THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. IX. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891. No. 12.

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT NEXT FALL.—In the course of some plain talk about the condition of the Democratic party in this State we gave what we think is the true explanation of the defeat of the Democratic candidate for President in 1888. Many minor causes could be pointed out. For instance, the defection in Brooklyn was not solely due to the influence of the liquor men and to machine trading. Brooklyn is not merely the city of churches, but the city of Mugwumps. The revolt against Blaine in that city in 1884 was not founded on political belief so much as on disgust with the personal character of the justly "tattooed" man. Probably the strongest political idea associated with this personal dislike of the candidate was that of civil service reform. No one who intelligently watched the administration of Mr. Cleveland could fail to see that he did as much as was possible to reform the system of appointments. Had he tried to do much more he would have destroyed his power to do anything. Of course he made mistakes; every President has made them; but any reasonable Civil Service reformer could see that Mr. Cleveland was not a friend of the spoils system, and that he resisted an enormous pressure in coming as nearly as he did to the ideal of the Civil Service reformers. Nevertheless, the New York Evening Post indulged in captious criticism of Mr. Cleveland's administration because of its appointments, and continued this up to the very opening of the campaign, and perhaps later. This may not have convinced anybody, but in Brooklyn it furnished an excuse to the Mugwumps who had revolted against Blaine to return to the support of the Republican candidate.

But such defections were not sufficient to account for defeat in the face of enormous accesssions due to discontent with the tariff policy of the Republicans. The real reasons for the defeat of the Democratic electoral ticket in this State were the timidity and inefficiency of the National Committee and the fact that the State campaign was conducted solely with a view to the election of Hill as Governor, without regard to the fate of the National ticket, while the Republican campaign was conducted solely with a view to the election of Harrison, by men more than ready to sacrifice Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for Governor, to the success of their own National ticket. So far as the Democratic party was concerned this condition was due, first, to a miserable failure to utilize the power of Cleveland's friends in the State Committee in the Summer of 1888, and, secondly, to the subsequent intrigue of Hill with the liquor men, by which the State campaign was diverted from its legitimate purpose and the success of Cleveland subordinated to that of Hill. Henry Watterson recently declared that he is satisfied that Hill did not "sell out" Cleveland. That may be literally true; but neither Mr. Watterson nor any one else can pretend that Hill's unscrupulous selfishness did not bring about the condition that assured the diversion of the whole energy of the campaign in New York to electing the Democratic candidate for Governor, regardless of consequences to any one else. Under such circumstances trading and treachery were certain to come without waiting for anybody's command. It is significant, however, that in Erie county, where Mr. Sheehan, now Speaker of the House, and Mr. Hill's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, controls the machine, Hill received a majority of about 3,000, and Harrison a majority of 2,000; that in Rensselaer county, where Mr. Murphy, Hill's chairman of the State Committee, bosses the local Democracy, there was a majority for Hill and for Harrison, and that in Brooklyn, where Chairman Murtha left everything to the local machine, then allied with Hill, occurred the great "slump" that defeated the Democratic candidate for President. These things may not indicate absolute treachery, but they furnish circumstantial evidence pointing that way, which is stronger than that which has from time to time sufficed to hang better men than David B. Hill.

It is not important, however, that that question shall be settled, or even borne in mind, except so far as is necessary to constant remembrance of Mr. Hill's character, methods and allies. The matter that now concerns not only all Democrats who are such from principle, but all others who look to the Democratic party in the United States as an instrumentality for good, is the present condition of the New York Democracy, and the possibility of rescuing it from a defeat that may strike a disastrous blow at Democratic principles in the country at large. As was said last week, when nothing but questions of principle or mere party success are at stake in this State, there no longer is any such organization of the Democratic party as is essential to any party's success. Every saloon and barroom is a centre of political activity, and such activity is pretty intelligently consolidated and directed by some central management, but it is not activity in behalf of democratic principles or the Democratic party. The organized liquor movement has no abiding interest in any question not rising out of the excise laws, but it has an interest in Mr. Hill so long he wields the veto power and its machinery is at his back. In addition to this Mr. Hill has his personal machine, which is organized to fight his enemies inside his own party, rather than to fight the Republican party. Sometimes the representative of the personal machine is the party's State Committeeman; but, even then, his primary object is the advancement of Mr. Hill's interests, and, where such is not the case, the committeeman is powerless, disgruntled or indifferent, because he is ignored and his powers are usurped by an outsider. The same is true of the county and town organizations. We do not, then, exaggerate at all when we say that, taking the State as a whole, the Democratic party has no machinery devoted primarily to the propagation of democratic principles or to the maintenance of the party's power. To this condition has it been brought by the littleness and selfishness of David B. Hill and the supineness and indifference of those who have tacitly assented to giving him enough rope to hang himself. He has nearly wrecked his party in the process, and the astonishing defeats of this Spring are due, not to any reaction on questions of principle, but to lethargy and disgust among the very voters who gave the Democratic party its splendid majority in the Congressional elections last Fall, when there was an issue before the people that stirred men to enthusiasm.

That the sentiment and belief to which the party owed its great triumph last Fall are just as strong as ever in this State is demonstrated wherever a real

contest has been made. An instance occurred recently in Ontario County. Mr. John M. Norton, whose services in behalf of free wool and Free Trade in general are known to STANDARD readers, was last year chosen Supervisor for the town of East Bloomfield by a majority of two, he being the first Democrat elected in that town for many years. The Republicans, of course, wanted to recover their lost control of the County Board of Supervisors, and they thought they had a particularly good opportunity to defeat Mr. Norton because of his outspoken anti-Protectionist sentiments. The local papers all over the county took part in the fight, denouncing him as a Free Trader, and quoting against him his jocular declaration that since the Fall elections "you could kick a Protectionist all over town with perfect safety." The result was a tremendous contest on the Tariff question in a local town election. The vote polled was as heavy as that at the Congressional election last Fall, and every Democratic candidate save one was elected. Mr. Norton increased his previous majority of two to twelve. In the town of Richmond, in the same county, a similar fight was made against D. A. Pierrepont, a large sheep-breeder and wool-grower, who is an outspoken advocate of free wool. This also was a town that had been regarded as surely Republican until last year, but Mr. Pierrepont was elected. These instances merely demonstrate that where a fight is made and the Tariff is the issue the Democrats win, but that where the only question is whether the Republican machine or the Hill machine shall rule a town the Democrats lose. The people of New York State are with the Democratic party on the questions that now divide men into parties, but they are not with David B. Hill and the liquor dealers in desiring that this State shall be governed by the gang now in control of it. They practically said so in the recent Spring elections, and they will repeat it next Fall if present conditions continue.

SINGLE TAX IN ILLINOIS.—On March 18 there appeared in the New York Times a dispatch from Springfield, Ill., declaring that "a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report on the advisability of submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment for the adoption of Henry George's theory of Single Tax, in accordance with a resolution of the Illinois Federation of Labor, was defeated." This dispatch was headed, "No Single Tax for Illinois." It is a fair sample of what the daily papers print under the name of news, and it may be taken for granted that either the correspondent who sent the dispatch, or the man who handled it, deliberately misrepresented the facts. Here they are: The Illinois State Federation of Labor asked for the appointment of a special committee to make inquiry into the expediency of submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment "exempting from taxation all crops, grain, live stock, implements, machinery, buildings, fences, drains, household effects, factory products, store stock and all other products of industry, and to substitute one tax based upon the value of unimproved land."

As will be seen from Mr. Bailey's letter, in our Single Tax news, the first speaker before the Committee of the Whole declared that they were not there to advocate the Single Tax, but to ask for an investigation of the subject. Mr. Harding, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said the same thing, and declared that he was not himself yet ready to receive the Single Tax, but wanted a radical change made in the existing system. The only "defeat" that the applicants met with was the reference of the subject to a standing committee instead of to a special committee, and, as matters have turned out, they are perfectly well satisfied with the reference, because Mr. Cockrell, one of the farmer representatives, is chairman of the committee and promised to do his best to bring about the investigation. It is a notable fact that the Republicans voted solidly against any inquiry.

COMPONENTS OF THE NEW PARTY.—Hon. John Davis, one of the new Congressmen from Kansas, in a communication to the Knights of Labor Journal, explains his idea of the relation of the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and the Citizens' Alliance to the new political party. He regards the orders named as simply educational organizations. They teach discontent with existing evils and the political methods by which such evils can be remedied, and the result is that many of their members unite with the new party as individuals, but they do so voluntarily, and not through any coercion exercised by their respective orders. We have no doubt that, at this stage of the movement, this is true, but eventually, if the new party movement displays the vitality its promoters hope for, the assembly rooms of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance will cease to be comfortable resting places for those who vote with the old parties.

Mr. Davis' article gives signs of the coming change. He denounces both of the old parties, and declares that neither of them can be reformed. He regards them equally as the agents of monopoly and plutocracy, and he says that no man who is opposed to the new People's party should join either the Knights or the Alliance. Eventually, then, all who do not join the new party must leave those organizations and, unless they are swamped bv new comers, it is clear that the new party will be dominated by the Knights and the Alliance. Whatever else may be said of such a party, so long as this control continues we doubt if its honesty of purpose can be successfully questioned by those who oppose it or those who see no present excuse for its formation.

But how long can these men control it? Its leaders already see the necessity for bringing in others. The Citizens' Alliance is an adjunct to the Farmers' Alliance, and it is looked to to help organize the new party in States where that party has not yet obtained a foothold. There is at least a community of interest among those respectively constituting the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor. Anybody, however, who will subscribe to its creed, can join the Citizens' Alliance. Who will join it? First and foremost the cranks—the joiners who join every new thing that they hear of; who go in for a Reform with a big R without regard to the supposed abuse that is to be reformed, and who account motion as progress without inquiring as to its direction. This has already begun. Bob Blissert has organized a Citizens' Alliance in New York! If it went no further the originators of the new movement would be pretty safe. Those first attracted to the Citizens' Alliances will be harmless, even if annoying. Furthermore, they will not stay long. They are a well-defined class of cheap prophets and shallow worshipers. A few among them construct loose platforms for the crowd of ready joiners to stand upon. It is only respect for a reputable body of real workmen that prevents them from being appropriately known as the carpenters and joiners of politics.

But the farmers and the Knights will give this movement a weight and strength that will command the attention of a vastly different class—the politicians. In their first enthusiasm the present leaders will regard this as impossible. They deceive themselves. Why do they suppose that Senator Vance, of North Carolina, surrendered to them? Do they imagine that Governor Gordon, of Georgia, who swapped a seat in the United States Senate to Joe Brown for a chance to make money in railroads, is posing, in his tearful way, as an Alliance

man because of a long-repressed hatred of monopolies? And how about the silver Senators, who are paying the expenses of the systematic free coinage propaganda? Are they not politicians who are in politics for what they can make out of it? The tribe will increase, if the new party has any prospect of success, and the nearer it gets to success the more eager it will become for the aid of those who know how to win. Wherein will it then differ from the old parties? Not in its component parts, as Mr. Davis seems to imagine, but in its aims and tendencies.

This is, after all, the test of a party's usefulness and its real claim to support. It is a combination for the achievement of definite aims through legislation, and it must be judged accordingly, and one element in such judgment is the probability of its success. A man who has any purpose would rather work his way where he wants to go in a hand-car than get a free seat in a Pullman behind a locomotive that could not get up steam. So long as existing conditions remain, any new party will become very much like the old parties, and the only justification that exists for the formation of a new party is that it will, if successful, do something that neither of the old parties will attempt. This reason does exist to justify the existence of the People's party. Those constituting it demand not only free silver coinage, but a paper currency based on warehouse receipts. Many of them also want Free Trade. Any one who wants the things that this party stands for, and thinks he can get them through it, does right to join it. We have no quarrel with him. Why should he quarrel with us then when we advise the Democratic party not to divide itself by taking up a new issue in a foolish and vain endeavor to prevent the formation of a third party?

WHAT MONEY IS FOR.—Mr. John B. Young of Beaver, Pa., in a letter to the editor printed in this issue of THE STANDARD, gives us a curious insight into the methods of thought that magnify the money question into the one all-important issue. Mr. Young apparently has no conception of the fact that money is the mere medium of exchange, and that exchange could go on with no money in existence, though, it must be confessed, at great inconvenience. When men pay cash, as Mr. Young puts it, they pay cash *for goods*, and the cash that they pay they obtain for their real or supposed share in the production of other goods. Money is absolutely of no use aside from its power to command goods; for debts of all kinds represent property delivered, unless it is those that represent privilege or monopoly that ought not to exist. As a medium of exchange, money is valuable aside from its functions as a common denominator. We must keep in mind its function as a medium of exchange in arriving at any fair estimate as to the quantity of currency needed. Nevertheless, it would be possible for people to thrive in a community that had not a cent of cash. If all of the people in such a community carried their product to a common store, receiving out of its stock such products as they needed, whether coming originally from their own neighbors, or obtained by the storekeeper through trading for goods in larger markets, there would not necessarily be any hardship provided, the storekeeper was honest and not disposed to abuse the privilege he enjoyed.

The advantage that money offers over such a system is, first, that it gives to all concerned a common denominator, and, second, it will command goods wherever presented, and this fact prevents any one storekeeper from so monopolizing the trade of a community, that he has its members at his mercy. It would, therefore, be foolish to deny the usefulness of money or the necessity for a sufficiency of it, but it is equally foolish to imagine that its increase will solve the problems arising from insufficient production or unequal distribution. If all the money in the world were suddenly destroyed, and wealth—that is the product of human labor—were abundant, mankind would manage to get along, somewhat awkwardly perhaps, by barter; but if all the goods in the world were suddenly destroyed, mankind would perish if every individual had his pockets full of gold, silver or promissory notes. If men, like Mr. Young, could only get this clearly in their heads, they would see nothing absurd in Mr. Shearman's remarks.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.—The announcement is made that Senator Gorman has started on a tour through the South, with a view to persuading Congressmen-elect to vote for Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, and against Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, as Speaker of the next House, and that he bases his opposition to Mr. Mills on the ground that the Free Trade theories of the Texas representative are threatening to handicap the Democratic party in the next Presidential election. We are glad to hear this bit of news. THE STANDARD is not afflicted with Gormanphobia. The Maryland Senator is quite as good as most politicians. He believes in the spoils system and practices it. When in a contest he will do almost anything to win, but he is not a canting hypocrite who dignifies the greed for office by the name of patriotism, and pretends to regard an election brought about by Quay's and Dudley's use of the money raised by Wanamaker, as the work of God. Furthermore, he has a political conscience that makes him loyal to his party, and a shrewdness and pertinacity that make him a consummate campaign manager. The great trouble with Gorman is that his business interests incline him toward protection, and he mistakes the promptings of his pocket for political convictions, and takes them seriously. Hence his activity in behalf of Crisp, who, though not a Protectionist, is very anxious that no one shall discover that fact.

So long as the issue was made on the respective fitness of the two men as a presiding officer, Mr. Crisp had some advantage over Mr. Mills. He unquestionably is a good parliamentarian, and it is entirely probable that the qualities that make him such are a part of that cautious temperament that induces him to cry halt to all radical suggestions, and to pose as an ultra conservative. This, however, does not account for the fact that he is one of the few Representatives, outside of New York, who are claimed as supporters of Governor Hill's preposterous Presidential aspirations. This is probably due to his instincts as a spoilsman. But, as we have said, he is a good parliamentarian, and probably a better one than Mills. If the Speaker had nothing to do but preside, this might be conclusive, but presiding is not the most important function of a Speaker. He makes up the committees, and on the composition of the committees usually depends the character of the legislation of any one Congress.

We are glad, then, that Mr. Gorman has, at this early day, unmasked the movement against Mr. Mills, and made Free Trade the issue. Mr. Mills is a Free Trader, and he has had the courage to say so. That is what every man in the Democratic party ought to be. There is no room in this country for two Protectionist parties. Now that the issue has been raised it must be fought out, and the Democratic party will achieve no more victories until it takes the right position. Tariff reform was good enough to begin with, but no petty question of percentages is going to enable the Democratic party to hold those of its voters who will be attracted to the new third party. The free coinage demand must be met by the promise of new markets and speedy prosperity to the farmers, through the stop-

page of the present interference with their trade maintained in the interest of the protected monopolists. Let the fight come on the Speakership, and let the men who desire Democratic success for its own sake open their eyes to the fact, already apparent to Free Traders, that the time has come when the only hope of Democratic victory lies in an open, aggressive campaign for Free Trade. Gorman's Southern tour clarifies the situation and opens the contest. It is Mills and Free Trade or Crisp and Tariff tinkering. It is a man or a mouse, and THE STANDARD is for the man.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.—The attitude of the St. Louis Republic toward Mr. Cleveland, since the publication of the famous silver letter, has been made the occasion for much misrepresentation and some bold lying. The Republic is the most important Democratic paper in the region where the silver excitement has reached its greatest height. Though a free coinage paper, it has for a long time been an earnest advocate of Mr. Cleveland's re-nomination. It frankly expressed its regret that he wrote his letter to the Reform Club meeting, but it recognized at the same time the vital importance of maintaining the tariff question as the leading issue in the next campaign. The Republic has, however, opened its columns to a discussion of the whole subject by correspondents, and many of these writers have been intemperate in language. Mr. Cleveland's enemies in the East have quoted such utterances as the sentiments of the Republic itself. They might with equal propriety have attributed to the paper some straight-out arguments against inflation, contributed by other correspondents.

In its issue of March 5 the Republic defines its position in language that cannot be misunderstood. It declares that it is a paper that publishes the news, and that it has therefore opened its columns to correspondents anxious to discuss the silver question, because "the views of the rank and file of the Democratic party on Mr. Cleveland's silver letter have been better worth insertion as news during the last few weeks than any ordinary news whatever." In this remark the Republic shows an appreciation of the fact that some intelligent people still read the daily newspapers, with a view to obtaining important information. It is perfectly right in this, and it is a pity that it has not more imitators. The tendency to make the daily papers police and divorce gazettes makes it almost impossible to obtain valuable information concerning public affairs from most of them.

Having freely presented the views of others, the Republic has stated its own opinions without reserve. "It believes that the reform of the tariff is an issue that must be kept at the front until it is settled, and it recognizes in Mr. Cleveland the leading representative of that issue; but neither before nor since his coinage letter has it insisted that he *must* be the Democratic nominee in 1892. It cannot insist too strongly, however, that he is the only candidate available from New York or from the northeastern section of the country." Its own preferences, it says, would be for a candidate from the Middle West, say Illinois, but if the West is not ready to assume the leadership, the only New Yorker who can be trusted to lead the Democratic millions is Grover Cleveland.

The Republic is unquestionably a warm admirer of Mr. Cleveland. It will be perfectly willing to ignore the free coinage issue if the Democrats in national convention assembled will consent to do so. It sees, however, that Mr. Cleveland cannot be nominated on a platform advocating free silver, and therefore that the platform will settle the candidate. It suggests a combination of States that might elect a Democratic candidate for President on a tariff reform and free coinage platform, but we think that it includes in the number several States necessary to Democratic success that would unquestionably go Republican if the Democratic party is to be divided by bringing in the new issue, over which the West is so much excited.

THE FREE TRADE MEETING.—Though the Free Trade mass meeting at Cooper Union on Jefferson's birthday (Thursday of next week) will be held under auspices and management of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, it will not be a Single Tax, but a Free Trade, meeting, in which all real Free Traders can participate without committing themselves to any substitute for tariff taxation. This being the case, a number of Free Traders, who are not connected with the Single Tax movement, are signing a call, uniting with the Manhattan Single Tax Club in calling the meeting, which promises to be the greatest open Free Trade demonstration that has ever taken place in the United States.

The meeting will be a mass meeting, with no charge for admission, and its expenses must therefore be met by voluntary subscriptions, which may be sent to THE STANDARD office, or to Benjamin Doblin, chairman of the Agitation Committee of the Single Tax Club, at No. 852 Broadway. Several persons who saw a notice to this effect in the last issue of THE STANDARD have said that they intend to subscribe. The time for intending is about over. What is needed to pay for hall rent, postage, printing, etc., is money, and it is to be hoped that remittances will begin promptly.

THE STEIN BILL.—The various "listing" bills now pending in the Legislature have excited the indignation of business men generally in this city, and strong protests against them are being made in Albany. This is well enough so far as it goes, but there never will be an end to attempts to pass such bills so long as the existing method of taxation remains unchanged. The rural members have an idea that they can get an enormous amount of money for the State out of New York City, by a more thorough taxation of personal property, and they are influenced not merely by a desire to increase the State revenues, but by a feeling of resentment against the rich men they have failed thus far to reach by inquisitorial methods. The business men of this city should not be content with protesting against such bills at every session, but should make an honest endeavor to secure a proper system of taxation, and relief from the recurrence of these foolish attempts.

The bill introduced into the House by Representative Stein, continuing existing methods of State taxation for the present, but giving to each county the right to designate the objects of taxation would, unquestionably, result in the abolition of all personal property taxes in New York City, and it might lead to experiments in the counties that would convince the farmers that taxes on personal property will burden them as much as any one else. There will be a hearing on the Stein bill to-morrow (Thursday), and a number of members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club and others will leave New York on the 10 o'clock train for Albany to urge the passage of the bill. Business men who have been fighting the listing bill should make it a point to be in Albany at the same time.

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.—The Detroit Evening Journal, an independent Republican paper, recently printed an editorial article on taxation in Illinois, giving the results of the investigation made by a Chicago gentleman into the relative assessments on personal property in Chicago, and in the five agricultural

counties of Hancock, Brown, Greene, Jersey and Pike. The united population of these counties is 113,000, while Chicago claims a population of 1,200,000. According to the assessment, residents of the agricultural counties have on an average 60 per cent. more personal property than the residents of Chicago.

The absurdity of the assessment is probably shown in no one item more clearly than in that of clocks and watches. These five rural counties appear to contain these articles to the value of $31,314, while all of the clocks and watches in Chicago are worth but $29,968. The Detroit Journal wisely remarks:

The attempt to tax everything throws a proportionately heavy burden upon the rural districts. The personal wealth of the cities escapes taxation, while in the country it is of such a nature as to prevent hiding and deception. The personal property of the farmer is usually all found and assessed fully. The only way to remedy this great evil is to abolish the taxing of personal property.

Such comments go to show that there is a rapidly growing sentiment against the foolish persistence in the futile efforts to equitably tax personal property, and this sentiment is thus far found in both political parties. The clamor for such taxation is due to crass ignorance, while the opposition to it, because of its inequality and inexpediency, is founded on experience, and not on any conception of the impropriety of levying taxes on the products of labor. Such instances as that cited by the Detroit Journal will ultimately have effect on the farmers, though their first response will be a demand for a still more inquisitorial search of pockets and bed rooms in Chicago for the discovery of watches and clocks.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HELP.—A corporation at Seattle, Washington, is advertising extensively for help of all kinds, male and female. Nevertheless, the Western Central Labor Union at Seattle sends us a positive declaration that there is an enormous number of unemployed men and women already in Seattle, enticed there by just such advertisements. The union says that the railroads do the advertising and make money out of poor people, who borrow barely enough to pay passage, and who arrive in the far West with no funds on hand and no immediate prospect of work. The Central Labor Union says of Seattle: "The chief industry is the buying and selling of real estate. Many people came here after the great fire of June, 1890. Now that the city is built up there is nothing for these people to do, as there is very little manufacturing here. We therefore caution working men and women to beware of such advertisements."

There is reason to suspect that this system of enticing men and women to places where they cannot obtain the work promised them is encouraged by others than railway companies. A civil engineer of wide experience says that there is an effort, through advertising, to flood the iron and coal regions of the South, so that labor may be cheapened by the competition of men out of work. Whether the employers stimulate this, or the advertisements are those of adventurers who expect to make a little out of the hardship and suffering they bring about, cannot be known. There is no remedy, however, but for people to find out the truth, and all such efforts as these merely stimulate the resentment of the people thus wronged. We commend to all such the advice of the Western Central Labor Union, in a circular it has addressed to trades union men throughout the country, which is as follows:

The same conditions exist in your own community; therefore stay where you are. Seek out the cause and apply the remedy. Running away from a difficulty does not solve it. It only tends to make us a nation of tramps.

PARNELL'S ENEMIES.—The men that Mr. Parnell has sent to this country to raise money to aid him in dividing the Irish people made their first appeal at Cooper Union in this city last week. The hall was fairly well filled by an audience that paid 50 cents a head for admission, and a collection was taken up, the whole sum obtained amounting to about $4,000. This is a better showing than could have been expected, but it falls far short of the sums contributed at such gatherings when an appeal was made for funds for the whole Irish party. Most of those who are usually prominent in such movements were conspicuously absent from the meeting, and the Irish leaders in many American cities have resolved to pay no attention to any Irish envoys until the Irish at home are again united. Mr. Parnell will find that the United States is not a fruitful field for factional campaign funds.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR.—Mr. Charles N. Felton, who has been elected United States Senator from California, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hearst, is said to have succeeded without the use of bribes, which, considering the stories at the height of the contest, is a remarkable statement. The new Senator will have but two years to serve. He was once in Congress, but made no mark, and he has since been a railway lawyer and something of a lobbyist. Under existing conditions some such man is certain to be elected Senator from California, no matter which party controls the Legislature. This fact emphasizes the need of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

PARNELL WILL TEST HIS STRENGTH.—On Tuesday of last week, at Cork, Mr. Parnell, in a moment of elation, declared: "I am willing to go to my constituents to-morrow if my colleague in the representation of this city will do the same." The colleague referred to is Mr. Maurice Healy, and he instantly accepted the challenge, and announced his readiness to resign if Parnell would do so. As soon as Healy accepted, Parnell began to hedge and hesitate, until even the Tory press could not restrain itself from expressing contempt for his cowardice and bluster. This feeling was so general and so pronounced that Mr. Parnell has at last been fairty scourged into making good his promise, though even now he seems to demand that Healy shall resign first, and trust Parnell to follow. Healy seems anxious for the contest, and says that if Parnell's resignation is genuine his will accompany it.

PALMER NOT A CANDIDATE.—Senator-elect Palmer, in a speech to his old friends and neighbors, last week, took occasion to say emphatically that he is not a candidate for nomination for either President or Vice-President. "Look at my locks," he said, "they are too gray and thin. I expect to see a Democrat elected President in 1892, and I expect him to be a young man. I pledged myself, if elected Senator, to give the people six years of honest endeavor for their welfare. That I shall do as their representative in the Senate." Our own information from Illinois is that the Democrats there are practically unanimous for Cleveland, and that they do not expect to press Senator Palmer for the second place.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Single Tax Club proposes to celebrate Jefferson's birthday by a mass meeting on April 2, at which many distinguished Democrats, as well as Single Tax men, have been asked to speak. The energy of the Single Tax men of Chicago can be depended upon to make the meeting a success, and we hope it may have the effect of reviving devotion to real Jeffersonian principles amongst the Democrats of Chicago, who are now quarreling amongst themselves.

THE FREE TRADE MEETING.

I trust that our New York Single Tax men will throw their strength into the Free Trade meeting called by the Manhattan Single Tax Club for Jefferson's birthday. It has far more than local significance and importance. All over the country the masses are ready for the open avowal of the Free Trade principle, and the next Congress will hold men who stand ready to lead the fight against Protection to its logical conclusion. It is manifest that it is only on the square and manly issue of the natural right to freely buy and sell that the enthusiasm and directness necessary to overcome the powers of corruption that have entrenched themselves in our Government can be aroused: that dissensions can be prevented and concentration secured. But the body of Democratic politicians still fear to take the plunge till some one first breaks the way.

What our Single Tax men aim at in this meeting is to start this breaking of the way: to rally and focus the growing force that would strike down legalized robbery, not merely reduce it; to raise a standard of fundamental principle around which earnest men of all sections may unite for an effort to bring into our politics the invigorating breath of Jefferson's democracy, and to show that on this platform men differing on other matters may unite.

At this meeting we shall not only have an opportunity of greeting Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, but also of greeting Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas, the "Sockless Jerry," as he has been called, whom the political earthquake of the Western farmers has brought to the front. I met him for the first time a week or so ago in Washington, and found him what Mr Post had prepared me to expect—a straight-forward Single Tax man, showing in his conversation intelligence and power. Of his ability as a speaker our Washington Single Tax men, who have heard him there, talk in terms of the warmest admiration. But it is not merely the man, it is what he represents that demands our welcome.

HENRY GEORGE.

IDEAS OF THE NEW KANSAS PARTY.

The tariff question was a powerful factor in last Fall's campaign in Kansas. Protection having become very unpopular in the State, the Protection policy of the Republican party helped to weaken party ties. But the tariff cannot be said to have been an issue. Kansas was never a high tariff State. The large plurality of 1888, so far as it was due at all to the tariff, was due to the notion, propagated by Republican speakers, that their party would reform the tariff in the direction of lower taxes: and, when the tariff was reformed upward, there was such an awakening to the true character of the Republican tariff policy that Republican speakers, even Senator Ingalls, dared not discuss the tariff question at Republican meetings, and the Republican party attempted an absurd straddle, resting one foot upon the people of Kansas and the other upon the National party, by demanding "a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry." But public sentiment against the tariff was not rooted in broad principles. The influence of Protection in separating producer and consumer, and thereby causing in great degree the deplorable conditions which had aroused the farmers of Kansas, received but slight consideration. The tariff was regarded as a tax inequitably imposed in the interest of Eastern manufacturers, and as such it was condemned. That was the general opinion in the People's party, and as the same opinion prevailed among Republicans, the tariff issue was not often raised except by Democrats. The stranger to Kansas politics finds it difficult to understand how the great political wave that last Fall rolled over the West and lapped the East, should have been an anti-tariff wave everywhere but in Kansas. But it was an anti-tariff wave in Kansas. If the issue had been sharply drawn between high tariffs and low tariffs, high tariffs would have gone to the wall: and, but for the strength of party traditions, the Republican vote might have been returned along with that of the Prohibition party in the "scattering" column. Free necessaries, with tariffs on luxuries, and reciprocal trade with neighboring nations, comes about as close as possible, perhaps, to a description of the almost unanimous tariff sentiment of Kansas. Indeed, the best opinion of the State agrees that nothing saved the Republican State ticket but Senator Plumb's speeches, in which he opposed the high tariff policy. Nevertheless, the tariff was not an issue. The all-absorbing personal issue was the return of Senator Ingalls, who had been formally nominated on the Republican State platform. But the characteristic political issue was the money question.

The money question is defined in the St. Louis platform, printed in full in my article in last week's STANDARD. The first demand, besides requiring the substitution of legal tenders for National bank notes, proposes that legal tenders shall be issued in large volume on a per capita basis. Following the demand for legal tenders is one for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the object being the same, namely, to expand the volume of currency. More fractional notes are asked, in order to facilitate exchange through the mails; but the motive is still the same. Even the anti-tariff clause has a currency question ring, for the demand that public revenues shall be limited to honest and economical expenses is put upon the ground that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people. So, of the seven demands, four are more or less definitely related to the money question. These demands were texts for lectures, readings, and discussions in sub-Alliances through the Winter, Spring, and Summer of 1890. They were embodied in the platform of the People's party in August. They expressed the essential creed of the Greenback speakers and writers whose experience in previous third party movements brought them well to the front in this. They were the skeleton of nearly every speech delivered in the campaign from People's party rostrums, and the outline of every doctrinal article printed in People's party papers.

The drift of the argument may be inferred from the report of the Alliance committee on the monetary system, appointed at St. Louis in December, 1889. This document points to the practically fixed quantity of Government money, coupled with the currency issuing and contracting power delegated to National banks, as the greatest evil in our financial system—"the one that outstrips all others so far that it is instantly recognized as the chief." It delegates to a certain class, so reads the report, power to fix the price of products. Products "are placed on the market to buy money." The amount of money in circulation is far below the amount necessary to meet the demand, and it is diminished through hoarding by prospective speculators in agricultural products. Owing to the scarcity of money, prices fall. Agriculturists should hold for a rise and would, "but to prevent that, practically all debts, taxes and interest are made to mature at that time, and they being forced to have money at a certain season when they have the product of their labor to sell, the power of money to oppress by its scarcity is applied until it makes them turn loose their products so low that their labor expended does not average them fifty cents a day." The remedy lies in "supplying a Government issue, the volume of which shall be increased to correspond with the actual addition to the wealth of the nation represented by agriculture at harvest time, and diminished as such agricultural products are consumed."

That argument was well adjusted superficially to the condition of Kansas. If scarcity of money was not the root of the disease, it seemed to be the root. It was the one thing that would pay interest and discharge mortgages. It was the one thing that would pay taxes. It was the one thing for which crops were raised, the one thing for which they were sold. So many and varied were the uses to which money could be put, that in the imagination of the Kansas farmer all the things he would have bought with his money were trash compared with the money itself. And he was quick to understand that if money was scarce it would be dear relatively to crops, and mortgages would be all the harder to pay.

The effect of drafts, notes, checks, credits, and the like, in giving and regulating rapidity of circulation, and thereby furnishing in a high degree an equivalent for volume and elasticity, was not considered. Nor is this surprising when it is understood that, comparatively, these commercial devices are but little used in Kansas. More money is required there than further East for a given volume of business, because the use of banking facilities is not so common. One reason for this is that banks are too distant from farming people to be convenient as cash boxes. Another is the shifting tendency of the population. Another is ignorance of banking machinery. The latter reason is notable with reference to discounts. Farmers have borrowed on short time, and in large numbers they do it still, upon the security of chattel mortgages at from 3 per cent. a month upward, when their credit was ample to secure the same loans at the bank at from 15 down to 10 per cent. per annum. Ignorance of the benefits of bank accounts and checks is also common. There is a sense of greater security and opulence with a roll of greenbacks in a well-strapped pocketbook or a secret corner in the corn crib, than with a balance at the bank. In brief, the people of Kansas, from one cause and another, have not so far departed as the people of the East from the habits of the time when money was kept in purses and chests, and drafts and checks and bank discounts were unknown. Hence, if crops are to be moved, actual money in disproportionate

volume must come from the East to move them, even though that same money at once finds its way back to pay mortgage debts or to buy mechanical and mineral products.

The modes proposed by the St. Louis committee on the monetary system, for securing greater volume and flexibility, were two: first, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or the issue of silver certificates against an unlimited deposit of bullion: and, second, the substitution for United States depositories of county warehouses and sub-treasuries for the storing of agricultural products, and the lending upon the security thereof of 80 per cent. of their local current value in legal tenders at 1 per cent. interest, the loan to be repaid within twelve months or the property sold, and the warehouse certificate to be negotiable at the difference between the loan and the price. The first proposition, except as to the unlimited clause, was accepted by all parties in Kansas. The second was amplified in the campaign by People's party speakers and papers, with such propositions as the issue of legal tenders in place of the whole volume of national bank notes in circulation at any time since 1882, the paying out of the gold redemption fund, the paying out of the Treasury surplus, and the printing of paper currency until the aggregate volume of money should equal about $50 per capita. If the argument was superficially suited to the condition of Kansas, so were the remedies.

The real service of the People's party has been the breaking up of Republican Bourbonism in Kansas where it was strongest. The party may not live long. It probably will not. But it will have forced a re-crystalization in Kansas politics, and the influence of its agitation will be gratefully felt long after it shall have joined its Greenback prototype in the mausoleum of infant third parties.

LOUIS F. POST.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND THE SINGLE TAX.

HARTFORD, Minn., March 16.—I have been for years an ardent believer in the Single Tax, but have never before addressed a letter to THE STANDARD, except to send in my yearly subscription. I am located in a backwoods district, and being usually driven with work all the year round I have had no opportunity to do any missionary work, except to keep up a desultory correspondence in a few papers. I should not write now if it were not for the fact that I can see that the Single Tax is getting before the people of my community in some mysterious manner, just as epidemics spread, without any apparent cause. The late political cyclone made me representative of my county in the Minnesota Legislature, and, being known as a believer in the Single Tax, my correspondence shows unmistakably that the outlines of the cat are becoming visible to many. A resolution expressing the sentiments of a local farmers' club was placed in my hands recently, which disapproved of a State bureau to encourage immigration, "as all the benefits of immigration accrue to land speculators." I do not know that any of these farmers are Single Tax men, but there is no doubt they soon will be. Numerous petitions are being signed by farmers, urging the enactment of a law that will compel railroad companies to pay taxes on their lands, acquired under land grant acts that exempted them from taxation, "for," say these farmers, "the settlers who have improved the country have given these railroad lands all their value and enabled the owners to exact a higher price from the purchasers who want to settle on them and improve them." These farmers are learning their A B Cs, and will get on in time.

A widow, who has taken up a homestead claim in Dakota, passed through our neighborhood last week, asking aid to keep her family from starvation until she could get another crop from her land. The authorities had done all they could for her and others in similar circumstances, but all they could give them was some corn meal, and her youngest child was suffering from lack of nourishment, the coarse food disagreeing with its young and delicate organization. She was only one of many living on the free lands of Dakota who have lost three crops from drouth, but having nowhere else to go they cling desperately to the only land they can call their own. One more season of drouth and failure of crops will depopulate porpions of Dakota. There are thousands of families living out there on the bleak plains clothed in rags and subsisting on the most meagre diet, praying Heaven to give them rain, so that they can make enough money to build themselves homes, while millions of acres of fine agricultural lands in Minnesota, Iowa and other States situated in the region of ample rainfall are lying vacant, in the grip of the land speculator.

I believe the present session of the Minnesota Legislature will result in strengthening the cause of Single Tax. It is composed largely of farmers who are earnestly seeking a remedy for existing industrial wrongs, and are especially desirous of formulating a platform upon which the farming class and the so-called wage workers can occupy as a common ground. Single Tax men will know where they will finally land if they persist in an honest search for a remedy that will emancipate all industry. Within the past year I endeavored to get the Single Tax discussed in the county and local Farmers' Alliance organizations in my county, but failed to get a hearing. Recently I have received notices from two different localities requesting me to be present on dates named, to participate in a discussion of the Single Tax. I think we can make these meetings so interesting that the people will want more of the same kind.

J. H. SHEETS.

ASSESSMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

Under the present law, assessments of real estate in the District of Columbia are made every three years, by twelve Assessors, who are required to assess all land and improvements separately, at the "true value," within ninety days, when they become a Board of Equalization and Appeal for sixty days, and readjust such assessments as, "in their opinion," were not returned at their true value; then they report the assessment list and are discharged. Compensation, $5 a day. A penalty is provided for under-assessments.

The intent of this law is obvious to any one not blinded by extraneous considerations. And yet this intent has been flagrantly violated in probably 90 per cent. of the assessments, some land being assessed at only 10 per cent. of its real value, and other land at more than its real value; the most valuable lands being assessed very low and the least valuable very high; the wealthy land owner has been favored and the small home owner oppressed; improvements (except the most costly) being assessed quite uniformly at 70 to 90 per cent. of true value, while most of the valuable business lands were assessed at from 10 to 30 per cent. of real value, ordinary residence lands at 40 to 60 per cent., and farm lands outside of speculative areas in excess of real value. One result of such inequality is to shift part of the land tax to the tenant, all of which is in the interest of the land speculator alone.

For years I have been keeping this matter of unequal assessments agitated, never losing an opportunity of calling public attention to the facts: and, as a result, there has been some demand for a better law. The Commissioners, assuming that the difficulty lay in the inexperience of the temporary Assessors, prepared a bill providing a permanent board of five Assessors, at $2,500 a year each, it being presumed that such salary wold attract more competent men.

But that will not cure the evil. Experience has shown that the words, "true value," have no fixed meaning. Assessors were once instructed to consider recent sales, and "take off 20 to 33 per cent." Assessors were notified as to real value, as shown by sale, but refused to make returns at other than a small fraction thereof. That was not the result of inexperience. Appeals were made to the board to correct the returns in cases of gross under-assessment, as shown by sales, but it failed to do so. That was not incapacity. The District-Attorney refused to issue warrants against the Assessors as individuals, unless it could be shown that they had been notified as to the "true value" *before the assessment was returned:* and he decided that the latitude of "opinion" allowed the board exempted its members from impeachment, even in cases of most flagrant under-assessment. Perhaps this is good law.

The real defects of the law are: That a fixed basis of assessment is not provided; that the Board of Equalization, being allowed latitude of "opinion," and being subject to pressure from powerful special interests, is an instrument for the benefit of those interests, instead of being an aggregated intelligence to correct the defective "judgment" of the individual Assessor, as originally contemplated; that responsibility, being divided, cannot be fixed: and that the penalty clause cannot be made operative.

To secure a better law I drafted a bill, which was introduced by Mr. Butterworth, providing for annual assessments, at the "current selling value," to be ascertained, by permanent Assessors, under a definite method, abolishing the Board of Equalization, fixing the responsibility for the assessment on the District Assessor, and with a penalty clause which could be enforced: and that the list should show the facts in such a shape that any ordinary person could easily tell whether the law had been violated.

I believe that this measure would be adequate to secure an equitable assessment. The question of valuation is taken out of the domain of "judgment," so-called, which has been almost invariably the wildest guesswork, and the duties of Assessors are made mainly clerical, they being required to report *facts* instead of opinions, and thereby limiting the latitude heretofore allowed, which has been one special weakness of the law.

It is probably not possible to devise a mode of ascertaining exact values, owing to the variability of the speculative prospect: but that is not essential. Substantial equality is what I aim to secure, and to do so I adopt the ordinary business method, and seek to provide for all contingencies that may arise. While a purchaser with extravagant notions as to a speculative prospect, might in rare cases pay an excessive price for a piece of property, and thereby impose an undue burden of taxation on himself and neighbors, yet such exceptions are not so common as to invalidate the rule. I think the rule that no property should be assessed at less than the highest price at which it has been sold would give substantial justice, and

would certainly fix a minimum limit that would result in only a small fraction of the inequality that exists now. The method of capitalizing annual ground rent by multiplying by twenty has been adopted after making a large number of experiments, which show that the multiple twenty is about correct.

The fact of greatest importance in this measure is, that under-assessments in violation of the law can be proved, responsibility fixed, and the offender punished. C. B. HEMINGWAY.

A WAY OUT.

It is said that Delaware's great lawyer and statesman, John M. Clayton, quietly said to one of his confidants after the adoption of the present constitution of that State, that "he had locked that constitution up in a safe and thrown the key of the safe into the sea." Whether he did say that or not is immaterial. But it is the belief of a great many that the effect of his cautions against any possible amendment to that constitution, is as effectual as though it had been placed in a safe and the key was lost. Nor is Delaware alone in the sisterhood of States in this sad condition. New Hampshire and Connecticut now seem to be suffering from the same mischievous cautiousness of those statesmen of the past, who assumed that in themselves was contained all that was true in the art of governing. But can the hypercritical cautiousness of these old statesmen, who evidently did not agree with Thomas Jefferson when he said, "The earth belongs, in usufruct, to the living: the dead have no rights over it," prevent the people now living in those States from having an organic system in accord with their own views? Is it right that the present generation should suffer because of any misconception of the statesmen of the past as to what constituted correct statesmenship?

The legislators of these States represent the will of the people; they stand for the will of the people: were elected to represent the will of the people. And were they to simply exercise the sovereign power of government to declare that the time had arrived when the constitution should be amended, and that a convention should be held for that purpose, and were two or three legislators in each State successively elected to so declare, I think even the ermine of the Supreme Courts would be insufficient to brace up their members to veto the will of the people so clearly expressed. But should the Legislature of one of these States, suffering from the fossil remains of the statesmanship of those long since dead, simply provide that an election of the people be held upon a certain day to decide whether a convention to make a new constitution should be called, and such an election should be held, and the people by an overwhelming voice should declare that such convention should be held, what power is there that would dare say nay? The Government of the United States guarantees to each State a republican form of government. The Supreme Court of the United States could not truthfully say, and would not say, that such action was not perfectly consistent with a republican form of Government. The same Legislature that provided for the submission to the people of the question, "Shall a convention to amend the constitution of the State be called?" could also provide for its own reassembling (after such an election was held) to count the votes and decide whether or not the convention had been demanded by the people; and, if so demanded, provide for the time of the election of the delegates, and the number of delegates that should be elected and upon all questions pertaining to their election. And when such a convention had assembled, organized, completed and submitted its work to the people for their approval, and the majority of the people had approved its work, is there any doubt in the mind of any jurist as to whether the constitution so adopted should not become the organic law of the State? I submit this question to the members of the Legislatures of those States afflicted by the fossil remains of the egotistical labors of statesmen who have long since been gathered to their fathers, and ask them if they cannot see in it a way out from the environments of what appear to me to be principally tombstones. JAS. A. B. DILWORTH.

THE WOMAN'S ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

There still seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the object of the Women's Enrollment Committee.

First impressions are not easily effaced; and I find the opinion prevails that we are attempting to start a separate organization.

This is not so. It is no more a separate organization than the Hand-to-Hand Club is separate from the Letter Writing Corps, or than these are separate from the work Mr. Brokaw is doing in Dakota.

We are all working along the same line—educational.

Our object is to awaken an interest in large-hearted women to the practical, vital and ethical importance of this work, for the good that will result, alike to themselves and the cause. The suffragists say, women take no interest in public affairs because they cannot vote; true; and is it not also true that women do not care to vote, because they take no interest in public affairs? Never before has there been a cause which so strongly appealed to the religious nature, which so clearly pointed out how deeply public affairs affect the homes, the lives, the happiness, the virtue and the development of the character of each of us.

It may not seem so important to ask a woman to read "Protection or Free Trade?" as to ask a Senator; but it will depend upon the character of each, which will do our cause the most good. One correspondent writes me: "I am not much interested in public affairs: if anything, I favor Protection;" and she goes on to describe a club of ten, who, with her, are reading Greek literature.

I have sent her "Protection or Free Trade?" and I hope to win the ten, and possibly, with them, ten husbands, ten fathers, ten brothers, ten uncles, and ten friends—fifty men who may possibly be too busy to read this book, unless their interest is especially drawn to it. Any woman who can read Sophocles, or conquer the binomial theorem, can have a reasonable hope of understanding public affairs. If she doubts this, we will ask her to read Bryce's "American Commonwealth," and learn from it how caucuses are packed, and how one party trades with the other. Is it true that the reason why men have so long kept us from a knowledge of these things is because they did not wish us to discover what rogues they have been?

But the work of the Woman's Enrollment Committee is far more than this. There are hundreds of women who are already with us.

They have read "Progress and Poverty," and now eagerly read THE STANDARD, as their only source of sympathy and enthusiasm in this unendingly interesting theme—a grand source, to be sure—but where the writers are nearly all men, these women cannot but feel that they are outside of the movement, notwithstanding the kindness of the invitation extended to them to join in the work. They read the speeches made at the grand convention in September with fire in their hearts and tears in their eyes.

But it would never occur to them to make any sacrifice to attend the next convention, any more than they would walk into a room that was already filled exclusively with men.

"But," says one. "These must be weak sisters! Why do they not convert some of their neighbors, and then they will no longer stand alone?" Not so; as "that one is strongest who stands alone," so it requires much more character to read and think deeply, alone, than to believe in a doctrine, because father or uncle says so; or, because one hears it talked of with enthusiasm, continually. These women are already looked down upon by their good and virtuous neighbors, for having opinions, and they might as well undertake to enlighten the Goddess of Liberty as to preach Single Tax to these assumed superiors.

But let such a woman receive one of Miss Bachman's good, enthusiastic letters, and she is at once put in touch with the movement. The room is no longer filled entirely with men. So wonderful, too, is the effect of personality, that now she has little hesitation in expressing her ideas kindly, but boldly, where before it required more courage to face Mrs. Grundy than the Greeks exhibited at Marathon. She will, perhaps, join the Letter Writing Corps, or assist the Hand-to-Hand Club. No man can understand her position unless he recall the good some such letter from a true Single Tax brother has done him, holding him in touch with the movement, and making him feel he is a part of it. And should she never receive but one such letter, she will never afterwards feel isolated from the movement. Those who do not need this help, can, if they will, give aid to others by sending their names to Miss Bachman.

No, we are not attempting a separate organization. We have a horror of making a spectacle of ourselves; and though we cannot vote yet, is not our influence worth conserving? For, as Henry George says: "Let no one imagine he has no influence. Whoever becomes imbued with a noble idea kindles a flame from which other torches are lit." And when the next convention is held, women will have the same keen pleasure in greeting each other that was enjoyed by the men at the last one, and the speakers will have no more eager, appreciative and sympathetic listeners than they. ELIZA STOWE TWITCHELL.

34 Appleton street, Boston, March 18, 1891.

THE THIRD PARTY IN DAKOTA.

HATTON, N. Dak., March 17.—The third party movement has gained considerable strength here with the establishment of a State organ, The North Dakota Independent, with Walter Muir as editor. Of course a multitude of reforms are proposed, with hardly any one decidedly in the lead, unless it be the money question. The Single Tax comes in for favorable consideration, but one can hardly escape the conclusion that the movement is not called into existence to carry out a certain programme, but to give expression to the prevailing discontent.

If the Democratic party should put a silver plank in its platform, there is no reason to suppose that the movement would stop or even grow weaker on that account. The Democratic party is not strong in this State, having had no paper of large circulation with a clear, well-considered and aggressive policy. This, I am informed, will be remedied shortly by a new paper, The Commonwealth, which will be published in Fargo by Grant and Gray. They are both Single Tax men. Mr. Grant was formerly editor of a local paper and is eminently fitted for the position of a Democratic leader. From his well-balanced mind the Democrats of North Dakota will receive sound advice. A. S. FROSLID.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ola, Brule County, S. Dak.—Being a believer in, and a worker for, the Single Tax, and wishing to be consistent, I make the following inquiry:

Why should I labor to bring about the election of Grover Cleveland, or any other man not in accord with our principles, for the Presidency in '92? He, I admit, is in favor of tariff *reform*, as he calls it; but that is not what we want. If I am right, a revenue tariff is what hurts. A protective tariff, though wrong in principle, as we believe, may not and should not be oppressive.

If we join the Democrats, and go in through them for Free Trade, are we not trying to build up a shadow without the substance—when, by working for the Single Tax alone, we would have a structure that would cast the shadow without any trouble?

If I am not right, I want to get right. Please answer and oblige,

Yours in the good work, JAS. W. HYDE.

Mr. Hyde has evidently not been a reader of THE STANDARD for the past two years. The reasons for the course that this paper advocates are not difficult to give. The object that we aim at is the establishment of the Single Tax as the one method of raising revenues for National, State and local purposes in this country. Of course, beyond this immediate practical object lies the great object of taking for public use the values that rightfully belong to the public, and at the same time opening up natural opportunities to all who are willing to use them. The great obstacle, however, that we encounter is the indifference of the great mass of people to all economic questions, and the hopeless ignorance of true economic principles among even those who essay to lead the people. If we are to accomplish anything, either in this or the next generation, we must, in some way, ally our movement with the currents of thought and political action that tend more or less in our own direction. It seems that this ought to be plain to any man imbued with the Single Tax idea.

Taking this, then, for granted, let Mr. Hyde ask himself what ideas that actually engage popular attention, and control to a greater or less extent political action, tend our way. Is not the money idea accepted unthinkingly by thousands who want to get an abundance of money in the country, under the supposition that, being abundant, they would get more of it? This is an error, for the curse that these people are now suffering from is the failure to equitably distribute the products of human toil—that is, wealth. If wealth were evenly distributed these men could obtain money under existing conditions without any increase in the total amount of currency. What they are now complaining of is that the wealthy people, who have everything else, also get all the money. Evidently, then, apart from all considerations as to the soundness of the opinions of the inflationists, it is perfectly clear that the currency agitation will never lead men to a comprehension of the true source of existing evils.

How is it with the tariff reform agitation, of which Mr. Hyde speaks so slightingly? Until about four years ago it was practically impossible to induce any considerable body of Americans, outside of the Single Tax men, to come together to listen to any discussion of taxation. There was a general, though not deep-rooted, belief that Protection somehow advanced the wages of labor, and even contributed to the prosperity of the farmers. An interested coterie inside the Republican party took care to keep this view afloat, and there was apparently nobody in the opposing party who cared enough about the subject to refute the fallacies on which the belief in Protection was based. Suddenly there was launched from the White House a very moderate proposal for tariff reduction. Without satisfying the demands of the Free Traders, it nevertheless was like a pebble thrown at a hornet's nest in its effect on the beneficiaries of Protection—the protected monopolists. The tariff question became at once the dividing line between political parties, and our whole people at once engaged in a vigorous debate on the subject of taxation. Up to that time there were few public man in the United States who did not at least pretend to resent the title of Free Trader. To-day the whole debate on the tariff question is maintained on the part of the Democrats by arguments that inevitably make for Free Trade, and there will be in the coming Congress an enormous majority in favor of radical tariff reduction. Among them, too, will be a number whose boast it is that they are absolute Free Traders. Have the Single Tax men of the United States not obvious cause for rejoicing in such progress in public sentiment and such a direction of general attention to the question of taxation?

And now as to Grover Cleveland. He is the man who started this great debate and we owe him thanks for the service he has rendered. This alone would not afford a sufficient reason for urging him as a Democratic candidate for the presidency or for supporting him in case he received that nomination. Looking at the facts in the case, however, it is apparent that the re-nomination of Mr. Cleveland necessarily intensifies the conflict on the lines already laid down, on which his party has just won an overwhelming victory, and therefore tends to greatly increase the number of Free Traders, and to bring the whole people more and more to an understanding of the great fact, that trade is a part of the process of production, the restriction of which is, of itself, an injury to all consumers.

But Free Trade, as Mr. Hyde intimates, is not the Single Tax. What of it? When the people of this country are once educated to such a conception of the enormous importance of international trade as to demand in no uncertain tones that all restrictions upon it shall be removed, the inevitable question which the old Free Traders never dared face immediately comes up, and that is, Where are you to obtain your revenues? There is but one practical answer to that question. Let any body of intelligent men, charged with such an administration of the Government as is necessary to prevent an increase of public burdens that would drive their party from power, have thrown before them, for their choice, every conceivable plan of taxation that can be devised by the wit of man, and their ultimate decision cannot fail to be, that the only tax that will yield a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of Government without imposing burdens upon production and subjecting all men to inquisitorial processes that every true freeman resents, is the single tax on land values. Given free trade, and the single tax must follow, and it is a conception of this fact that influenced the recent Republican House of Representatives, in the very last days of its existence, to attempt to discredit direct taxation by passing the outrageous bill to tax the present generation to repay the past generation for money contributed for the maintenance of the Union Armies in the Civil War.

We have now given Mr. Hyde the reasons why the organized single tax movement has committed itself to the programme of urging the renomination and the re-election of Grover Cleveland. We do not claim that Mr. Cleveland or his party are in agreement with us. We do not expect their conscious help in furthering our ultimate aims, but we do believe that they have thrown themselves into the current that inevitably sets toward the single tax, as its ultimate, and do what they may, and protest as they may, the greater their success the more they will promote the success of the cause to which we are devoted.

We do not for a moment think of abandoning direct popaganda work. Mr. Brokaw, in South Dakota, has given an example to men everywhere of the value and efficiency of this direct work, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Hyde will do all in his power in the same direction. But by mere direct propaganda work, alone, we should not achieve our object in a century. It is not necessary to convert the whole people of the United States to a clear and explicit acceptance of an economic doctrine, in order to secure the incorporation of that doctrine into law. The great mass of men do not study such problems in this way. They are influenced by appeals to their interests and their sense of justice. The logic of events, likewise, is a power that affects leaders as well as the rank and file of a party. The Democratic party is moving in a direction that will surely bring about Free Trade and end in the establishment of the Single Tax. As American citizens Single Tax men are called on from time to time to vote. They can either throw their votes away or use them effectively to promote the success of one or the other of the two great political parties. No third party movement will ever be successful until one of the old parties is so weak and demoralized that it will practically be absorbed by the new party. Until this Tariff question is fought out, there is no possibility that such a state of affairs can be brought about. It is, therefore, clearly wise policy for Single Tax men to vote for the party that is tending toward Free Trade, and against the party that proposes to utilize the taxing power of the Federal government in order to bolster up the monopolies to which it looks for the corrupt contributions through which it hopes to obtain the votes necessary to its continuance in power. In order to follow this course we do not need to join the Democrats, as Mr. Hyde supposes, though any who feel inclined to do that can certainly follow this course, and have the right to do so. This is a matter of individual judgment, but so far as the organized Single Tax movement is concerned, it has grown up out of a deliberate plan to promote the establishment of Free Trade through the gradual reduction of tariff taxation, and to do this by promoting Democratic success wherever that success assures such reduction, and opposing Democratic success wherever a candidate committed to Protection is put up by a so-called Democratic convention. It does not imply that those concerned in it become a part of the Democratic party, but, on the contrary, it assumes that they incur no obligations that would prevent them from voting against a Protectionist if presented as the candidate of that party.

We are glad to have received Mr. Hyde's letter, for we take it for granted that he is honestly seeking information, and there is nothing in the organized Single Tax movement or the policy of THE STANDARD, that we hesitate for a moment to explain fully and frankly to any honest inquirer.

* * * *

The Herald of yesterday morning says that the sugar trust, finding that it has too much sugar on hand—in view of the reduction in price that will follow from the going into operation of the bounty act on April 1—has devised a scheme by which, under the beneficent

McKinley bill, it will be able to recoup itself at the expense of the Government. The trust is going to export its surplus sugar and thus get the regular drawback of two and a half cents per pound: then it will be returned again to this market, where it can be sold at the April price. Great scheme, this. Of course the dear people will be milked, as usual, and the members of the sugar trust will continue to smile their old-time smile.

* * * *

The advertisement of Louis F. Post & Co., printed elsewhere, is really interesting reading, and it describes, so far as possible, a business enterprise that really supplies "a long felt demand," and is capable of almost indefinite expansion. We learn that the queries answered cover a wide range. Out of a single query as to how a horse could be shipped from New York to Albany arose a transaction that enabled a man in Wilmington, Delaware, to ship a horse here by the Delaware & Raritan Canal, have him led across town, fed and shipped by Hudson River boat to Albany. The whole expense to the shipper was less than three dollars, yet it saved him the railway fares and hotel bills that would otherwise have been involved in a trip to New York. A trader in Indian Territory learned through the agency where to obtain wampum in New York: a man in North Carolina how to preserve eggs: a man in West Virginia what were the principal works on a given topic to be found in the Astor Library, where he could get them and what the price would be: a man in Iowa where he could write for information about a piece of cheese-making machinery, of which he had only the maker's name: a bank-teller in Michigan where he could find a certain verse in the Bible, and so on. From all parts of the country inquiry for directory addresses have come, for time tables of railways and steamship lines, and for all sorts of information to be had in shops and libraries. The charge seems very low, but eventually it will prove a paying one, as many questions are duplicated, and many are easily answered, because they have been anticipated and preparations made. The great advantage, however, is that these questions pave the way for special services that pay the firm better, while saving those it serves from the necessity of a journey to this city. Of course, STANDARD readers do not need to be told that any concern of which Louis F. Post is the head will give honest and faithful service to all who apply to it.

* * * *

In the House of Commons, the other day, a member asked the leader of the House, Mr. Smith, whether he would give facilities to enable a bill to be passed to cause the writers of all editorial articles in newspapers to sign what they write and publish their names with the articles, so that the public might know in each case how much or how little attention was due to each article. Mr. Smith replied that this would be opposed to the practice of English journalism and an infringement on the liberty of the press, and refused to do anything to facilitate the passage of such a bill.

* * * *

The felt hat makers of this country have long been classed among the most stalwart of the Protection party; but that was because their industry was especially benefited, in that their principal raw material, rabbits' fur, came into the country free of duty. Collector Beard, of the port of Boston, believes rabbit furs are dutiable, and has brought a test case before the general board of appraisers, which meets in this city. If the Collector carries his point, there will be a twenty per cent. ad valorem tax put on rabbit skins. The effect of this will be to cut down the profit of hat manufacturers, and the effect of that will be to have them call on their workmen for a reduction of wages—if not immediately, in the near future. That is the way the thing has worked in other trades, and we can see no reason why it should not work so in the felt hat trade.

* * * *

The New York Times says that "New Yorkers who have hitherto been unable to form intelligent opinions about the McKinley law may get some data just at this time from their wives and daughters which will help them decide whether or not the new tariff has been a price raiser." The ladies are just now in the midst of their Spring shopping, and they are finding that the cannot buy as many goods this year as they could last for the same amount of money. Dress goods that sold last year for from $1 to $1.25 are now placed at $1.60 to $1.75. "All the women," says the Times, "were scolding about high prices." One lady said that her shopping tour had convinced her that Mr. McKinley and his friends had taken considerable power away from the few dollars she had to spend on dress, and she concluded by saying, emphatically, "I shall never again believe a Republican when he tells me that the tariff is not a tax." Which calls to mind Senator Sherman's celebrated remark as to what caused the landslide last November. The Republicans had better be "making themselves straight" or the women will do it again in '92.

* * * *

The New York Press repeats with much glee a statement from Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, that "English tin plate manufacturers are offering to sell their goods in this country at old rates, regardless of increase of duty in the McKinley bill," which, therefore, proves to the Press that "the tariff is not a tax after all." It is strange, if Congressman Niedringhaus' statement is true, that the Cumberland Packing and Canning Company, of Bridgeton, N. J., should close down its business because the increase of "one dollar per box in the price of tin plate made it impossible for the company to continue business at a profit." It will not do to say in answer, as the Press probably will, that the English tin plate manufacturers may have overlooked the Bridgeton company in their search for customers at the old prices. What Mr. Niedringhaus is reputed to have said reminds us of a story that is being told in the minstrel shows on the Bowery. A little boy propounds a conundrum to another little boy, as follows: "You're my brother, and I'm not yours: your sister is my sister, but I'm not her brother; your father is my father, but I'm not his son. Now what am I?" To which the second little boy answers: "Why, you're a liar!"

* * * *

The fact is—and we get this information from the records kept by the Metal Exchange—that tin plates, in Liverpool, ruled at about 14 shillings all last Summer, rose to 15 shillings as the McKinley bill was approaching final action, reached 16 shillings by the time the bill passed, kept on rising steadily until they were quoted at 18 shillings during last month. They are now a little easier, but still up to top price, the cables of Friday, March 20, being 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.

* * * *

The Boston Globe tells a story of a young woman at Holyoke, Massachusetts, who had searched for work but could not find it. She felt that society was trying to push her out of life, and, in despair she determined to help society, so she threw herself into the Connecticut River. But society, which she sought to benefit by making away with herself, with amazing perversity, prevented her. The report says the poor woman fought her would-be rescuers desperately. She told them that they had shown her that she was a superfluous human being by the fact that they had allowed her to starve and suffer until she wanted to die, and then they came and wanted to compel her to live. The woman was rescued despite herself and will live comfortably—for a time at least—because some charitable folks of Holyoke have taken her in hand and providod for her immediate wants, and they will see that she gets work—probably by displacing some other woman, who, later on, will be driven to do the same desperate act, and for the same reasons that drove the would-be suicide to the river.

* * * *

The patrons of Holland's restaurant on Fourth avenue have noticed that alterations in prices have been made in his bill of fare. Whenever a combination dish which includes cabbage appears, the printed price, "15," has been marked out and "20" written in, which means that something has occurred to raise the price of "corned beef and cabbage," for instance, five cents a plate. The cause of this increase is the tariff placed on cabbages by the McKinley bill. It should be a splendid object lesson to Mr. Holland's patrons, showing clearly that "the tariff is a tax," despite our Protectionist friends to the contrary.

* * * *

Professor Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, one of the leading "Socialists of the Chair," as they are called, has been writing a series of articles on Socialism in the Independent. A Philadelphia paper made a serious attack upon him for the first of his articles, and demanded that he be removed from his professorship. The Independent, however, soothes the paper by saying that before the series is finished Professor Ely will have shown up the weakness as well as the strength of Socialism.

* * * *

The New York *Tribune* announced last Wednesday morning, as a piece of especially interesting news, that President Harrison "expresses himself unreservedly against renewal of the agitation on the tariff or the silver question." We shouldn't wonder, "especially" as to the first. His party knocked over a hornet's nest when they began striking out with their tariff clubs, and the leaders have gone into retirement for a while, where they will try to recover from the stings they got. Meantime, however, the bulk of the American people will continue their "agitation" *against* "the tariff," notwithstanding Mr. Harrison's objections.

* * * *

The president of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to organized labor to contribute to a fund to be used in supporting the intended strike of the coal operators of the country on May 1 for eight hours. All money raised for the purpose is to be forwarded to Chris. Evans, 21 Clinton place, New York city. George C. Tarrant, secretary of Gas and Steam Fitters' Union, No. 5,225, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued a call to all kindred organizations to consider the advisability of forming a national organization for mutual assistance and protection. All communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. Tarrant, 96 South Gift street, Columbus, Ohio. The members of Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, of San Francisco, Cal., have been on strike against a reduction of wages for over a year. The union has issued a circular asking all iron-molders to stay away.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

CÆSAR'S COLUMN.

If Socialistic novels and romances will bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth régime, we are certainly on the high road to what Mr. Spenser has called the "Coming Slavery," for the number of stories, short and long, advocating some or all of the various schemes for converting government into either a military despotism or a vast charity organization society, is legion. One of the last to try his hand at this kind of writing is the somewhat renowned discoverer—we almost said author—of the cipher which proved that Shakespeare didn't write Shakespeare's plays, and writer of several semi-scientific books of startling originality, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly.

"Cæsar's Column,"* which is Mr. Donnelly's contribution to the discussion of the social problem, appeared a few months ago. It was not known at first that Mr. Donnelly wrote it, but the book had a considerable sale, and since he has acknowledged the authorship it has reached its seventeenth edition, and will soon be published in Swedish and German translations. It is another "Looking Backward" book, but instead of looking backward on a peaceful or forcible revolution in social adjustments and the evolution of a millennial state of affairs, it looks back on the development and intensification of all the frighiful evils that oppress society to-day. 1988 is the date when New York has became a city of ten million inhabitants, most of them so poor and degraded that a description of their lives would tax the imagination of Dante, while the few rich live in luxury compared with which the life of a Lucullus was as crude and barbarous as the life of a cannibal king would be compared with that of, say, the Prince of Wales. Government all over the civilized world has become but a machine for carrying out the wishes of a handful of billionaires. Without attempting to describe the future he draws, it will be sufficient to note that Mr. Donnelly sees the inevitable outcome of such a state of things, and a great part of the book is given to a description of the organization of a "Brotherhood of Destruction," which includes over one hundred million members of the lower classes, whose efforts finally culminate in a social cataclysm, in which the civilization of the whole world is wiped out of existence, and Macaulay's New Zealander has his opportunity to muse over the ruins of London and the remains of the dead empires of the nineteenth century. "Huge gouts of dried and blackened blood" figure extensively in the vivid portrayal of the diabolical scenes that take place in this terrific upheaval, and the reader is relieved to find the supposed writer escaping by an air ship to a little pastoral community in Africa, where, walled in from the now barbarian outer world, he begins a new society, founded on the basis of a true republic.

In reference to the name, Cæsar's Column, it may be stated that when the Brotherhood of Destruction had killed about 250,000 of the well-to-do people of New York, their leader, Cæsar Lomellini, concluded that the best way of disposing of the bodies was to make a lasting monument of them. So he laid them in layers, pouring over each layer successively a lot of cement, and thus erected a great column fifty feet square at the base and several hundred feet high, which was called Cæsar's Column. It was hardly necessary to remind people of what had happened, however, for all the people who needed cautioning were inside the column.

In the early part of the book the writer, in talking over the horrible conditions of society, is asked what his remedy for such a state of things would be. His reply is, "Government!"

And so it is in the new African republic. Government does everything. It abolishes, by stringent prohibitions, the giving or receiving of interest on money, for "interest on money is the root and ground of all the world's troubles;" it is "the bacillus of social consumption." Government regulates wages: it limits the amount of wealth or land a man can own; it carries protection to its logical extreme by absolutely interdicting all intercourse between the republic and any foreign nation where the wages of labor and prosperity of the people is not as high as in the republic: for, says the writer, "There can be no equitable commerce between two peoples representing two different stages of civilization," for "the freest nations will be constantly pulled down to ruin by the most oppressed;" and he fortifies this assertion by remarking, "What would happen to heaven if you took down the fence between it and hell?"

In this idylic little community that is to be the pattern for the world, the people "love the good, kindly government—their own government—which so cares for humanity and strives to lift it up." We learn how the good, kindly government takes care of its children. The writer pictures a municipality in the republic which "bought, a few years ago, a large number of female calves, at a small cost; and now they are milch cows: and the town authorities are about to give one of them to every poor family that is without one." It will be observed there are poor families in the republic: therefore Mr. Donnelly's ideas have a charity organization trend.

Thus the people who make the government are to become dependent on the government for their existence: just as labor, which makes capital, is supposed to be dependent on capital for its support. And notwithstanding the horrible developments of the plutocratic government which he describes, Mr. Donnelly believes that the remedy for all things is more and more government.

That men will always seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion by applying their labor to the opportunities which the Creator has given them; that they will naturally strive to invent and improve methods of production: and that their natural association will bring about a division of labor, and all the benefits attaching to it; that they will then exchange their products and their services. All this must be as plain to Mr. Donnelly as that bees will co-operate in building a hive or beavers in constructing a dam. Men, as social animals, simply cannot help doing these things. If then, under these conditions, a few men receive the bulk of the product and the many are enslaved, what can it mean except that the many have not found access to the source of all production, the land, or that they are not permitted to freely exchange their services and products? All men want is freedom. To induce men to do the work most necessary for the whole community, and to give every man the full value of his labor, all that is necessary is to allow the prices of products and services to be fixed by the freest competition, providing that the source of all production is equally accessible to all, and men are thus enabled to turn to whatever work they choose. Under such conditions, if people, all the people or some of the people, want difficult or disagreeable work performed they will have to pay an amount sufficient to recompense the worker; while he who prefers too easy and agreeable work will receive less. No conceivable human government could even approach the delicate and accurate adjustment of all the operations of production, thus brought about by the whole community, adjust it by this simple and perfectly automatic machinery.

Thus, what we want is freedom—more freedom, not more government. Men want to be allowed to freely exert themselves, and the true function of government is to guarantee this right equally to all by preventing monopoly of any description. But where government tries to overstep its legitimate bounds and do those things which individuals can do far better and easier, it becomes either a grinding tyranny or an eleemosynary institution, and the people become either slaves or paupers.

*Cæsar's Column; A Story of the Twentieth Century. By Edmund Boisgilbert, M. D. (Ignatius Donnelly). Chicago: F. J. Schulte.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MONEY IS ALL IN ALL.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In the last issue of THE STANDARD we have what purports to be points made by Thomas G. Shearman in certain lectures: "That money is a very unimportant factor in economics." It is not money that people want, but the material products of labor, i. e., wealth. Tightness of the money market is due, not to want of money, but to insecurity of investments and lack of confidence."

Surely our grand Shearman did not say such shallow things as these. Why don't we educate the people? because they have not got *the money* to buy our papers, books and pamphlets to learn economics. Why do not those who have money furnish it? Because they have more urgent use for it. Why are the sheriffs so active everywhere selling people out of house, farm, business and home, year in and year out? because the people have *no money* to pay their debts. Debts must be paid with money: ten thousand business establishments are bankrupted annually, a majority of whom are solvent at the time, but their wealth is slaughterd by the Sheriff or assignees because they have not the money, and the deficiency of cash money is the cause of insecurity of investments and lack of confidence. When money is plentiful men can pay cash, investments are secure and confidence good: when money gets scarce men do a credit business, investments become insecure and confidence is lost. Money holds the same relation economically to our business relations and civilization that the blood in the human body does to our health, or life itself.

Beaver, Pa. JOHN B. YOUNG.

DISCIPLINE vs. EQUALITY.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I noticed in THE STANDARD of February 18, 1891, a criticism by Captain John Codman of Mr. Crawford's article under the heading "Shop or House," and it rather upset the opinion I had formed of the Captain from a former article of his in THE STANDARD. I would like to state right in the beginning that I have been practically cast upon the world since I was old enough to toddle, and that during the time that has since elapsed I have met with nearly all the darker shades of life which it is the misfortune of a single individual to meet with. My experience is a total refutation of the Captain's criticism. His main point to my mind is discipline, and his main character the

captain that came in at the cabin window. Now, I have put in some years myself on shipboard, both in the naval and merchant service, and I also am able to speak in no uncertain voice as to life on the ocean wave, and my experience leads me to say that the Captain's captain was nothing more than a mere chicken-hearted boy, and not the noble, brave and generous-hearted man that the story would seem to indicate. What he wished the mate to understand by the language he made use of was that every person bearing the human form is equally the brother or sister of every other person bearing the same form.

Probably Captain Codman has in mind the sea life of fifty or one hundred years ago, when those who shipped before the mast were made to feel, very keenly indeed, that the cabin represented men, monarchs of the animal creation, and the forecastle, crew, dogs of the cur breed. Surely the Captain cannot be thinking of life on shipboard during this last fifteen or twenty years, for my experience proves beyond the shadow of a doubt, both in the naval and merchant service, that those officers who are beginning to realize that all men are equally brothers of one common parent, instead of the old idea, that those abaft the mast are men, and those before the mast are mere puppets for them to vent their spleen upon, when, through some circumstance, they forget to recognize the fact that they must answer "E. S. E., *Sir*." Such officers are the ones who are loved by the men who follow the sea to-day, and the disciplinarians of the Captain's time are the ones who are fast gaining an unenviable hatred. The days of the marlinspike, heaver, belaying pin, and brass knuckles, are fast going to decay, thanks to the spirit of manhood that is fast gaining ground. The point that Mr. Cranford makes, as I understand him, is that one human being is the equal of a fellow human being as far as common politeness goes, and I cannot make my voice sound too loud to cry down any accursed system of usage that recognizes one as the slave, the other as the master.

Camden, N. J. M. J. FLYNN.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: It may not be known to all the readers of THE STANDARD that Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel rail manufacturer of Pittsburg, several years ago wrote a book called "Triumphant Democracy," in which he took a very rosy view of things in general, and himself in particular. In view of recent developments it will be interesting to quote a few words from this book. In the chapter which treats of Trade and Commerce we find the following remarkable passage:

> Far be it from me to retard the march of the world towards the free and unrestricted interchange of commodities. When Democracy obtains sway throughout the earth the nations will become friends and brothers, instead of being as now the prey of the monarchical and aristocratic ruling classes, and always warring with each other: standing armies and war ships will be of the past, and men will then begin to destroy custom houses as relics of a barbarous, monarchical age, not altogether from the low plane of economic gain or loss, but strongly impelled thereto from the higher standard of the brotherhood of man; all restriction upon the products of other lands will then seem unworthy of any member of the race, and the dawn of that day will have come when
>
> Man to man the world o'er
> Shall brothers be and a' that.

Now that the fight for this universal brotherhood of men and this world-wide democracy is on, where is Andrew Carnegie? By voice and contributions assisting the party that proposes to perpetuate custom houses and restrictions—"the relics of a barbarous age." The possessor of twenty millions overestimated his disinterestedness and virtue.

Lakewood, O. A. E. BROWN.

FREE RAILROADS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In the present stage of things I don't think it makes any practical difference what we think is the best solution of the railroad problem, as we are all agreed as to the Single Tax, and can all work together on that, and when we succeed in bringing that about then we can separate. But since the question has come up I would like to say that I don't approve of the solution proposed by C. J. Buell, because I do not think it will solve the problem.

The carrying trade is of itself a monopoly independent of who owns the road. The Government may take the road-bed and a monopoly remains. The Adams Express Company and the American Express Company do not own the roads over which they do business, yet I don't think anybody will contend that they are not monopolies. Government ownership of the road-bed would not prevent corporations or individuals who owned rolling stock from combining, pooling receipts or agreeing as to charges, and until this is prevented we will still have the railroad problem.

The greatest objection, I was going to say, I have against his scheme is, it is does not commend itself to be practical. Whose cars shall have the right to form part of any given train, and whose not, and, and—well it all looks to me very like chaos. I think it would soon resolve itself into the Government owning the road and conducting the carrying trade, hiring cars from the owners, and the next step—an easy one—would be Government ownership of *le tout ensemble*.

Now, I think that all Single Tax men will concede that the cost of transportation retards the production of wealth in the same manner as a protective tariff. Mr. Buell very ably points this out in his first letter. Why not wipe out the cost of transportation altogether, if it can be done without placing any burden where it does not properly belong? It seems to me that by removing the cost of transportation we would increase the rental value of land all along the line, and surely those who occupied such land would get the benefit of it, and should pay for it.

Mr. Buell seems to think that if we increase land values in the outlying districts by free transportation, land values will diminish in the centres of civilization at a corresponding rate. I cannot agree with him. Elevators in buildings are operated free, causing an increased rental value of the upper stories, but not at the expense of the rental value of the lower stories, else owners of buildings would not be at the cost of maintaining elevators. Horse and electric car lines increase the rental value of suburbs, but I never heard of the rent in the centre of the cities being lower on that account.

When we succeed in establishing the Single Tax *unlimited*, we will probably find we have more money than is needed to run the Government as it is run now, and such money could not, to my mind, be better employed than in developing the resources of the country and supplying the people with such accommodations as we now do without or have to pay a monopoly to perform.

To my mind, Free Trade, Single Tax—unlimited—and free transportation are all different parts of one harmonious whole.

Whitman, Mass. ROBERT SCOTT.

FREE TRADE MASS MEETING.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY TO BE CELEBRATED BY A FREE TRADE MASS MEETING — HON. JERRY SIMPSON, HON. TOM L. JOHNSON, AND THOMAS G. SHEARMAN TO SPEAK.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club will celebrate Jefferson's Birthday on Thursday evening, April 2, in a manner befitting the occasion, as will be seen by the following call:

MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB,
73 Lexington Avenue,
NEW YORK, March 21, 1891.

To the Free Traders of New York:

Believing that the time has passed for parleying with the trusts and rings who are robbing the people through the tariff, and who, adding insult to injury, pretend that the blackmail they are levying on the farmer and the workman, the widow and the orphan, is for the protection of American labor.

And believing, moreover, that the repudiation of so-called "Protection" by the people in the recent Congressional elections not merely warrants but demands the raising of the standard of Free Trade as the leading national issue, the Manhattan Single Tax Club propose to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson by a

FREE TRADE MASS MEETING
IN
COOPER UNION,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2ND, 1891,

and invite to join them in it, without regard to differences on other matters, all citizens who hold to Jefferson's principle of Free Commerce with all nations, and who stand ready to substitute for timid, illogical attempts to tinker with tariff reduction a manly effort to abolish the whole corrupting, degrading and impoverishing system, and to secure to every citizen of the United States the same right to trade with all the world that he now has to trade with his fellow citizens.

The meeting will be addressed by
JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Congressman from Kansas;
TOM L. JOHNSON, Congressman from Ohio;
THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of New York.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club calls this meeting not as a demonstration in behalf of the Single Tax, but as a demonstration in behalf of Free Trade. They therefore cordially invite to it not only Single Tax men but all other Free Traders.

By order of the Manhattan Single Tax Club,
A. J. STEERS, Secretary. LOUIS F. POST, President.

The meeting, though called by the Manhattan Single Tax Club, is not a Single Tax meeting, and all Free Traders can participate in it without in any way committing themselves to the Single Tax. A call has, therefore, been prepared, in which numerous prominent Free Traders unite with the Manhattan Single Tax Club in calling the meeting and in contributing to its success.

The Third avenue entrance to Cooper Union will, on the evening of the meeting, be opened at 7 o'clock, and admittance at that door will be by ticket until 7:30, when the main doors will be opened. All sympathizers who may desire to avail themselves of the early admission will be provided with tickets by calling on the Meeting Committee at the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, any evening from 8 to 11 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoon from 1 o'clock. There will be no

charge for the tickets, as the committee feel that sufficient to cover all expenses will be secured by passing the baskets round at the meeting itself. Those who write for tickets will please inclose stamped envelopes for return.

MAKING WAR ON THE "LISTING" BILLS.

A meeting of the dry goods trade was held at the Merchants' Club, Leonard street, this city, last Thursday afternoon, to take action against the "listing" bills now pending in the Albany Legislature. Among the firms represented at the meeting were: H. B. Claflin Co.; Dunham, Buckley & Co.; Tefft, Weller & Co.; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.; Lee, Tweedy & Co.; Mills & Gibb; E. S. Jaffray & Co.; Bliss, Fabyan & Co.; Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; Gardner & Co.; W. G. Hitchcock & Co.; Joy, Langdon & Co.; A. D. Juilliard & Co.: Lawrence & Co.; Lawrence, Taylor & Co.; Minot, Hooper & Co.; Porter Bros. & Co.; William Simpson, Sons & Co.; Smith, Hogg & Gardner; Townsend & Yale; Whiting & Collins; Whitman & Phelps; White, Payson & Co., and Herrman, Sternbach & Co. During the meeting the following resolutions were offered by John Claflin, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the so-called "Listing" bills now pending in the Legislature of this State are wholly obnoxious to the industrial, commercial, trading and manufacturing interests of this State:

That their provisions are inquisitorial, complicated and onerous, and accompanied with such unusual and harsh penalties that capital, industrial and manufacturing enterprises and commercial undertakings would be embarrassed or driven from the State, to the detriment of all interests, including the professional, agricultural and real estate;

That these proposed measures are wholly improper and highly dangerous attempts to amend or solve the great question of taxation;

That a new or radically different method of taxation from that now in operation in this State should not be attempted until the whole question shall have been fully presented to and investigated and considered by a commission or board of commissioners appointed by the State and composed of the wisest and most experienced citizens, representing all the great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the State.

A large committee will go to Albany to-day to protest against the passage of the bills.

The Executive Committee of the Woolen Goods Association met on Friday and indorsed the resolutions passed by the Merchants' Club.

Mr. Gardenier, of Columbia County, has introduced a bill in the Assembly for the creation of a commission for four citizens—Mr. Coleman, Tax Commissioner of New York City, to be one—"to revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the statutes of the State relating to assessments and taxation of real and personal property," to report the result of their work to the next legislature. This bill meets the views, in part, of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

A NEW METHOD OF TAXATION PROPOSED.

Assemblyman Noyes, of Cayuga County, on Friday last introduced a bill, which, if passed, is intended to get the revenue for the support of the State government from income taxes. After providing for the enforcement of the law when adopted, the bill provides for a graduated system of taxation of one mill on the dollar on incomes of $150 to $500 yearly to ten mills on incomes of $50,000 and upward. Incomes from every source will be taxable under the law. Deduction from the amounts of the income can be made to the value of the cost price of goods sold, the wages paid to employees, the cost of raw materials to manufacturers and the cost of seeds, cuttings, plants, etc., for farmers, together with the interests actually paid on goods to be sold. The introducer of the bill seems to have forgotten to include in the deductions the item of rent, which is a most important consideration. All incomes arising from dividends, stocks or corporation shares of any kind, or from bonds, promissory notes, evidences of indebtedness, etc., are to be taxed at their face value, with no deduction whatever. All State and county officers and professional men are to pay taxes on their full salaries. All unoccupied land is to be taxed at its rental value.

WILL THE PRESS ACT ON THE SUGGESTION?

The New York Press of last Friday morning contains a letter from "A Workingman," in which it is asked, as "the only true representative" of the interests of wage-workers, to give space for workingmen to fight their own battles "by refuting the lies of Free Traders." "A Workingman" offers, as a basis, to submit to some Free Traders the following:

First. Will a reduction of duties tend to increase importations?

Second. Will the working people here receive any benefit from goods made in cheap labor countries?

Third. Will the trade of this country receive any benefit from the labor employed in foreign industries?

There is another paragraph, but it is as dense as the average protection argument. It reads as follows:

Will some tariff reformer make an estimate of the number of our citizens unemployed, the amount of money annually transported to employ foreign workingmen, and how much this country is benefited by the exchange, while by employing our own people to make at home what we purchase from abroad? We would have both the goods and the millions we pay for them.

It can be made so as to read straight by putting a comma in the place of the interrogation point after the word "abroad," and reading the next sentence as a part of the preceding one.

The letter, it seems to us, would have been stronger had it been signed by "A Workingman's" name. But let that pass. The question is, Will the Press comply with its correspondent's wish? We hope it will; and we also hope that it will be fair, and not shut out letters—as it has done in the past—on the anti-protective side of the discussion. THE STANDARD can safely promise the Press, if it will throw down the gauntlet, as suggested by "A Workingman," that it will be taken up by workingmen of the Free Trade faith—men who work at their trades. And they will not hide their identity under a nom de plume, either. Let the battle begin.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

In both Germany and France the tariff question has become the leading political issue. In Germany Prince Bismarck has avowed that the chief cause of his dissatisfaction with Emperor William's policy is the Emperor's tendency to abolish the protective system. The protective policy was inaugurated by Bismarck some dozen years ago, and is, of course, indissolubly connected with that autocratic policy which he adopted, which in fact was simply the "protective" idea carried out to its logical conclusion. It is possible that Bismarck will allow himself to be elected to the Reichstag at the next election, in which case he will be the leader of the protectionist party. In France the parliament is now overwhelmingly protectionist, and the tariff question is absorbing most of the attention of the legislators. The example of the United States in passing the McKinley tariff has had great influence in developing the protective and retaliatory spirit there; the legislature is now preparing a very high tariff law. M. Seneuil says, however, that as soon as America veers round towards Free Trade its action will determine a similar movement in France. Professor Leroy-Beaulieu predicts that the new high tariff will not last over a year or so.

TAXATION IN TURKEY.

Few people will wonder at the degradation and poverty of the Turkish people, and the provinces under Turkish rule, when they understand the manner in which the Government and the Sultan derive their revenues. In an article entitled, "The Druse War," in the Evening Post of February 18, which described the revolt of a people in Palestine, known by the name of Druse, against the attempted Turkish domination, the writer gives a description of the fiscal policy of the Sultan's Government, that is worth reading. The Druse, who have so far managed to prevent the Turks from subjecting them to their oppressions, are certainly to be congratulated. The writer says:

So far as I know, everything in Turkey is taxed as much as it will bear, and most things have been taxed out of existence. The land tax on public land is 50 per cent. of the crops raised, on land held under private title 10 per cent., and, I believe, in certain cases or certain regions 20 per cent. There is a tax on every sheep, goat, camel, and, I believe, on every domestic animal. So high are these taxes that I have known the price paid for a sheep's wool in some regions to be less than the annual tax chargeable on each sheep. There is a tax on each palm tree, and, I believe, on other productive trees. There is a heavy tax on each fish caught. There is a duty on all goods brought into any city. There is a duty of 8 per cent. on all goods carried by water from one city in the Turkish Empire to another. There is a uniform export duty on all goods of any sort sent out of the country, increased at some if not all ports by arbitrary over-valuation, against which there is no redress. There is a uniform import duty of 8 per cent. on all goods. There is a heavy road tax in the form of toll on all of the few miserable roads existing in the empire, and in many cities a further tax on each beast of burden arriving at that city. Boats, houses, almost all objects of any commercial value, also pay taxes. Mining, including salt fields, has been taxed and bought into the hands of the privy purse and the Government. Tobacco is a monopoly, paying a large revenue to the Government, for which the people receive very poor and dear cigarettes and cigarette tobacco. Speaking generally, it may be said that in Turkey you must for all things and all occasions pay taxes or give *backsheesh*, and generally you must do both.

A still greater burden than the taxes themselves is the manner in which they are levied. The corrupt customs officials, by delays, hindrances and annoyances, overvaluations, seizures, etc., manage to collect and blackmail the merchants and others into paying two or three times the real duties. The internal direct taxes are collected by men known as zaptiyehs, who receive small nominal wages and make up the rest of their living by stealing the revenues and levying at will to supply their own needs. The writer says:

I have seen zaptiyehs seize anything they needed without pay, and beat or abuse the owners into the bargain. I have seen them force labor out of the natives for nothing, and beat them for not working hard enough. I have heard them boast that they can take what they want and treat the people as they want, and that no one dare raise a finger.

In return for all this the people of Turkey are supposed to receive the benefits of government of some kind; what kind can well be

imagined. But in the provinces they receive nothing in return. The article says:

The Turks merely take out of a province all the men and money they can extort, giving absolutely nothing in return. They build no roads, no bridges, no canals, no reservoirs, no irrigation canals, no railroads, no public buildings, no schools, no hospitals, no anything; they do not police the country any better than the natives do it for themselves, and their courts are so corrupt that no one believes that justice can be obtained.

This is the kind of thing that has made the poor, wretched subject of the Sultan "the unspeakable Turk." The marvel is not that he is "unspeakable," but that he exists at all. Descriptions of Russian tyranny and Siberian atrocities have excited a good deal of attention of late, but from all that has been said the position of a Russian Moujik would seem to be far preferable to that of a Turkish peasant. From misgovernment in the shape of bad and burdensome taxation there is no relief and no escape. It is a continuous robbery and oppression, and is the worst form in which tyranny can exert its power.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

The Ocala, Fla., Banner, much to its surprise, has been named as the offical organ of the Marion County Alliance and Industrial Union. The Banner thanks the Alliance for the honor conferred: then, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to how it stands on the questions of the day, it formulates them thus:

The Banner believes that the unequal distribution of wealth is the result of some wrong somewhere in the pursuance of a false political economy and the enactment of injurious laws and can only be corrected by and through legislation. It believes that the Farmers' Alliance organization is a movement that will ultimately lead up to the correction of these abuses, and for that reason is in sympathy with it. It seems to us that until the errors in laws and economics producing these abuses are discovered and corrected, which, in our opinion, can only be done in the domain and through the instrumentalities of politics, the more thrift, the more intelligence, the more skill, the more abundant the harvest, must only add to the distress of the farmer. Is this as it should be? Should a man's abundance be his poverty? Should time and labor-saving inventions add to the distress and toil of human labor? The operations of laws must bear unevenly and unequally on the working and producing classes to bring about this condition of things, and until they are corrected this depression of labor and agriculture must continue. Why should there be a tax on tobacco? Why should there be a tax on any of the necessaries of life? Why should not every farmer be allowed to manufacture the products of his farm into those things that would pay him best? Why should he not be permitted to convert his molasses into rum, if it pays him more; his corn into whiskey; his peaches into brandy; his oranges into wine? Why should only the few be allowed these privileges? Why should not all barriers be battered down and the markets of the world opened to the American farmer? Why should not mineral and unoccupied lands, held for the purposes of speculation, bear the same, or even a greater weight of taxation, than the improved lands of the farmer? In these directions we believe lie the cure for the distress of the farmer, and we believe the Farmers' Alliance will gradually move up to these lines, and one after another effect these reforms, and make the inequalities of opportunities, now so apparent, and which produce so unequal a distribution of wealth, impossible.

THE COLORED ALLIANCE INDORSE SINGLE TAX.

The last number of the *New Earth* prints the following important news item as "selected." It is important, because, if true, it brings within the ranks of the Single Taxers a tremendous force for pushing the movement ahead. Here is the item:

"The Colored National Farmers' Alliance," said Col. Humphrey, "has a million and a half of members, and extends all over the south and southwest. It does an immense exchange business in the commercial centres of Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.; besides having many subordinate exchanges and co-operative stores all over the country. It has its own official newspaper—*The National Alliance*, of Houston—has built upwards of four thousand Alliance school houses and two thousand Alliance churches, has awakened hope, encouraged industry and thrift, introduced order and cleanliness, and added another room or two to thousands and thousands of little homes. It encourages the colored people to keep away from the whites, and to rely upon themselves for their welfare and amusements, supplying separate societies, separate schools and separate churches. This separation of blacks from whites stops race troubles. I do not know of any difficulty that has occurred between our colored people and whites within eighteen months. I have lived fifty years among them, and I say these colored people are as quick as white people to learn. This is shown in their rise from slavery twenty-five or thirty years ago to their present intelligent and independent position.

"What about the Single Tax idea?" I asked.

"I am a Single Tax man, heart and hand, and so is the whole Colored Alliance. In the official paper I keep the Single Tax idea before the eye. The present land and taxation system is a premium on worthlessness."

TEXAS' GOVERNOR WON'T TAKE THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The State of Texas owns and runs a sugar farm, worked by convicts. The Legislature recently passed a bill to accept the two-cent bounty allowed by the McKinley bill. On Monday last Governor Hogg sent in a message vetoing the bill, couched in the following language:

The State is sovereign of her own affairs, and cannot be disturbed in the legitimate exercise of her prerogatives. If she desires to raise sugar by convict labor, under no circumstances could she with propriety ask or accept from any government a license to do so. Nor could she yield to a supervision of her affairs by any officer not subordinate to her own laws. To do so in one instance would lead to another, and finally to supervision by the Federal Government over the cotton patches, wheat fields, stock ranches, lumber yards, and factories within her limits. Precedents by Government usurpation become stronger than law. The worse they are the more difficult to overthrow. When they are erected on the destruction of the Constitution, like this "bounty" act, the wrong which produced them strengthens as the fruits of the crime spread, until they become fastened forever on the people.

For my part I shall protest and begin to strike now while the precedent is new. For no sum can the State afford to sacrifice principle or to imperil her sovereign rights. It is hardly decent to suppose that no measure is too monstrous for popular credulity when it embraces a proposition to dispense money under the name of bounty among the citizens. Insidious and deceptive as such methods usually are, no one can deny that at the heart of them there is corruption. It consists of the Government collecting money to the impoverishment of the masses by which to gratify the greed of favored classes. Toleration by a free people finds support only in their ignorance.

Resistance of all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many comports with the untarnished record of Texas, and cannot fail to make the course of her future bright except at the sacrifice of her honor or sovereignty as a State."

MR. GARRISON'S OPINION OF MRS. LEASE.

William Lloyd Garrison was one of those who listened to the speech by Mrs. Lease that created such a flutter amongst the ladies recently gathered in Washington. Subsequently, in a speech to the woman's suffragists, Mr. Garrison spoke as follows of Mrs. Lease:

The lady from Kansas, whose speech stirred the convention like the so-called zephyr of her prairie state, jarring though it was to fastidious nerves, touched a true chord in earnest hearts. She typified the anguish of an outraged people who are just awakening to a sense of suffering, animated by a blind instinct of wrong, which is coupled with a growing appreciation of power in their hands. The penalty of suppression is explosion, and explosions clear the air, oft times with damage to the surroundings, but with eventual benefit to all. For one, I listened with satisfaction which no lapse from taste destroyed, to the bitter cry of the struggling West. Even the speaker's praise of Charlotte Corday disturbed me not, for there is no room for women of the Thermidor type in this republic as long as freedom of speech is as untrammeled as we saw it in the Kansas woman herself. How much safer for society when the unrestrained tongue makes obsolete the dagger.

However rash and crude, and lacking a fine perception of justice, the proposed measures of the Farmers' Alliance are, they embrace great truths and worthy aims. In the white heat of discussion the dross will melt away and only the pure gold will be preserved. I was grateful to Miss Willard for her breadth of view in defending the free utterance of a devoted soul struggling painfully toward the light. Free words are better than secret deeds.

Do not forget that the Know-Nothing movement that had for its primal aim the unjust proscription of aliens, yet was the instrument that broke in two the great Whig party, and sent to Congress many of the champions of freedom who led the nation to emancipation. I hail the advent of any party that embraces in its platform women's equality and an enmity to robber tariffs. And, if in its passion, it threatens to betray the capital which has trusted Kansas, and has been in truth its benefactor, upon the heads of the people of that State the punishment must come, and with it the clearer understanding that follows discipline as the day the night.

ITEMS ABOUT TAXATION.

The Boston Globe says that Maine "tax reformers"—tax tanglers they should be called—are trying to pass a law requiring every man to reveal everything he has to the Assessors, under oath, and subject to the pains and penalties of perjury if he forgets anything. If they want to drive capital out of the State they are going about it in just the right way. But if they want to "boom Maine" they are "'way off."

E. Herrmann, of St. Paul, Minn., writes that there is a bill before the State Senate to increase the amount of personal property subject to exemption from $100, as now, to $200. Senator Ignatius Donnelly sustains the bill on the ground "that if a society like ours permits a man to accumulate only $200, it is but human to grant him this exemption." It is astonishing, says Mr. Herrmann, how ignorant the Senators are on the subject of taxation. One Senator feared, if the increased exemption bill became law, that the "working people would escape taxation altogether." The Alliance Senators are not agreed on the question. One of them says his constituents want no exemption whatever, while another says that *his* constituents want all the exemption they can get. The latter perhaps comes nearest voicing the wishes of the farmers. Meantime, Mr. Herrmann says that the discussion shows great confusion of thought.

Mr. E. Q. Norton, of Alabama, sends us the following official circular with the query, "Is this not an entering wedge?"

Revenue Department of the State of Alabama, Montgomery, January 28, 1891.—Circular 31. To tax Assessors: Dear Sirs: It is understood at this office that it has been customary in the past for Assessors to assess the mineral veins or strata at the same value at which they assess the surface or agricultural part of a piece of land. This is wrong. The agricultural or surface part of the land should be assessed at its market value, and the mineral vein should be assessed at its market value. To be more clear, the surface land and the mineral vein should be assessed separate. Yours, very truly,

CYRUS D. HOGUE, Auditor.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, March 24, 1891.

The 758 signatures received this week carry the petition well past the 102,000 mark. This is good, but not good enough. When are we to reach 110,000? Can't we do it by May 1? One signature a week from each of our "workers" would bring in some 15,000 a month, or 90,000 by December 1. Won't our "workers" prove themselves worthy of the name by really hustling for signatures for the next eight months?

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 toward expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz.: $1,581.20.

Cash contributions for week ending March 23, are as follows:

W. G. Spencer, Thomaston, Conn.	$2 00
L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo.	1 00
B. F. Snyder, Tecumseh, Mich.	1 00
H. H. Parker, Portland, Ore.	2 00
H. M. Scott, Miamisburg, O.	20
E. M. Mitchell, (add) Detroit, Mich.	2 00
Samuel Graham, Dover, Tenn.	50
Edw. K. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.	5 00
Chas. L. Babcock, Milwaukee, Wis.	1 00
	$14 70
Cash contributions previously acknowledged	1,462 88
Total	$1,477 58

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	101,463
Signatures received since last report	758
Total	102,221

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

BROKAW IS WRITING AND PREACHING.

Alcester, S. D., March 16.—Since my last I have received two letters from Congressmen-elect, as follows:

NEW YORK, February 27, 1891.

MR. W. E. BROKAW—DEAR SIR: Your communication of 23d inst. is at hand, but the blanks to which you refer were not inclosed. I can, however, obtain the documents from the headquarters here. The subject matter of your letter is one of great interest to all who desire to be informed upon the economic course now uppermost in the thoughts of our people. I shall esteem it a duty as well as a gratification to seek all the information which may enable me to form a just judgment upon these subjects.

Very truly yours, J. R. FELLOWS.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, February 27, 1891.

W. E. BROKAW, Esq., Watertown—DEAR SIR: I am not as familiar with the Single Tax view as I expect to be long before I am ten years older. It has not up to this time looked to me like a feasible thing, and yet among my warmest personal friends—and they too among the ablest men I know—it has found a firm footing. While I do not agree with you on the Single Tax. I do most heartily on the Tariff, having been for twenty-eight years of the opinion (and this very long before I was a voter) that protection is only a kind of legalized piracy or highway robbery.

Yours, MICHAEL D. HARTER.

Monday night I spoke in the Messner school house, in a German settlement. The Republican representative to the State Legislature had just returned home, and was out to hear me. He upheld the protection fetich, and would dodge my direct questions (regarding men selling labor and buying goods, etc.,) in true politician style. The meeting broke up after midnight into animated debating circles. It seems that even the Independents here were still steeped in the Protection fallacy, but enough ordered "Protection or Free Trade?" to let the light of truth in upon them. They were also much set upon private property in land. I loaded them down with literature.

Tuesday, March 10, I rode to Sioux Falls with farmers going to a meeting of the Minnehaha County Alliance. The president made a few opening remarks, and after the reading of the minutes of the Dell Rapid's meeting Mr. Estabrook was called on and gave a short talk on the money question. Then District Organizer F. A. Leavitt spoke on reform in general and of the hopeful outlook due to agitation. The president then offered the floor to anyone wishing to speak. No one accepting, Mr. Leavitt said: "We have present with us a crank who is going around talking on the Single Tax, from whom we would like to hear." I then briefly told them what the Single Tax was, and pointed out that money reform and all other reforms could only save the waste or increase the production of wealth, which simply enabled the earth owners to charge laborers that much more for the privilege of living; that, as every improvement in a community tends to make that a more desirable location—and consequently more valuable—the owners of locations (not of things thereon) reap all the benefits of improvements and should therefore pay all the taxes. They then went into secret session, and as the laborers and others visitors passed out I distributed tracts among them. I had to leave before the secret session closed, in order to get a ride out toward my next appointment. I was acquainted with most of the delegates and was warmly received.

In looking over my STANDARD Wednesday morning I noticed the statement that, among others, "the Brokaws" had got hold of lands in McLean County, Illinois. That reminds me that my father once met an old bachelor millionaire, named Bokaw, while attending a Prohibition convention in Bloomington. He, also, was a Prohibitionist. I could readily see that it was to his interest to be so, but wondered what he could think of the Single Tax, or how he would have entertained the son of his namesake, who is a crank on the latter subject. Unfortunately (or fortunately?) my father did not "get hold of" much land, and it would appear more to his interest to be a Single Taxer than a Prohibitionist—and he is beginning to see it.

The Dakota Ruralist of February 28 has a two-column article in it by Rowland Hill, on "George's Remedy," in which he forcibly shows up "a worse system than usury."

Wednesday night I talked to a few Norwegians in the Ridste school house, Lincoln County, about eight miles southeast of Sioux Falls. I had been told that it was a poor place to get a turn out, and so I was not disappointed in the attendance.

Thursday night I spoke in the Wardwell school house, eight miles north of Canton. There was a fair turn out, and several ladies among them. A strong Republican asked many questions, and made assertions and insinuations. My replies seemed to please the audience.

Friday morning I received several packages of old STANDARDS from Single Tax friends in the East. I took the train from Canton to Eden, where I spoke in the evening. Had to pay $3 for the use of a hall, and collected nine cents more than enough to pay it, being out my hotel expenses. There was not a large attendance, but considerable interest was manifested.

Saturday I sent an order for 35 more copies of the first 100,000 of "Protection or Free Trade?" making 270 copies I have picked up orders for since I left Watertown. The secretary of the Watertown club writes that he hired a lady to canvass for the book at 15 cents a copy, she to receive 5 cents each, and that "she got 27 subscribers the first day, nearly all Republicans." In the afternoon I caught a ride to within about a half mile of the Virginia school house and then walked the rest of the way, carrying my two grips. I left my luggage at the nearest house and tramped over a mile to the home of the man I had written to to make the appointment. He was not at home. After supper I walked to the school house. At the close of my talk I announced that I wanted to get to Alcester by Monday night and that I knew not where I was to stay that night. They all went off, except one man and a few boys, without seeming to care where I put up. That man lived two miles in the opposite direction from which I wished to go. But finally a man living near the school house consented to make room for me. It looked, for a time, as though they would all go home and leave me to sleep in the school house—what was everybody's business being nobody's business—but I gave the last ones who were leaving to plainly understand that I wanted some place to stop over night. They had seemed satisfied with my talk and my answers to questions, and their treatment of me seemed to be due to each leaving to the others to offer me shelter, until those living nearest had gone home.

Sunday forenoon I rode with Mr. Olson a few miles to where there was a funeral of a babe. From there I got a ride, in the afternoon, to the main road between Calliope, Iowa, and Alcester, S. D., there to watch my chances for a ride in the morning.

Monday afternoon the men I stopped with went to Alcester with bobs and a hay rack. On my arrival I found that no notice had been given of my meeting, although I had sent notices by mail a week before. So I had to rustle around and have it announced to those who were in town. Inclosed find seventy-two petitions.

Hawarden, Iowa, March 19.—After I had got permission of the school board to use the school house I got the keys and opened it. The building is out at the edge of the town with no sidewalks between, and snow, mud and slush was plentiful. I finally succeeded in borrowing a lantern and got a fire built. Then I hunted the town over till I got a couple of lamps. It was bandmen's night for practice, and a dance in the country took the most of the "going people," and as the farmers knew nothing of the meeting there were only about a dozen there. But they were interested and ordered copies of George's works and took other literature.

Tuesday I obtained a few signatures among the merchants. When I presented the petition to one man, another asked if that was the George theory, and when I said it was, a third said, "George is right, too." In conversation with the latter, I learned that he had gained his information from the patent matter in the Liberty Bell, of Sioux City, Iowa. That is the organ of the Alliance he belongs to. Toward evening the merchant (an Independent) who promised to take me to the Rowley school house if no teams came in, said that a man had been in on horseback who said that the Rowley neighborhood was coming in to a dance at Alcester that night, and there was no use for me to go out there. As the roads were very poor, being too much snow and ice for wagons and too much mud and water for sleds, I concluded to run no risks, and rode home with Andrew Johnson, who lived near the Ring school house, where I was billed for the next night. I found his mother (a Swedish lady) awake to all the reforms of the day and much interested in the Single Tax.

Wednesday forenoon, March 18th, he took me to Mr. Nilson's, the postmaster, within half mile of the school house. Mr. Nilson was, until recently, so staunch a Republican that he would not read anything but Republican writings. He is now an Independent. He got tracts from me at the State Alliance meeting, but, believing the Single Tax to be injurious to farmers, did not read them until he received my notices of the meeting. In the evening we walked to the school house. At the close of my talk Mr. Johnson handed me a letter which he had got for me that day at Alcester. It was from father, urging me to come home at once on account of mother's sickness. While reading it they took up a collection for me. When they learned the nature of the letter they took up another collection to pay a young man to take me to Hawarden in time for the morning train. It is a Swedish settlement, mostly Alliance men, and several thanked me for my talk and expressed regret at my having to cancel my other appointments, for they said I would have had large crowds at most of them. At 5 o'clock this morning we left Mr. Nilson's, and I took the 8:45 train for Princeton, Ill.

It may be some time before you hear from me again. Inclosed find 30 petitions, making a total of 2,026 that I have collected and sent you since the petition was started. W. E. Brokaw.

A PROMISING LIFE CUT SHORT.

Detroit, Mich., March 14.—On March 2, there died in Aiken, S. C., at the age of 29, A. Arnold Clark, of Lansing, Mich., a Single Taxer, unlimited, and one of the first of the faith in Michigan.

There was not a brighter and purer mind in the State, and not one whose loss would have caused more sorrow. It would be difficult to give a stranger an idea of the estimation in which he was held. He had no wealth and occupied no place of power: yet strong men, in noway related to him by birth, placed their arms about his coffin and wept. Men loved him. I wish I could adequately describe his charming smile, sweet manners, and abounding cheerfulness and humor. He was admired for his great reading and his brilliant conversational and oratorical powers; but was idolized by a large circle for his tender heart and winning ways.

On leaving college in 1881 he was a Protectionist and an ardent one. Before he was a voter his speeches on the stump in favor of high tariff had earned for him the title of "the boy orator." But he was a Protectionist because as an ardent boy his fancy had been caught by Henry C. Carey, whose rejection of the Malthusian doctrine and whose unbounded optimism suited the young student's mind. When out in the world he studied political economy by observation as well as by reading books. His mind would not be satisfied without a solution of the labor question. It troubled him night and day, especially after he began to doubt that protective tariffs were the Moses to lead labor out of the house of bondage. The hardening of the conditions of life for the many he could see plainly, and he was honest enough intellectually to acknowledge that it was not in accord with Carey's ideas.

Arnold Clark was an extreme Democrat in the best sense of the term. Nothing could disturb his admirable temper but the increase of special privileges and the wrongs of labor. He doubted Carey before he read George, and after a study of the latter's three books he transferred his allegiance to the great apostle of true Democracy.

I believe that he made the first speech in Michigan in which the doctrine of the land for the people, as laid down by Henry George, was boldly proclaimed. It was a time when Georgeism was synonymous with anarchism. He did much to spread the Single Tax. His oratory, always bright and sparkling, took on a new quality, which arose from profound conviction and feeling. He believed that the salvation of mankind depended upon the recognition of equal rights in the soil, and under the influence of that absorbing idea he was, in my opinion, a great orator.

Arnold Clark dreamed of the literary life. His friends hoped much for him. It is useless to speculate about his probable success, but he left the manuscript of a novel which his friends are about to publish. Of course, it deals with the question which was uppermost in his mind, and between the lines will be seen the figure of the cat. It was written when he ought to have been in bed or in the open air, for he was under the stern necessity of working for his daily bread. He had the true literary instinct, I think, and tried to paint life as he saw it; but he was young and his experience was limited. No one recognized his inexperience more clearly than he, and he was planning how to travel extensively before writing his second novel, when death struck down a shining mark.

I have not read the story. His friends are willing to acknowledge at once that it may have all the defects of the young author's first novel; but that it is readable and in parts brilliant, they are firmly convinced. We trust that it may have a mission to perform in hastening the coming of equal rights and justice upon earth. Howard M. Holmes.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

On March 17th the Illinois House of Representatives listened to arguments from John Z. White, E. O. Brown and J. S. Hardin, favoring the appointment of a special committee to examine into the merits of the Single Tax. A resolution was introduced providing for the appointment of such a committee, to report on the advisability of submitting a constitutional amendment for the adoption of the Single Tax. A substitute for this motion was, however, adopted, referring the whole matter to the Committee on Revenue. The names of this committee are: Hon. Mr. Ramsay, chairman: and Hons. Kennedy, Townsand, Adams, Dawkins, Kern, White, Wiwi, Pollock, Chandler, Perottet, Mitchell, Myer, Corlett and Ziegler. If we write all these gentlemen at once, we can insure a favorable report, and a long step forward for the movement in Illinois.

J. M. Hill, Standard Theatre, New York, in a recent letter published in the Dramatic Mirror, laments that rent day comes so often now that managers cannot afford to educate the public, but are now only merchants, not instructors. We are asked to deluge him with letters showing that freeing the land would also free tenant managers, give them chances to try the best plays, and by freeing laborers in every walk of life, give them means and leisure to enjoy the best in everything.

Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y.—As noted in The Standard a few weeks ago, this gifted writer has addressed himself to the consideration of the social question on a broader plane than ever before. There are all through his latest book ("Murvale Eastman") Christian Socialist passages, apparently showing that the author fully comprehends the cause and cure of social disease. But the only remedy he suggests is ridiculously inadequate. We should call his attention to the Single Tax and urge him to substitute this for Christian Socialism in his next book.

42 University place, New York. W. J. Atkinson.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Stein bill did not come before the Assembly Committee on Taxation at Albany, last Thursday. Two members of the committee and Assemblyman Stein were absent, one of the committee and Mr. Stein being confined to their beds by illness. But the bill will come up sure to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when the gentlemen named in last week's Standard will appear before the committee. They will leave to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the Forty-second street station, by the lightning express, which will reach Albany at 1:18.

Word has been received from G. A. Vought, of East Buffalo, that resolutions indorsing the Stein bill were adopted by the Central Labor and Wagon Makers' Union of Buffalo. Delegates will appear in Albany to-morrow and act with the New York City men.

Mr. Doblin delivered the lecture last Sunday evening, his subject being "Currency." It was short and sweet, and gave rise to a most interesting discussion, which was participated in by the members. The usual lecture will be given next Sunday evening.

The managing board meets Friday evening, when the arrangements for for the meeting at Cooper Union, on Thursday evening, April 2, will be completed. The committee in charge want about seventy-five of our friends to act as ushers and collectors at the meeting. Send your names to Mr. Doblin, care Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue. The monthly meeting of the club will be held next Wednesday evening, April 1.

H. J. Wingardner, Harlem.—Twenty-five petitions. I have the same number at home which I retain in order to show to those of whom I submit signatures. They are all prominent citizens, and therefore will have a drawing effect.

BROOKLYN.

G. W. Thompson.—The regular monthly reception and entertainment will be given at the Brooklyn Single Tax club on Wednesday evening, March 25. A special meeting of this club will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the best means of increasing the efficiency of the club during the ensuing year. It is earnestly urged that every member be present.

NEW YORK STATE.

H. B. Buddenburg, Buffalo.—Ten petitions. I leave here to-morrow (March 17) for an extended trip through the South and West on business. I hope to meet with many of our friends throughout the country on this tour, and shall now make an effort to increase the enrollment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—Thomas G. Shearman and R. G. Horr will debate the tariff question in Tremont Temple on Wednesday evening, April 15. Colonel Albert Clark, secretary of the Home Market Club, will preside, and hopes to have Protection well represented in the audience. Free Traders will see to it that they will be well represented.

John Lavis, Dorchester.—Wm. F. Morrill, of Cambridge, gave the address at our public meeting on Sunday evening, 22d, at Temperance Hall, Harrison square, on "Single Tax and Wages," and he very ably showed its effect on wages, so much so, that two laboring men told me after the meeting: "I see it now, of course it affects my wages." Next Sunday evening "Protection or Free Trade?" will be the subject for discussion. E. M. White will defend the Free Trade side and Mrs. McDermott, of the Boot and Shoe Recorder, the side of Protection. Single Tax men in this vicinity should help us by their presence at least.

F. W. Morton, Webster.—Inclosed find $1.25 for the work of the National Committee, and $2.50 for 25 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?"

NEW JERSEY.

John T. Abbett, Passaic.—Three petitions. The City Council recently passed a resolution to tax the electric railroad cars five dollars ($5) each, no matter if in use one day or one year. While it may not be right to tax the cars, still it is an admission they should pay something for the use of the streets.

M. J. Flynn, Camden.—Twenty-two petitions. I have been receiving valuable assistance from Mr. Williamson, of Haddonfield. He is a good worker in the cause.

VIRGINIA.

Eugene Withers, Danville.—I am writing to every Single Tax man in the State whose address I have, urging them to stir themselves and do all in their power to advance our cause, as this is the most favorable opportunity that we have ever had, and it may be the most favorable one that we will have for a long time. The farmers and laboring men are beginning to treat the subject as if it were worthy of consideration, and I never lose an opportunity to try to impress them with the merits and advantages of the Single Tax. I hope to be able to report converts and progress in the near future.

K. B., Herndon.—Five petitions. Can't always capture 'em on first request, but I keep at 'em and have set a few men thinking. This is a small community—not over 500 or 600—and one doesn't meet so many people as in larger places. Earnest conviction and talk will gradually produce an effect.

TEXAS.

Patrick Egan, Paige.—Rev. Dr. Meyer, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of this place, says he believes the Single Tax to be a good thing. He ought to receive some good tracts, and occasionally a Standard. Mr. John Farmer, who owns about 300 acres of good land, and has some renters, is in favor of Free Trade, and can be made a Single Taxer if properly handled. His brother, Captain Farmer, who is in the lumber business, could also be gained by us. That little band of Single Taxers in Houston ought to reach out for these three men.

TENNESSEE.

Samuel Graham, Dover.—I am the only Single Tax man in this community that I know of. I am seventy-nine years old and very poor, but I am willing to do all I can for the cause. I am too old to hustle myself, but I will circulate all the literature I can get.

OHIO.

J. S. Maclean, Columbus.—Sixty-two petitions. I regret very much that I am able to do so little towards helping on the cause. Being a member of a firm, my time is not my own, and I have a delicate wife with four young Single Taxers demanding all my spare hours. I, however, never miss an opportunity

to spread the truth, and think I do some good. I am sorry that Columbus should appear to contain nothing but "Torpid Single Taxers." Is there no process by which new life could be infused into their dry bones? I would say, from my personal observations, that the people are just about tired of things as they are; and if the Single Tax was properly pushed by all who know its value, it need not be so very long before being practically applied, in part at least. So, let us "go in," nerved by the thought that we are fighting "for God and the right," and trusting in Him who has ever made justice triumphant to prosper our cause. Then shall be realized the prayer of the immortal Burns:

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

Dare any Protectionist who believes in a God refuse to say Amen to that, or to deny that the end desired must be the design of the Almighty Maker of us all? Never was there a cause so grand and glorious.

INDIANA.

Samuel Quinn, Evansville.—The Central Labor Union has issued an open letter, which appears in full in the Evansville Standard, calling on the ministers of this city to define their attitude with reference to the labor question. The letter contains strong arguments in favor of the Single Tax, to which the attention of those addressed is respectfully invited. This action of the Central Labor Union will give some idea of how the Single Tax is working its way here.

ILLINOIS.

N. Niles, Belleville.—Thirteen petitions. I promise more soon. I will try to imitate those heroes, the indefatigable "Uncle Tom" and his wife and Brokaw.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, March 20.—The expediency of adopting the Single Tax will be investigated by a committee of the Illinois Legislature. This much we are sure of as the result of our trip to Springfield on Tuesday, when the question of appointing a special committee to inquire into the subject was set for a hearing in the House. Our club sent a delegation of five, consisting of Messrs. John Z. White, Edward Osgood Brown, Herbert Darlington, Frank W. Irwin and W. W. Bailey. Several others had intended to go, but could not get away. The Single Tax delegation was reinforced by Mr. John C. Harding, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, the whole crowd going down Monday night on the legislative train from this city. At Springfield they were joined by Messrs. Hill and Buchner, of the Peoria Club, and a number of the local friends, who treated the visitors very kindly during their short stay. The resolution calling for the appointment of the desired committee was introduced by the Hon. John T. Norsworthy, editor of the Carmi Partisan, and the matter was in his hands. He had succeeded in having it made a special order and it was arranged that the House should go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. This was done immediately after the reading of the journal, on Mr. Norsworthy's motion, the Republicans voting solidly against it, as they did when the question was on the adoption of the resolution itself. Valuable assistance was lent to Mr. Norsworthy by Representatives May and O'Donnell of Cook and Gehr of Peoria, and Speaker Crafts was obviously inclined in our favor. When the House went into Committee of the Whole Representative Craig was called to the chair, and then we were invited to address the House in behalf of the matter under consideration.

John Z. White was the first speaker. When he began his argument I noticed that at least a third of the members were engaged in anything but listening. Some of them were reading, others were writing, still others were chatting with neighbors or moving about the chamber. But Mr. White's first sentences and the voice in which he delivered them, very quickly commanded attention. The gentlemen who were looking over their mail laid it aside, newspapers were folded up, writing was suspended and conversations were stopped abruptly. The faces of the scornful took on first a look of curiosity and then one of thoughtful interest. In a little while nearly the whole body was intently listening, and I particularly observed that none were more absorbed in following Mr. White than the legislators who wore upon them the air of the farm.

Mr. White in opening his remarks explained that we were not there to advocate the Single Tax, but to ask the appointment of a committee to investigate and report the facts from which might be drawn a conclusion as to the merit of the Single Tax system as compared with the present. Chicago's valuation, Mr. White declared, four years after the fire was $306,000,000, in 1884 $203,000,000, and last year $190,000,000. This, the speaker maintained, would indicate that Chicago was growing steadily poorer, something that was manifestly absurd. It was patent that the wealthy of this city were escaping taxation for obvious reasons. If a person went into any of the large houses and tried to justly levy an assessment the word of the owner or his hirelings was all that could be secured. It was different with the farmer. His property could not be secreted and all his neighbors were taxed with some show of fairness. Mr. White showed in the local valuation in the six most populous counties in the State, Cook, Peoria, St. Clair, Kane, McLean and Adams, that but 15 per cent. was personalty, whereas in the six least populous the personalty amounted to 20 per cent. Mr. White contended that the repeal of the personalty taxes would relieve six rural counties of 20 per cent. and six urban counties of but 15 per cent. of their present burdens. The Single Tax advocates would also like to have the committee of investigation report in favor of local option in the matter of taxation, allowing each town to raise revenue for its own expenses in such manner as might be deemed best. With this much accomplished the Single Taxers would undertake to secure a trial of their plans, and in this way demonstrate their truth or fallacy. He cited two cities—Aurora and Elgin—by way of illustration, and held that if the former adheres to the present system and the latter relieves all industries of public burdens Elgin would be preferred by manufacturers. "If this is true," inquired Mr. White in conclusion, "is it not an admission that the present system is a hindrance to production, and that our proposed system would encourage manufactures to the same extent? Do you wish to encourage or retard the development of the various enterprises in which our citizens are engaged?"

Mr. White was followed by President Harding, on behalf of the Federation of Labor, which, after a full discussion, had asked for the special committee, not because it was prepared to accept the Single tax, but because it was ready to receive light from any and every source. "I cannot say that I fully believe in the Single Tax," said Mr. Harding, "but I can say that I believe it would be a great improvement upon the system now in vogue. No man will deny that taxes now fall heaviest on those least able to bear them, nor will any one maintain that these taxes do not hamper, discourage and retard industry. The Single Tax promises relief from obvious and terrible evils, and I am therefore here to urge upon the Legislature the duty of giving the new method the fairest and fullest investigation."

Mr. Brown closed the argument in favor of the appointment of the committee in an admirable speech that held the attention of the House. He said he thought no more important question would or could be presented to the Legislature than the most expedient and just method of raising the revenues for governmental purposes. Government had but two duties—to raise sufficient revenue, and to spend it for proper purposes. The Single Taxers simply desired to have a legislative committee investigate the best means of performing one of these duties. They were not asking the Legislature to-day to indorse their ideas, but only to name a special committee, before which they would promise to present their reasons for believing as they did. Such a committee was being demanded by the Illinois Federation of Labor. It was being petitioned for by the Single Tax men of the State from Chicago to Cairo, and the Single Tax men, Mr. Brown assured the legislators, were a rapidly growing class in the community. That something was wrong was undeniable and undenied. The burden rested most heavily upon the consumer in proportion to his consumption. This was making the rich richer and the poor poorer. It was ruining the farmer and the agricultural districts. The wealthy citizens of the great cities concealed their personal property and evaded most of their taxes, but the farmer and laborer paid more than their share.

When the Committee of the Whole rose it recommended that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Revenue.

"That gives you fellows a black eye," said the representative of the Chicago News when the result was announced, and so we felt at first. We had asked for a special committee, but instead of giving us that the whole matter had been referred to the Revenue Committee, "and there it will sleep," was the opinion of my journalistic friend. But this happened prior to the announcement of the House committees. When this came our disappointment quickly vanished, for we found at the head of the committee to which our petition had been referred no less a personage than Farmer James Cockrell, who made haste to assure us that he would do all in his power to meet our wishes for an investigation. "I have been studying the Single Tax for four years," he said in his hearty and earnest way, "and I am anxious to learn more about it. The present system of taxation is as rotten as hell and it ought to be wiped out altogether. You must supply me with all the information at your command, and as soon as possible I will arrange to have you present your case in full. If it can be done I hope you will get Thomas G. Shearman to come out here and address us on the subject of taxation. He could do great good." As Mr. Norsworthy is also a member of the committee we feel that the able gentleman who moved to have the question referred as it was rather than to a special committee has been hoist of his own petard. In any event we will get the most that we expected, a hearing, and that is enough just at present.

The Equal Suffragists were given the floor at last night's meeting of our club, Vice-President Leonora Beck presiding. Mrs. Ahrens, a prominent attorney, was the principal speaker, and she dwelt at considerable length on the importance of the suffrage question, which she considered paramount. Mrs. Corinne Brown followed in a witty little talk, and then Mrs. Haskett, after a short address that called out a big round of applause, or rather several big rounds, recited a very stirring poem that was written for her by Governor Fuller. Mrs. McKinney, president of the Cook County Equal Suffrage Association, made the closing talk, declaring her intention to give economic subjects her best attention in the future. The visitors were tendered a cordial vote of thanks.

The invitations are out for our Jefferson meeting, April 2, and we are looking forward to a most enjoyable occasion. Among the prominent persons invited are Mr. George, Mr. Cleveland, Thomas G. Shearman, Judge Maguire, Mayor F. B. Sargent, Mayor Winston, Tom L. Johnson, Jerry Simpson, Chauncey F. Black, General Palmer and many others who have become known as Jeffersonians. Mayor Cregier promised me to-day that he would be present and speak, and we expect the presence of other local Democrats of high standing. Edward Osgood Brown will probably preside. The celebration will be held in Jefferson Hall, National Union building, 68 Adams street, opening at 7 o'clock with a reception. At 8 the speaking will begin and continue till 10, when refreshments will be served. Music will be furnished by the Templeton Quartette, for which George Horton and Kirke LaShelle are writing some catchy songs appropriate to the occasion. The tickets are placed at 75 cents for each person, and it is earnestly desired that every one of our friends will rally to the support of the committee in charge and assist it in achieving a complete success.

President John C. Harding, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, will address our club, April 16.

Secretary Frank W. Irwin has been quite ill.

Mr. Brown will talk to the Iroquois Club, April 7, on the Single Tax.

S. T., Bloomington, Ill.—One petition. The signer is Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the First Methodist Church, the largest and richest congregation in the city. Rev. Crane is the very able gentleman who recently praised Mr. George and "Progress and Poverty" so highly, in a Sunday night sermon to an immense audience. He is a Single Tax man and will be heard from one of these days.

President Warren Worth Bailey, of the Chicago Single Tax Club, was here a few hours recently en route home from the Legislative visit at Spring-

field, and distributed some literature besides securing two petitions—both editors. Mr. Bailey also put in a good part of his time in encouraging talk to some of our friends. He promises to come here soon to stir up the dry bones and help give the cause a start in this section. I purpose visiting the Peoria Club soon and volunteer a brief address. Just as I was about to close this letter I secured another petitioner—Louis Fitz Henry, a Democrat, who is willing to see the cat and embrace it.

At a big meeting of Democrats here to jollify over the election of John M. Palmer to the United States Senate, two significant speeches were made, one by General Adlai E. Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster-General under Cleveland, and one of the big guns in the ranks of the Illinois Democracy, and Congressman Owen Scott, already prominently mentioned for Governor. Mr. Stevenson declared that Mr. Cleveland would be the Democratic candidate for President in 1892, and that the issue would be tariff reform as advocated by the latter in his famous message. Mr. Scott was even bolder, saying that the cause of lower taxation was greater than any man, and that the fight for tariff reform could not and would not be side-tracked for side issues like the silver and other questions until the tariff issue was permanently settled. Mr. Scott is a powerful speaker, and his remarks were cheered to the echo by the large audience. In a private conversation he assured me that the Democrats would stick to the issue of tariff reform, however much of an effort may be made to get it committed to the silver question, because, he said, he believed it to be the only issue which would increase the success of the Democratic party.

John Black, Cheltenham, March 14, 1891.—A meeting was held last night (March 13), at 844 Reynolds avenue, for the purpose of starting a Single Tax club. The Single Tax platform was read and adopted, and the following resolutions passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this committee apply to the National Committee, through Warren Worth Bailey, chairman of the State of Illinois, for admission to the National League of the United States.

Resolved, That this committee indorse the demand of the Illinois Federation of Labor for a special committee of the Legislature to investigate the expediency of adopting the Single Tax.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to each member of the General Assembly of Cook County.

Resolved, That this committee of South Chicago and Cheltenham be called after this evening The Single Tax Club of South Chicago and Cheltenham.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the secretary.

MICHIGAN.

B. F. Snyder, Tecumseh.—Thirteen petitions and $1 for the cause. I think THE STANDARD is right on the silver question, although I am a Greenbacker.

Michigan subscriptions.—F. Amos, West Detroit, 50 books; Geo. Lemke, Menominee, 120 books; H. P. Whinney, Adrian, 100 books; H. M. Holmes, Detroit, 20 books; W. R. Hall, Manistee, 25 books; Thos. Kerry, Chief, 20 books; E. M. Mitchell, Detroit, 20 books; A. V. Harmer, Cadillac, 30 books; F. Cown, St. Johns, 80 books; Jas. Mahoney, Grand Rapids, 10 books; A. C. Fyfe, Grand Rapids, 13 books.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Sixty-eight petitions. Fifty-seven of them are from Caton's Commercial College and Shorthand Institute. About a month ago I was invited to address the students on "The Single Tax." They appeared much interested and asked many questions. At that time I left a number of blanks. To-day I addressed the college again on "Tariff or No Tariff," when again the students followed up my remarks with numerous questions. Professor Caton handed me the package of fifty-seven petitions, which are headed by his name. He had secured them since I was there. Mr. J. J. Hagen, the second name in that list of fifty-seven, is one of the finest penmen I ever knew. Some of his pen work is simply wonderful. A portrait of President and Mrs. Garfield is a most remarkable piece of pen work. The other package of eleven names is headed by J. L. Kuchli, a member of our City Council, and a man who desires to do just the square thing every time. He is quite a regular attendant at our meetings, though not a member of a league.

W. A. Carpenter, Minneapolis.—Eleven petitions taken about town. Among them are three school principals, two physicians and three Prohibitionists. At least three of the signers have had their attention called to the Single Tax theory by reading Prof. Garland's New "Declaration of Rights."

Last Sunday as many as six ministers preached on "The Causes of Poverty" in response to the request of our league. Next Monday evening Mr. E. V. Smalley, of St. Paul, will read a translation of a French criticism of George's theory. One week later Rev. M. D. Shutte, of this city, will address us on the "Fallacies of the Single Tax."

E. Herrmann, St. Paul.—There is a bill before the lower house of the Legislature calling on cities to publish their tax lists. I have seen a number of members of both houses, who will vote for the bill, and, I believe, it will go on our statue books before many weeks.

MISSOURI.

S. T., Jefferson City.—Day by day the evidences to show how the leaven is working in this State are multiplying, especially among the farmers. During the present session of our Legislature the Single Tax has come in for a large share of discussion among the members, and many of them have been favorably impressed with the justice and truth of our cause. The following resolution, which is one of a series of resolutions sent to Representative Mabrey, of Ripley County, by the Legislative Committee of the Farmers' Alliance of that county, shows that the farmers of that portion of the State are not frightened at the Single Tax:

5. That the Single Tax system be enacted into a law, so that land shall be taxed on its real value, exclusive of the improvements thereon.

H. Martin Williams will deliver three lectures at Unionville, Putnam County, April 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of that county. His subjects on the afternoon and night of the 3d will be "Taxation in Missouri" and "Free Trade," and on Saturday night he will speak on "The Single Tax." There is quite an active group of Single Tax men at Unionville, who are doing much to set the farmers to thinking upon and discussing the Single Tax, and it is expected that Mr. Williams' speeches will give great impetus to the movement in that section of the State.

KENTUCKY.

Ivy H. Teel, Bowling Green.—Since you last heard from me I have been very industrious, talking and circulating "Single Tax Literature."

IOWA.

J. P. Barber, Manchester.—The Single Tax is gaining converts in this section. Two years ago A. J. Walters, an earnest and able advocate of the Single Tax, and myself were the only friends it seemed to have in this, Delaware, county. At the present time they are scattered throughout the county; quite a number of Single Tax men although few of them are outspoken.

NEBRASKA.

Henry C. Jaynes, Wymore.—Twenty petitions. They were obtained mainly from persons with whom I came in contact in the line of business. Had I the time to devote to it I think I could obtain that number daily, as almost every one seems to be interested now in the subjects of land and taxation.

George Boeck, Plattsmouth.—Inclosed find petitions. I find the people a great deal more ready to sign than a year ago. The C. B. and Q. R. R. shops are located here, and employ generally from five to six hundred hands. They have just lately discharged over two hundred men, and the whole town feels rather bad over it. The people all over town see the bad condition the working class are in. There is no place they know of where to go to for employment, and they eagerly listen to the Single Tax, which I am willing to teach to the best of my ability.

CALIFORNIA.

L. A. Hill, Pasadena.—Inclosed find petitions. I have been trying to get our Single Tax friends together in an organization here, but the times are so hard that the small sum it would cost looks too large to them.

L. N. Glaze, San Jose.—The Single Tax is booming up here.

WASHINGTON.

W. R. Van Dolahr, Port Angeles.—Forty-seven petitions. Times are so hard that it is all I can do to make one hand wash the other, but I am still hammering away at the forge of truth.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

J. C. McCarty, Norman.—Inclosed find petitions. The Single Tax is a winner, sure.

THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Wm. O. Foley, Greensburg, Ind.—Twenty copies of the special edition came this morning, and are all gone now. S. H. Logan, one of our largest farmers and best Democrats, handed me this dollar to help on the good cause. This is the direct result of sending him a No. 36 tract.

Edgar Farnell, Pawtucket, R. I.—Twenty copies received and disposed of. Inclosed is $2 for twenty more copies, which I hope will go as quickly. I should like edition to reach the million mark before you stop.

S. T. Byington, Burlington, Vt.—$1 inclosed for ten more. I want to suggest a plan. Get a smart boy or girl to sell the books by offering them twenty-five or thirty cents commission on each dozen they sell. You can dispose of a very large number in this way. I find students specially willing to buy. If there is a college or high school in town, it is a good field for orders.

J. N. Hooper, Clarksburg, Mo.—$1.90 inclosed for nineteen copies. Believe I will be able to send a large order when these come.

L. A. Hill, Pasadena, Cal.—$1.50 inclosed for fifteen copies. It is just what I have been looking for. A book that I could afford to buy and send out for missionary work.

C. W. Garretson, Bishop, Cal.—$1 for ten copies additional. Believe I can get half the voters of this county to subscribe. It is one of the best schemes yet advanced, and, if carried out, will bring forth results that were never dreamed of.

Jas. Gaunt, New York.—$10 enclosed for one hundred copies.

J. J. Wilkes, Cranville, Kan.—$1.50 for fifteen copies. When some of those already subscribed for arrive it will quicken sales.

Will Kennedy, editor the Age, Boulder, Mont.—Enclosed is $20 for one hundred copies each of "Protection or Free Trade?" for myself and W. W. Harnden.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—$59 more for 590 additional copies.

John Morrison, Sec'y, Washington, N. J.—I am an old book agent and have a large family to support. If I could have 200 copies given me to start I will canvass all Summer in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Think I can make a living at it and place it on every news-stand. Our Democratic leader here has promised to distribute 500 copies.

Jose Gros, Morristown, N. J.—Inclosed $5 additional for fifty copies to be distributed in the West, the same as the first hundred.

D. D. Howell, Rewey, Wis.—For many years I have looked to your great city for some medium to instruct common people in democracy. The thousands of dollars that are spent in campaign speeches a few weeks before election are thrown away. Your plan will work.

A. F. Mood, Buena Vista, Ind.—Will send a large additional order soon, I fully indorse your plan. Clubs should be formed and tariff documents scattered broadcast.

Wm. Brenneman, Hopedale, Ill.—As a Democratic farmer I am very well pleased with your plans. If the book is widely distributed among Republican agriculturalists and laboring men, it will do more to elect an honest Democratic President than all the scheming politicians can do.

A. C. Fyfe, Grand Rapids, Mich.—$1.30 inclosed for thirteen copies.

This is 102 in all, and makes me a member of the Hand-to-Hand Club. Will send more in the near future.

James E. Mills, San Francisco, Cal.—$10 inclosed for 100 copies.

Frank Conn, St. Johns, Mich.—Twenty copies reached me this morning, and the last one is gone. Inclosed is $8 for eighty more.

Henry W. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.—Inclosed is $2 for twenty copies. I expect to duplicate this order often. Too much importance cannot, it seems to me, be attached to this grand enterprise.

Please accompany all orders with the cash. Unless this is done, in handling tens of thousands of subscriptions there is imminent danger of errors, especially as our clerical force is very small. Arrangements have now been made so that all cash orders will be shipped immediately on receipt. We prefer checks or money orders, but can use one and two cent stamps for small amounts. After April 1st single copies will be twenty-five cents, but orders for ten or more copies will be filled at ten cents each. This we are compelled to do to protect the men who are making their living by selling the books at twenty-five cents each, while they are most effectively preaching the gospel of Free Trade. As ten books will be sent, if desired, to ten different addresses for one dollar, you have only to get nine neighbors to join you, if you want the book for ten cents. Tract Extra No. 39, with price of single copies stated at twenty-five cents, subscription blanks, sample pages and press notices will be delivered free to any address, in any quantity. Don't forget that the twenty-five copies first printed will go as prizes to those sending in the largest lists of subscriptions to the 500,000.

42 University Place, New York. W. J. Atkinson, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

Walter Muir, the president of the North Dakota Farmers' Alliance, was recently elected poundmaster of the town of Hunter. Mr. Muir is said to be proud of the dignity conferred on him, notwithstanding some of his townspeople are inclined to poke fun at him. He was nominated and elected by the local Alliance.

* * *

David L. Thompson read a paper on the Single Tax before the Unitarian Society of Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of March 11.

* * *

Through the efforts of Judge James G. Maguire the Australian ballot has passed the California Legislature. The San Francisco Star says that "the bill was practically defeated when the Judge went to Sacramento and called the attention of the individual members of the Legislature to their ante-election pledges to support the measure." The Judge has done a great public service, and the Star says that to him alone belongs the honor of the victory of the people over the politicians.

* * *

Captain J. M. McGregor, of Detroit, Mich., who was a candidate in the late election for Lieutenant-Governor on the Industrial ticket, has written an article which appeared in a late issue of the Detroit News, which is addressed to farmers principally, but which can be read with advantage by all classes of workers. In it he tells how it is that human exertion applied to land produces all, and how man-made laws enable the drones to rob the producers. The article as a whole is a most eloquent appeal to all to advocate the Single Tax.

* * *

S. D. Guion, in a letter to the Brooklyn Eagle, says that Paradise may be regained by the simple and easy plan of land taxation.

* * *

The object of Mr. Dana's visit to Florida, says the Kansas City Star, is to explode some of Mr. Cleveland's fish stories. If Mr. Dana can prove that Mr. Cleveland's fish were not as large as represented, he will have gained, in his opinion, a magnificent advantage over the child of destiny.

* * *

It is probable that P. P. Elder, Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, will be the Alliance candidate for Governor of that State next year.

* * *

J. H. Wells has a letter in the Brooklyn Eagle of March 20th, on "The Right of Property." It is an argument for the Single Tax.

HOW THE THING WORKS.

Grissom's Tariff Primer:

Q. When we import goods from Europe do we send the money to pay for them?

A. No; we pay for them in articles we export—chiefly farm products.

Q. Then $1,000 worth of Dakota wheat will buy $1,000 worth of English goods in Liverpool?

A. Yes.

Q. How much will it cost to get these goods into Dakota?—I mean how much will the tariff be on that quantity of English goods?

A. About 50 per cent.—say $500.

Q. Then it will take $500 worth of wheat more to pay this tariff?

A. Yes.

Q. And so it will take $1,500 worth of Dakota wheat to buy $1,000 worth of English goods and get them through the New York Custom House?

A. It will.

Q. But suppose the wheat is sold in Boston, and the goods bought in Boston, how will it be then?

A. Just the same, except that in the former case the $500 duty goes to the Government and in the latter to the Massachusetts manufacturer. In either case it takes $1,500 worth of Dakota wheat to buy $1,000 worth of goods.

THE LOT WOULD BE BUILT ON, SURE.

Detroit News.

My Phillis, gentle Spring is here,
The ice king's grip is loose,
See, o'er the vacant lot there stray
The gander and the goose—
If Single Tax should strike that spot,
'Twould be no more a vacant lot.

AN ADVERTISER WHO "SEES THE CAT."

For the most unique advertisement of land for sale, Ross, Rogers & Co., real estate agents of Puyallup, Washington State, take the cake. That firm has town lots to sell, and in their page advertisement in the Tacoma Sunday Ledger of February 22 they set forth strong reasons why people, especially working people, should take advantage of existing low prices, in order to provide for the future. It is useless to describe the advertisement, so we print it:

THE CLAIMS OF LABOR.

One of the first commands laid upon man of which we have any record, was that enforcing the law of labor, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." And whether we regard this as the direct command of a personal deity or merely as the statement of a natural necessity, the fact still remains that a law is thus enunciated which is held to apply alike to all. Some, however, escape and refuse compliance, yet true it is that no one escapes, or ever has escaped, without imposing upon others the burden of the labor thus evaded. "We must all toil or steal, howsoe'er we name our stealing." All must render acceptable service or defraud, and in the work of the world every man is entitled to the full value of the work of his hand or brain—and no more—for if he receive more he thereby absorbs the production of another, labor being the source of all values.

MEN LABOR, THINGS DO NOT.

Money produces nothi g, does not grow, and since the world began has never labored.

A tree is to be felled; place your money at its roots, issue your command to your god, and days and nights may wax and wane throughout the countless eons of the mighty future without result from the inert and voiceless metal, if the hand of labor be not first beguiled by the shining tokens. And he, the laborer, receives it simply and solely because some other fool will take it, in like manner, from him. Money increases? Since when was it known to do this? When did the big dollar give birth to the little one? And who does not know that this fiction of increase is simpler than the silly story told to children of the advent of the new-born babe? The "increase" of the dollar is the product of toil, of hand or brain, paid to him who has not earned it.

THE SAGE OF CHELSEA.

As has been well said, "formerly war was a business, now business is war." Carlyle describes the situation thus: "Each grasps what he can, and in this hell-scramble because no steel knives be used he calls it Peace, because far cunninger implements be used."

Such are the sentiments and beliefs held by increasing thousands, which the men of the immediate future must reckon with; already the rattle of the skirmish line reaches our ears from the rural pickets of the Farmers' Alliance, and contention may be said to have begun.

A QUESTION OF LAND.

The "labor question" will be fought out and settled by the forces east of the Rockies, as was another mighty struggle of the recent past without causing more than a ripple of alarm upon the surface of the ocean of Washington's content. In the settlement yet to be made her favored position and peculiar condition assure her a practical immunity, but with another and kindred question her citizens may be called to wrestle.

The ownership of the soil upon which men must live involves the substantial ownership of the men themselves. The negroes of the south are nothing bettered by the change in form of their ownership, having simply gained the right of removal from the frying pan to the fire, and exchanged the owner's whip for the fear of starvation—or perchance the thing itself. The power of the landowner over him who would use his land, or its fruits, is absolute and unlimited. Place men upon an island, and whether you make one of their number their veritable owner, or simply make him the owner of the island, makes no difference to him or them; they are slaves in either case. Gould might buy the soil of a State, and in conjunction with "the coming billionaires" in due time own the land of America and bid his fellow countrymen jump off his land (?) into the sea.

TACOMA THE CITY OF DESTINY.

Here is a city; next year it will be larger, and the following year greater yet. As population increases and machinery and invention enlarge their domain the opportunities of the moneyless toiler will steadily decrease with advancing wealth and it is absolutely certain that it will become harder and harder for the mere employees and the toiler to live. Concentration will reduce the number of men required to do a given amount of work or business, and the increasing competition of machinery and invention will reduce their pay.

One thing, however, will increase in value and desirability; land will become more and more valuable and harder and harder to obtain.

"Every man, every situation, has a duty, an ideal, which follow or be damned."—Thos. Carlyle.

Since, then, the case of the worker is so hard and his sky so dark, what is his duty? Is it not clear that he who will not avail himself of power, while he may, must bear his deprivations as best he can? Is it not plain that he who will not secure a plat of productive soil, to which he may look with an assurance of assistance in his struggle, has neglected his own and his family's best and truest interests? He who will not have while he may, must lack when he would.

The absolute wants of humanity, food, clothing, and shelter, remain always the same, and so of the power of land to produce. An acre of land in Egypt will feed as many souls as when Pharoah held sway and plied the lash of power. Nature changes not her laws. The acre or two of land which will support your family this year or next will in like manner prove a sure reliance to them so long as wood grows or water runs, or you may need their aid. Be wise in time, buy while you may. For these and other reasons see the, etc.

JERRY SIMPSON'S APT ILLUSTRATION.

From Henry George, Jr.'s Syndicate Washington Letter.

"The political situation in Kansas reminds me of the story of two Irishmen who had just come over to this country, and were walking along a railroad track, which at length ran through a 'cut' in a hill-side. It being a warm Summer night they lay down in this place beside the track to sleep. About midnight the limited express came through, with its blazing eye and its puffing and blowing and terrific noises. Neither of the sleepers had ever seen a railroad train, and one of them started up in alarm and pressed up against the wall as the monster swept past. Then he roused his companion, who inquired as to what was the matter. 'Matter enough,' said the other. 'They are moving hell, and the first load has just gone by.' That is just what we have been doing in Kansas. The first load was John James Ingalls."

NOMINATE THE MAJOR, BY ALL MEANS.

Boston Globe.

Congressman McKinley, in his last speech, warmly defends President Harrison's remark that a cheap coat makes a cheap man. All Democrats now ardently hope that McKinley will be nominated as the Republican candidate for the governorship of Ohio. He has defeated himself in advance.

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 Lauvens, 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. Hodkins,

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

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 363 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec. H. C. Files, 363 16th st.

CONNECTICUT.

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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, club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 336 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. John Black, sec., box 512, S. Chicago.

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

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Monday evenings. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 304 Madison avenue; 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., Masonic Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 18

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South 2d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 205 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Reems, 209 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 501 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, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., H. G. Casey, 32 Spring st.

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.; rec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1426 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., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays 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.

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, 169 Tremont st.

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont 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, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 3507 Easton av, St. L.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; 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., Charles E. Reid; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307½ Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Puplic meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble st.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6339 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. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Filton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Filton sts. Pres., M. J. Flynn; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 580 Lind st.

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

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. Nellis; 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 Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 196 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., Robert Baker; cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 196 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres, Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Mrs. Robert Baker, 884 Greene av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 406 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 294 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 253 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Petteakofer, 253 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.

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 Schwalenberg'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. Martin, 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. S. 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 308 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 108 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay,

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longheed sec., Wm. Quigley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor'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.

JOHNSTOWN.—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, 240 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.

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City; sec., John B. Hanten, Watertown.

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne sec., T. J. Questad.

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres. Jno. B. Hanten; sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Pres., J. S Menken; sec., R. G. Brown, Appeal building.

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings every Saturday evening, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alsbury; sec., E. W. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburgh single tax league. Meetings every Saturday evening, at 500 Market st.; Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A plant that anyone can raise and everybody will admire is the Chrysanthemum It grows rapidly if potted in good soil, and only asks for a good supply of water. What a wonderful variety of Chrysanthemums are now seen in the late Autumn! All sises and colors, and forms of flowers. There never before was such an interest in them as now, and the more we think of them the more beautiful appear the new varieties, as if they came on purpose to be admired and petted. No wonder it is a popular plant, since it lends itself so freely to be shaped and moulded almost as we care to have it. The plants can be trained into the different forms that we may choose, bush-shaped, fan-shaped, single stems, and many other ways. Much as the Chrysanthemun is admired it is not yet at all common. And our reason for this is that it is not well known that one has to take the little plants in early Spring and keep them growing freely until time to bloom. The time to begin with them is now, and by sending to VICK the choicest varieties may be had for very little. What a single flower will cost in October will pay for a plant now. A dozen plants taken in hand now, and well cared for until blooming time will be valued then at dollars where now they are at cents.

There will be no disappointment in raising Chrysanthemums. Mr. VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., will send plants prepaid at the following low prices:

Standard sorts.....15 cts each; $1.50 per dozen
Special selections, extra fine..25 cts " 2.50 "
Novelties, new this year.....35 cts " 3.50 "

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 gained by the general growth and improvement of th community of which they are a part. Therefore, no on should be permitted to hold natural opportunities with out a fair return to all for any special privilege thus ac corded 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 govern ment, 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 penalities 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 on a 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.

LOUIS F. POST & CO.,

Factors and Correspondents,

73 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WE HAVE established an agency that aims primarily to give to any person, who desires it, all the advantage of a friendly or business correspondent in New York City.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

IN THIS, the largest American city, can be found excellent libraries, numerous art galleries, and a vast mass of information easily accessible to any one knowing where to look for it. It is our purpose to open up this information to all who have occasion to use it from time to time. We will simply send to the proper place, and obtain information about any subject of general interest that our correspondent seeks.

MERCHANDISE, PRICES, ETC.

ANYTHING that money will buy can be bought in New York. The range is from beads for savages to the finest work of art; from a stuffed titmouse to a live Bengal tiger; from a cabbage garden to a royal domain. This is the great centre of traffic, not only in ordinary merchandise but in the curious odds and ends of commerce; and it is our purpose to answer promptly all inquiries as to prices, as to where things can be found, and as to whether there is any market for things that our correspondents want to sell. Where information furnished by us leads to an order for goods we will attend to filling the order if requested to do so.

ADDRESSES, TIME TABLES, ETC.

TO THOUSANDS of people thoughout the country it is often important to obtain the directory address of a person to whom they wish to write. We are prepared to furnish promptly the directory address of anyone in any city. This is all that we can do for the ordinary charge, but efforts will be made to look up changes of address when such service is desired. Of course, we cannot guarantee success in this. It is often difficult for those who desire to pass through New York to know when trains will connect, how long they can remain in the city, and so on. We will promptly furnish all such information, and answer all answerable questions concerning sailing and arrival of foreign and coastwise vessels, price of passage, etc.

WHAT WE DO NOT DO.

WE DO not solicit mere puzzles; we answer no questions having an immoral aim; we do not attempt to solve professional problems requiring the attention of a lawyer, a doctor, a theologian, or an engineer; and we answer no questions as to commercial standing which should be addressed to a commercial agency. Our work is rather in a business field not yet occupied, and aside from the exceptions named it is practically without limitations. We verify quotations, give you chapter and verse from the Bible, furnish lists of leading books on any topic, let you know their cost or where they can be consulted, and buy them for you if you wish us to do so. We give you all necessary facts concerning a voyage, or tell you the rates of board at hotels or boarding houses, or the rent charged for houses or flats or rooms. We, in short, give you the opportunity to obtain, at a moderate price, far more than you could obtain if you had a willing friend or relative with plenty of leisure to hunt up the information you need as a New York correspondent.

CHARGES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE ANSWER TO ONE QUESTION.

THIS IS a uniform price, and it is useless to send us any letter that does not contain a remittance to this amount at least. If two or three questions are included in one, only so many of them will be answered as are paid for in advance. Let us illustrate: A man asks us what are the leading works on a great topic? He sends us twenty-five cents, which is small pay for going to a library and looking through catalogues in order to answer the query. He, also, in the same letter, asks what they will cost. To ascertain this we must send to a book store. The second service is worth another twenty-five cents; and, if both queries are to be answered, the letter in which they are made must contain fifty cents.

FOR SPECIAL SERVICES SPECIAL PRICES.

THERE IS no difficulty in understanding our system. It is perfectly obvious to any one that we could not afford to furnish such information for the low price charged were it not for the fact that information once obtained is salable to more than one patron. Our uniform price is twenty-five cents for answering one question. If people want a careful investigation of some subject, or a matter attended to which involves much inquiry, we will, for the usual fee, let them know in advance, what we should charge. Aside from this more extended service, we merely offer TO ANSWER ANY PROPER QUESTION FOR **25** CENTS.

HOW TO REMIT.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made in postal notes where the amount is less than five dollars and by check, express order or postal order where the remittance exceeds five dollars. Persons sending currency or stamps through the mails do so at their own risk.

SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

WE SHALL send out from time to time circulars reporting our work and suggesting new ways in which we can serve the public, and we shall be glad to receive the names of all who would like to receive from time to time these and similar announcements. This will cost such people nothing and may prove of use to all concerned.

LOUIS F. POST & CO.

The Single Tax Library.

(Entered at Post Office, New York, as second-class mail matter.)

A Set of Tracts (exclusive of Books), from Nos. 1 to 36, will be sent for 40 cents. The price will increase with the addition of new Tracts.

		Cents.
1.	A Syllabus of Progress and Poverty. Louis F. Post. 8 pages	3
2.	Out of print.	
3.	First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages	2
4.	The Right to the Use of the Earth. Herbert Spencer. 4 pages	2
5.	Farmers and the Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 Pages	3
6.	The Canons of Taxation. Henry George. 4 pages	2
7.	A Lawyer's Reply to Criticisms. Samuel B. Clark. 16 pages	4
8.	Out of print	
9.	The Single Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages	3
10.	The American Farmer. Henry George. 4 pages	2
11.	Unemployed Labor. Henry George. 4 pages	2
12.	The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. Ring. 8 pages	3
13.	Social Problems. 342 pages. 12mo. Paper	25
14.	Objections to the Land Tax. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages	2
15.	Land Taxation. A Conversation Between David Dudley Field and Henry George. 4 pages	2
16.	How to Increase Profits. A. J. Steers. 2 pages	1
17.	The New Political Economy. E. O. Brown. 4 pages	2
18.	Thy Kingdom Come. Henry George. 4 pages.	2
19.	The Functions of Government. Henry George. 8 pages	3
20.	The Menace of Plutocracy. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages	3
21.	Tenement House Morality. J. O. S. Huntington. 4 pages	2
22, 23, 24,	out of print.	
25.	Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages	3
26.	Henry George's Mistakes. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages	3
27.	The Democratic Principle. Henry George. 8 pages	3
28.	Progress and Poverty. Henry George. 512 pages	35
29.	Out of print.	
30.	Property in Land. Henry George. 77 pages	15
31	and 32, out of print.	
32.	Out of print	
34.	Single Tax Platform. By Henry George. 2 pages	1
35.	Justice the Object—Taxation the Means. Henry George. 8 pages	3
36.	Out of print.	

PRICES OF SINGLE TAX LIBRARY:

Two-page Tracts—1 copy, 1 cent; 40 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 20 cents; 1,000 copies, $1.50.
Four-page Tracts—1 copy, 2 cents; 20 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 40 cents; 1,000 copies, $3.00.
Eight-page Tracts—1 copy, 3 cents; 10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 80 cents; 1,000 copies, $6.00.
Sixteen-page Tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, $1.60; 1,000 copies, $12.00.
No extra charge by mail.

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

13. Sailors' Snug Harbor and the Randall Farm. W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.
14. The Collegiate Church and Shoemaker's Field. W. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.
21. Christianity and Poverty. Father Huntington. 4 pp.
38. "God Wills It." Henry George. 4 pages.
84. A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland. Judge Frank T. Reid. 2 pages.
88. Jefferson and Hamilton. Chauncey F. Black. 8 pages.

GERMAN TRACTS.

42. First Principles. Henry George. 4 pages.
43. Socialism—Its Truth and Its Error. Henry George. 4 pages.
45. Taxing Land Values. Henry George. 8 pages.
47. It is the Law of Christ. Rev. S. H. Spencer, Henry, Ill. 4 pages.
53. Sailors' Snug Harbor. Wm. T. Croasdale. 12 pages.

SWEDISH TRACTS.

52. The Case Plainly Stated. H. F. Ring. 8 pages.

TARIFF TRACTS.

A Set of Tariff Tracts will be sent to any adress for 10 cents.

57. Protection as a Universal Need. Henry George. 4 pages.
60. The Tariff Question. Henry George. 4 pages.
69. Protection and Wages. Henry George. 8 pages.
70. The Common Sense of the Tariff Question. Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages
72. Protection the Friend of Labor? Thomas G. Shearman. 8 pages.
75 A Short Tariff History. Thomas G. Shearman. 2 pages.
67. Plain Talk to Protectionists. Thomas G. Shearman. 4 pages.

Address

THE STANDARD,

42 University Place, New York City.

Pears' Soap, established over 100 years has, from the World's first great Exhibition in 1851 down to its last in Edinburgh, 1890, in *every instance obtained the highest Medals and Diplomas* at the disposal of the Judges. A series of achievements without precedent amongst exhibitors of any class of goods whatever. Of these awards, A. & F. Pears hold no fewer than twenty.

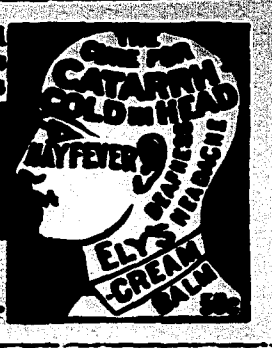
As at each Exhibition the Jury is composed on an average of more than five of the *Chief Experts of the World* (Analysts or Soapmakers), these awards represent the consensus of opinion of *over 100 of the world's foremost authorities.*

MORRIS R. GEORGE,
Manufacturing Jeweler
AND
ENGRAVER.
Society Badges and Jewels Made to Order
S. E. COR. 11th and SANSOM STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOBBING. DIAMONDS RESET, ETC.

Concord Co-operative Printing Co. (Ld.)
104 ELM ST., COR. CANAL, NEW YORK.
Book, Job and Newspaper Printing.

A Single Tax Button in Gold.
We have just received a neat button in gold, with blue enamel ground. It has the cat's head in the centre with "Single" above it and "Tax" below it. It is round in shape and smaller than a three-cent piece. Sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents.
HENRY GEORGE & CO.,
42 University Place, New York.

Holland's Coffee and Dining Rooms
142 Fourth Av., bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

CATARRH
—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
Gives Relief at once for Cold In Head.
Apply into the Nostrils. ——— *It is Quickly Absorbed.*
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.


HENRY GEORGE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
42 University Place, New York City.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?

An examination of the Tariff question, with especial regard to the interests of labor. By Henry George. Half calf or half morocco, $3.00; cloth, $1.50. paper covers, 35 cents.

Written with a clearness, a vigor and a terseness that at once attract.—Philadelphia Record.

Whatever may be Henry George's defects as an author he never writes a dull book.—Home Weekly.

The fullest and clearest presentation of a much disputed subject yet made.—Kansas City Times.

An argument of great ingenuity and power, logically worked out and attractively formulated.—Chicago Times.

Another great book, written in that clear, eloquent, analytical style that made fame for "Progress and Poverty." The most thorough investigation of the subject that has yet been put into type.—New York News.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.—An inquiry into the cause of industrial depression and of increase of want with increase of wealth. The remedy. By Henry George. 512 pages. Half calf or half morocco, $3; cloth, $1 50; paper covers, 35 cents.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.—By Henry George. 342 pages. Half calf or half morocco, $2.50; cloth, $1.00; paper covers, 35 cents.

THE LAND QUESTION.—What it involves and how alone it can be settled. By Henry George. 87 pages. Paper covers, 20 cents.

PROPERTY IN LAND.—A Passage-at-Arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George. 77 pages. Paper covers, 15 cents.

SETS OF THREE.—"Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade?" bound alike, in half calf or half morocco, $7.50.

HENRY GEORGE'S WORKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

FORTSCHRITT UND ARMUTH.—(Progress and Poverty in German.) Translation of C. D. F. Gutschow. 490 pages. Paper covers. 35 cents.

PROGRES ET PAUVRETE.—("Progress and Poverty" in French.) Translation of P. LeMonnier. 542 pages. Paper covers. $2.75.

PROTECTION OU LIBRE-ECHANGE?—("Protection or Free Trade?" in French.) Translation of Louis Vossion. 496 pages. Paper covers, $2.75

PROGRESSO E POVERTA.—("Progress and Poverty" in Italian.) Translation of Ludovico Eusebio. 352 pages. Paper covers, $2,50.

ECONOMIC WORKS.

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

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

THE HISTORY OF THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—By Augustus Mongredien. 16mo. Cloth, 50 cents.

POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Walter Bagehot. Cloth, $1.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.—By Adam Smith. Edited by Thorold Rogers. $1.50

THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Containing "Protection to Young Industries" and "The History of the Present Tariff, 1860-1883." By F. W. Taussig. 8vo. Cloth, $1.25.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—The story of his life. Told by his children. 4 Volumes. Cloth, $12.

ESSAYS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Frederick Bastiat. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

THE SINGLE TAX DISCUSSION—HELD AT SARATOGA, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1890.—Reported for the American Social Science Association, and edited by F. B. Sanborn. 127 pages. Paper, 50 cents.

SOPHISMS OF PROTECTION.—With preface by Horace White. By Frederick Bastiat. 12mo. Cloth, $1.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONONY IN EUROPE.—By Jerome Adolphe Blanqui. 8vo. Cloth, $3.

UNDER THE WHEEL.—A play by Hamlin Garland. Price, 25 cents, post paid; five or more to one address, 20 cents each.

WANT AND WEALTH.—A discussion of some economic dangers of the day. By Edward J. Shriver. Paper covers, 25 cents.

WORK AND WAGES.—By Thomas Brassey. 16mo. Cloth, $1.

THE GEORGE-HEWITT CAMPAIGN.—An account of the New York municipal election of 1886, containing Henry George's speeches and the famous correspondence with Mr. Hewitt. Paper covers, 193 pages, 20 cents.

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

SIMULTANEOUS FRENCH GRAMMAR.—A new and inductive method of teaching the French language. By Robert Jones. 176 pages. Cloth, 75 cents.

Any of the above Books will be sent, POST-PAID, on receipt of price.

HENRY GEORGE & CO.,
42 University Place, New York City.

TEN CENTS.

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

[*Entered at the post office in New York as second-class matter.*]

VOL. IX., No. 13. WHOLE No. 222. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891. | ONE YEAR, $2.00 FOUR MOS., $1.00

CONTENTS.

Editorial: A Reply to Critics—The Stein Bill—The Free Trade Meeting—The Tribune's Wail of Distress—The New Orleans Lynching—Down Goes Sugar—Parnell a Coward—Increase Circulation—Maryland Oyster Beds—Poor Oklahoma—How it Would Work—A St. Paul View of It.

Free Coinage or Free Trade, - - - - - - - *Thomas G. Shearman*
Silver and Tariff Both, - - - - - - - - - - *Richard Spencer*
Free Trade or Free Coinage, - - - - - - - - *E. J. Shriver*
The Currency Question in Arkansas, - - - - - - *Sol F. Clark*
An Honest Dollar, - - - - - - - - - - - - *C. J. Buell*
Demonetize Both Gold and Silver, - - - - - - - *C. H. Wesseler*
A Farmer's Class Movement, - - - - - - - - *Henry Ware Allen*
Free Silver a Temporary Issue - - - - - - - - - *J. W. Bailey*
In a Nutshell, - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Wm. Porter*

"God Save Ireland!"
Notes and Queries.
Current Thought.
Letters to the Editor.
Corporate Land Owners.
The Free Trade Meeting.
Single Taxers Heard on the Stein Bill.
For Ballot Reform.
Maine Farmers for Tax Reform.
About Personal Property Taxation.
The Expenses of Land Transfer.
English Land Tax.
Down With Tariff; Up With Our Flag.
How Land Speculation Pays.
The Curse of Restriction.
How to Tax Mines.
A Detroit Paper Sees the Light.
Single Tax News.

PREMIUM OFFER.

Henry George's Works
AS PREMIUMS FOR
New Subscriptions
—TO—
"THE STANDARD."

THE STANDARD *wishes to stimulate its friends to work for a large increase in its circulation between the present time and July 1st.*

Anyone determined to do so can obtain one or more subscribers.

To those who will try we offer the following premiums:

ONE NEW EIGHT MONTHS' subscription, any one of Henry George's works in paper; worth 35 cents.

ONE NEW YEARLY subscription, any TWO of Henry George's books, in paper; worth 70 cents.

TWO NEW YEARLY subscriptions, a full set of Henry George's works, in paper; worth $1.

TO ANY INDIVIDUAL or Single Tax Club, sending in FIVE NEW Yearly subscriptions, is offered "Progress and Poverty," "Protection or Free Trade?" and "Social Problem," uniformly bound in cloth; worth $4.

TO ANY INDIVIDUAL or Single Tax Club, sending in TEN NEW Yearly subscriptions, is offered "Progress and Poverty," "Protection or Free Trade?", and "Social Problems," richly bound in half calf or morocco; worth $7.50.

Don't kick



because your business is bad, but advertise If you don't know how to, write to us and we will tell you.

We will prepare your advertisement or give you advice and assistance to aid you in preparing it yourself. We will have the advertisement set in type and procure illustrations if any are needed. When a satisfactory advertisement has been produced we will furnish proofs and an electrotyped pattern to be used in duplicating the advertisement if the display or illustration make an electrotype desirable.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., N. Y.

PURE, SOLUBLE, Delicious

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD. A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA & COFFEE. Easily Digested—Made Instantly.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS. The Original—Take no other.

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

Cook Book Free



Over 300 Pages.
Several Hundred Illustrations.

At a great expense the publishers of this book procured a vast number of recipes from practical housewives living in every part of the United States, and out of **20,000 Recipes** the best were selected by competent ladies, and **over 300,000 copies of this cook book were sold.** The edition for 1891 has been greatly improved by adding the newest, best and most practical recipes of progressive cooking schools. Several hundred illustrations have also been added, at great expense, making it the most complete and best illustrated cook book ever published. The result is an admirably condensed volume of recipes for every day, arranged for practical use.

Among its points of excellence are the following topics:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Beverages and Candies; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, Parties, Picnics, Teas, Luncheons, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $1.00

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than Any Other.

To introduce the popular household journal, the LADIES HOME COMPANION, into thousands of new homes, the publishers offer

3 Months Trial for Only 15 Cents,

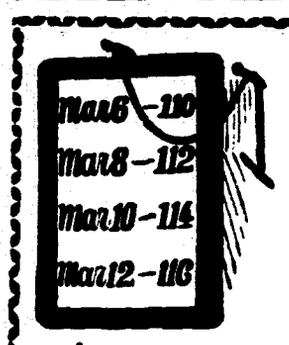
AND A COPY OF THE COOK BOOK FREE.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published **twice a month,** and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. **Original or Selected Stories** by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest **Fashions,** arranged for practical use; timely hints to **Housekeepers;** cheering and helpful talks with **Mothers;** valuable information for lovers of **Flowers;** a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely and profusely illustrated.

To Get the Cook Book Free When you send 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the LADIES HOME COMPANION you must state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid. Address letters plainly to

LADIES HOME COMPANION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention this paper when you write.



GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH **Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda** IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

E. F. NURSE & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—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 24th day of February, 1891, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Edward F. Nurse and Alphonzo L. Aderton (E. F. Nurse & Co.) lately doing business at No. 341 Hudson street, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said E. F. Nurse & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1891.

Dated New York, March 11, 1891.

WINTHROP PARKER, Assignee.

TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Attorney for Assignee, 206 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Patrick J. MacKeon, lately doing business at Nos. 210 and 212 Sixth avenue, New York City, that they are required to present their said claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly qualified and appointed assignee of the said Patrick J. MacKeon, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May, 1891.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1891.

JAMES DUANE SQUIRES, Assignee.

E. V. THORNALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the 20th day of February, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Charles H. Hamilton and William F. Bishop, or either of them individually, or as composing the firm of Hamilton & Bishop, 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 appointed assignee of the said Charles H. Hamilton and William F. Bishop, individually and as composing said firm for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Taylor & Parker, No. 15 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1891.

New York, February 26, 1891.

HERMAN AARON, Assignee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall treet, New York City.

Volume VIII. of The Standard

(July 2 to December 31, 1890,)

NOW READY.

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

Vol. I.....Out of print
(January 8 to July 2, 1887.)
Vol. II.....$5 00
(July 9 to December 30, 1887.)
Vols. III and IV.....$7 00
(January 7 to December 29, 1888. Bound together.)
Vol. V.....$3 50
(January 5 to June 29, 1889).
Vol. VI.....$3 50
(July 6 to December 28, 1889).
Vol. VII.....$3 50
(January 1 to June 25, 1890).
Vol. VIII.....$3 50
(July 2 to December 31, 1890).

EXPRESSAGE EXTRA.

Address THE STANDARD,
42 University Place, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Herbert S. Renton, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the name of Herbert S. Renton, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Herbert S. Renton for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 408 Cherry street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1891.

Dated New York, March 2d, 1891.

HENRY WELLINGTON, Assignee.

ARMURDSON & WARD, Attorneys for Assignee, 146 Broadway, New York City.

We can save you Fifty Dollars when you Build. Send



A complete set of Plans to build from, simply state about price of dwelling desired. 25 cts. in stamps. Our book "Beautiful Homes." 25 cts. Our monthly book "The National Builder," 25 cts. Address

The National Builder, Adams Exp. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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 27th day of February, 1891, notice is hereby given to all creditors of, and persons having claims against, John A. Burchell and John E. Hodges, composing the firm of Burchell & Hodges, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Burchell & Hodges, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the subscriber's attorney, George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1891.

Dated, New York, March 4, 1891.

JOHN J. BURCHELL, Assignee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 18 Wall street, New York City.

Concord Co-operative Printing Co. (Ld.)

104 ELM ST., COR. CANAL, NEW YORK.

Book, Job and Newspaper Printing.

A Single Tax Button in Gold.

We have just received a neat button in gold, with blue enamel ground. It has the cat's head in the centre with "Single" above it and "Tax" below it. It is round in shape and smaller than a three-cent piece. Sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents.

HENRY GEORGE & CO.,
42 University Place, New York.

Holland's Coffee and Dining Rooms

143 Fourth Av., bet. 13th and 14th Sts.