shearman paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of William T. Crossdale.

Henry George, after a few remarks about the limited and the unlimited single tax, supplemented what Mr. Shearman had said of our progress in the United States by briefly explaining the advance in England and Australia. Australia, he said, leads the van of the single tax movement. In every one of the Australian colonies we have made a gain. In New South Wales single tax men hold the balance of power in the legislature. It is by their votes that Sir Henry Parks keeps his government together. In Victoria, where the protectionist superstition was stronger than in Pennsylvania a year ago, when he first spoke there, and where he was told that they wouldn't hear a man speak for free trade, the very same influences have been working. Men who then bitterly opposed him—the very men with whom he debated then—are now working most energetically for the single tax. A power has been raised there against protection that will never down. In South Australia a similar gain has been made. The upper house, that has three successive times blocked the way to the adoption of local option in taxation, has been changed. Three active, strong men, inclined our way, have come in, and he expected as soon as that legislature meets to hear that the bill has passed. A measure has been adopted in Queensland putting a tax on land values irrespective of improvements, and in New Zealand followers of Sir George Grey have made a great step forward, and a tax formerly imposed upon property of all kinds has been changed to a tax on land values irrespective of improvements. As for Great Britain, the liberal party now stands committed to some measure of taxation on land values, and it is absolutely certain that as soon as the tory government goes down and the new parliament meets a measure of that kind—the thin edge of the single tax wedge—will be carried. On the surface, he added, we hear a great deal about socialism, for the socialists have very largely the control of the universities, the magazines and the press, but practical measures that will be adopted will not be on socialistic lines. They will be on our lines. The great bulk of the English people are not inclined to socialism, but they receive quickly and easily the doctrines or which we stand. This measure of taxing land values is not merely consistent with all English traditions and English ideas, but it is as a practical measure the only thing upon which the conflicting elements, who all feel that something must be done, can unite. We must move quickly if we would keep our place. It is not yet settled to whom the glory of the first success shall attach, but our English friends firmly believe that it will be theirs.

On motion of A. J. Steers a resolution of thanks to Mrs. McCabe for her contribution to the enjoyment of the occasion was adopted, and Mr. McCabe in responding to the resolution outlined the history and prophesied the future of the club.

HOW THE BOSTON MEN SPREAD THE LIGHT.

Neponset, October 11.—Of the methods employed by the Boston single taxers to spread the light, the common open air meetings have been most productive of good. It was suggested to the writer that they should be written up for THE STANDARD, that our brethren in other states might know that old Massachusetts was not asleep. Five years ago these meetings were started, commencing with the first suitable weather in May, and late in the fall, in heavy overcoats, are made the closing speeches of the year. That we gain ground is very apparent. We started in this year with larger and more interested audiences than ever before. The four-legged stool is planted by the band stand at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, and speaker follows speaker until late in the evening. Perhaps the wide influence exerted can best be illustrated by the following testimony, from a gentleman who came to me as I stepped from the platform one Sunday last June. He said:

I want to tell you that you are doing more good than you realize. I am a painter and I meet men wherever I go who understand and believe in the single tax. When I ask them where they got their knowledge, I almost invariably receive the answer, on Boston common.

We have had of late a little change of programme. Some temperance lecturers got permission to use the band stand. This conflicted with our speaking close by. But we applied a little reciprocity, and now speak alternately from the band stand. First prohibition, and then single tax, being held up as the most important of all reforms. This good-natured debate attracts larger audiences than would either subject by itself, the crowd aggregating 1,000 people and upwards; and it is easy to see that their sympathies are largely with us. Mr. Blood, the leading temperance speaker, stated that he believed he was getting converted to the single tax. As our own permit still holds good, we are holding a straight single tax meeting on the Charles street side, thus getting at them with both barrels.

E. M. White, who is undoubtedly the best-informed on political economy of any of our orators, and L. H. Turner, who, in his power to hold an audience has no competitor, were pioneers in the movement, and stand ahead in number of speeches made. Other hard workers, always on hand and ready for business, are William Morrill, T. R. Fitch, Jesse Hiscok, William Burbanna, Mr. Mitton, G. K. Anderson and Edwin Doherty. We have missed very much that indefatigable, never-lit-up worker, D. Webster

Groh, who left Boston some months ago. Jas. R. Carrett, John Lavis and others help us out occasionally.

Sunday afternoon, October 11th, about 3 o'clock, I steered for the common. The wind was cold and from the northeast. There was every prospect of a long storm. Here and there an umbrella was raised. It brought to my mind the storm that is gathering for the masses of the future unless our present labor robbing system is abolished. Would there be an open air meeting such an afternoon? I crossed the common. Where were the socialists? Not there. Where was the salvation army? Not there. The temperance orators? In out of the wet. The people's party? Where? oh, where? The clouds seemed blacker than ever; but as I passed the brow of the hill, I saw, huddled by the band stand, some with umbrellas raised and others with heads inclined to the drizzling mist, about a hundred people listening to the beauties of the single tax, expounded by Brother Mitton from under a spreading umbrella. Surely, I thought, such perseverance must succeed. Other reforms may have a fair weather existence, but the reform which has come to stay, and through thick and thin, rain or shine, will continue to grow until there comes upon this earth that peace and happiness which, founded upon justice and equality, endureth for ever, is the single tax. Q. A. LOTHROP.

NEW YORK CITY.

At the regular weekly meeting of the economic class at the Manhattan single tax club, No. 73 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday, the teacher explained that, having gone cursorily over the subject of Production, it was now necessary to consider that of Distribution, or the assignment of their respective proportions of wealth to the factors that produce it; and as terms would be needed he proposed "Wages" for the share of Labor, and "Rent" for the share of Land. He then placed this diagram on the board:

PRODUCTION.		DISTRIBUTION.
LABOR	-WEALTH-	WAGES
LAND		RENT

Referring now to the primitive production of bread described last week, the teacher asked, taking 100 for the whole, how much of the product would be Wages; and the class decided that 100 would be, since there was no competition for the Land, and therefore no one to claim a share on that account. He then asked what proportion would be Wages and what Rent of the bread produced by co-operative labor, and no satisfactory answer being given, he undertook to explain the principle of distribution of products co-operatively produced by means of the subjoined diagrams.

He first placed the following on the board:

4	3	2	1
4	3	2	1

This he used as an illustration of land of varying desirableness, the best yielding 4 to given labor, the next best 3, the next 2 and the poorest 1.

"Now," said the teacher, "if a man should apply the given labor to one of the best plots, what would be Wages, and what Rent?" The answer was, "Wages 4, Rent 0, because there is no competition for the best land." Then the teacher, writing "Wages" beneath the diagram and "Rent" over it, placed the figure 4 underneath and 0 above the squares marked 4. When both plots of the best land had been taken and a third man came, it was decided that "Wages" would be 3 on both kinds of land, and "Rent" 1 as the best and 0 as the next best. These figures were then placed, and the inquiry pursued until the diagram looked like this:

Rent.	3			
	3			
	2	2		
	2	2		
	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
Wages.	4	3	2	1
	4	3	2	1
	3	2	1	
	3	2	1	
	2	1		
	2	1		
	1			
	1			

From this exercise it was pointed out that wages fell as labor was forced back to less desirable land, and that rent rose with the same process, the total product being always divided between the two, but in proportions varying with the advance of Labor toward poorer land. And it was noted that wages were always the full product of Labor at the point where there was no competition for land, and no more on better lands, the surplus there going to Rent. "The best land, for which there is no competition," the teacher explained, "is what is known as the 'margin of cultivation,' or the 'margin of production.'"

The following definitions were then stated and for the present accepted.

Margin of Production.—The most desirable land for which there is no competition.

Wages.—The whole product at the margin of cultivation, and no more above it.

Rent.—Difference between the product above the margin of cultivation and what, with the same labor, could be produced at the margin of cultivation.

It was announced at closing that "Money" would be the subject at the next meeting of the class.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—At a meeting of the Newton independents on the 6th, W. B. Estell, of New York, formerly a Pennsylvania coal miner, made some striking points. He said: "The farmers often complain of low prices

on account of overproduction, when the real trouble is that working people have no money to buy. Kansas has an overproduction of corn and Pennsylvania has an overproduction of coal, but all the while Kansas men are cold and Pennsylvania men are hungry, because neither has money to buy the product of the other.

"The trouble is that a few men can, under our laws, get rich speedily, while the masses suffer. Mr. Carnegie testified that he made \$5,000 a day; the law helps him. True, he gave Pittsburg a \$1,000,000 library. If there were proper laws he could not do it, for he would not have the money; but the people of Pittsburg would be able to build their own library. The great increase of millionaires and of tramps came together after 1865, and both are the evil effects of the protection tariff. Two millions of idle men and 50,000 tramps are the monument to thirty years of protection. The tramps get a living without work, and there is another class who get a living without work who are no more respectable. Because respectable workmen in the mines asserted their rights, Hungarians and Italians were put in their places, and ever since wages have declined, and the condition of the workman, on whom the safety of this country depends, is growing steadily and rapidly worse."

I went to see Mrs. Herne in "Margaret Fleming," at Chickering hall, last week. The play is splendid in every respect, teaching a wholesome lesson, and single tax people should see it. Mrs. Herne is a devout single taxer.

In a Toronto letter in the Traveller of October 17th, also published in Our Country, a weekly published by the Traveller Company, appears the following: "The Baptist ministers are studying this question. Last Monday morning J. W. Bengough, the famous cartoonist of Grip, the Canadian Punch, addressed them on the subject. Mr. Bengough wields a good deal of influence through his paper, and being usually on the right side in questions of morals and religion, his championship of the single tax principle commands for it a hearing which otherwise it might not secure. While sociological questions may not be discussed just as they are in Boston, they are being regarded by many of the people with a seriousness which is full of promise."

Wm. F. Sherlock's suggestion, in a recent number of THE STANDARD, is thought well of here, especially by single tax union printers. Robert Cumming's letter, "To the Coal Miners of Illinois," is right in line with that suggestion, and I sincerely trust that a STANDARD extra will be made of it.

TEXAS.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—Eighty-seven petitions. One of the signers is an ex-member of the legislature who, when I explained what the single tax is, said that that is what is needed. The darkies grasp the idea as soon as they are shown how the present land system works, and what changes the single tax would bring about. They see the point much quicker than many who declare themselves to be of the superior class.

H. Fuchs, Tiger Mills, Burns County.—Twelve petitions. Some of the people round here, when I ask them to sign, accuse me of electioneering for the next presidential election.

OHIO.

John S. Maclean, Columbus.—Five petitions. A few of the "believers" of this city had the honor and pleasure, which no one esteemed more than I, of spending an evening with our esteemed friend and forcible single tax advocate, Mr. H. Martin Williams, in his room at the Neil House. Mr. Williams is "stumping" in the interest of the democratic party, or rather against the interests of the protection barons (and between you and I, I think more in the interests of the single tax than anything or anybody else). We are in hopes that he may have an opportunity to say a few words in Columbus before leaving the state. He certainly could hardly strike a place more badly in need of it.

McKinley and his shoddy crew are making a hard fight here and using every means, fair or foul, to attain their ends. And no one seems to have any idea how it is coming out; but surely the Almighty won't altogether forsake Ohio at such a time as this! Surely it is time for people who boast of their intelligence "to hear with their ears and understand with their heart," but you will no doubt have noticed that the Republicans show very little confidence in the intelligence of the people of this state, as they are afraid they won't be able to vote under the Australian ballot law. "It is so complicated" and just out of sympathy for the "poor people" they want the constitutionality of the law tested, and if possible, set aside. Rot! But there is a God in Israel, and in Ohio too, although some of these hypocrites do act in such glaring defiance of His laws and commands.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, October 17.—At our meeting on Thursday evening, Mr. H. W. McFarlane, Miss Leonora Beck, Miss Isabella Hudson, Mrs. C. C. Foord, and Mr. Frank Pearson were appointed a committee to prepare a programme for a social, musical, and literary entertainment, under the auspices of the club, on Thanksgiving evening. It is expected that this affair will be no less interesting and successful than our Jefferson banquet, which was really a surprise to all of us, and it is to be hoped that the committee will receive the cordial help of every single tax man and woman in the city. We are certain to have some excellent music, and perhaps a good reading or two, besides social features that will be equally enjoyable.

Mr. John Gibbons again disappointed us, a professional engagement before the supreme court calling him out of town, and preventing his return in time to deliver his long promised address, in which much interest was felt, as he is that queer combination, a republican free trader, and has written a book called "Tenure and Toil," in which he attacks the doctrines of Henry George. But the absence of Dr. Gibbons was compensated in the presence of our good friend A. H. Stephenson, of Philadelphia, who amiably consented, at a moment's notice, to step into the breach left by the gentleman upon whom we had relied for the evening's entertainment and instruction. I need not say that Mr. Stephenson made a hit. Indeed,

he made several hits, especially in referring to Pennsylvania politics, and to her politicians, most of whom are just now locked up or contemplating a trip abroad. He said the only issue in his state was personal. Men and not measures are before the voters, all energy being absorbed in the effort to elect "good men" to office. But, while he himself was always in favor of electing "good men," he had little faith in a reform movement going no further. He thought the supreme demand was for good principles and without these applied through the law the election of good men was unavailing. He also spoke of the infamous tax laws of his state and gave several happy illustrations of how they are evaded. He himself dodged the mercantile tax, and felt that in doing it he was justified, for the state has no more right to come in and take away his private property than any individual. This sentiment was loudly applauded, and John Z. White, who followed by request, continued in the strain of Mr. Stephenson's remarks, denouncing the protective tariff as a confidence game and branding Blaine, McKinley and their coparceners as confidence operators, who play on the ignorance of the American people. He said they were meaner than the burglar or the highwayman who take risks in their robberies, for the protectionist freebooter despoils the poor and the ignorant through forms of law and without personal danger. Several others, including a lone protectionist, who insisted that the foreigner pays the tariff tax, also spoke, and then Mr. Stephenson closed the discussion in a very neat ten-minute speech that disclosed his thorough grasp of the economic problem, his telling points evoking hearty applause and justifying the unanimous vote of thanks that was subsequently tendered him.

It is understood that Mr. James A. Herne will be in Chicago again about November 1, but it is not known whether he will be able to speak for us. He certainly could draw a very large audience and we will have a meeting for him if possible. Next Thursday night Mr. Thomas E. Hill will discourse on his banking system, by which he proposes to abolish poverty. October 29 the Hon. Henry McKey will address us on free trade. November 19, Clarence S. Darrow will speak, and Thanksgiving evening we will have a social and literary entertainment.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Ill., votes for Louis F. Post for chairman.

MICHIGAN.

S. A. Bascom, Albion, October 11.—Fifty-four petitions. I attended the State farmers' alliance held at Lansing, commencing October 6, and among that congregation of delegates from all parts of the state found but three or four that had seen some of the outlines of the cat. None of them had seen it clearly. Cheap money was their remedy, a cure for all the ills of society; and yet they were talking of educating the masses. Interesting for a single taxer to listen to, eh? No. 52 of the signers is a merchant, a free trader and secretary of the new Central board of control, which will have charge of the state public school, the deaf and dumb school, and the blind school. Said he wanted to sign all the petitions of this kind he could get.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw.—The attendance at the Corn palace the past week has averaged well, there being but one real wet day during the week, but the weather has been pretty cool most of the time for standing on street corners to hand cards to passers-by. I have played cards and tracts in the hands of several thousand men, however. This has left me but little opportunity to get signatures to the petition, as I could get only those who expressed an interest in the movement to sign it. Last night I attended the Knights of Labor meeting, and after the regular business was transacted I gave them a little talk on the fourth plank of the Knights of Labor platform and answered questions. Enclosed find seventeen petitions, four of which were handed me by James A. Ford. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are single taxers. No. 5 is the People's party candidate for lieutenant-governor. The rest are all more or less interested in the single tax. One of the single taxers I have met on the street is now working on the Morning Journal; he was formerly at Kansas City. The Corn palace management have decided to continue the palace to the 25th and there is some talk of having Gov. Boies speak in it some time next week.

MISSOURI.

Uncle Tom, St. Louis.—Thirty-nine petitions, and four of them were collected by Mr. John G. McDonald, of 908 Palm street, this city. Mac is very enthusiastic about the single tax, is sorry that he cannot at least get 10,000 signers to the petition, and will do all in his power to further the cause. Of those asked so far only five have point blank refused to sign, and some others, after struggling a week or two, signed, for the simple reason, as one of them expressed himself, that "I guess we better sign this here petition or else this blamed crank will bother the life out of us yet," which remark struck me as a polite way of showing that they possessed remarkably long ears for human beings, and the eagerness with which they read our platform and the way they discussed it seemed to verify the supposition. Single taxers in Missouri and Illinois, within a radius of about seventy-five miles from St. Louis, would greatly oblige by sending me their names and post office addresses, and those of Teutopolis, Edwardsville and Belleville, Ill., and of White county, Missouri, are especially invited to do so at their earliest convenience.

It is always best to work the iron while it is hot, and as the "cat" has scratched some persons in the above mentioned localities, resident single taxers of those places will do well to continue at short range the work begun at a distance. Address 1209 Carr street, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS.

W. H. T. Wakefield, Lawrence, October 10.—A state meeting of tax reformers will be held in Topeka October 20. Beside the single tax, the questions of taxation in general, tax on inheritance, income taxes, direct or indirect taxation, tariff and revenue taxes, etc., will be considered, and a state organization is hoped to be effected, with committees to collect accurate data for future cases, etc. All tax reformers are invited to be present and participate.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Watertown, South Dakota, Journal offers a column for the benefit and use of single taxers, and announces that "if it is not well filled each week the fault lies with the friends of the single tax, and with them alone." There are in our ranks a great many bright writers who could not put their pens to better use than in writing to the Watertown Journal. It is rather a reflection on their enthusiasm that so little single tax matter has as yet appeared in the column thus offered to them.

NEW MEXICO.

P. H. Smith, Raton.—There is lots of discussion going on here. We have lots of fun over the single tax idea. I am often called Henry George, and then the war is on, and a seige begins. I am well pleased with the course of THE STANDARD, and that of our friends over the country. There is no tariff discussion here. There is not a protectionist among us that can be rounded up so as to get a debate with him. It is very laughable to see them fly.

SCOTLAND.

John Paul, Glasgow, October 5.—The opening lecture for the current session of the Henry George institute was delivered last night in the Operative Mason's hall, 151 George street, where Mr. John Mills delivered an able and interesting address on "Christ as a Social Reformer." The lecturer gave a brief review of the social conditions which prevailed previous to the advent of Christ, and showed at some length his influence as a social reformer as well as a great men teacher, in challenging the righteousness of the institutions, which then, as now, prevent men from seeing the harmony of natural laws and the beauty of that great central truth, which is the essence of Christianity, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. An interesting discussion followed, and a vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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

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Oregon—Portland, Marshfield, Harrisburgh.....	3
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Pennsylvania—Germantown, Garland, Philadelphia, Philipsburg, Cedarville, Brookville, Reading, Altoona, Slatington, Martin's Creek, State College, Upper Lehigh, West Conshohocken, Brad- ford, Plainfield, Wyoming, Lancaster, Tioga, Bethayres, Frank- ford, Allegheny City, Kenilworth, Mauch Chunk, Sawyer City, Pottstown, Warren, Pitsburg.....	34
Rhode Island—Pawtucket, Providence.....	2 1/2
South Dakota—Seneca, Watertown, Bowdle.....	5
South Carolina.....	1/2
Texas—Galveston, San Antonio, Plano, Marysville, St. Jo, Village, Providence, Richmond, Shoell Mount, Dallas.....	12 1/2
Tennessee—Memphis, Monteagle, Knoxville.....	5 1/2
Utah—West Jordan, Park City.....	2

Vermont—Burlington, Rutland.....	3
Virginia—Norfolk, Pulaski City, Guyandotte, Newport News, Ports- mouth.....	4
Wisconsin—Corn Valley, Watertown, Wausau, Beloit, Milwaukee.....	5
Washington—Olympia, Waterville, Anacortes, Seattle.....	6 1/2
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ACTIVE FRIENDS OF THE STANDARD WHO HAVE FOR- WARDED TWO OR MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE AUGUST 19, 1891.

State.	Name.	Town.	No. of Subscriptions
Alabama.....	C. J. L. Cunningham.....	Jasper.....	3
California.....	Joseph Leggett.....	San Francisco.....	2
	D. Stuart.....	Oakland.....	4
	Mrs. F. M. Milne.....	San L. Obispo.....	2
Colorado.....	M. H. Purtell.....	Denver.....	3 1/2
	Geo. Champion.....	".....	4
Delaware.....	H. Sudell.....	New Castle.....	3
District of Columbia.....	A. Kubner.....	Washington.....	7
Illinois.....	W. T. Weir.....	Henderson.....	4
	Robert Cumming.....	Du Quoin.....	2 2/3
	E. O. Brown.....	Chicago.....	2
	R. Munro.....	".....	2
	H. W. Macfarlane.....	".....	2
	John Casey.....	".....	2
	C. W. Kellogg.....	".....	2
Iowa.....	R. M. Maxwell.....	Huslan.....	2
	Irving W. Smith, M. D.....	Charles City.....	3 1/2
Kansas.....	W. A. Garretson.....	Lincoln.....	2
Kentucky.....	Samuel A. Edgar.....	Louisville.....	8 1/2
Massachusetts.....	Geo. W. Nickerson.....	Onset.....	2
	John Lavis.....	Nepouset.....	2 2/3
	C. B. Fillebrown.....	Boston.....	2
	E. H. Underhill.....	".....	3
Missouri.....	Wm. W. Rose.....	Kansas City.....	2
Mexico.....	Henry Ware Allen.....	City of Mexico.....	2
Minnesota.....	P. J. Smalley.....	St. Paul.....	2
	C. J. Buell.....	St. Anthony P'rk.....	2
New York.....	Charles H. Govan.....	New York City.....	4 1/2
	S. H. Matthews.....	Brooklyn.....	2
	B. Macdonald.....	Flushing.....	2
	T. E. Lane.....	Flushing.....	2
	H. G. Seaver.....	Flatbush.....	2
	E. Ruge.....	Dunkirk.....	2
	J. H. Scully.....	New York City.....	2
	F. G. Anderson.....	Jamestown.....	3
Nebraska.....	Charles Stevenson.....	Omaha.....	2
Ohio.....	W. W. Kile.....	Dayton.....	2
	F. Burdorff.....	Cleveland.....	2
	A. R. Wynn.....	Toledo.....	2 1/2
Ontario.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Toronto.....	3
	Robert Tyson.....	".....	2
	Jane S. Balmer.....	".....	2
Pennsylvania.....	C. J. Bartell.....	Philadelphia.....	2
	William Hancock.....	Wyoming.....	10
	Single Tax Club.....	Germantown.....	2
	C. S. Prizer.....	Reading.....	2
South Dakota.....	L. E. Brickell.....	Watertown.....	2
Texas.....	Albert Pluefct.....	St. Jo.....	2 1/2
Tennessee.....	A. M. Segin.....	Memphis.....	2 2/3
Washington.....	A. H. Blain.....	Seattle.....	2
	Peter Rothe.....	".....	2

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	34 5-6
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" first " September.....	58 5-6
" " " October.....	52 2/3
" second " September.....	59 2/3
" " " October.....	56 3-6
" third " September.....	51 1/2
" third " October.....	34 5-6
" fourth " September.....	50
	443 1-6

PERSONAL.

Hugh Grennan is one of the best known distinctively labor men in the city of New York. He is now worthy foreman of District assembly 49, and a member of its arb'tration committee. Mr. Grennan is of Irish birth and has lived in the city of New York over forty years. He used to be a follower of Tammany, but when he realized the iniquity of that organization he left it, and has since been what Mr. Republican Dudley would call a "floater;" that is to say, he votes in the air at every election. In 1880, and up to 1886, he manned the polls in his election district every election morning for the greenback party, polled his vote, worked all day as a ballot distributor, acted as watcher, saw that his vote was counted, and then went home. In 1886 he voted for Mr. George, but this year, becoming convinced that nothing is to be gained by labor until we have a free and secret ballot, he has determined to vote and work for the election of Mr. Fassett.

* * *

Kathrine Grosjean, whose wise remark about silent men was quoted recently by THE STANDARD, from Judge, was for two years and a half a pupil of C. J. Buell, in the academy at Boonville, N. Y. Although then only a girl of 13 or 14 she possessed remarkable literary talent, which she has since greatly developed.

* * *

The N. E. and N. School Journal congratulates Nebraska upon the acquisition to her educational ranks of Professor James H. Canfield, late professor of civics at the Kansas University, and now chancellor of the Nebraska State University. Readers of THE STANDARD who have seen Professor Canfield's work on taxation join in the congratulations.

* * *

Senator Plumb is hail-fellow well met with everybody in Kansas, and makes a speech on every occasion, whether it be a wedding, baptism, corn-shucking or barbecue. He accepts all social invitations without regard to the politics of his hosts. Wm. H. Crane, the actor, modeled the "Senator" in the play of that name after Plumb, and the imitation is said to be perfect.

* * *

George W. Eastman, of Roslyn, Queens County, New York, mistook his vocation when he accepted the republican nomination for assembly from

the first district of that county. The district is overwhelmingly democratic, but a faction fight has made republican success possible this year, and upon learning the fact, Mr. Eastman withdraws. He says he allowed his name to be used because he believed there was no possibility of election. He was willing to run and to pay all assessments for the purpose of lending interest to the campaign. He is even now willing to do this if the leaders will guarantee his defeat. But since they will not do this, and he regards himself as too innocent and honest to make a successful legislator, he peremptorily withdraws. Men like Mr. Eastman would be regarded as prizes by minority party politicians in many a district of this happy country.

Mrs. P. A. Moffett, of Fredonia, this state, wants to know if some single tax missionary cannot devote some of his attention to Keokuk, Iowa. A friend of hers, who is well acquainted with most of the prominent people there, told her last month that he did not know of one single taxer in that place.

Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, pastor of All Soul's Universalist church and of the People's church, is delivering before the latter society a series of sermons on "Society and Crime." Mr. Sample is a thorough-going single taxer. The rest may be inferred.

Judge "Bob" Farrell, of San Francisco, has been in New York City for nearly two weeks. The judge has always had a warm side for the single tax, probably because of his long acquaintance with Henry George and Judge James G. Maguire, but he is a straightout democrat. It is said that he is looking around with a view to locating in this city if prospects warrant. "Bob" Farrell was a newsboy in San Francisco in the days when newsboys made big money. Later he studied law and went into politics on the democratic side, meantime working under Henry George on the staff of the San Francisco Post. He rose rapidly in his profession, and served first as judge of the Criminal court and then on the bench of the Superior court. Two years ago he ran for congress, but was defeated by a third party movement. Judge "Bob," if he concludes to settle in this city, will soon become prominent both in law and politics, and the Demosthenes of Tammany hall will have to look to his laurels, for the judge has few equals as a stump speaker.

William MacNair, the secretary of District 49 of the Knights of Labor, has lately made himself a very active worker in the interest of the Australian ballot reform movement.

Frank Mayo, the actor, was in New York last Wednesday evening. He had been called from the road by the news of the serious illness of his mother in Boston, but as the physician told him that the danger that menaced her had passed, he came to New York to make arrangements for continuing his theatrical trip. Mr. Mayo is one of the few actors of the old school now left upon the stage. He has turned Wilkie Collins' story of "Man and Wife" into a play, which, according to his description, will make one of the finest sensational dramas of modern days. Mr. Mayo is not exactly a single taxer, but as he is the kind of man described by Leigh Hunt in his poem of Ben Aldem—as a lover of his fellowmen, he lacks but little of being one.

"The Church of Our Father," a non-sectarian liberal society at St. Anthony Park, Minn., is building a modest hall in which to hold services. C. J. Buell is the architect and builder.

One of National Labor Commissioner Wright's deputies is Mr. Brittan, of Connecticut. He was in this city recently, and in conversation said that Commissioner Wright is making preparations to send out representatives to gather from all corners of the country statistics regarding the rates of wages in every industry, from 1840 to date, and also the cost of living during the same period. Mr. Brittan complained and said that Mr. Wright also complained of the indifference of workmen to the National labor bureau.

Patrick Rock, who presided at the ballot reform meeting last evening, is one of the bulwarks of the labor movement in this city. His name is known wherever the influence of the knights of labor extends.

Ten years ago LeRoy Paine, a Chicago liveryman, leased some property on Michigan avenue for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$2,100. He now has an offer of \$24,000 a year for an eighty-nine year lease of the same property—that is to say, a bonus of nearly \$22,000 a year for "a little snap" that he picked up ten years ago. The moral of this story is that if you can't buy land, lease it on long time in a growing community.

Dr. Sigurd Isben, a son of the author, is to marry Miss Bergliot Bjornson, the eldest daughter of the Norwegian poet, and a young woman of remarkable musical talent.

Mayor Winston, of Minneapolis, like a certain former mayor of Buffalo, is making himself famous by his veto messages. There is already a strong demand that he accept the democratic nomination for governor. As governor of Minnesota how he would make the boodlers and schemers squirm.

They say that Mark Twain is having immense fun on his erratic voyages on the rivers of France. He travels in a fishing boat accompanied by a servant, a courier and a pilot.

Edgar Kennedy, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is only six years of age, but accompanies his father to meetings of the single tax club, and, boy-like, asks many questions. He can put things in good affirmative form, too. One day he and his father passed a large block of vacant land in the midst of the residence portion of Cedar Rapids, and the boy remarked that it looked "almost like the country." "Yes," said his father, "it would be a good place to build nice houses on, with fine yards for children to play in." Edgar seeing two or three horses grazing on it, thought it was good for that

purpose. His father explained to him that many people would like to have homes there, and that it was better suited for homes than for grazing horses, but the man who owned it would not use it himself nor let others use it. "He's just holding onto it, isn't he?" said the boy. "Yes," replied the father, "and what would you do about it?" "I'd make him pay more," was the ready answer.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesch, one of the lecturers of the National farmers' alliance, who has recently returned from an extended lecture tour through New York, is a member of the Minneapolis single tax league.

Dr. Heber Newton, in a sermon protesting against the election of second rate men as bishops, says that in the smaller and poorer dioceses bishops are sometimes elected for their wealth; and he reports a presbyter as having some time ago suggested the following addition to the ordinal for consecration of bishops: "Q. Do you think that you are financially qualified for the office and work of a bishop?" "A. I trust so, my father-in-law being my helper."

Captain O. C. Merriman, ex-mayor of Minneapolis and ex-member of congress, is being urged by his friends for representative from the new fifth district of Minnesota, which comprises the city of Minneapolis and the remainder of Hennepin county. The captain is thoroughly democratic, an absolute free trader, a believer in direct taxes apportioned among the states. He would make an excellent representative.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is coaching in Europe. In the mean time his great hotel in New York still rises to shut out the sunlight from the home of Mrs. William Astor, who dared dispute with Mrs. William Waldorf Astor the right to the title of "Mrs. Astor." When Waldorf Astor's hotel is finished William Astor's house will be as dark and gloomy as a dungeon.

Theodore Tilton resides permanently in Paris.

Secretary Blaine has given up the pew that he has had in the church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), in Washington, ever since that church was started six years ago.

Senator Peffer said in a recent speech in Kansas: "I am your senator, next in importance to the president of the United States."

Thomas Lawrie, the Minneapolis millionaire railway king, gave his daughter a draft for two hundred thousand dollars on the occasion of her marriage to H. P. Robinson, a local newspaper reporter.

Mrs. General Custer says that she has always been treated by reviewers with great chivalry, and that she has never heard or read any comments on her books that were not dictated by the purest friendliness.

Walter Besant has fallen from grace. The details are simple. He is getting up an authors' club, and has decreed that ladies shall not be admitted.

When Mr. Gladstone was a boy at Eaton, an expert stenographer kept a record of the speeches the future statesman made at a debating society when only sixteen. Some of these, about to be printed, exhibit, it is said, remarkable maturity in their style.

Justin McCarthy says there is a general uprising of elder members of Parliament against the ever increasing invasion by women of the house of commons. The old fellows say they are pushed around, crowded in the lobby, and generally made to make room for the ladies, and they object.

Mr. S. E. Gross, a Chicago real estate man, was in Rome a short time ago, and he says there is one of the most delightful land booms in progress in the eternal city that he ever saw; and were he not so busily occupied in booming Chicago real estate that he would go there and take a hand in it. There's money in land.

Mr. H. Jones has a letter in the News of Fort Wayne, Ind., in which, after a long discussion of taxation questions, he advocates the single tax for all local and state purposes, and a federal excise tax for all national purposes.

Some of the former slaves of the South have not been slow to take advantage of the changed conditions of their section since the war. Senator C. N. Burton, of Fort Bend County, Tex., owns his old master's plantation and three other valuable farms in the state, while Milton Sterrett, of Houston, formerly a waiter on a steamboat, has made four hundred thousand dollars by real estate speculations, and lives like a prince on one of several plantations he has acquired.

Candidates for political honors are sometimes driven to queer expedients in their pursuit of votes, but Colonel William J. Vannort, the republican candidate for governor of Maryland, takes the lead for originality by challenging his opponent, Frank Brown, to a plowing contest at some agricultural fair in the state before election day. Whether the challenge be accepted or not, the granger vote is expected to be duly impressed.

Mrs. Louise Jewell Manning, formerly a pupil of Hamlin Garland's, and a member of the Minneapolis single tax league, has recently opened in Minneapolis a school of oratory, with very favorable prospects of success.

Dan C. Beard, author of "American Boy's Hand Book," and the artist who so aptly illustrated Mark Twain's book about King Arthur's court, has been elected school trustee of Flushing. His predecessor, Mr. Franklin, was in a fair way for re-election, when the single tax people of Flushing determined if possible to have a man in the board of education

who would be a representative instead of a boss; and twenty-four hours before the voting began, they nominated Mr. Beard and plastered the town over with posters calling on the people to "vote for Dan," and explaining that he was well qualified for the position and believed that a public officer is a servant of the people, whose every official act should be open for inspection. The election occurred on the 13th and to the surprise of Mr. Franklin, Mr. Beard was chosen by 500 majority.

Professor W. A. Carpenter, formerly vice-president of the Minneapolis single tax league, has accepted a responsible position in New York and will hereafter make our city his home. The Manhattan club will gain an able speaker and zealous worker. Professor Carpenter was one of the Minnesota delegates to the national conference.

Messrs. J. Hagerty, of Burlington, Iowa; C. V. Harbottle, of Syracuse, N. Y.; F. G. Anderson, of Jamestown, N. Y., and George E. Chase, of Philadelphia, Penn., are among the most industrious and enthusiastic of the single tax letter writers. Their belief in the efficacy of this mode of propaganda is founded on their own experience. More than one public man of prominence has been interested in the single tax through their efforts. If others would go to work with their energy, the influence of the corps would be wider, and faith in its usefulness greater.

Hamlin Garland expects to go into Ohio, and possibly to Kansas, the week of the 26th, and speak, wherever possible, along his route. He may be addressed for this purpose in care of the Arena, Boston.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Man is like a log of green wood on the fire—weeping on one side and singing on the other.—Judge.

Give a fool enough rope and he will hang himself and you too.—Galveston News.

"These were my people.
All I had I gave.
They snatched it thankless (was it not their own?)
Wrang from their veins, returning all too late.
I was meant to own land, and do nothing."

—Saint's Tragedy, by Charles Kingsley.

Mrs. Jimpecute—(reading the poem "The Incheape Bell" in rural weekly)

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away,
And scoured the seas for many a day.

"There now, that's enough. I don't read a line more! It's one of those catch advertisements for somebody's soap. They can't fool me."—Toronto Grip.

Subtleties of Snobbery.—"Are those people anybody?" "They are

known by everybody, but care to know nobody." "Then they must be somebody."—Life.

The boy who thought it cowardly to say "I can't!" spent a large proportion of his growing years under the surgeon's care.—Puck.

Though ministers have preached and poets sung
This maxim trite, what boots it to be told
That all our best days come when we are young?
We never find it out till we are old.—Judge.

The railway pool and fifteen-ball pool are somewhat alike; the man who pockets the most gets the best of the game.—Boston Bulletin.

"Look here," said an excited man to a druggist, "you gave me morphine for quinine this morning!" "Is that so," replied the druggist, "then you owe me twenty-five cents. That's the difference in the price."—Brooklyn Life.

If ghosts walked, some of the epitaphs in the cemeteries would be effaced.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The trouble with the man after your own heart, young woman, is that he isn't.—Boston Transcript.

If only she has a soft voice, even a homely girl looks entrancingly pretty at the other end of a telephone wire.—Somerville Journal.

Here lies Lovejoy, our precious boy,
Whose age was one and seven;
If he'd not pricked the mule that kicked
He'd not be now in heaven.—Atlanta Constitution.

Miriam: "What do you keep that horrid pet monkey for, May?" May: "Oh, because it amuses mamma when papa is away."—Boston Beacon.

"And, ladies and gentlemen," roared the temperance lecturer, "what has filled more graves than whiskey?" "Doctors," squeaked a still, small voice in the back part of the hall.—Detroit Free Press.

Jim: "You say that parade of 200 men was two hours passing a given point? Impossible—what point was it?" Tom: "Case's saloon."—Buffalo Enquirer.

The following incident occurred in a Medford school: A class in grammar was reciting, and one of the younger boys was asked to compare "sick." He began thoughtfully, "Sick," paused while his brain struggled with the problem, then finished triumphantly, "Sick, worse, dead."—Harper's Bazar.

Candidate (as he climbs out of his buggy into the mud) to voter: "How do you do, my dear Mr. Hayseed? And how is Mrs. —?" Considerate Voter: "Hi! Stop! Don't get in that mud. I'm going to vote for you any how."—Puck.

"My grandfather hasn't had his hair cut for ten years," remarked Twynn. "Bald, I suppose?" replied Triplett with the air of one who is not to be caught so easily. "No; dead."—Judge.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

W. E. H. Lecky in the Independent.

He found his work, but far behind
Lay something that he could not find;
Deep springs of passion that can make
A life sublime for others' sake,
And lend to work the living glow
That saints and bards and heroes know.
The power lay there—unfolded power—
A bud that never bloomed a flower.
For half beliefs and jaded moods
Of worldlings, critics, cynics, prudes,
Lay round his path and dimmed and chilled.
Illusions passed; high hopes were killed;
But Duty lived. He sought not far
The "might be" in the things that are:
His ear caught no celestial strain;
He dreamed of no millennial reign.
Brave, true, unhoping, calm, austere,
He labored in a narrow sphere,
And found in work his spirit needs—
The last, if not the best, of creeds.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

George H. Atkinson, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Byron, Welcome, and R. W. Kersey, have undertaken a house-to-house canvass here with those circulars, "To Thoughtful Men and Women." They think they will be able to sell many more than the ninety I leave with them.

Indianapolis Single Tax League.—Twenty-five dollars inclosed for 250 copies.

Clarence Dennis, News, Ashland, Wis.—One dollar for ten copies.

Arthur P. Davis, San Diego, Cal.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

C. E. Reed, Editor Public Mirror, Arapahoe, Neb.—One dollar for ten copies.

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Can.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

A. D. Atkinson, Seattle, Wash.—Two dollars for twenty copies.

Virginian, Abington, Va.—One dollar for ten copies.

Reveille, Port Gibson, Miss.—Will begin advertising "Protection or Free Trade?" next week, and hope to send some orders.

S. H. Pettigrew, M. D., Du Bois, Penn.—One dollar for ten copies.

L. Prang, Boston, Mass.—One dollar for ten copies.

Jas. K. Vardaman, Greenwood, Miss.—An advertising "Protection or Free Trade?" in the Enterprise, of which I am editor.

Jos. McKechnie, New York.—One dollar for ten copies.

L. F. Walrouse.—One dollar for ten copies.

Henry C. Rice, Haverhill, Mass.—One dollar for ten copies.

R. W. Miller, Cherokee, Kan.—One dollar for ten copies.

Ten copies of the twenty-five cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade" will be mailed post paid (to the different addresses if desired) for one dollar. The circulars, "To Thoughtful Men and Women," will be sent free to anyone sending stamps for postage, or who will agree to pay freight on a large quantity.

A house-to-house canvass can be made anywhere by merely taking 100 of these circulars in 100 books, leaving them at a hundred houses and calling the next day for the book or quarter. As the circular asks that the first chapter be read before the question of purchase is decided, this method of circulating the books insures a large sale and an even larger discussion of the tariff and other forms of taxation. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary Hand-to-hand club, 834 Broadway, New York.

PARNELL'S INNOCENCE.

New York Advertiser.

Michael Davitt dined with Henry George the other evening. Naturally they fell to talking about their former friend, Parnell. The two men were present when Parnell received the first news of the Phoenix Park murder. Henry George was at that time in London. Early in the morning succeeding the night of the murder he was aroused by a dispatch from Dr. James E. Kelly, then of Dublin, but now of New York City. The message announced the tragedy. In the gray dawn Mr. George hastened to Davitt's lodgings, in Westminster, and there told him. He at once sent for

Parnell and Dillon, who immediately hastened to Davitt's rooms. When the tragic news was broken to him, Parnell was completely overthrown. He was agitated as his friends had never seen him before, and probably never afterward. He tried in vain to retain his composure, but the paleness of his face and the trembling of his hands belied every attempt. In speaking of the scene yesterday, after receiving news of the death of Mr. Parnell, Mr. George said: "Any one who had seen Mr. Parnell in that trying moment of his life could not listen to the charges of complicity in that tragedy which were subsequently made. The news entirely unnerved Parnell, and seemed to crush him completely. He said it destroyed at once all his hopes and plans. He was so shaken by the tragedy that, while talking with us, he declared his intention of resigning from parliament. From that time I have never doubted the absolute innocence of Mr. Parnell."

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue

from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
 2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
 3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
 4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
 5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make over production impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.
- With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodkina.

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

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec. James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Higlands.

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 3) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st. n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st. n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st. n. w.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 519 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 604 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunling; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 708.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m. in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sunday of each month at 2:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Weindrich; sec., A. S. Barnard, 84 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood at court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crosman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 98 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 408 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman HermaLink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6:30 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaunes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Neills; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market st.

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, box 372, Washington.

NEW YORK.

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

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres. Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 448 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 373 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 135 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 255 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pottenkofer, 255 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres. F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Maiden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec. T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray sec., Wm. Minehaw, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

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

WEST NEW BRIGHTON.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Stemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec. W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

CALIF.—Golden single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. C. Sney, 163 South Union st. Pres. P. J. Sney; sec., Maud E. Sney.

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OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres. T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

JONESTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 210 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7.30, 64 4th av. Pres. Edm. Yardley; sec. Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSVILLE.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evening, 7.30 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Pitzer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres. John McCaffrey; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

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WARRINGTON.—Single tax club. Pres. Jas. B. Hanten sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in Basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

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TEXAS.

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HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st. Jas. Charlton, Pres.; E. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec. W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., I. B. Boston; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADAM.—Single tax league. Pres., E. H. Webb; sec., E. L. Wainwright.

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Two Counter-Irritants: A mustard plaster, and a woman, shopping.—Life.

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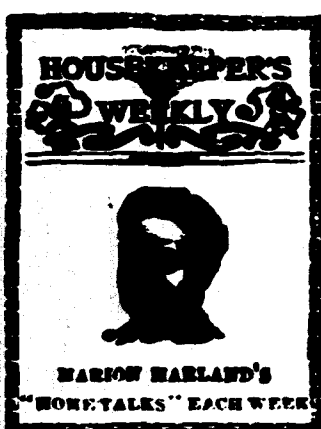
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To do his battle for the right.

And recklessly he laid about,
And ruthlessly, and felt no doubt,
But blindly struck whate'er he saw
That seemed to him to have a flaw.

At length a doubt came to his mind:
He paused, and turned, and looked behind.

Alas! too late he understood
How deftly mingles ill with good.

With swimming eye, with reeling brain,
He saw the good that he had slain.

Himself seemed evil to him now,
And then he thought upon his vow.

And, lo, the warrior lay at rest,
With his own dagger in his breast!

IT DEPENDED ON THE REWARD.

Texas Sitings.

Just after the termination of the late euphasantness, a lady with a basket on her arm walked through one of the wards of a certain soldiers' hospital. She stopped beside the bed of one of the sufferers, a German, and asked:

"Were you a Union man or Confederate?"

"Union," he replied.

Whereupon, she passed to the next cot and repeated the questions to its occupant.

"Confederate," was answered, and then she opened her basket and handed the man some nice fresh biscuit. The German watched the proceedings not in the best of humor.

A few days after another lady going through, stopped at the German's cot and asked which side he was on.

"Confederate," was his prompt reply.

"Poor man," said she, "here's a tract for you," and passed on, and the unfortunate's state of mind was not improved.

Again, a third visitor in passing stopped at the German's side and asked the old question of which side he was on.

"Dot depends on vat you got. If you got biskit I tinks I might pe a Confederate, but if you got tem tam traces, I vas neider."

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

Miss Primlette (who has mistaken Finlan's café for an apothecary shop): "I want you to make me up about an ounce of nice sachet-powder." Fluid Engineer: "I can't give you powder, marm, but I've got some old Tom ginlet that'll make you chassay all over town."—Judge.

"And now," said the country cousin to the Boston girl, "I have shown you everything on the farm." "Oh, George, you didn't any such thing. Why, I heard papa say before I started that you had a daisy mortgage on it that covered nine-tenths of the ground."—Philadelphia Times.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William F. Dane, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly qualified assignee of said Dane, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Freling H. Smith, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of December, 1891.

Dated New York City, September 12, 1891.
SAMUEL F. PRENTISS,
Assignee.

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

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

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

S. JONES, Clerk,
PECK & FIELD,
Attorney for the Assignee,
No. 291 Broadway, New York.

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be.

It takes off dirt. So far so good, but what else does it do?

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness, and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

Malarial Disorders.

Where the soil is good, and correct sanitary laws are enforced, there can be but little malaria. This is a well-proven assertion of sanitarians and the medical profession.

The evils of malarial disorders are fever, weakness, lassitude, loss of appetite, nervous debility, prostration, depression, more or less pronounced; and even life itself almost becomes a burden.

The human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Stimulate into activity the vital organs, cleanse the stomach and bowels, quicken the circulation, and increase the action of the skin by the use of that most harmless of all remedies,

Beecham's Pills,

and doctor's bills will be avoided, and good health will result. Take these Pills as directed, for any nervous or bilious disorder, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, poor digestion and constipation, and they will prove a blessing pecuniarily, as well as physically. Price only 25 cents per box.

All druggists sell Beecham's Pills. Take no others.

Queer Money.

Prescott in his "Conquest of Peru," makes mention of the fact that in place of money as an article of exchange, a certain number of cocoa beans were sewn in bags and exchanged for articles of merchandise. This speaks volumes for the appreciation of this wonderful product by the native Peruvian. Prescott also says that the Emperor Montezuma had fifty jars or pitchers of this delicious beverage prepared every day for his own personal and household's use. Spain was the first European country to appreciate the value of the article of diet and it still consumes more than any other European country. For a long time the use of coffee and tea threw the habit of cocoa drinking, in England, entirely in the shade, because of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon thought more of the stimulating effects of those drinks than he did of the health-giving properties of cocoa. But of late there has come to pass a wonderful reaction in favor of the latter beverage; it is quite likely that this fact is considerably due to the improved method of manufacture invented by Mr. C. J. Van Houten and employed by his successors Van Houten & Zoon, Weesp, Holland, who are by far the most successful manufacturers of pure soluble powdered cocoa in the world. Van Houten's Cocoa has been introduced into almost every civilized country, and wherever it has gone, it has taken the market at once and held it despite all opposition.

Van Houten's—Perfectly pure.
Van Houten's—Best and goes farthest.
Van Houten's—Once tried, always used.
Van Houten's Cocoa better than tea or coffee.
Van Houten's Cocoa—Nourishing, Stimulating, Invigorating.

Happy Baby!

Because he is healthy. There is no baby comfort but in health. There is no baby beauty but in health.

All his comfort is from fat, and most of his beauty. Fat is almost everything to him. That is why babies are fat. It is baby's wealth, his surplus laid by. What he does not need for immediate use he tucks under his velvet skin to cushion him out and keep the hard world from touching him.

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

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

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

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

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

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent free if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, \$1.