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THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

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

VOL. X., No. 13. WHOLE No. 248. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891. | ONE YEAR, $3.00 FOUR MOS., $1.00

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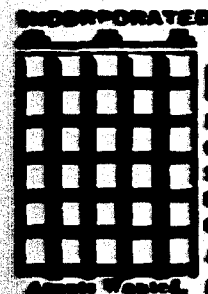
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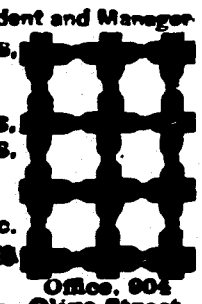
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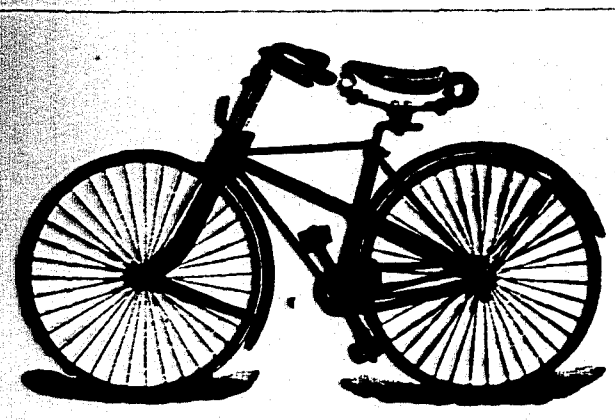


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VOL. X. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891. No. 13.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—A recent reference in THE STANDARD to the New York state road improvement society has brought out several letters asking for the address of its chairman. We are unable to give the information, but would be glad to be placed in a position to do so.

THE REMEDY FOR OKLAHOMA BOOMING.—Whenever public lands are opened for settlement, the question recurs: Is there no better way—no plan that will avoid the strife and possible conflict of varying interests? There is a plan, and a very simple one. If these lands were opened subject to a tax based upon their value and coupled with exemption from all taxes on improvements and personal property, there would be no rush and no trouble. Everyone would then realize that occupancy could advantage none but bona fide settlers, who would derive their benefits solely from improvements. The necessary effect, that these lands would have little if any value beyond enough to support an economical government, would remove the only motive that now impels speculators and "sooners" to grab for all they can get. Real settlers would peaceably take possession of what they need for productive purposes, and no more; and the remainder would lie in common until later settlers appropriated it for use.

GETTING TOGETHER.—It is proposed to organize in Boston a labor and social organization that will aim to bring men of all schools of reform into closer contact. This idea of bringing divergent elements into closer contact has been tried in the military service, where experience proves that the closer the contact the longer the list of casualties. Both Christians and Mohamedans are religionists, but a club that brought both into closer contact would not be apt to promote the cause of religion. Particular reforms are good or bad, according to their tendencies; but of reform in general, though it has attractions for some restless people, who spell it with a big R and worship it like a fetich, the best that can be said is that it is harmless. But if harmless, that is only because its devotees are ineffective. The difference between effective general reform and effective particular reform is like the difference between the explosion of a powder mill and the firing of a gun. The latter may be good or evil; the former is only bad. The latter part of the French revolution is an historical instance of effective general reform.

QUEER RECOMMENDATIONS. — It is amusing, these days, to read the encomiums of Mr. McKinley's bill, in which the protection press abounds. They are as variegated in form as was Joseph's coat in color; as harmonious as the music of a "calathumpian" band. Conspicuous among them are those that relate to sugar. The sugar feature of the McKinley law is now, among protectionists, its great feature. With what pride they remind the housewife that the McKinley law has brought down the price of sugar, notwithstanding free trade predictions of higher prices of goods. What satisfaction they derive from the news from Austria that the sugar industry there enjoys an unprecedented boom on account of the McKinley bill, which it was said by its enemies would destroy the manufactures of Continental Europe. And how complacently they point to reductions of customs receipts. Were we to judge McKinley only by what his friends now say of him, we should infer that he was the greatest Free Trader of his time. For what is it in the McKinley law that has brought down the price of sugar, stimulated its manufacture in Austria, and reduced customs receipts? Is it not the putting of sugar on the free list? But that makes for Free Trade, not for protection.

THE ISSUE IN NEW YORK.—The one definite issue in the New York election this year is ballot reform.

In 1888 the labor organizations of this city, and several progressive political clubs, prepared and secured the passage at Albany of an electoral measure, the chief essential features of which were a blanket official ballot containing on a single paper the names of all candidates, and the requirement that voters, in the privacy of a booth at the polls, should themselves indicate their choice by marking the ballot. Governor Hill vetoed this measure, ostensibly because he thought it would disfranchise illiterate voters, but really because he knew it would be destructive of bossism in politics. In 1889 another measure, containing the essential features of the first, was adopted; and for the same reasons, both ostensible and actual, it, too, was vetoed. In 1890, after vetoing still another bill of identical character, Governor Hill forced a compromise—the law of last year's elections. Under this, the voter, being supplied with as many official ballots as there were groups of candidates, selected any ballot, or gummed an unofficial blanket paster over one of the ballots, and voted that. Experience having proved that the paster makes the same excuse as the old system for maintaining an army of workers at the polls and for raising corruption funds, and that it affords opportunities almost as good as ever for bribery, intimidation, and monopoly of nominations, the necessity of abolishing it and substituting the blanket ballot for the multiple ballot is obvious.

In every effort to secure the blanket ballot the republicans of New York, whatever their motives may have been, actively co-operated; and, while one wing of the democratic party—that which looks to Mr. Cleveland as the democratic leader—was equally active in the same way, the other wing was persistently hostile. There remained, therefore, to make this a party issue, nothing but what happened at the two conventions this fall.

The republicans, at their convention, were finally committed to the blanket ballot by this plank in their platform:

> We favor the amendment of the ballot law by the substitution for the unofficial "paster" ballot of the "blanket" official ballot, upon which the names of candidates shall be compactly grouped, rendering the voter's duty easy, treating candidates with equal justice, lessening opportunities for fraud, bribery and corruption, and largely reducing the expenses of election.

But the Bourbons, though masking their opposition in ambiguous general phrases and allusions to desirable collateral reforms, placed the democratic party of the state in a position of hostility to the blanket ballot, as any one familiar with the agitation may readily see by reading this plank in their platform:

> We demand an extension of electoral reform, with a view to preventing

the profuse expenditure of money by candidates and political committees, but we resolutely oppose any effort to hamper or restrict the constitutional privilege of manhood suffrage. And we congratulate the people of the state that by the persistent efforts of a democratic governor, sustained by the democrats in the legislature, in defence of this principle, there has been at last wrested from a republican legislature, by force of public sentiment, a genuine electoral reform law, which guarantees an absolutely secret ballot, which prevents intimidation and corruption, which reserves for workingmen the right to two hours on election day in which to vote without loss of pay for time consumed, which largely diminishes the opportunities of candidates to expend money illegitimately, which prescribes a careful system of registration of electors, which imposes heavy penalties for corrupt practices in elections, and which preserves inviolable to every citizen, however humble or unlettered he may be, the right to cast his ballot for whomsoever he may choose for any office within the gift of the people.

No issue between parties was ever more definitely made.

In this situation; considering it for the moment regardless of national issues, the duty of THE STANDARD, and of the single tax men and free traders of New York, seems clear. We act with the democratic party on national issues, not as thick and thin democratic partisans, but because that party stands in national politics for what we believe in. Shall we then act with it on State issues also, though it distinctly opposes the leading state reform that we advocate, and against the republicans though they are irrevocably committed to that reform? Were we to do this, our non-partisan professions would be discredited by our own act. And what is true in this respect of THE STANDARD and its constituency is also true of the Central labor union, the Reform club, and the People's municipal league.

Nevertheless, circumstances might dictate a policy; and it remains to inquire whether the approaching state election in New York and the presidential election of next year are so related as to necessitate a choice between tariff reform and ballot reform—between national and state issues. If they are, ballot reform, as the minor issue, must be subordinate.

Of the independent press, the New York Times has taken the lead in soliciting support for the democratic state ticket, doing it upon the absurd assumption that Hillism was killed at Saratoga. But its efforts are perfunctory. It insists, for example, that state elections cannot be separated from presidential elections. This was not its way of looking at the question in 1888. The complex relations of state and federal politics were more delicate then than now; yet it urged independent voters to distinguish between Hill and Cleveland. It offers assurances, too, that the blanket ballot is just as likely to be adopted under Flower as under Fassett. This is the first intimation from a reponsible source that Mr. Flower is other than an honorable man. The issue is so clearly marked out by the two platforms, that, if elected, he would be treacherous to his party should he approve a blanket ballot bill, and we cannot believe that the Times weighed its thought in this regard before expressing it.

In deciding whether the relation of the approaching election to national politics is such as to demand of ballot reformers, who are also tariff reformers, the subordination of the ballot issue, we have only to consider the moral effect of democratic defeat, and the effect as a matter of practical politics of delivering over the patronage of this state to the republicans. There is nothing else to consider. It is not a presidential year, nor a congressional year; and no federal senator is to be elected. Neither is a federal senator to be appointed, except in one of the equally improbable events of Senator Hill's death, resignation, or election to the presidency.

There may be conditions that would make democratic defeat in a mere state election prejudicial to tariff reform. Such conditions exist in Ohio, where both parties put the tariff question to the front, and the republicans have nominated for governor the national protection leader. But they do not exist in New York, where the republicans have invited a contest exclusively on state issues, and the democrats have but barely alluded to tariff reform. With reference to national issues, the result of this year's election in this state will be meaningless, and every voter everywhere will so understand it. It cannot, therefore, exert any moral effect upon the presidential election.

That the patronage of the state, if Fassett is elected governor, will be used to defeat the democratic candidate for president, is true. But if Cleveland, the universally recognized leader in politics of radical tariff reform, be that candidate, the patronage of New York state cannot defeat him. Tariff reform sentiment is too strong, when squarely appealed to: and with the blanket ballot that Fassett is committed to, patronage will be too weak.

The only place where patronage can be used prejudicially to the free trade movement is within the democratic party. It may defeat Cleveland's nomination and bury tariff reform out of sight with a mass of political platitudes in the democratic platform. That is what patronage will be used for should the democratic state ticket be elected. That is the design of the ring that was formed at Saratoga this month. That is Governor Hill's hope. That is the hope of the democratic protectionists and the machine politicians throughout the country, into whose camp the Democratic party of New York has been dragged.

Upon all these considerations there seems to be no reason for leaving ballot reform to the mercy of its enemies, and every reason for making a supreme effort this fall to secure its adoption. That effort can be made effective only by supporting the republican ticket.

FOREIGNERS PAY THE TAX.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico affords a curious illustration of the protection doctrine that foreigners pay tariff taxes. The new Mexican tariff law reduces the duty on paper. This reduction was brought about by President Diaz, who urged that the education of the Mexican masses required a lower tariff on paper to encourage the circulation of newspapers. Thus it appears that Mexican newspaper readers were obliged to pay the high tariff or go without reading matter; and since Mexicans are foreigners, it results, of course, that in their case foreigners pay the tax. But it is the Mexican tax they pay, and there's the rub; for, since Mexicans pay the Mexican tariffs, we are forced to infer that Americans pay American tariffs. Protectionists, when they say the foreigner pays the tariff, may not mean that he pays the foreign tariff; they may mean that he pays our tariff. But it is hard to tell what protectionists do mean; and perhaps it would be the more charitable way of regarding their intellectual equipment to assume that they are playing with words when they assert that "the foreigner pays the tax," than to assume that they really imagine it possible for one nation to collect revenues from other nations without the aid of an invading army.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VALUE.—The Journal of the Knights of Labor attributes a good deal of confusion of thought regarding the land problem to failure to distinguish between "the value of land as a means of actual production," its "value as giving special advantages of occupation and business opportunities," and "the purely speculative or fictitious value which results from a boom."

Advocates of the single tax usually distinguish between the first and the third kinds of value here specified, though it is only in certain aspects of the problem that the distinction is important. It is true,

however, that they do not distinguish between the first and the second—between "the value of land as a means of actual production" and its "value as giving special advantages of occupation and business opportunities"—for the simple and all-sufficient reason that there is no such difference to be distinguished.

In illustration of what it means by the first kind of value, the Journal refers to farms, mines, and forests; and in illustration of the second, it refers to the business streets of a great city. The writer asserts that city values do not result from land monopoly alone, but from land monopoly in conjunction with capitalism in its various forms. "The value of the best business sites," he says, "is not produced by the land in the same sense as wheat is produced by a farm, or coal by a coal mine." This last is quite true. City values are not produced as are wheat or coal. But neither are any other values. Values merely measure the relation of one thing to another in exchange. When one man with a pair of shoes prefers a hat, and another with the hat prefers the shoes, they will, if free, make an even trade. We should say, then, that these shoes and this hat are of equal value. If the owner of the shoes, while preferring them to one hat, would rather have two hats than the shoes, and the owner of two hats would rather have the shoes than the hats, the men, assuming that they acted freely, would trade on that basis; and then we should say that the shoes were double the value of each of the hats. Or, if the man with a hat would rather have a particular piece of land (whether agricultural, mineral, or building land, or whether in city or country, makes no difference), and the owner of that land would rather have the hat, they would, if free, trade the hat for the land; and then we should say that this hat and this land were of equal value. The introduction of money would not change the nature of the transaction. Money, in this connection, is only a medium of trade, enabling traders who do not know of each other's wants to come together. But if money were used, and the hat, in terms of money, was worth $5, we should say that the land was worth $5. This relation, which is indicated by the term "value," is, of course, not "produced" as coal and wheat are.

The Journal writer's confusion seems to be traceable to his misconception not alone of "value," but also of "production." He speaks of wheat as "produced" by a farm, and of coal as "produced" by a mine; whereas, though the one is produced *from* a farm and the other *from* a mine, both are produced *by* labor. We are not criticising our critic's rhetoric. He expresses his thought with accuracy, and it is his thought not his language that is wrong. He supposes that production is something very different from what it is—something that land actively puts forth. This is obvious, not alone from his use of a preposition that indicates action, and from his comparison of land value and wheat as products, but also from his statement that the portion of labor products claimed by landlordism "represents not the real value of the land, but a value created by the capitalistic system of exploitation," as if "real value of the land" and wheat or coal in the land, were exchangeable terms, instead of being the one an expression of relation in exchange and the other a natural element—part of the land itself.

"Production" describes not a putting forth by land of its natural fruits—wheat, coal, and the like, but a drawing forth from the land to the consumer, by labor, of those fruits. In this process, the land over which the fruits are transported, and that on which they are exchanged or finally delivered, play precisely the same part, in essence if not in degree, as the land from which the commodities are originally produced. In briefer terms, trade is but a form—an advanced form—of production.

Turn now to the value of land. It results from production in circumstances that secure exclusive possession of particular spots to particular people. Some spots are more fertile than others, though in other respects the same. These are more valuable; that is, they will exchange for more or better commodities than the others. Some, though equally fertile with others, are more conveniently situated with reference to a trading site; and these are more valuable on that account. Some are trading sites. They are useless, or at least not used for primary production at all; but they are more valuable than the outlying spots, because it is easier to trade—that is, easier to produce—where commodities are massed than where they have yet to be transported. Trading sites, therefore, are more valuable than primary production sites. And when we come to a great city, which, after all, is but a more perfect trading spot, because both in quantity and variety there is a greater massing there of the products of the world's labor, we find a still higher value attaching to the land. But from beginning to end, land value is in essence the same thing. It is the premium men are willing to pay for working on the more productive, or, in the language of commerce, the more profitable spots.

Though the Journal editor formally distinguishes between the value of agricultural and that of city land, he yields his whole case when he says that "the money out of which these enormous ground rents (city land values) are paid is extorted out of labor by capitalism in its various forms." This is only another form of stating what Mr. George has reiterated again and again, that no matter who robs labor in the first instance, landlords ultimately secure the benefit. And in selecting a rough illustration our critic is, for his purposes, exceedingly unfortunate. "Mountain passes," he says, "offer special advantages to highwaymen and brigands. There are elevations from which they can descry approaching travelers and natural rocky fortresses behind which one man can defy a dozen in the defile below. It would be just as reasonable to speak of the 'productive value' of one of these favorite resorts of robbers, estimating it on the basis of the year's proceeds in plunder, as to calculate the productiveness of the area devoted to financial and commercial purposes in our big cities by the profits of the transactions carried on there."

If in the term "productive value" any stress is laid upon the adjective, the writer is shifting his terms. "Value" is one thing, and "productive value"—a very inexpressive phrase—is, whenever used intelligently, quite another. The one expresses the relation of things in exchange; the other is intended to mean productive capability or usefulness, and is better expressed by the term "utility." We assume, however, that our critic intends to express value only; for if he does not, he either wilfully or thoughtlessly aims to mislead. On this assumption the mountain passes would have value among brigands if they adopted the same land and tax laws that prevail among us. The brigand who secured the better elevations could dawdle in his cave while working brigands secured rich plunder and shared it with him for the privilege of using his elevation. This share would be land value.

If, however, by "productive value," "utility" is meant, and the Journal editor intends to show that the financial and commercial enterprises of great cities are mere looting institutions, and, therefore, not more useful than brigandage, he raises an entirely different question from the one with which he begins. Some modern financial and commercial enterprises are use-

ful, some may not be, and some are more or less useful. But so long as they are profitable, a part of their profits attach as a premium to the land where it is most profitable to conduct them. This is land value; and it is precisely the same thing, economically considered, as the profits of wheat raising or coal mining, when they, in the form of premiums for location, attach to the better wheat and coal lands. All land value is really location value.

IT IS A QUESTION OF FACT.—The World is not likely to make headway in its efforts to teach the Central labor union that the compromise ballot law of New York, forced upon us by Governor Hill, is better than the law that the Union originally proposed and has ever since advocated. Before taking definite action that body satisfied itself from close observation, and study of the operation of the Australian law in Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, that an exclusively official ballot, containing the names of all candidates, with a place for the voter to indicate his preference by means of a simple mark, is an essential condition of secret voting; and their observation of and experience with Governor Hill's substitute last year, confirmed this opinion. By urging that the blanket paster is as effective as the blanket ballot, the World can but excite the suspicion of labor organizations as to its good sense or its good faith. This blanket ballot issue raises no question of mere opinion; it raises a question of fact.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Of all popular delusions none seems more persistent than that which relates to the balance of trade. Not only uneducated people, but also merchants, bankers and capitalists of all kinds, study the returns of our national commerce with other countries with constant anxiety as to the "balance of trade" and the "drain of gold." If these returns indicate that we are receiving more wealth from foreign lands than we are sending to them, our rich men tremble and the learned editors of newspapers raise a solemn voice of warning. But if it seems that we are giving to foreigners a few millions every year in excess of what we receive, everybody is happy. Paying out more than we take in is called a "favorable balance of trade." Receiving regularly more than we pay out is called an "unfavorable balance."

Why it should be esteemed disastrous for sixty million people to receive from other nations sixty million dollars' worth of good things, without paying anything for them, while it is admitted to be a great advantage to each one of the same persons to receive as many good things as he can possibly get, without paying for them, is a mystery which is never explained. If, as a nation, we make a profit upon our foreign trade, we shall certainly import more than we export; just as any American merchant, who should sell a cargo of wheat for $10,000 more than it cost him, would import foreign goods to the amount which his wheat cost, plus $10,000. Yet the very merchant who would rub his hands with glee over such a transaction of his own would be oppressed with anxious gloom if 5,000 similar cargoes should be sent out at the same time, with the same results, because, forsooth, "the balance of trade" would be $50,000,000 "against the United States."

The reason, such as it is, which is given for mourning over a supposed "adverse balance of trade," that is, over figures which, if correct, would prove that we are getting greater value than we give, is that the excess of imports indicates the amount to which we are running into debt, instead of the profit which we are making on trade. But this reason will not bear the least examination. The most prosperous and wealthy nations in the world are exactly those which always have the greatest "balance of trade agianst them." England has had a heavy balance "against" her every year for over forty years, and during this period she has not only run into debt but has increased the debts of other countries to her to an enormous amount. It is only poor countries, where the people are robbed by their rulers, which have a steady "favorable balance of trade." For it is only people who are robbed or swindled who go on, from year to year, giving to foreign nations more than they get in return.

Last year, ending June 30, 1890, we received from Brazil goods to the value of $47,000,000 in excess of all which we sent there. A distinguished statesman gravely declared that this meant that we had actually lost $47,000,000 on our year's trading with Brazil. He therefore urged the absolute necessity of increasing our trade with Brazil. But in the same year we sent to Great Britain goods to the value of $261,000,000 in excess of what we received from her. If we lost $47,000,000 by trading with Brazil, we made a clear profit of $261,000,000 by trading with Great Britain. Yet that same statesman has done everything in his power to persuade our people to cease trading with Great Britain and to force our trade towards Brazil and other South American countries, where, as he pretends, we now "lose" such vast sums.

The truth is, of course, that we neither lose nor gain either of these great amounts. We imported, in 1890, from Brazil, the West Indies, the East Indies and a few other countries, goods to the amount of $261,500,000 in excess of all that we exported to them. We exported in the very same year to Great Britain goods to the amount of $261,400,000 in excess of all that we imported from her. British merchants sent to Brazil, the two Indies and the other countries which were our creditors, British goods to this amount, thus settling the British debt to us by paying our debts to other countries. This process went on every day in the year; so that Great Britain always owed us just about as much as we owed all other countries put together, and was always paying her debt, as fast as it was incurred, by paying our debts for us.

It seems to be commonly supposed that, when we buy from countries like Brazil millions more than we sell to them, we pay them the difference in gold or silver. But we do nothing of the kind. We sent only a few dollars to Brazil. While we bought from countries south of us $112,000,000 more than we sold to them, we were so far from paying them in gold or silver, that we actually received from them about $12,000,000 more of these than we sent to them.

These immense sums are never paid in money to any important extent. Roughly speaking, we ship merchandise, such as cotton, grain, provisions, etc., to the value of nearly $16,000,000, every week, mostly to Europe, and especially to Great Britain. We import about the same amount every week, mostly from other countries than Great Britain. More than nine-tenths of all this commerce is settled for us by London bankers. Our merchants draw bills of exchange on London for about $15,000,000 every week. Not one in a hundred of these bills is ever paid in gold or silver. Nobody ever wants to collect them in this way. These bills are sold in New York to London bankers, who find, when these bills reach London, that agents of Brazilian and other merchants stand waiting, holding claims against American merchants for $15,000,000, and anxious to buy British goods in exchange for these American debts. So the British merchants, against whom Americans have drawn these bills, arrange through London bankers to give our creditors $15,000,000 worth of British goods; and thus, without the payment of a dollar in actual money, the British debt to us is paid by delivering British goods in payment of our debt to our South American and other creditors. Thus, week by week, all these vast transactions, amounting to $800,000,000 in a year, are settled for us in London, generally without the use of as much as ten cents in actual coin for each hundred dollars in value. This process, which goes on continually in London, is what is called "clearing," and it is for this reason that London is justly said to be the clearing-house of the world.

We read about great foreign loans made by England and we often imagine that such loans are made by English bankers sending abroad great sums of gold or silver. But this very seldom happens; so seldom that, whenever it does occur, the fact is specially cabled all over the world as something very startling, and indicating danger. More than nine-tenths of all these loans are made by sending British made goods to the amount of the loan. When we read of British capital being invested here, it always means that British goods to that amount, in addition to what would otherwise come, will be sent here. It is impossible that Britain should send any capital abroad in the form of gold, because she has none in her soil. There is no such thing as British gold. It is all American or Australian gold, which has been sent to Britain. It is said that a few ounces of gold have been discovered in Wales; but there is not enough native British gold to fill the Queen's teacups.

It may be inferred from all this that it would be a grand thing for this country if the balance of trade could be heavily "against us" all the time; that is, that we should continually import goods of much greater value to us than the value of all that we export. For, if such were invariably the fact, it would mean that we were making, every day, great profits upon our foreign trade. An "adverse balance" of $80,000,000 a year upon our present commerce would mean an average profit of ten per cent., which is probably too good to be true. Fortunately for us, no matter what the official returns may say, we do not now import more in value than we export in nine years out of ten. And, with rare exceptions, it will be found that the balance of trade has been "adverse" to us in every year in which we have been decidedly prosperous.

But official returns of trade are far from correct; and they generally understate the amount of the "balance against us." Immigrants and returning travelers bring in many millions' worth of good things, of which no record is kept. There are strong inducements to undervalue imported goods, while there are no similar

inducements to undervalue our exports. The profit made by the consignors of foreign goods never appears in the returns; but that profit is part of the value of the goods to us. On the other hand, the statements of our exports are very carelessly made up. There is no particular motive for false statements, but also no particular inducement for painstaking in such matters. Each exporter puts his own estimate on the value of his goods; and this is more often too high than too low.

It is a comfort to know that, no matter what "statesmen" may say or do, or how ignorantly even merchants and bankers may talk upon a question which they ought to understand, but rarely do, the balance of trade will forever be "against us"—in other words, we shall always get, in exchange for what we give, something which is of far more value to us than what we gave. We shall not, as a nation, cease to make a fair profit upon our dealings, simply to suit the owlish wisdom of small men in high places.

Nature her custom holds,
Let fools say what they will.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

COAL MONOPOLY IN IOWA.

On September 18 Des Moines and Chicago dailies published the biennial report of the Iowa coal mine inspectors, and showed that even the feeble minded may teach valuable lessons in economic matters. The report is a literary gem. It was discovered by Mr. Safely, who is always on the alert, and shown to the writer, who has made it the subject of communication to the governor, auditor, labor commissioner, and chief clerk of the executive department. The republican candidate for governor has been heard from on the subject and promises to investigate taxation. $10,809,006.76 worth of coal produced in two years yielded the producers but $1,919,844.47 —a little more than one-sixth of the produce. What became of the other $8,889,162.29 we are left to conjecture. But the $1,919,844.47 includes the pay of the managers, superintendents, and bosses, as well as the wages of the men, women, and children who did the hard, low-priced work. Suppose we allow another $1,919,844.47 for interest on capital invested in the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, etc., used in and about the mines; there will still remain $6,969,317.82 to represent the value of the exclusive privilege of permitting or preventing the people of Iowa from applying their labor and capital to the land of Iowa for the production of needed wealth. The idlers get more than two-thirds; the workers and the capitalists together get less than one-third of the whole coal output.

The inspectors appear incapable of seeing any injustice in this; but after moralizing on the folly and wickedness of strikes, one of them puts forth this bit of wisdom:

"The worst enemy the laboring class of this country have to contend with is the overflow of cheap and unskilled labor that is permitted to come here from foreign countries and compete with American labor at a very low price. * * * It seems to me that it would be more beneficial to the miners and laborers of the country if they would devote their energies and abilities in a proper and reasonable manner towards stopping, or at least limiting, this class of emigration."

This sage appears unconscious of the small figure this "emigration," as he calls it, cuts in comparison with the natural increase in the army of the unemployed through births and growth of native children. Immigration averages annually about one per cent. of our population.

If the inspector "means business" he might get pointers from Pharaoh and Herod with regard to over-population. And yet could he reduce the population of Iowa to two persons—one the owner of Iowa, and the other the coal inspector—he would still be confronted with the problem of over-population to the extent of one landowner, who might give the mine inspector "notice to quit."

J. HAGERTY.

TAXING FRANCHISES NO SOLUTION OF THE STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM.

During the past few years most thoughtful people have had their attention directed to the enormous and rapidly increasing value of street railway franchises. It has been plain to all that this great increase in value is an "unearned increment," so far as the companies holding street railway privileges are concerned; that it is the increase in population causing an increase in the number of passengers carried that enables the street railway companies to increase their profits away beyond the ordinary returns of capital. Among students of social problems there is no disagreement up to this point; but the moment a remedy is asked for that will prevent the street railway companies from reaping far greater rewards than their investment of capital would entitle them to or would secure to them under free competition, then disagreement arises and every social doctor has his own patent remedy.

In many cities an attempt has been made to solve the problem by leasing street railway privileges to the company that will bid to turn over to the city treasury the highest per cent. of gross receipts. This plan has been generally adopted in New York and in some other States. Another plan is to sell the privilege for a number of years for a lump sum paid down in cash, as was done some time ago in New Orleans with the line on St. Charles street.

A better plan than either would be to offer the privilege to the company that would pay the largest sum per month, per quarter or per annum; better than the sale of franchise for a large lump sum, for it would offer an opportunity for less wealthy individuals or companies to enter the lists as bidders; better than the payment of a certain per cent. of the gross receipts, for it does away with all necessity for lying and false swearing on the part of the company in order to make their gross receipts appear as small as possible, and renders unnecessary any examination of the companies' books by public functionaries.

But let us inquire whether there isn't a better plan than any one of these. All three of these methods start out with a certain fixed rate of fare—five cents usually. Indeed, my friend Werner, of Newark, N. J., seems to have a notion that God or Nature, or something or other has fixed five cents as the exact equivalent of a street railway ride at all times and all places, and he hammers down his argument with the declaration that "a full equivalent is rendered. If the charge was more than the service was worth people would walk."

Now, Mr. Werner, please don't. Don't try to make us believe that the *value* of a thing is all any one would pay for it rather than go without. You might be willing to pay a hundred dollars for a supper rather than go without, but would that fix the *value* of a supper at a hundred dollars? Hardly. Now, isn't it true, instead, that the value of anything under ordinary conditions is the cost of production? Isn't it true that under free competition no one will be able to charge more for a thing, for any considerable length of time, than it actually costs to put that thing into the hands of the consumer? I believe this to be a truth with which no one can disagree, if he understands the proposition.

With street railway service it has always been different. There has been no free competition, consequently no means of knowing what is the real value of a street railway ride. The fact that companies receiving a five-cent fare in New York offer from 30 to 40 per cent. of their gross receipts for the privilege of getting five-cent fares is proof conclusive that five cents is more than the value of an average ride on those lines in that city; and if there were any way by which the holders of such privileges could be made to feel the force of a full and free competition, fares on all such lines would fall to the actual value of the service rendered—to the point where those who are engaged in the street railway business would receive no greater profits on the capital invested than the profits of ordinary business enterprises.

In one sense franchise values *are* very similar to land values. It is generally understood that a part of present land values is not natural ground rent, but is a sort of artificial or speculative rent due to the ease with which good land can be held out of use, and to the further fact that that land will some day be needed for use. We all know that this unnatural or speculative ground rent would entirely disappear if all not needed for present use were free. The greatest benefit that would follow the adoption of the Single Tax would be to make it unprofitable for any one to hold title to land unless he used it, and finally to make all unused land free to the first comer who wanted to occupy and employ himself upon it. Well, just as a proper change in our tax laws would destroy all this unnatural or speculative value of land, so a proper change in the laws governing our street railway policy would utterly destroy all franchise values.

The object of my first letter in THE STANDARD of May 13 was to point out a method by which franchise values could be destroyed and the street railway carrying trade brought under the law of free competition.

To bring about this result I believe it to be only necessary,

First, for the city authorities to build and maintain the tracks, the same as they now make and keep in repair the ordinary highways of the city. Of course the expense of this work should be met by some sort of assessment against the land values that the building of the road would create. This is the case at present in many cities so far as paying for ordinary city streets and alleys is concerned, and to extend the policy so as to cover the cost of building street railway lines is an easy and logical step. So much for the first part of the problem. With the expense of building and maintaining the street railway lines of a city provided for by assessments against those landholders who would have got the increased values in any case, whether called on to contribute a dollar or not, we see that the charge for carrying is relieved of a great burden. This alone would enable a rate much less than five cents to cover all legitimate expenses of carrying passengers.

I do not believe at all in the justice, wisdom or expediency of any Government engaging in the carrying trade under any circumstances whatever, but I will not discuss this subject here.

Two other methods are left.

First. A monopoly of the right to carry over any line could be granted for a brief term of years to the lowest responsible bidder;

that is, to the person or company who will offer to carry for the lowest rate of fare. In this way the people would be carried for about the actual value of the service rendered.

I guess even Mr. Werner would now say that, if the city authorities were to fix the fare higher than the lowest responsible bid, and then ask bidders to say what they would give for the privilege of charging this higher rate, any revenue so raised would be a tax on people in proportion to the rides they paid for on the street railways of that city. If he can't see that point now, I should consider him a hopeless case.

Second. It would seem to me a better way not to grant any monopoly at all, but to permit any or all who desired to put on rolling stock, to offer their services to the public at such a rate of fare as free competition would fix. This may seem to many wholly impracticable, but it would only be placing the carrying of people in a city on the same basis as is now the entire carrying trade on ocean, lake, river, free canal, or, in short, all free highways. Wherever we have made our highways free to all alike, wherever we have adopted the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we have found that the business of the common carriers needs no regulation whatever; that free competition is a far better regulator than any statute laws can possibly be. Freedom and equality, like the sunrise, never failed us yet whenever we have given them a chance, and so the burden of truth rests with those who think that they are just going to if we don't help them out with some man-made laws. For my part I prefer to trust to the natural laws of freedom and equality to solve the street railway problem or any other social problem that may arise.

I think Mr. Manning's criticisms arise from a misunderstanding of my position in my first article. I hope he will examine that article again and see if there is any arbitrary fixing of rates proposed.

C. J. BUELL.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—Lord Brassey and Andrew Carnegie, respectively, present an English and an American view of imperial federation in the September issue of the Nineteenth Century. Lord Brassey favors imperial federation as a means of knitting the colonies to the mother country. The public debts of the empire, exclusive of the British national debt, are £528,000,000, nearly all of it held in Great Britain. The development of colonial prosperity would be seriously hampered by any change that should make it more difficult or costly to borrow money in London. Great Britain lends the money required to "raise wool, mutton and minerals." She offers the best market for the sale of all surplus colonial produce. The colonies are valuable not only as a market for English produce, but as a field for emigration. As to defence, to remain united is of equal advantage to the mother country and to the colonies. The sea power of Great Britain is as necessary to the colonies as to the mother country, and they could not create soon an equivalent power for themselves. The sentiment of unity is strong in every part of the empire, and Canada is firmly resolved to work out its own future apart from the United States. The constitution of a great council of the empire, with similar functions in relation to the foreign affairs to those exercised in the United States by a committee of the Senate, is a step for which public opinion is not yet prepared; but, meanwhile, the foreign office pays the utmost consideration to colonial feelings and interests. Colonial statesmen have urged that Great Britain discriminate against foreign corn, but Lord Brassey is manifestly opposed to any such discrimination. He quotes, with apparent approval, Lord Rosebery's opinion that the question of imperial federation depends for the present on frequent conferences. Lord Brassey thinks that the inquiry into the means for imperial defence has been too long delayed. The danger to the Australian colonies, he thinks, lies neither in territorial aggression nor in raids upon colonial ports, but in the loss of mercantile ships in the neighborhood of such ports. The costly fleets of battle ships and their auxiliaries required for defence in European waters, could not for many years be sent forth from the colonies. Lord Brassey thinks that imperial federation is a problem that may worthily engage the best intellects and the most accomplished statesmanship for solution.

Every American who has not been narrowed and poisoned by protectionism would wish to protest against Mr. Carnegie's presentation of the case as an American view. The millionaire occupies himself in large part in taunting Lord Brassey with the danger of retaliatory customs legislation on the part of the United States and other countries in case Great Britain should form a customs league with her own colonies. He believes that Canada would lose more by having her trade with the United States hampered than she would gain by having the trade of the United States with Great Britain and the colonies hampered. He believes that Great Britain has more to lose by further adverse customs legislation on our part than she could possibly gain by means of a customs league with her own colonies. Great Britain would starve in ten years of isolation; Russia, the Argentine Republic, and the Brazilian republic would suffer more or less inconvenience from such a blockade; but the United States, Mr. Carnegie serenely believes, would emerge from such an embargo stronger and more independent of the world than before. Truly, this is protectionism run mad. Everybody knows that the result of a practical embargo in the United States touching steel rails was to make Mr. Carnegie and some other men worth a great many millions of dollars. It is natural that Mr. Carnegie should believe that a like embargo applied to all foreign products would enrich all Americans. Mr. Carnegie believes in free trade for Great Britain, and he says that any serious departure from free trade by her must injure the island. He points with pride, however, to the results of protection in the United States.

Imperial federation would mean for Canada, if the United States so chose, practical isolation from the world throughout the winter months, and Mr. Carnegie absolutely seems to think that our willingness to admit Canadian men and products to our country is a work of supererogation instead of a mere duty toward ourselves and Canada. He evidently believes that we are doing something more than our duty in permitting the Canadian Pacific Railroad to compete for the carrying trade with our own railroads.

Mr. Carnegie believes that protection is so firmly rooted on the Australian continent that the Australians would be unwilling to sacrifice in whole or in part for the sake of imperial federation. Mr. Carnegie further believes that the colonies are becoming less and less British, and that a feeling of loyalty to the mother country is waning. He believes that the sentiment of loyalty to the colony is growing stronger relatively than the sentiment of loyalty to Great Britain. He holds up before Lord Brassey the conduct of Spain's colonies, and warns Great Britain that she must play the mother with her colonies, and when they are strong enough to leave home must bid them God-speed. Great Britain's largest customer is the American republic, and this is true because that republic is not a colony but an independent country. Mr. Carnegie offers in lieu of imperial federation or an imperial trade league a closer relation between all parts of the English-speaking world, including the United States, in fact a "race alliance." The parliament of men is one of Mr. Carnegie's dreams. He even hopes, apparently, that England may in time cede Canada to the United States. Mr. Carnegie would have Great Britain insist less strenuously on free trade as a political and moral shibboleth. He urges that the process of assimilating the political institutions of all English-speaking countries should be continued, and he sees in the creation of county councils and in provisions for free educations important steps toward the unification of our race. He conceives that the first fruits of the movement toward race alliance would be the appointment, by various Anglo-Saxon peoples of commissions charged with creating a system of weights, measures and coins, port dues, patents and other matters of similar character which are of common interest. He hopes in time for a sort of international supreme court and for a loyalty to the race rather than to any one country. Such race alliance cannot be promoted by force or pressure, but must be a union of hearts.

All this sounds very pretty from Mr. Carnegie, but it seems hardly consistent in the beneficiary of a fiscal system that has for one of its most important objects discriminations against the products of Great Britain and her colonies. The way to race alliance is through free trade, for free trade means closer personal contact and the gradual elimination of prejudice.

MR. GLADSTONE FIGURES.—Mr. Gladstone is again figuring on the next parliament. He published his figures in the Nineteenth Century of October, 1887, and again in the December issue of the same periodical in 1889. In 1887 he figured out for the next general election a liberal majority of 100. In 1889 he prophesied for the next election a liberal majority of 109. This time he expects a liberal majority of at least 100 and perhaps of 160. His conclusions appear in the Nineteenth Century for September.

Mr. Gladstone's method of computation could not very easily be applied to an approaching election in the United States, but in at least one other case when Mr. Gladstone ventured upon political prophecy his estimates proved to be considerably under the liberal majority resulting from the election. Mr. Gladstone reaches his conclusions by several roads. He considers the 123 by-elections that have taken place since August, 1886. His first duty is to deduct the twenty-five elections that have occurred in Ireland, as the issue is the Irish question, and as Ireland's political state is peculiar just now, he thinks it fair for the time being to leave Irish constituencies out of the count. Of these eighty-nine constituencies at the general election in 1886, sixty-two returned members for the government and twenty-seven for the opposition.

Now they are represented by 44 members for the government and 45 for the opposition. Great Britain elected in 1886 317 tories and 72 dissentients, who stuck by the liberal unionists. That makes 389 seats. At the 89 by-elections that have thus far taken place the tories have lost two-sevenths of the seats. Two-sevenths of 389 is 111. The liberals, in 1886, elected 213 seats. Adding to these 111

seats we have 324 liberal seats. Subtracting the 111 seats from the 289 tory seats we have 278 tory seats. This shows a liberal majority for Great Britain of 46.

Mr. Gladstone then tries again thus. The total number of constituencies to speak at the next election is 567. Eighty-nine by-elections have given to the liberals a gain of 18 seats. How many will 567 give? The answer by rule of three is 114. This gain, with certain allowances that need not be mentioned here, would give a liberal majority in parliament of 53. Next Mr. Gladstone considers popular majorities. The tories, in 1886, had a popular majority of 75,182 at the pools. This gave them a majority in parliament of 183, reduced later on to 175. At the 89 by-elections occurring since then the liberal popular majority was 10,916. If 75,182 majority at 567 elections gave a parliamentary majority of 175, and if 89 elections gave a popular majority of 10.916, what, taking the 89 elections as a sample, will be the liberal popular majority at the coming general election? Mr. Gladstone figures it out at 68,501, and then goes on to discover that if a popular tory majority of 75,882 gave a tory majority of 175 in parliament, a popular liberal majority of 68,501 will give a popular liberal majority in parliament of 157 (nearly).

When Mr. Gladstone comes to consider the question of contested and uncontested seats he figures out a liberal majority of 97. He also shows that the liberal cause has been advancing at an accelerated rather than a retarded pace since 1886.

All this is for great Britain alone. In considering Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says that there arose in Ireland last December a group of politicians who teach that though kings and parties are made for nations the leaders of parties are not; that nations are made for them, and national interests must stand second to their demands. This doctrine, he thinks, has been condemned by Ireland whenever a by-election has removed the muzzle from her lips. After granting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Parnell's influence may continue, Mr. Gladstone figures out a liberal majority in the Irish delegation of between fifty and sixty. This, he believes, would bring up the Liberal majority in Parliament to 100 at the lowest, and possibly to 160.

STORY OF THE WEEK

LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.—The president's proclamation has opened to settlers 839,406 acres of Indian lands in Oklahoma. The general land office at Washington learns that unscrupulous persons have purchased from thousands of old soldiers in different parts of the country, for a very small consideration, usually $5, powers of attorney to enter in their names these Oklahoma Indian lands. In most of these cases the soldier has no intention of ultimately making his home on the land, and the entry forms a cloud upon the title of an actual settler who may have gone upon the land a few hours after the soldier's entry was filed. In these cases the actual settler, particularly if he is not approached until he has expended a sum of money in improvements, would be willing to pay something, say $50 or $100, to have the cloud removed.

Many negroes had intended settling in the region, but the Indians, it is said, will insist upon a literal interpretation of the phrase "open to settlement by whites."

The signal for entering upon the lands was given at noon, September 22, and at once the rush began. All the night before horsemen had been eluding the soldiers and entering upon claims, and, when the signal was given, several thousand men had already entered the reservation. The whole line of approach to the region was crowded with men, women and children, some on horseback, some in wagons, some on foot, and a few on bicycles and tricycles. Several thousand negroes concentrated at Langston, ready to enter upon claims. At one point a woman, with a six years old child in her arms, sat on horseback. Miss Kretsinger, of Winfield, Kansas, a handsome girl of twenty, walked all the way from Guthrie to a camp on the edge of the reservation, and was received with cheers. One of four men in a wagon offered her his seat, but she declined it. Many of the people were hungry and thirsty; all were wearied with waiting; but thousands stood patiently until the signal should be given.

The scene at the land office at Guthrie on September 22 was a lively one. About 250 old soldiers, armed with declaratory statements, were in line before the office doors for four days past. Some slept in chairs, some on the ground, and some hardly at all. Their meals were brought to them by their wives, children or friends. The first man in the line was John Diamond. On passing out of the land office he was met by his family and congratulated. The second man to file was J. L. Kalakloch. There was no disturbance about the office, and the filing proceeded quietly and swiftly. At 7 o'clock all the old soldiers had got in their papers. The line did not decrease in length, however, for after 3 o'clock settlers who had "located" their claims in the new lands began to arrive to file their entry notes. For every other soldier that stepped out of the head of the line a fresh claimant stepped into a place at its end. The land office kept open till 7 o'clock. At that time fully 200 men were still in line and others arriving every minute.

Two miles north of Topee, about 200 boomers had gathered in a secluded spot, knowing that the government's force would be massed at the border town. They had all set their watches three hours ahead on the night of September 21, so that their testimony would agree if ever their claims would be contested on the ground of their being "sooners. At 9 o'clock their watches all indicated the noon hour, and they rushed over the border and began the race for choice sections.

At a point five miles below Topee a number of boomers were gathered to make the race. Among them was one woman, whose impatience got the better of her discretion. She crossed the line before the appointed time and one of the deputy marshals guarding the party arrested her and forced her back over the line. Soon afterwards she again crossed the line prematurely, and when the deputy a second time ordered her back, she drew a revolver from her dress pocket and opened fire on him. The marshal returned the fire and shot her in the left leg just below the knee, shattering the limb. She was unable to make the race. When noon arrived the boomers left her the wrong side of the border, stretched under a tree, unable to move. A humane hackman afterwards took the woman to Guthrie.

At five minutes before 12, several miles to the north, two covered wagons shot out of the timber and started across the prairie. This was a signal for the cowboys to dash through the Cimarren and down the most fertile valley in the west. The negroes at Langston fired a volley and rushed into the level valley extending for miles east of the village. Two minutes later two shots were fired at the trail crossing below the hill, an 1 500 people rushed up one hill and down another. Far in the lead were the horsemen, well to the front being the woman aged 60. In a line in the trail followed the wagons and across the gulleys and into the timber went the people on foot. Every claim along the line was jumped by from six to twenty people. One claim which belongs to an Indian is held down by three negroes and four white men. It was but a few moments after the signal was given when the last wagon disappeared over the hill, and, with the exception of the few people on the border claims, the country looked as deserted as it did early in the morning.

In the interior, however, a wild scene was being enacted. Up and down every valley and on every ridge dashed horsemen and wagons, and through the draws hurried the claimaints on foot. Half of the good claims were already taken by "sooners," however, and within an hour began dissensions which will end in feuds and murder. Enough contests are already insured to enrich all the lawyers of Guthrie.

The negro colonists were not highly successful in the rush. A few of them got good claims, but in the majority of cases a white man will contest the claim. Three or four negroes would settle on a claim and will prove up forty acres each, but the white men all want 160 acres.

Water was scarce on Monday night, and many had neglected to carry even a drink. The great nuisance was prairie fires burning all over the new lands. Some of the fires were started to drive the men off the claims, while others were started by men hunting for section stones. The stones were hard to find. Mayor Weigel, the special agent of the Interior department, says that many of the stones have been dug up by the Indians. The county was surveyed seventeen years ago against the wishes of the Indians.

A careful man estimates the number of actual settlers who went into the Indian lands, September 22, to be close to 20,000. Of these it is estimated that 10,000 will settle in the new cities and towns which will spring up. The other 10,000 are men and women who want farms. The total number of acres which have been thrown open to settlement is 800,000. This, divided into tracts of 160 acres each, will give farms to 5,000 people, and the result is that not less than 5,000 others will be disappointed. Of the 800,000 acres ready for settlement, at least one eighth is unfit for cultivation.

When the Guthrie land office opened September 23 1,000 persons were in line before the door, and when the door was opened the crowd made a rush. For a while it looked as if there would be a riot. Several men were shoved off the small porch leading to the door and instantly many revolvers were flashed in the air. The police, however, prevented any further disturbance.

There was some trouble at the Iowa village over a valuable claim known as the Pecan Grove. An old negro ran his team nine miles in forty-eight minutes, and arrived ahead of a man who attempted to drive him off. The negro showed fight and struck the man down with a hatchet. He received a severe wound on the head, but will recover. Governor Steele started from Tecumseh for Chandler this morning to open the town site at noon to-morrow. The soldiers have Chandler under military rule, and will not allow any one to approach nearer than thirty feet of the line. The first person to arrive yesterday, who started from the border, was Elmer

McGuire, who rode through on a tricycle, making the run in three hours.

A large crowd of lot boomers arrived at Chandler on the night of September 22, and camped out about the town site. They were indignant because the town site had not been open to settlement, and swore they would stake out a rival town on the adjoining quarter section and shift the site of the town to that quarter. A number of the Iowa Indians made a great deal of money by showing boomers desirable locations. One Iowa boy, thirteen years old, made $95 in this way.

On Wednesday night, when the survey of Tecumseh was completed, 5,000 people made a mad rush into the town, and many were thrown under the feet of the plunging horses. One man was killed instantly, two have since died; and four or five others were badly hurt in the rush. The Rev. James Brooks, pastor of the Methodist church at Stillwater, Okla., rushed for a claim near Perkins, and was thrown from his horse and fatally injured. In the Sac and Fox country two men quarrelled over a claim and one was shot.

On Thursday there were 600 people in line at the land office, many of whom were women, one of them being a poor widow, who was beaten to her claim by a burly negro. The negro stayed there with a gun all day, keeping everybody off, and at night moved on, telling the woman that the claim was hers, and he would be her witness.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The report of Commissioner Carter of the operations of the general land office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, shows that the cash sales of public lands amounted to 2,143,090 acres. Of this amount 1,391,413 acres were pre-emption cash entries, 259,913 acres were timber and stone land entries. 400,432 acres were desert land entries, 33,691 acres were mineral and 30,955 acres were private entries. Of the miscellaneous land entries (not cash) 5,040,393 acres were homesteaded; 969,006 acres were entered under the timber culture law. The railroad selections amounted to 1,857,572 acres, the state selections to 174,404 acres, the Indian allotments to 117,485 and the original swamp selections to 23,167 acres. The total area of public land entries and selections made during the year is given at 10,357,231 acres, exclusive of 120,469 acres of Indian lands. The total cash receipts during the year were $5,429,220. Filings were made during the year to the number of 20,241, fees on which amounted to $77,069. The number of final entries made during the year was 51,934, representing an acreage of 7,359,905.

There are yet many millions of acres unappropriated, but all save a small portion lie within the arid area. Much of this region could be made productive by irrigation, and the report suggests that the matter of providing such irrigation be put in the hands of the states and territories.

NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN.—There is a disagreement between the newspapers friendly to Mr. Cleveland and those supporting Governor Hill, touching the financial plank of the State convention. The Hill papers insist that the plank reads: "We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States;" while the others say that it reads thus: "We are against the coinage of a silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States."

Charles R. Defreest, of Troy, who, as secretary of the convention, received and still retains the MS. of the platform, showed it to a Tribune correspondent, who reports that the version here quoted second is the correct one.

The Cleveland democracy, an organization of Buffalo, has adopted a resolution endorsing the democratic state platform and ratifying the nominations of all the candidates named by said convention, who by their services have proved themselves worthy of united democratic support. Sheehan's friends say this resolution endorses all the candidates, but it is pretty well known that it was drawn with the design of leaving him out.

MR. HERRICK HOLDS ON.—The third judicial district convention met at Albany, September 23, and Governor Hill's friends offered D. Cody Herrick, Cleveland member of the state convention, the nomination for supreme court justice, on condition of his resigning from the committee. Mr. Herrick declined the bribe, and the convention adjourned to October 8th.

NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRATS.—The platform adopted by the convention of democratic clubs, at Spokane Falls, Wash., denounces the "billion dollar congress" and the McKinley tariff bill, declares in favor of a tariff for revenue and free coinage of American silver on a parity with gold, and demands that it be made legal tender for all debts, public or private.

FLORIDA'S SENATORSHIP.—Secretary of State Crawford refuses to attest the commission of ex-Congressman Davidson, appointed by Governor Fleming to succeed Senator Call. Crawford is an old-line whig, and says the great seal of the state, of which he is custodian, shall never adorn any certificate for Call's successor unless it is Call himself. The Florida supreme court will convene October 15, and the governor will apply for a mandamus to compel compliance with the constitutional requirement providing that the secretary of state shall attest all commissions issued by the executive.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.—The state convention has nominated candidates for associate justice of the supreme court and minor offices. The platform pledges allegiance to the principles of the republican party, speaks of the rapid development of the state under republican rule, a prosperity which should silence "calamity talkers;" congratulates President Harrison on his wise and courageous administration, pledging him support in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the chief magistrate of the nation; praises the management of the state department in the hands of America's favorite son; approves the late silver act, but denounces the democratic doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and demands the maintenance of the protective system. Of the 214,000 votes cast in the state election a year ago, the republicans cast, in round numbers, 74,000, the independents 71,000, and the Democrats 63,000. It is conceded by both the old parties that the independents, or farmers, are by no means tired of their new organization, and that their vote will not vary materially from that cast a year ago, so that a bitter, three-cornered contest with all its uncertainties again confronts the voters of Nebraska.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.—John H. Robinson, Quay's man, was elected president of the Pennsylvania league of republican clubs. The platform endorses the principles enumerated in the national republican platform of 1888; commends President Harrison and Mr. Blaine, and approves the action of the late state convention and its soldier ticket.

FARMER'S ALLIANCE.—The Georgia house of representatives voted to refer resolutions indorsing the Ocala platform to the committee on the state of the republic by a vote of 81 to 63. The committee will pigeon-hole the resolutions.

The National woman's farmers' alliance has filed charter in Kansas.

INVITED TO TACOMA.—Editor Franklin K. Lane, of the Tacoma, Wash., Daily News, is in this city, representing the Western democrats in an effort to secure the next national democratic convention for Tacoma. Mr. Lane's programme, the good faith of which he is willing to attest with a certified check for $20,000, is to have special trains chartered by the Western men to take all the delegates from all parts of the country to Tacoma, and at the conclusion of the convention to bring them home. From the time of starting until they reach home the delegates are to be the guests of the Western men, and Tacoma guarantees to build a hotel worth $1,500,000 to house the delegates and to raise an ample sum for expenses.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The German Catholic congress at Buffalo adopted a platform favoring the restoration of the pope to temporal power, and urging the assemblage of a convention in his country in 1893 with a view to steps for such restoration, The platform also protests against state interference with parochial schools, and demands "the full right and liberty to retain, without interference from any one, the German mother tongue, together with the language of the country."

DR. BRIGGS FINDS SUPPORT.—The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent in opening Union Theological Seminary, New York, quoted and defended the views of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, whose utterances a year ago so excited Presbyterians, and demanded a revision of the "The Confession of Faith." Said Dr. Vincent: "I agree with my learned colleague, Dr. Briggs, that the Scriptures must be interpreted as other human writings are, but at the same time with a proper sympathy for the divine element they contain."

He was warmly applauded.

DR. MACQUEARY RETIRES.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Macqueary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under charges of heresy, has resigned his orders and gone into the Universalist Church. He will become pastor of the First Universalist Church, Saginaw, Mich.

CASHIER LIVESEY RESIGNS.—Cashier Livesey, of the Pennsylvania state treasury, charged with complicity in the Bardsley scandals, has resigned office. He sent his letter of resignation from Milwaukee, and assigned "domestic circumstances" as the reason for his resignation.

The district-attorney of Philadelphia has given out the full correspondence between Bardsley, Auditor-General McCamant and Cashier Livesey. It leaves little doubt that the two state officers knew that Bardsley was misusing public funds. McCamant's letters, written while the Keystone Bank troubles were coming to a head, show the liveliest uneasiness. One letter touching the scandal growing out of the advertisement of the mercantile appraisers' lists, begs Bardsley to set some influential politicians or editors at work to restrain John Robinson, who had a project of

legislation aimed at the system of advertising the lists. One letter declares that the editor of the Bulletin must be made to understand that the paper cannot have the advertisements for that year, and adds: "I cannot take it from the Press without placing myself in a position where I can never extricate myself." The Ledger prints the correspondence entirely. The Press prints it in part, leaving out, among other things, this reference to itself. The Ledger regards the letters as gravely accusatory. Those of Livesey are quite as damaging. One of McCamant's closes with the line, "Burn this after reading it."

PENNSYLVANIA'S SCANDAL.—Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has called a special session of the state senate to consider charges against the auditor-general and the state treasurer, who are accused of complicity in the crimes of John Bardsley, the convicted city treasurer of Philadelphia.

A CONVICT'S APPEAL TO LAW.—As the attorney-general of Tennessee has given an opinion that convict laborers may not legally be sub-let, William Warren, a sub-let prisoner at the Briceville mines, has obtained a writ addressed to the prison warden at Briceville, and commanding him to show cause why Warren should not be surrendered to the main prison authorities.

GOULD'S HAND IN WALL STREET.—There was intense excitement in Wall street, September 24, by reason of a violent decline in Missouri Pacific, and a sympathetic weakening of other stocks. There was a rumor that Missouri Pacific would pass its quarterly dividend, and it was charged that Jay Gould had managed it thus in order to depress the market for his own purposes. The World says that George Gould had sold stocks short, and that his father came to the rescue in this fashion in order that his son might cover.

DEACON WHITE FAILS.—S. V. White & Co., brokers, of Wall street, of which firm ex-Congressman White, commonly known as Deacon White, because of his office in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, has failed. The firm endeavored to corner September corn, but found itself defeated by nature's bounty. The firm will resume business.

NEGRO RIOTS.—There was a riot of negroes in the cotton fields near Marianna, Ark., on Friday last, as a result of the negro demand for $1 per hundred pounds and board for picking cotton. Murder was done, and on Saturday a man going to join the sheriff's posse in pursuit of the murderers was waylaid and slain.

NEW ARMY TACTICS.—Major-General Schofield has approved the new army tactics, and as they have received the approval of the secretary of war, steps will be taken at once to put them in operation. The general scheme is a development of the skirmish drill to its highest point. Every man in line of battle belongs to a squad constituting a unit of force to be handled with many others as a whole. There is to be no such things as "driving in the skirmish line," but on the contrary, with every increase of the opposing force the skirmish line is to be strengthened, the line of battle is to grow by accretion and to advance at all times, until the whole army is engaged. The result is expected to be short, sharp, decisive engagements, and battles are to be won or lost by the first onslaught.

McKINLEY'S TIN PLATE.—A chemist employed by the St. Louis Republic finds that the so-called tin plate McKinley medals, made at Pequa, O., and professing to be made of Ohio steel and California tin, are made of inferior wrought iron plate thinly coated with an alloy of lead and tin, the former largely predominating. The chemist doubts the service of the tin. Users of articles made from such tin plate would risk lead poisoning.

TARIFFS AND PRICES.—Senator Carlisle tells the Herald that the senate sub-committee, now taking testimony touching the tariff, has not special regard to articles affected by the McKinley law. The whole tariff schedule is more or less under investigation. The object is to trace the effect of tariffs on prices; to trace articles from producer to consumer: to learn the cost of living and the cost of various items of expense, and finally to draw conclusions. The investigation, as outlined by Senator Carlisle, is an enormous undertaking.

DUTIES TO BE REFUNDED.—The conference between Assistant Secretary Spalding, General Appraiser Tichenor, Special Agent Haulon and Messrs. Currie and Ketcham, the attorneys representing importers of embroideries used as hat trimmings, relative to a refund of the excess of duties collected on this class of importations has been concluded. It is understood that the government will refund the excess of duty collected on importations of the character referred to, coming within the purview of the decision of the United States surpeme court in the Edelhoff & Langfeld cases, which had reference to ribbons chiefly or exclusively used as hat trimmings. The articles embraced in the suit at Philadelphia, in which the government secured a verdit favorable to it, are excluded from this arrangement as not being hat trimmings within the meaning of the supreme court decision in the cases above mentioned. It will take about $20,000,000 to refund the duties.

HUMBUG TIN-PLATE.—The pretence of the Cincinnati Corrugated Iron Company, with works at Pequa, Ohio, to be engaged in making tin-plate, has been exposed as a humbug. The company could obtain only 100 pounds of American tin, and this had to be mixed with lead in the proportion of two of lead to one of tin. The whole tin-plate plant of the company consisted of one small crucible, and the concern admits that the matter is purely experimental, and that if the experiment is continued it will probably be necessary to obtain tin from abroad. It is generally believed that the tin making is a political trick.

MR. PORTER'S CENSUS.—William Dudley Foule, chairman of the National civil service reform league's committee, appointed to investigate the accuracy of Robert P. Porter's census work, said to a reporter of the Herald that the work, so far as New York city is concerned, was most carelessly done. He expressed surprise that Mr. Murray, supervisor of the census in this city, should have received an appointment as assistant United States district-attorney.

PENSIONS.—The annual report of Commissioner Raum, of the Pension bureau, shows that on June 30, 1891, there were 676,160 pensioners borne upon the rolls of the bureau, being 138,216 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. They are classified as follows: Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 23; army invalid pensioners, 413,597; army widows, minor children, etc., 108,537; navy invalid pensioners, 5,449; navy widows, minor children, etc., 2,568; survivors of the war of 1812, 7,590; survivors of the Mexican war, 16,379; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,976. Following are the number of pensions of the several classes granted under the act of June 27, 1890: Army invalid pensioners, 97,136; army widows, minor children, etc., 12,209; navy invalid pensioners, 3,976; navy widows, minor children, etc., 1,436. During the last fiscal year first payments were paid upon 131,160 original claims, requiring $31,391,538 for their payment. This is an increase in the number of original payments over the year 1890 of 64,532. The aggregate cost, however, was $1,087,302 less.

There were 222,521 first payments of every description, requiring $38,552,274. The aggregate annual value of the 675,160 pensions on the roll June 31, 1891, was 89,247,200, and the average annual value of each pension was $139.99, and the average annual value of each pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was $121.51. There will be a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of fees and expenses of examining surgeons of about $300,000. The total amount disbursed on account of pensions, expenses, etc., during the fiscal year, was $118,548,959.71, as compared with $106,493,890.19, disbursed during the preceding fiscal year; so that it appears that 138,216 pensions were added to the rolls during the fiscal year just closed, at an increased cost to the nation of $12,055,069, as compared with the expenditures for the previous fiscal year. Pensions were granted in each of the last four years as follows: 1888, 13,173; 1889, 145,298; 1890, 151,658; 1891, 250,565.

It has been a prime object, says the commissioner, to put as many cases as possible in train for completion. With this end in view, 603,641 orders were made for medical examinations, and 474,680 medical certificates of examinations have actually been received.

During the last year 20,525 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, and of this number 13,229 were dropped by reason of death. It is estimated that 1,004,658 soldiers were killed in battle or died during and since the war. On June 30 last, 124,750 of these dead soldiers were represented on the pension rolls by their widows or other dependents. There are about 1,208,707 soldiers of the Union now living, and of the survivors 520,158 are now on the pension rolls. There are, therefore, 688,549 survivors who are not pensioned and 879,908 dead soldiers not represented on the pension rolls.

In concluding his report the commissioner says that on an average about 30,000 pension certificates are being issued each month, and that during the current year he expects that as many as 350,000 claims will be adjudicated, for which he believes the present appropriation of $133,473,085 will be amply sufficient.

TO TELEPHONE TO EUROPE.—Professor Graham Bell believes that recent experiments at Boston prove the feasibility of telephoning to Europe. He says it will be cheaper than cable telegraphing.

QUICK TIME OVERLAND.—John W. Mackay and party came across the continent in a special car in 4 days, 12 hours and 28 minutes, nearly four hours faster than any previous trip.

A PRIVATE PERSON.—Judge O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, decides that the late Mrs. Mary M. Schuyler, a woman of high charater, much cultivation and many charities,

was a private and not a public person, and that, therefore, the Womens' universal fund association, which intended to erect a statue in memory of Mrs. Schuyler, must desist in obedience to a protest from the family.

EARTHQUAKES.—Shocks of earthquakes were felt on the night of September 26 in Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and other states of the Mississippi valley.

CANADIAN SCANDALS.—Mr. Lister, M. P., accuses the Hon. John G. Haggart, postmaster-general in the Dominion cabinet of scandalous corruption. The charge is that in 1879 a contract for section B of the Canadian Pacific Railway was awarded to Alexander Manning, John J. MacDonald, Senator McLaren, John Shields, and James Isberter; that John G. Haggart was at the time and is still a member of parliament; that Haggart became interested in the profits of the firm under the name of Peter McLaren; that while he was interested changes were made in the contract greatly to the benefit of the firm; that during the progress of the work members of the firm were called upon for subscriptions for political purposes with the consent of Haggart, the subscription being charged against the profits of the firm. A few weeks ago, during the present session, Postmaster-General Haggart was on trial before a parliamentary committee for paying a lady friend of his a monthly salary out out of the Dominion treasury, although she did no work for the department. It was insinuated that the intimacy between Haggart and his friend, who had at one time been a clerk in the office, was of such a character as to arouse suspicion, more especially from the fact that the postmaster-general and his wife had separated, he allowing her an annuity of $600. Being pressed pretty hard, the postmaster-general made a statement in parliament indignantly denying this charge.

Mr. Lister's motion to investigate the postmaster-general was voted down on September 23 by a majority of 24.

The Continental club has been organized at Windsor, Province of Ontario. Its object is to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. The current scandals have hastened the formation of the club. The platform of the club ascribes the slow growth of Canada to its political isolation on this continent, and declares that annexation to the United States would double the value of property in Canada, and greatly promote commerical property.

The adoption of the minority report of the privileges and elections committee finding the Dominion ex-minister of public works, Sir Hector Langevin, guilty of complicity in dishonest practices, was lost in the house September 25, by a vote of 83 to 104. The house was divided on Mr. Girouard's motion for the adoption of the majority report, exculpating Langevin, which was carried by a vote of 101 yeas to 86 nays.

Lieutenant-Governor Angers, of Quebec, has demanded that the provincial government name a public accuser or prosecutor to conduct the case against the ministers before the royal commission, and refused to allow their claim to be represented by counsel at the investigation. The wildest rumors are current in regard to Premier Mercier's intentions in case of his dismissal. One is to the effect that he will seek to bring about the annexation of the province to the United States.

Senecal, the absconding superintendent of the Dominion government printing bureau, makes affidavit at Buffalo that although he accepted contributions from contractors and applied the money to campaign purposes, this was not done at the suggestion or with the knowledge of Secretary of State Chapleau, nor did any of the money go to Mr. Chapleau.

CANADA TO THE QUEEN.—The senate has adopted an address to the queen in regard to the removal of the "most favored nations" clause from the treaties between England and Germany and England and Belgium. Premier Abbott, after explaining the meaning of the clauses, makes reference to Colonel Howard Vincent, who, he said, presented a plausible scheme for improving trade with the mother country. Although protection, under the name of "fair trade," had made some little progress in England, Mr. Abbott questioned whether it had made a lasting impression. He did not know whether or not England would think it worth her while to improve her trade with 350,000,000 of her people at some sacrifice of her principle. He did not think it probable. The theory itself was attractive. Regarding the address, he said he thought Canada should have it in her power, if occurrence should make it to her advantage, to direct her trade in such a way as would be advantageous to her.

MEXICO'S LITTLE TROUBLE.—The so-called revolutionary movement in northern Mexico has been suppressed. It is said to have been organized for plunder and to have no political significance.

CHILIAN TROOPS REVOLT.—After Balmaceda's suicide there was a small revolt of the Junta troops in Santiago, and the volunteers from the north demanded to be sent home. The capital was greatly disturbed for a time, but Acting President Mont allayed the excitement of the soldiers.

MINISTER EGAN AND THE JUNTA.—According to a Herald dispatch, the Chilian Junta, in seeking to force the United States minister to surrender persons who have taken refuge in the legation, has arrested three Americans, and has placed the legation under espionage.

AYALA ASSASSINATED.—Ex-Vice-President Ayala, of the Republic of Salvador, who was a passenger on board the City of Panama when President Ezeta, of Salvador, attempted to detain the vessel with a view to getting possession of Ayala and other passengers, was followed from Salvador to Guatemala, and there assassinated by an emissary of Ezeta. Ayala was the rightful president of Salvador, as he was vice-president when President Menedez was assassinated.

TROUBLE IN BELIZE.—The governor of Belize, or British Honduras, has been in conflict with the provincial legislature. After a long struggle the members of the legislature vacated their seats in a body. The governor appointed persons in their places and from February to July he and his appointees had their way. They raised the import duties from 10 to 50 per cent. The people vainly petitioned the British government, and finally Heren Brothers & Company, business men, brought suit against the customs officers to recover duties paid. Chief Justice Anderson, though unable to find a precedent, decided the governor's legislature unconstitutionally formed, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. The government has appealed to the Privy council of the empire.

Belize, or British Honduras, is a Central American country, being south of the Peninsula of Yucatan, on the Caribbean Sea. It has an area of 7,562 square miles and a population of about 30,000. Its revenues are about $250,000 per year, of which about $100,000 directly comes from customs duties. The imports in 1889 were valued at about $1,250,000, which would indicate that the average tariff was less than 20 per cent. It seems that the government has raised and in some instances doubled it. The governor is R. T. Goldsworthy. He is assisted by a legislative council consisting of five official and five unofficial members.

INCIDENT OF THE DARDANELLES.—The porte has sent a circular to the powers in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of several vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet. In this communication the porte says that for several years vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet have been running between Odessa and Vladivostock, the port intended to be the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, and situated on the sea of Japan. These ships, being under the commercial flag of Russia, were allowed to have free passage of the straits. It has been found, however, that the volunteer vessels were sometimes carrying soldiers, and these ships were detained owing to a mistake as to their real character. The porte's instructions given to the officers on duty at the Dardanelles to prevent any further detention of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet have been wrongly construed by the newspaper press to be a violation of existing treaties. The note then quotes the instructions given to the Turkish officers on duty at the Dardanelles, the tenor of which has already been published, and closes with the remark that no new measure has been adopted, and that the old ones continue in force.

An official English report on the Sigri incident affirms that the manœuvres were carried on by permission of the Turkish officials, and that the usual mining operations were executed. Twelve electro-contact mines were placed across the harbor's mouth and connected up to their junction with the boat stations, and to protect the works the British landed eight guns.

WILLIAM FOR PEACE.—It is said that Emperor William, of Germany, said a notable thing at the table of the Archduke Albrecht during the Austrian manœuvres. The question arose as to whether it was wise to allow a known enemy to complete preparations for war, or whether it was not preferable to force a conflict. No names were mentioned, but all understood that Russia was meant. Emperor William said emphatically: "I strongly believe that the enormous reponsiblity which modern warfare imposes must override all military theories. I would not begin war if conscious that by delaying it I could secure a single year, nay, a single month of peace, by trusting in the success of my good cause. Even if the chances are equal on both sides, there is much to be gained by having several months of peace."

Chancellor Von Caprivi, of the German empire, in a speech at Asnaburg, Hanover, said that existing apprehensions of war were not warranted by facts, and prophesyed continued peace.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.—Revolutionists in Yemen, a province of Arabia, have captured Hodeida, and at Constantinople it is feared that the insurgents will advance on Mecca and proclaim an Arab caliph.

Yemen is a province of Turkey, and the sherif of Mecca is a

Turkish officer. The caliph is the inheritor of Mohammed's temporal and spiritual power, and the word means "successor." The Sultan of Turkey now holds the title of caliph, and arrogates to himself the headship of the Moslem church. Yemen is sometimes called Arabia Felix, a mistranslation for "Arabia to the east of Mecca."

ENGLAND AND ITALY.—Premier Crispi's recent speech is regarded throughout Europe as announcing a virtual Anglo-Italian alliance as accomplished.

STANDARD OIL'S DESIGNS.—Mr. Libby, European agent of the Standard oil company, assures William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, that the company seeks to discourage speculation in its products, and has no agreement with the Rothschilds, Nobles, or any Russian interest, or any combination, with a view to exact an artificial price.

DISGUSTED WITH MIRACLES.—Professor Winschied, of Leipsic, member of an old and influential Catholic family, has turned Protestant because he cannot remain in a church that lends its sanction to such an exhibition as that recently held at Trèves. Professor Winschied does not believe the Holy Coat genuine.

DYNAMITER STEPHENS.—James Stephens, the dynamiter, long in exile, has returned to Ireland, aged, broken and anxious to die in peace, though still a believer in "physical force."

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—Distress among the peasants is increasing; potatoes are failing in many districts, and a new insect, known as the sooka, more destructive to corn than the Hessian fly, has appeared. The whole population of some villages in Astrakan are dying of starvation. The doctors prescribe corn instead of medicine. There are stories afloat of parents eating their children in Nijni Novgorod. The authorities in many places are levying a tax on laborers wherever they obtain work.

MORE RIOTS IN CHINA.—There was another riot at Ichang, September 2. Missions and residences of foreigners were burned, but no lives were lost. The foreign residents are under arms.

China has asked France to delay action in the matter of the riots, and has instructed the Chinese northern fleet to proceed to the scene of the troubles. The riots are believed to be an outbreak of Hunan soldiers, and it is asserted that the government hesitated to interfere through fear of civil war.

The Chinese government has sent to London an official dispatch saying that four leaders of the riots have been executed and twenty-one banished, while five mandarins have been found guilty of neglect in the matter of the riots and reported to the throne for punishment. The government recognizes its responsibility for the protection of the missionaries and other foreigners and has taken further steps to this end. A British subject has been arrested for furnishing arms and munitions of war to the secret societies. These assurances are not received with confidence by Europeans. It is said that the Chinese ambassador to the European powers begged the latter not to interfere in the matter of the riots, lest the Tartar dynasty be deposed and the empire fall into anarchy.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, of the Presbyterian church, born at Steuben, N. Y., in 1812, died at Saratoga, September 25. Dr. Burchard was esteemed a man of force and ability. His chief title to fame came of his declaration in the presence of Mr. Blaine, in 1884, that the democratic party represented "rum, Romanism, and rebellion." Mr. Blaine did not repudiate the sentiment on the spot, and the utterance is believed greatly to have contributed to his defeat.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HILL-TAMMANY TICKET.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Your editorial this week on the political situation in New York is the most eminently sensible and logical statement of the problem which confronts New York voters that I have yet seen, and omits but one consideration—that of how great importance it would be to have Flower's defeat add force to the claim of the Hill boomers that Hill is the only man who can carry New York. Taking this into account serves to complicate the situation somewhat, and suggests the question whether this is not the year of all others when "voting in the air" is useful. There is certainly no reason why one need regret having his vote thrown away this time, as your own argument so plainly points out, and there are reasons at will why the patronage power of the Hill machine should be broken, and yet the state should be demonstrated to be democratic, with or without Hill.

Even so much of the Australian system as Hill has permitted to be enacted will furnish the same facilities for doing this as have always existed—by scratching the head of the ticket, and there are enough democrats in the state to accomplish the end sought in this way, and to defeat Flower but yet show a democratic majority for the other state candidates. Little as I feel in sympathy with the kind of mugwumpery which is ordinarily associated with systematic scratching—the kind that insists upon testing candidates solely by their personality in the presence of living issues—I am inclined to think that this is the true policy for 1891, since the ameuded law will unfortunately not permit of an independent nomination that can be put on the official ballot in such shape as will distinctly show where the line of protest has been drawn.

E. J. SHRIVER.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I have been so thoroughly in accord with the policy of THE STANDARD that I regret to be obliged to differ with your conclusions as to the duty of single taxers in the coming New York state election. It is true that the republican platform alone advocates the pure Australian ballot system. It is equally true that while the majority of the voters of both parties favor a secret ballot, neither democratic nor republican politicians regard it with kindly dispositions. I do not see any probability of ballot reform being made a leading issue in the approaching canvass. Moreover, I consider the personal opposition of Governor Hill to be the only real obstacle to the adoption of the Australian system, and am confident that we will obtain it, whether he is succeeded by either Fassett or Flower. I am not convinced that any substantial advance can be made by the election of Fassett, and deem it wiser to stand by the party with whose fortunes our movement is, for the present, so closely identified, much as I dislike many of its leaders and measures.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ALFRED J. WOLF.

AN ERRATIC OLD BAT.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: The dear old Evening Post of these days furnishes curious entertainment. It acts like an erratic old bat, now steering toward the light and again plunging wildly into the darkest corner of the attic.

With reference to the state election it has not yet made up its mind, or rather has made it up twice—simultaneously and differently. A day or so after the Saratoga convention in one editorial it laboriously demonstrated that upon the whole Fassett was the man; and in the editorial immediately following, that, after all, Flower's election would secure the best results.

So in the paper of September 21, in one editorial it calls attention approvingly to Mr. Mills's noble speech in Ohio, repiete as it is with the most splendid denunciation of financial tyranny; while on the same page it blazons its admiration for a recent performance by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This remarkable performance deserves the anxious attention of all thoughtful citizens. This gentleman, whose silken robe has hardly had time to settle its folds about his person, has seen fit to mount a platform and declare himself a corporation judge, ready and anxious to serve his master, to plume himself upon his share in a decision of the tribunal of which he is so recent a member.

The gross impropriety of a justice of the supreme court of the United States bending his knee upon a public platform to the god of property with a big P, and bragging of his decisions for its benefit, does not seem to have impressed the Post: yet such a thing in the days of the great Marshall were not to be imagined: indeed it is but reasonable to suppose that few, if any, of Justice Brewer's brethren upon the bench would make a like exhibition of themselves.

The Post sums up Judge Brewer's "Pretorian edict" to mean that "rights of property created in reliance upon laws which sanction their creation, are not to be ruthlessly extinguished by the withdrawal of that sanction." In other words, that where the imperfection of the laws has permitted monopoly to fasten its fangs upon the substance of the people, and the people's representatives, in obedience to popular demand, seek to unfasten the fangs, the supreme court shall by its final decree paralyze the effort.

Judge Brewer's utterances are a feeble echo of the prevailing opinions in the Dred Scott case. There, too, was an appeal to the sacred right of "property" as applied to the slave, and there, too, the declaration of independence and the sacred name of liberty were made to serve the devil.

It would be well for Judge Brewer to remember that the Dred Scott decision, although made but little more than thirty years ago, has since been reversed by a tribunal higher even than the supreme court of the United States, and that such reversal occurred in fact before the constitutional amendments embalmed it in law.

And the Post, if it would rid itself of the morphine habit, which causes it to look cross-eyed at any reform that might affect stock dividends, would ascertain that there are other methods of financial tyranny than those exerted in the tariff laws. Then it might praise such utterances as those of Mr. Mills with consistent enthusiasm.

GEORGE A. MILLER.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: It happened a few days ago that a representative of the Daily Journal, of this city, called, regarding

a church rule, upon the Rev. Peter McGirr, the respected pastor for thirty years of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church here.

Finishing the business in hand, a personal chat followed, during which the scribe, a single tax man, asked the venerable priest what he thought about that part of the pope's encyclical bearing on the land question.

Father McGirr first explained that, while in relation to faith and morals, the utterances of the pope are binding on Catholics, his utterances relating to matters outside of faith and morals are subject to acceptance or rejection, as individual judgment may decide. Of course, Father McGirr said, the pope is a profound scholar; he has access to the great Vatican library, and other unusual opportunities for obtaining information, and is full of years and rich in experience, all of which entitles his opinion on outside matters to great weight; yet no one is obliged to accept it unless it agrees with his own judgment.

Father McGirr then said that he agreed with the pope in the point raised, but added, good humoredly, that he was "open to conviction."

It is hardly necessary to say that the visitor undertook the job. Any good single taxer would tackle his holiness, the pope, on such an invitation as that.

The discussion was spirited, and covered a pretty wide range. The good father is well equipped for argument, and is a quick, close reasoner. While he was evidently not convinced, there were signs that he would think about some of the ideas presented. His chief obstructions to a clear vision of the truth of the single tax are these:

His fear that the change would result in unjust taxation of the poor.

His belief that people should be taxed in proportion to their means.

His failure to see clearly the full extent that indirect taxes are "shifted" onto the masses as consumers and users.

Asked if he would read Henry George's reply to the pope, when it is published, Father McGirr replied "certainly."

The good priest is justly very popular here, and could he be convinced, would doubtless render the cause good service. Some temperate letters from the corps might help him in seeing the light. A letter to him from our esteemed friend, Edward Osgood Brown, would be very beneficial.

Quincy, Ill. C. F. PERRY.

RETURN OF HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Henry George, Jr., returned from England on Wednesday last. A pleasant farewell reception was given in London to him on the eve of his departure, on Sept. 9, at the residence of Rev. Stewart Headlam, by the English land restoration league. The drawing rooms were well filled, and among those present were William Saunders, Thomas F. Walker, of Birmingham: D'Arcy Reeve, T. P. Wood, Silas M. Burroughs, Mrs. Burgwin, chief mistress of the Southwark board school; Miss M. Balloc, of the Pall Mall Gazette; Rev. Mr. Williams, Frederick Verinder, secretary of the league; Morrison Davidson, Mr. Mills, of the Chicago single tax club, and Thomas G. Shearman, of New York.

In the course of the evening Mr. Headlam, on behalf of those present, called upon Mr. George for an expression of his views as to the political and social outlook in Great Britain. Mr. George, in responding, said that the outlook was exceedingly bright; that while the single tax as a distinct issue had not yet become a primary issue in politics. it was already having a powerful influence, to be seen strikingly in the utterances of parliamentary candidates. Mr. George quoted the utterance of Mr. Arnold Morley, M. P., one of the liberal whips, who averred that in his opinion that party was committed to the principle of the taxation of land values, and that the party would have to make it an issue before long. Mr. George gave much testimony to the same effect, and announced that the concensus of opinion, so far as he had been able to obtain it, was that the liberal party, mainly through the rapid growth of the radical wing, would carry the general election next year by a good majority; that there would be only a short parliament, since Gladstone in reopening the Irish discussion with a home rule bill, would find the public debate practically interminable and be unable to give that attention to English questions which the English democrats had expected; that the agricultural voters would quickly become disgusted with the Gladstone government and would withdraw their support, which would bring on a general election; that the conservatives would be returned; and that they would bring forward radical measures and make a strong bid for democratic support.

Thomas G. Shearman was next invited by Mr. Headlam to say something. A year ago, at the annual meeting of the Land restoration league, Mr. Shearman had made a speech, that left a bad impression on the minds of the English friends of the movement. He had spoken in the fine, ironical manner which gives such amusement to American audiences, but which this English audience totally misunderstood. They took his words literally and supposed he was pouring out sentiments of sympathy for the institution of landlordism, which they somewhat indignantly resented. Nothing that anybody could say at the time in explanation could remove the impression which the speech left, so that when Mr. Shearman arose at the reception of Mr. George, he was not received with that applause which greets him in this country. But he had not spoken five minutes before he charmed the assemblage. In that fluent, matter of fact, absolutely demonstrable and comprehensive way of his, he summed up the political situation and promised things that first made them stare and then beam with delight. He showed the same easy familiarity with British politics that he has with American politics, and with a quiet confidence that was captivating, informed them that Mr. Gladstone would come out of the general election with about a hundred majority in the House of Commons, though his opinion was that the majority would be nearer two hundred. At this there was a shout of "hear, hear" and delighted laughter, and when Mr. Shearman sat down T. P. Wood got up with a face shining like a full moon and tendered "thanks on behalf of the company present for the masterly address."

THE RECORDER STRIKE.

A few weeks ago THE STANDARD reported an attempt in the Recorder office to withdraw the composing room from the jurisdiction of Typographical Union No. 6, or as printers would say, "to rat the office." In that contest the men in the composing room—the "chapel" they call themselves, to harmonize with the time-honored nomenclature of a handicraft that has its "devil," its "hell box," etc.—triumphed over Mr. Turner, the publisher.

But it has been understood that Mr. Turner is, in one respect at least, like truth—when "crushed to earth" he rises again—and another conflict has been anticipated. Signs of its approach were recognized one week ago last Thursday, in the actions of the superintendent. A "chapel" meeting was promptly called, and the foreman was interviewed. This functionary assured the men that he and not the superintendent controlled the composing room, that no effort would be made to discharge the compositors either in mass or in groups, and that he desired all to remain.

Matters remained in this state until Tuesday, when six of the men on coming to work found discharge notices on their frames. Two of these were influential union men. At once the "chapel" recognized a plan to clear out the office group by group, and a strike was instantly declared.

In striking without first laving their grievance before the typographical union the "chapel" was acting technically in violation of union regulations; but it was agreed that here was an emergency demanding instant action. The strikers were on the verge of carrying their point. Within a few minutes an agreement would have been reached. The foreman had already decided to advise Mr. Turner to reinstate the discharged men. It was at this juncture that the president of typographical union appeared, and instructing the foreman to hold his ground, furnished men to take the place of the strikers. By this means the strike was defeated.

ON SOLID GROUND.

A land speculator, advertising in the Boston Globe, understands well what it is that constitutes the underpinning of great futures:

There is one species of property which is real, the ground beneath our feet. Bonds go up and stocks go down, banks fail and dividends dwindle away into nothing. But he who holds an acre, or half an acre, or a few thousand or hundred square feet of land has that which financial panics cannot touch.

CONGRESSMAN TOM L. JOHNSON.

New York Evening Post.

Perhaps no city in the country has shown a more remarkable change of opinion on the tariff than Cleveland. Ten years ago the protection fetich was worshipped there by all parties, and the great majority rolled up for Garfield in 1880 was largely due to the shrewd use of Hancock's remarks about the tariff made by the republican managers, and the "business men's campaign" which they inaugurated. Again in 1884 it was Mr. Blaine's clever manipulation of the free trade bogey that took the heart out of the Cleveland democrats and held the old time majority for the republicans. The change began in 1888 when the democrats nominated an outright free trader for congress from the Cleveland district, and the republicans boasted that he would be buried out of sight. But he made an aggressive canvass, ran far ahead of his ticket, and failed of election in that normally republican district by only about 500 votes. This was pretty staggering, and when the same man was elected two years later by about 3,500 majority, it gave point to the plaintive remark of Senator Sherman that protection seemed to have lost its hold in the cities of Ohio.

McKINLEY'S WELSH BUTTONS.

Boston Globe.

"McKinley buttons," which have been the republican rage in Ohio, are coming off. Instead of the campaign badges being made of American tin, it appears that the material came from Wales, and the work was done by Welshmen. The episode has cast a gloom over the councils of the doughty major, while the democrats find it emphatically "their time to laugh."

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Sept. 29, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz.....$1,685 40

Cash contributions for week ending September 29 are as follows:

W. N. Ferguson (add), Egypt, Mass.	$0 40
C. E. S. Wood, Portland, Ore.	5 00
Geo. Champion, Denver, Col.	1 00
Anthony Schramm, Buffalo, N. Y.	2 00
	$8 40
Cash contributions previously acknowledged	$1,601 82
Total	$1,6.0 22

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	110,887
Signatures received since last report	131
Total	111,018

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

AN EVENING AT THE ROOMS OF THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

Theodore Werner, of Newark, limped into the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club one evening. About six months previously he had been run over by a heavy wagon, and for a long time was in the hospital. Soon after Mr. Werner's arrival George E. Bedell, of Herkimer, came in, and right after him Adolph Sommer, late professor of chemistry in the University of California, a single taxer. A circle was formed, and the Manhattan men got a great deal of news as to the state of the movement in the localities to which these three gentlemen belonged, as is usual when single taxers meet.

* * *

Mr. Bedell thinks his part of the State of New York is pretty hard to move so far as the single tax is concerned. He says he appears to make no headway at all, though he admitted that now and then a Herkimerite does come round to his way of thinking. What he complains of principally is that, because he is a resident of Herkimer, the people won't listen to him as they would to a stranger; but he attributes that to the fact that he is diffident when he is talking to a crowd. That the discussion of the single tax is interesting to the inhabitants of his burgh when well presented he has no doubt, for when a traveling single taxer happens to drop into his town—[and, by the way, they always hunt up Bedell when they go to Herkimer]—and they settle themselves down for a good single tax talk on the hotel porch after supper, the people thereabouts gradually cluster about the two, to the detriment of the saloon and the pool and billiard table businesses. For that reason the landlord of the hotel looks glum when a single taxer comes to Harkimer and stops at his hotel; he knows he can prepare himself for a restful evening.

* * *

Bedell said that a "corking" single tax advocate from Albany dropped in on him a short time ago, and after supper, as usual, they took chairs on the hotel porch and began discussing the state of the movement. Gradually men gathered on the porch, then got chairs, drew them up close, and settled down to listen quietly to what the Albany man might say about the single tax. Then other men found seats on the porch railings, while others occupied the steps leading from the porch to the street. And there they all sat and listened. Not a sound came from the saloon, not a game of billiards or pool was played. Only the voice of the Albany man disturbed the silence, except when a listener asked a question. The clock struck nine. The landlord hove in sight, gloomily surveyed the group, looked into the empty saloon and billiard-room—for even the barkeeper and billiard marker were listening to the Albany man—thrust his hands into his breeches pocket, and walked away. The clock struck half-past nine. The landlord again slowly came into view. This time he listened for a few minutes, then said: "Well, I guess I'll shut up; there's no use stayin' open when there's no business doin'." One of the listeners told him to shut up his hotel if he wanted to, but to be sure to shut up his mouth and not disturb the meeting. Gradually the hotel became dark; even the sign light was put out; yet the Albany man talked and the crowd listened, and not another sound could be heard in Herkimer.

* * *

"It all at once struck me," said Mr. Bedell, "that it must be getting late. I looked at my watch, and, sure enough, it was late—half-past one o'clock. I whispered to the Albany man. He seemed surprised; and when he announced the time to his listeners they pulled out their watches, as if to see for themselves whether they had been told the truth, and they, too, looked surprised. The Albany man said he was going to bed, and bade all good night. When he had gone several of the crowd turned and said: "Bedell, if you could talk like your friend, in six months' time there wouldn't be anything but single taxers in this town. Send us word when he comes to town again." And the meeting adjourned.

* * *

Mr. Werner couldn't see that Mr. Bedell had any good ground for complaint; he thought that, even if Bedell was a poor talker, he had told enough to prove that, when fairly presented, the single tax was interesting to such of the Herkimer people as heard it, and that he was doing his share towards spreading the truth, for proof of which he referred Bedell to the story he had just told.

* * *

"I used to be a very diffident man," said Mr. Werner. "Up to three years ago I had never, in my life, faced a dozen men—that is, to talk to them. From the time I read Mr. George's 'Progress and Poverty,' and was brought face to face with the simple truth, I burned to tell people of the light that had broken in on me. But I could not express myself, and, therefore, remained silent when I would have given anything to be able to talk from housetops. One day I saw a notice in the papers that the common council of Newark intended that afternoon to discuss the question of granting a franchise to an electric railway company to run cars in certain of Newark's streets. I attended the meeting. What the company wanted was a franchise for eighty years, and a majority of the councilmen seemed to be in favor of granting it, because of the speeches made in its favor by the representatives of large real estate interests on the line along which it was proposed to run the road. When I got the opportunity I took the floor, and urged that, if the councilmen had made up their minds to give the franchise, they should at least limit the time to ten or fifteen years, so that the people would have a chance to see how they and the company got along together. I said some other things in opposition to the representatives of the company, with the result that the council postponed action. I was very well treated by the council, and went home feeling that I had made a point in behalf of the single tax."

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"A week or two later I happened to drop into our club room—we had a regularly organized club at the time, whose rooms were open every evening—and some one asked me if I was going to attend the council meeting that evening. I had not heard of such a meeting, and asked what was going to be done there, and I was told the last arguments were to be made on the granting of the franchise to the electric street car company. Well, I went. The council chamber was packed, and when I looked around I saw but one familiar face—the councilman of the ward in which I lived. The arguments began, and I noticed that every man who got up to advocate giving the franchise to the electric railway company was either a large stockholder or a large owner of real estate on the line on which it was proposed to run the cars. But what impressed me more was the mediocrity of the speakers. They stood there and then mumbled and hemmed and hawed and said their little say and then sat down. I had felt, during the whole evening, that something ought to be said on the other side of the question; but being a timid man and not, as I said before, used to facing a lot of people in argument, I had hesitated. But the thought struck me that I could talk at least as well as any of the advocates for granting the franchise, and when the chairman of the council finally rose and asked if anybody was going to speak on the other side of the question, I concluded it was time for me to forsake my personality, be bold, and endeavor to state to that large meeting what my views were. I took my place alongside the chairman and began an argument against granting this franchise without consideration, and I was interrupted by Mr. Blank, who, to my certain knowledge, owned about sixty acres of land along the proposed line of the road, which he intended to cut up into blocks and lots, out of which he would realize a very large amount of money in the event of the franchise being given to this company. His interruption was that as I was not a large real estate owner, and did not live in the section that would be affected by this railway line, I had no right to speak. My answer was that I had lived in the city of Newark more years than Mr. Blank had; that I had not succeeded in accumulating as much property as he had, but that whatever affected any certain portion of Newark affected me as a citizen of that city. Then I went on to say that this franchise was evidently a valuable one, else we would not have had these real estate patriots coming here urging the council to give the electric company the privilege of running along one of the public streets; that if the franchise had any value for the company it had just as much value for the whole city of Newark, and that being the case, that at least this company should pay something for the privilege of using the streets along which it was proposed to run the cars.

* * *

"I saw that I had attracted some interest in the audience, and I went on to make my argument: First, that if that line of road was necessary, the city should build it and operate it, for which I was hissed; but I insisted that that electric car company should be made to pay for the privilege of running the line; that I, as a citizen of Newark, insisted on it. I said some other things; but when I found I had gained the sympathy of my listeners, I concluded I had gone far enough and I left the platform. It was singular to see the number of citizens present who followed me. There was a regular scramble, and they all talked in favor of the position I had taken. The result of the meeting was that such pressure was brought to bear on the common council that they decided not to let the electric car company have the franchise without a consideration, and to-day that line is in operation and the city of Newark receives 7 per cent. of the gross receipts. And that was what a man was able to do who wasn't much of a

talker, but who had some things in his head that he wanted to give to the public."

* * *

Mr. Bedell said he thought that Mr. Werner had done a great work in this thing; and Mr. Werner in answer said that he didn't consider that he had done as much for the movement as Mr. Bedell had in simply stirring up the people in Herkimer.

* * *

Just at this time a ring came at the front door bell and a gentleman of the name of Farrar was ushered into the room, where he asked for one of the members of the club. He had a letter of introduction to this member from Mr J. Wistar Brown, of Philadelphia. Mr. Farrar is an Englishman, evidently of means. He is constantly traveling over the face of the earth. He met Mr. Brown three years ago, far out in the mountains of the United States of Colombia, fully fifty miles from any railway; in fact, as he puts it himself, "fifty miles from anywhere," and they had spent a night in camp together, during which time Mr. Brown had talked to him of the ever-burning question. The acquaintanceship begun in those mountains continued in a correspondence that had been kept up ever since; and as Mr. Farrar, when in Philadelphia two weeks ago, said that he intended to come to New York, Mr. Brown urged him to take a letter of introduction and present himself at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club. Since that meeting with Mr. Brown, Mr. Farrar had become much interested in the movement, and he was able to tell of conditions as he saw them in India, China, Middle Africa, Iceland, Patagonia, and other places, and he said, modestly, that the things he had seen convinced him that there was no remedy—nothing looking to the uplifting of mankind—that came so near perfection as the single tax.

* * *

All the evening Professor Adolph Sommer sat on the edge of the group, an intensely interested listener. Mr. Sommer is a German and a student of chemistry, and has not the command of English that would make him a fluent talker, and even if he had, his natural diffidence would prevent him from doing anything to draw the attention of even so small a circle as was gathered in the single tax club rooms. He preferred to talk about his home in Berkley, California, and the beautiful sunsets that can be seen from his laboratory windows, which look out toward the Golden Gate.

It was midnight when the group, after passing an interesting evening, broke up.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, Ind., is an able political lecturer, who inclines, at least, to belief in free trade and the single tax. In a recent lecture in Philadelphia she said: "No one can rightfully claim a patent on air, water, or land." Mrs. Gougar has arranged to follow and oppose McKinley this fall in his Ohio canvass, and we should make an effort to influence her to throw aside half measures and to advocate absolute free trade, and even the single tax.

The Rev. Mr. Knight, 1317 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, minister to the North Baptist church of that city, is reported to be greatly dissatisfied with present social and political conditions, to be a believer in tariff reform and ultimate free trade, and now to be ready for conversion to the single tax!

Arguments for improvement in methods of taxation, such as the apportionment of state taxes to the counties according to their population, may appropriately be addressed to the following present and prospective state officers in Iowa: Governor Horace Boles, Executive office, Des Moines; J. P. Sovereign, labor commissioner, the capitol, Des Moines; Hon. J. A. Lyon, auditor of state, Des Moines; Hon. Hiram C. Wheeler, Odabolt, Iowa.

For the general discussion of political reform I would suggest letters to Mrs. R. E. Losier, deputy county clerk, Carollton, Mo.; and to Mrs. Jessie McCormick, police judge, Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kan.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The second meeting of the economic class of the Manhattan single tax club was held last Wednesday. The first meeting had evidently excited considerable interest, for the attendance was more than doubled. The teacher followed the system described last week, leading the class to analyze objects of wealth so as to ascertain to their own satisfaction, and by means of their own reasoning powers, the final economic analysis.

At the first meeting bread was analyzed; at the second it was a coat. At each step members of the class named the various constituents of a coat, such as cloth, thread, tailor, shop, standing ground, and the like; and also assigned each constituent to its proper class, as standing ground under the head of "land," and tailor under the head of "labor." Such constituents as cloth were placed under "X," as at the preceding meeting, and then further analyzed with the object of showing that in the last analysis every element of a coat would be classified either as "land" or "labor," and that "X" would disappear.

When the exercises had reached a point where every member of the class was satisfied that in the last analysis a loaf of bread and a coat would be reduced, however complex its parts, to "labor" and "land," the teacher explained that although this would be the result in the last analysis, yet in the primary analysis something different from "labor" and "land" had been found, which the class had assigned to "X." It is important, however, the teacher explained, that this result of primary analysis should be recognized by the use of some term in place of "X," and he suggested that for the present the class accept a suggestion from him that the word "capital" be used. He added that as the studies proceeded a point would be reached at which the class would either be satisfied with this term or be better able to explain their objection, if at that time they should have any.

In the course of the evening several debates arose at different stages of the analysis, and in each instance, where the question in dispute was not too far advanced for the class to consider it, no further step was taken until a unanimous decision had been reached. Respecting advanced questions the teacher decided them, accompanying his decision with a general explanation and warning the class that while they were asked to adopt his views for the present, they must be prepared later on either to satisfy themselves that he was right, or to give intelligible reasons in opposition.

On Monday night the class met for the purpose of debating the previous lesson.

On next Wednesday evening the third lesson will begin, when the class is expected to name as many items of "wealth"—that is to say of objects that belong in the same class with bread and coats, as in the meantime they are able to catalogue.

The managing board of the club met last Friday evening and transacted routine business. The club meets next Thursday evening in regular monthly session.

Mr. Everett says he has received notices, with the dollar inclosed, from thirty-five members, telling him they will be at the anniversary dinner on Friday night, October 16. The number of seats to be sold is limited to sixty.

BROOKLYN.

A. J. Wolf.—Representatives of No. 3,249, the Brooklyn single tax labor assembly, are advocating the Australian ballot system and home rule in taxation among the knights of labor. Their arguments are generally very well received and are frequently followed by the unanimous adoption of a favoring resolution. Occasionally, however, opposition is aroused which is usually more amusing than serious. Recently a speaker digressed into the single tax and free trade. In conclusion, he ridiculed the dread of England affected by protectionists and declared his intense admiration of the British nation. This roused the ire of a Hibernian brother who, at the end of a rambling criticism, defiantly asked the single taxer why he didn't emigrate to England. Whereupon ensued the following colloquy:

Single Taxer: "Is my brother a Christian?"

Critic: "I hope that I am."

S. T.—My brother, no doubt, views with pain and sorrow the poverty and crime and undeserved suffering to be seen on every hand and everywhere?

Critic.—Surely.

S. T.—My brother believes that in the other world all of this misery will be banished, and that he will there enjoy for all eternity a happiness beyond human conception?

Critic.—Indeed and that's true.

S. T.—Well, then, why don't you emigrate there?

The shout of laughter which followed this sally indicated that a similar line of criticism would not soon be pursued in that assembly when a single taxer has the floor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Q. A. Lothrop, Neponset.—Tuesday evening, September 22, the republicans of Boston fired the opening gun of the campaign by holding a great love feast in Music hall, which was crowded to its fullest capacity, and an enthusiasm prevailed which showed that they realized the importance of carrying Massachusetts this year, and they intend to make a determined fight. From a seat in the upper gallery, the writer was much interested in what they said, and what they didn't say. Ex-Governor Brackett, referring to the fact that they had nine speakers, called them the republican nine, able to cope with any nine from the other side; but said nothing about the evident reluctance of his party candidate to engage in joint debate with Governor Russell. The republican candidate for governor, Charles H. Allen, was the next speaker. He referred to the universal happiness of the people, because of protection and high wages, but said nothing about the general cut down of wages in the Waltham watch factory, which took place that very day, this making the third cut-down in that factory within a year.

He dwelt upon the benefits of a duty on salt, and of no duty on fish. But did not explain the very apparent inconsistency.

Lieutenant-Governor Haile, who followed, referred to the time when the McKinley bill should have been fairly tried, and its beneficent effects felt, but said nothing about the disastrous effects already apparent, and of which any housewife could have informed him. Mr. Crapo came next and favored a protective reciprocity, which brought great applause, although he did not explain what it was. I was in hopes he would. He then made this extraordinary statement: "We should exchange our surplus products for those of other countries that we do not produce with advantage." He must have purchased a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" And so they went on, cheering the name of Blaine, the past record of the republican party, and claiming the great crops out West, the increasing exports resulting from hard times in Europe, the warm wave which ripens the corn, cheap sugar—no mention of the bounty—etc., etc., all as results of a system of high taxation.

John Lavis, Boston.—I met W. B. Pendleton, September 20. He has been away from Boston for some time, but he can always be depended on, wherever he is, to be making converts. He met Ed. Frost, president of the Dorchester single tax club, in Rutland, Vt., recently, who, with his estimable wife, were spending their vacation with Ed.'s folks, whose birthplace is Vermont. Ed.'s horror of Vermont politics wouldn't allow him to open his mouth on the single tax in Vermont. Not so with Pendleton, who never fails to show his little chart, and he tells me he succeeded splendidly, interesting a Methodist minister so much that he (the minister) is now reading "Progress and Poverty."

A temperance lecturer succeeded in getting the permit for the band stand on the common September 20. His panacea for the wrongs of the day was prohibition. Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset, asked him if he would allow a question, and, being agreeable, he said yes. Lothrop's question was too much for him, and he invited Lothrop to the platform, Lothrop accepting, as he never misses a chance to spread the light.

E. Q. Norton spoke on the common September 20.

The opening rally of the republicans of this state was held in Music hall, Boston, September 23. This state is put down as a sure republican state; that is, let the republicans tell it. Its candidate for governor this year, who

voted against every labor measure while a member of the state legislature, and who is a pronounced protectionist, shows how weak he is as a candidate, and in what a sad plight his party is in, in the wind-up of his speech, as follows:

The campaign is on. The work is here, and there is plenty of it. I have been willing to leave my own work, which is far more congenial to me than this is, to do what I can to help the party. It is very little I can do, but I ask you as republicans if you will put your shoulders to the wheel, and lift with me, and see what we can do at this coming election.

A call was made by the republicans of Rhode Island for a meeting for the "revival of republicanism." It was held September 22. Republicans in republican states keep on calling meetings and forming leagues, and all the time they keep on passing resolutions in favor of protection to American labor. It puts one in mind of the story of a widow and her boy. The boy came home crying one day, saying another boy had kicked him. The mother asked him: "Was it with his foot he kicked you?" These foolish republicans think the workmen will never tire of "protection to American labor," but keep on voting the way they are told to, and at the same time submit to a reduction in their wages whenever it pleases the bosses to reduce. But what will please single tax men most throughout the country in the report of this Rhode Island call of a dying cause is the following:

"The mention of Senator Aldrich's name was received in silence."

The following is from the Boston Herald of September 23:

The Boston home market club is reported to have sent 50,000 documents into Ohio to help Major McKinley, and they do say that the democrats are crying for more.

This club publishes a monthly paper called the Home Market Bulletin, and it is printed in the worst "rat" shop in Boston.

The following editorial from the Boston Globe of September 24 speaks volumes. Indeed, this whole business of opening up reservations to actual settlers is having a very different effect than what its promoters intended. It certainly ought to convince Figure Juggler Edward Atkinson that his assertion at Saratoga last year was incorrect:

Land reformers will notice with satisfaction that in guiding the Oklahoma rush for land the government defines a true title to the soil to reside in personal occupation, cultivation and use. The principle ought to be made to hold true against aliens who buy up great tracts of our soil and fence it in for mere purposes of speculation.

The following editorial from the Boston Globe of September 25 must be interesting news to working men. That any working man in Massachusetts would vote for Candidate Allen and the other home market club candidates, after the object lessons that are before them every day, is one of those unanswerable conundrums of the day:

And still the "blessed results" of McKinley protection, concerning which Candidate Allen talks so glibly, come regularly into view for working men and working women.

Waltham furnishes the latest object lesson of the inestimable value of ultra-protection to the cause of American labor. Nine hundred employees of a great watch company have had their wages summarily reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

It was the treasurer of this big corporation, we think, who entered the list last autumn against Hon. Sherman Hoar, preaching with great vigor the McKinleyite doctrine that high duties mean high wages.

Perhaps it is a sign of prosperous labor candidates to issue an order for such a wholesale "cut down" as this. The Waltham employees, however, appear to fail in appreciation of the blessings of this new state of things.

But Candidate Allen is coming to the watch city. It may be that he can persuade his Watham hearers of the truth of his theory that protection naturally means shorter hours and higher wages—but we think not.

Fall River and Waltham will be very dangerous ground for the McKinley campaigners this fall.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—H. Martin Williams will address a public meeting here next Friday, October 2, and we expect a good deal of good results from it.

TEXAS.

William M. Buell, Baird.—Eight petitions, and they are pretty badly scattered; got them while traveling. No. 1, Dr. F. G. Packer, of Smyrna, N. Y., seemed quite an enthusiastic single taxer as soon as he understood it. Nos. 2 and 3 are foreman and mechanic in a large manufacturing establishment in Chicago. No. 4 is an alliance speaker who I met returning from the Ohio campaign. No. 5 is my brother-in-law, mail clerk on rail road. There was complaint of dull times wherever I went. I saw no town that appeared to be booming except Chicago, which is caused by the World's fair movement. The people of the United States and the different states have given very substantially toward the great expo-ition, and Chicago land speculators are reaping the benefit. The land agents around Chicago are at present a bigger nuisance than the hack drivers.

The people of the west and south think there isn't money enough in the country to do business with, but there is a great diversity of opinion how to increase the volume. I find a good many that think a full legal tender paper currency the thing, and to pay off the government bonds, thus stopping interest and putting money in circulation. Nearly every one is kicking against the extravagance of the pension office.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, September 25.—We have hardly made the progress we should in the drainage campaign, a late start added to a certain amount of indifference among our own people having discouraged effort and rendered what has actually been made comparatively futile. Yet I am not prepared to say that what we have done has been unavailing, for we have at least found the democratic managers complaisant if not sympathetic. Our appeal to them for recognition of our principle in the practical form of the nomination of a man thoroughly identified with it having met with a respectful hearing and a promise of candid consideration as far as that could be pledged by the executive committee of the party. Mr. John Z. White, as the chairman of our committee, has been active, zealous, and influential in the prosecution of the work in hand, and he has been faithfully assisted by Messrs. Beck, Nolan, Burman, McFarlane, and other members; but we found difficulties in our way when we came to confront the political situation, which is certainly unique, the republicans having no legal existence as a party under the new ballot law and the democrats being absorbed in the effort to patch up a truce between their own warring factions, while the prohibitionists and trade and labor party are out on independent lines, confusing all calculations and rendering the future doubtful. We had thought at first that we might secure the active co-operation of organized labor in the proposed effort to get a man nominated on the democratic ticket for drainage commissioner, but the invitation we sent out to the leaders in labor matters did not meet with that hearty response which we reasonably anticipated from our experience with them in the campaign of two years ago, when they joined with us enthusiastically in bringing the special assessment idea to the front. However, not to be daunted, our committee went right on with its plans, securing, as a first step, an interview with the joint committee of the County and the Chicago democracy. This interview took place on Wednesday of this week, and it was interesting. Mr. White explained what we were there for, and answered a good many questions, the gentlemen of the democracy manifesting a decided interest in the special assessment idea, which was approved more or less definitely by all but one or two. These undertook, with more zeal than discretion, to argue the case with Mr. White, but gave it up after finding that that gentleman had his controversial buzz saw with him in good running order, when they joined with the majority of their committee in deciding to take our proposition under advisement. We were asked to put that proposition in writing for consideration by the joint committee the following day. We did so, and yesterday afternoon it was taken up and acted upon in the only way open to the committee, namely, it was referred to the democratic convention, which meets to-morrow, with the assurance that it should be brought before that body and placed in the hands of the proper committee for consideration. What the convention will do with it remains to be seen, but if the temper of the joint-committee is any indication of that of the party in general, our proposal will not be lightly rejected. But that it will be rejected I have little doubt, party exigencies being such as to force the hand of the convention, which must work rather to heal faction and satisfy the rapacity of certain political leaders than to promote democratic principles. If it were a free convention it might be looked to with some hope for the definite recognition of our main contention, which is, not for a platform promise, made to be broken, but for the nomination of some man who has a record in favor of the special assessment principle. We care little whom they name so he fills the bill in this respect, but by common consent we submitted the name of Edward Osgood Brown for consideration, at the same time stating that we did not insist upon him in particular. But wouldn't it be a great thing to have such a man in such a position?

The address of Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt before our club last night was a very pleasing effort, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience that defied the thermometer and came out to do the Californian honor. Mr. Hoyt has a remarkable faculty of expression, and adds to a thorough comprehension of the single tax philosophy an ability to present it that entitles him to rank with our best advocates. Speaking of "Social Problems, or Who Owns the Earth," Mr. Hoyt, after graphically sketching social conditions and showing that, as everybody says, something is radically wrong, described landlordism and protection as twin robbers. In life they have gone hand in hand in the spoliation of labor, and in death they will not be divided. He thought they would perish together and be buried in the same deep grave. He was liberally applauded, and at the conclusion of his address, which bristled with sharp points and had many happy turns of humor, he was given a cordial vote of thanks. He expects to remain in the city for some weeks yet, and we are hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from him again.

One of the events of last night's meeting was the proposal of the name of Thomas W. Handford for membership. There was general applause to testify the gratification of the club over the accession of so powerful a man to the ranks and we hope that he will be followed by others of like standing and ability. He is one of the best speakers now in the movement, a man of tremendous energy and with a zeal and enthusiasm equal to his splendid talents. We are counting much on his help in the great work that we are just fairly beginning in Chicago.

As a sign of the times it may be noted that John Z. White has been placed on the executive committee of the democratic club of the Twenty-first ward. The president of the club, Mr. Gray, is by no means unfriendly to the single tax.

The Chicago Herald wobbles a good deal from time to time, but occasionally, as the readers of this column know, it gets there in great shape with both feet, as witness the following from a leading editorial in this morning's paper on the contempt of the laws shown by the Braceville coal mining company in refusing to obey the weekly pay act and the truck store act of the last legislature. The company defies the authorities and threatens to close its mines rather than live up to the provisions of these enactments. Upon which the Herald remarks:

Obviously if it prefers to do that rather than comply with the requirements of the law there is an end of the matter, for the law is powerless to compel the company to continue operations if it chooses to discontinue.

But just here a question may eventually force itself upon public attention. Shall natural resources be shut off from the enjoyment of the public by individuals or corporations because they will not submit to the operation of just and reasonable laws? It is on grounds of public policy rather than of private right that private ownership of such treasures of nature as coal, iron and the like is permitted and defended. There is a right of eminent domain in political society which may be asserted and exercised so far as may be necessary to secure the public welware.

It may come to this, then, that society will say to those who shut off such treasures from the use of the public rather than submit to just laws: "You may cease to work these mines yourself, but if you do the state will condemn them to public use as it condemns land for various public uses, and on like terms." This may possibly be the heroic remedy if men choose to produce artificial scarcity and deprive laborers of employment rather than yield obedience to reasonable laws.

All of which leads me to remark once more that the world, yea, even the world of newspapers, is moving.

Announcements: October 1, General M. M. Trumbull; October 8, Clarence S. Darrow; October 15, John Gibbons, LL.D.; October 22, Thomas E. Hill; October 29, Hon. Henry McKee.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Perry, September 24, 1891.—I left Washington Friday noon, September 18, on a freight train and had to lay at Fairfield a few hours for a train to Ottumwa. While at Fairfield I obtained a few signatures, mostly of men who said they believed the single tax was right. Saturday I distributed cards and some tracts on the streets of Ottumwa. The republican county convention met in the court house that afternoon, and, as they retired, I gave them "Extra No. 39" and free trade tracts—and they put them in their pockets.

I have received a letter from a lone single tax worker which shows what intelligent persistent effort can do. I had observed that R. M. Maxwell, of Harlan, Ia., had been sending quite a number of subscriptions to THE STANDARD, and I supposed there was a nest of single taxers there. So I wrote him for information. He sent me a list of nine subscribers he has obtained, one of them a republican office holder, and none of them single taxers. One was a candidate for the legislature two years ago on the U. L. ticket. One is a possible candidate for legislature this year. One is a state senator. The rest are county officials. Mr. Maxwell says: "I set out to capture our county officials and I have 'most got 'em!'" He is sixty-nine. Cannot some of our younger men do as well in their counties?

Saturday and Monday nights I distributed tracts in the crowds gathered by the Shaker medicine minstrels. Tuesday I went to Perry and was taken around by single taxers, and introduced to persons most likely to listen to single tax. Wednesday I saw the democratic and people's party editors and got them to promise to advertise "Protection or Free Trade?"

Thursday I distributed literature at the fair. During my stay at Perry I had several very warm discussions with young men interested in the single tax, and left them some nuts to crack that will keep them thinking for some time.

Enclosed find thirty-three petitions. No. 1 said, as soon as he read the petition, "If that was in operation, Mr. —— would have to build on his lot," pointing to a vacant lot between stores on a business street. He had a pretty clear idea of the object we aim at. No. 2 signed as soon as he read it, saying, "I have always been a single tax man." No. 3 said he believed in a direct tax and thought this was just the thing. Nos. 4 and 5 signed readily, as they thought it sounded about right. No. 6 has been a prominent alliance worker in Kansas and has several daughters who are alliance lecturers. He is going to Oregon soon to help organize there. No. 7 is an alliance worker and connected with a People's party paper. He acknowledges that we are after "the robber that takes all that is left," but thinks the people can be got to take hold of the money question and settle it quicker. His paper will advertise "Protection or Free Trade?" No. 8 is a single taxer, recently from Dubuque, where he says the trades and labor assembly is composed of single taxers. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 signed without solicitation as soon as they read it. No. 9 said he hoped it would be talked a good deal in '92. No. 10 asked for tracts to distribute among the miners. No. 13 asked for literature to use in his alliance. No. 12 is editor of the paper mentioned above. No. 14 is a university student I met on the train, who asked me for literature and bought a book. No. 15 edits a People's party paper, and No. 16 is a committeeman of that party. Nos. 17, 18 and 19 are single taxers.

PERSONAL.

The New York Press says that General C. T. Christensen, of Brooklyn, has announced that he would support the entire republican ticket in the coming election.

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Matthew Hale, of Albany, a leading lawyer of the state, and an independent in politics, who supports the democratic party on national issues because it represents his opinions, has written a long and able letter to the Times explaining the reasons for his decision to vote with the republicans in state issues this fall.

* * *

Franklin K. Lane, editor and proprietor of the Tacoma Daily News, whose mission to this city is noted elsewhere, is a Californian and a single taxer. Until recently he was a newspaper correspondent in this city. During his residence here he was a frequenter of the Reform club, where he made many friends.

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Kemper Bocock, until recently the chief editorial writer of the New York Press, has retired to his farm in Virginia, where he is preparing himself to take orders in the Episcopal church. Mr. Bocock is strongly in sympathy with the single tax movement, but he believes himself a protectionist. He is the author of "Tax the Area," a pamphlet reviewed in THE STANDARD some years since. Though a nephew of ex-Governor Kemper and ex-Congressman Bocock, of Virginia, both of the Confederate army, Mr. Bocock was so early reconstructed that he entered the republican party soon after attaining his majority. He joined the mugwump movement, however, and during his residence in Philadelphia was made the subject of a campaign document by "Boss" Cooper, who denounced him inaccurately as the son of a Confederate brigadier. It is said that during Mr. Bocock's service as chief of staff of the Press Thomas C. Platt testily asked when that newspaper meant to get a republican editor. Mr. Bocock is a member of half a dozen New York clubs, and even his desertion of ancestral principles has not served to rob him of a certain suavity that may properly be called southern.

* * *

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson place Baptist church, in a sermon to workingmen a few Sundays ago said that, while in London, he bought three suits of clothes, all wool, "beautifully made in every way," for what we pay for one; and he gave as the reason that wages are so much less in England than here. He then proved his eminent qualification for giving reasons for such facts by saying: "My friends, I know nothing about the tariff." The young lady who heard this sermon and forwards an account of it, says that though she is only half Dixon's age, and a woman at that, she knows more about the tariff than he does. Her letter indicates that she knows a great deal more, and Mr. Dixon's sermon proves that she could not possibly know less.

* * *

The Buffalo Courier says: "When Henry George began his reply to the pope's labor encyclical he intended to make a newspaper article of two columns. But the work grew on him and when completed was long enough to fill a pamphlet of 100 pages, and Mr. George flatters himself it is the best thing he has ever done. The Georgeites and single taxers (of whom a census has never been taken, but who, there is reason to believe, are already numerous and becoming more so), are impatient to see the latest production of their leader in print. Mr. George has entirely recovered his health and attributes his improvement to bicycle riding, which he practices industriously."

* * *

Walter Besant, one of the most popular of English writers with Americans, is said strongly to suggest the late James Russell Lowell, not only in his personal appearance, but by his manner. Mr. Besant lives at Hampstead, not far from the famous Hampstead Heath.

* * *

Ignatius Donnelly's new novel, "Doctor Huguet," which his publishers announced as calculated to astonish the world, treats of the duty of civilization to the negro in a rather silly fashion. By changing a South Carolina gentleman into a negro chicken-thief, Mr. Donnelly seeks to modify the dreariness of his discussion by veneering it with mysticism.

* * *

Discussing the vexed question of "risk" in the publishing trade, Mr. G. H. Putnam contends that the theory that the publisher can become an infallible judge of a "good book" is a mistake. He declares that no such infallible publisher has as yet been produced, and that the history of publishing is a record of erroneous judgments.

* * *

Wheeler, the republican candidate for governor of Iowa, is said to be one of the largest importers of horses in America.

* * *

S. H. Pierce, of Lincoln, Mass., is not a single tax man; but he is interested in roads and believes that the increased value of farms along a well made and well kept highway would be enough to pay the expense. He tells of an incident in his own town with which he illustrates this idea. A few years ago he was largely instrumental in procuring public water works for Lincoln. The old fogies opposed him, saying that the scheme would ruin the town. But, says Mr. Pierce, in consequence of the great convenience of these water works, values have risen from less than $1,000,000 to $2,800,000, and the tax rate has fallen more than half. He mentions a neighboring town where the construction of good streets and fine roads leading to it produced a similar result. Mr. Pierce wants to get into communication with the Road association of this state, because he has heard that it favors the making of better roads by taxing owners along the line.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Bisland, who wrote "A Flying Trip Around the World," for the Cosmopolitan, is about to marry Mr. Charles W. Wetmore, secretary of the American steel barge company.

* * *

William C. Reick, the city editor of the New York Herald, who is virtually the editor-in-chief, is, perhaps, the only man who has held that position for over a year on that paper. Mr. Reick is very young for so important a post—not over twenty-eight.

* * *

Mr. Jacobson, the secretary of the Central labor union, attended the economic class meeting at the Manhattan single tax club rooms last Wednesday night. The proceedings interested him so much that he has joined the class and says he is going to tell "the fellers" down at the Central labor union that if they want to spend an evening to their own advantage they must come up and hear the Manhattan single tax club class analyze.

* * *

The Farmers' alliance is talking of Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, as its possible candidate for president.

* * *

The genial and irrepressible Oliver Sumner Teall, who was active last fall in the Municipal league of New York, and earlier in the ballot reform movement, is now pushing the Westchester county fair with his accustomed originality and energy. Last year Mr. Teall touched elbows with single tax men, and while he did not catch their inspiration he absorbed enough of their philosophy to appreciate the economic inwardness of land values; and he is now turning his knowledge to account in a suburban enterprise at Elmsford. The county fair is a step in the processes of this eastern "hustler."

* * *

J. T. White, a lawyer of Springfield, Mo., with whom the single tax men of the country are not yet acquainted, makes his bow through the columns of the Springfield Daily Democrat in a thoughtful and in all respects admirable answer to the article on the single tax with which W. W. Folwell adorned the open letter department of the September Century.

* * *

Geo. F. Spinney, managing editor of the New York Times, is justly rebuked by the Evening Post for publishing, in place of a serious report of Fassett's speech, on which the readers of the paper might rely, "two columns and a half of burlesque of the proceedings, from which it was impossible to get the smallest idea of the significance of the meeting from any point of view." The Post thinks that in any other business "this sort of thing would be considered in a certain degree a fraud on one's customers," and it pertinently asks why it passes "in journalism as an honorable transaction."

* * *

Whoever thinks that Governor Hill has been crushed by the "machine" that dominates the democratic party of New York will find food for further

thought in the proceedings of the judicial convention held last week at Albany.

* * *

A. E. Buell, a former supporter of Tom Johnston in Cleveland, is now a prominent attorney in Tacoma, Washington. There are few more earnest free traders than Mr. Buell, and few men who can make a more clever speech upon the free trade or single tax questions. Washington is certainly to be congratulated upon having gained so brilliant a man.

* * *

Senator Falkner, of West Virginia; Congressman Bynum, of Indiana; Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, have gone on a western tour, taking in the Pacific coast states, and coming back by way of Utah, Nebraska and Colorado. Mr. Bynum is actively in the fight for the speakership, and Senator Falkner will probably not let the opportunity pass to say a good word for his friend, Senator Gorman.

* * *

Chairman Campbell of the democratic state committee of Minnesotta is one of the most active chairmen in the country. He has just completed a thorough polling of the state, and he feels confident that at the next election Minnesota will go Democratic. He is enthusiastic for Cleveland, and says that Minnesota will send a solid Cleveland delegation to the convention, and that that delegation will strongly favor making a fight upon the tariff question alone.

* * *

The Rev. S. D. Burchard, of "rum, romanism and rebellion" fame, died of peritonitis at Saratoga Springs last Friday afternoon.

* * *

Matthew Hale's letter announcing his intention to vote for Fassett was promptly followed by a similar one from Gustav H. Schwab, of the German line of steamers, also a leading democrat on national issues, as well as a prominent member of the Reform club and of the People's municipal league. Both Mr. Schwab and Mr. Hale believe that ballot reform is the issue in New York this year; that it is adequately represented by the republicans and as adequately opposed by the democrats, and that the circumstances are such as to make it perfectly safe, so far as national issues are concerned, for ballot reformers to support the republicans.

* * *

Dr. Jeremiah Coughlin, an active member of the New York anti-poverty society in its palmy days, and who remained with it after its influence was used for the protectionists in the presidential election of 1888, has just been appointed as secretary of legation and consul-general of the United States at Bogota, in the Republic of Columbia.

* * *

W. B. Estell has gone to Massachusetts to stump for Governor Russell.

* * *

S. T. Wood, president of the Toronto single tax club, is after the Rev. E. A. Stafford, LL.D., for making misstatements regarding the single tax. Even ministers sometimes—to put it mildly—err when they want to belittle something that is not to their liking.

* * *

A little bird whispers that George E. Murray, master workman of D. A. 49, of this city, has a mayoralty bee in his hat, and that his friends in labor circles are endeavoring to make combinations which may make his nomination and election a possibility. The republican party may lend a sympathetic ear to Mr. Murray's plaints, for, despite all his advice as to the broad stand that should be taken by workingmen in political affairs, he is, or was up to a year ago, a hide-bound republican protectionist, and logically a follower of the party that advocates it.

* * *

Holbrook Cushman, who has been missing from the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club nearly all summer, appeared last Sunday evening, and, when asked to give an account of himself, said he had been in England.

* * *

Lawrence Dunham, the member from Connecticut of the national committee of the single tax league, who has been confined to his bed for over eight weeks with typhoid fever, as readers of THE STANDARD have already learned, is now convalescent. He is still confined to his bed, however, and it will be several weeks before he recovers sufficient strength to meet his friends, or even to know of the death of Mr. Croasdale.

* * *

William Saunders, member of the county council, London, England, and a well known single taxer, has a letter in the London Leader and Workers' Advocate on "the land fraud," in which he declares that the land laws of Great Britain are a big swindling machine. He predicts a breakdown in the whole system soon.

* * *

John Trueblood, of Monte Vista, Colorado, after stating that the world's history says that "On May the 24th, 1879, died William Lloyd Garrison, in New York City, the noted abolitionist, aged 75 years," asks: "Who is the William Lloyd Garrison who seems to be very much alive at the present day? Whoever he is, give him my compliments."

* * *

The letters "G. W. S.," meaning George W. Smalley, no longer appear at the foot of the Tribune's London correspondence. "H. W. L." have been substituted. Is it possible that the "Tony Squire," as the Evening Post aptly called him, has resigned?

* * *

Henry M. Stanley and wife will embark for Australia on the completion of their visit to King Leopold of Belgium. Mr. Stanley goes out to the Antipodes on a lecturing tour.

* * *

General William H. F. Lee, the congressman, is a son of General R. E. Lee. He is an indifferent speaker, and is rather slow and ponderous in his movements, though his manner is at all times cordial and courteous. General Lee is a very large man—larger than his father, who was himself quite six feet tall—and has his father's fine brown eyes and facial expression. He is frequently confounded with Fitzhugh Lee, his cousin.

* * *

Civil Justice Andrew Jackson Rogers will be civil justice of the annexed district of New York for another term if the machine does not shove him aside. He is an able man and has been an upright judge. How difficult to realize that more than a quarter of a century ago this unassuming man was the leader of the democratic party in the lower house of congress.

* * *

The Tribune announces that during the campaign the Hamilton club (republican) will have weekly debates at its rooms, No. 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, "in which anyone can take part." Ex-Alderman Frederick Siegrist is to champion the cause of protection; and, no doubt, he will welcome the single tax free traders who will be eager to go as soon as they learn of the dates on which debates are to take place.

* * *

Mrs. Wanamaker is said to keep up a regular correspondence with the 150 young girls who make up her Sunday School class in Philadelphia.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Billy Radcliffe, Youngstown, Ohio.—Books have arrived and I am on the road. Will give it to them red hot.

J. R. Hall, Publisher Citizen, Howard, Kas.—One dollar enclosed for ten copies. Will carry your advertisement, and do all I can to help the cause.

F. Warder, Rochester, N. Y.—One dollar for ten. Hard work to get subscribers here, but I shall before long add to the following list.

D. Gold, New Brighton, Penn.—One dollar enclosed; will order many more soon.

John Cairns, Meriden, Conn.—Five dollars for "Protection or Free Trade?"

W. A. McKendrick, Brockton, Mass.—Enclosed is $5.25 for "Protection or Free Trade?"

"Express," Knoxville, Iowa.—Please send "Protection or Free Trade?" to enclosed addresses.

World, N. Y.—$3.10 for thirty-one copies.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo.—Two dollars for books for single tax league. Will send for more soon.

"Shenandoah Valley," New Market, Va.—Send books to enclosed addresses.

C. K. Cutter, M. D., Charlestown, Mass.—One dollar for "Protection or Free Trade?"

Gazette, York, Penn.—Two dollars for twenty copies. We are running advertisement right along.

Theodore J. Werner, Newark, N. J.—Ten dollars for 100 copies. The suggestion of a house to house visitation will, I hope, prove an inspiration.

Times, Marietta, Ohio.—$1.20 for books to enclosed addresses.

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Canada.—One dollar for ten more copies.

Republic, St. Louis, Mo.—$2.60 for twenty-six copies.

Sun, Gainesville, Florida.—One dollar for ten.

Thomas S. Hart, Linn Creek, Mo.—Forty cents for "Protection or Free Trade?" Have very little time, but do my best. Brother Tom Lodge, of Gunter, is never inactive, but works for the single tax in season and out. The Republic's advice to its readers to read "Protection or Free Trade?" is causing many lukewarm democrats to speak of Henry George with favor.

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

Herald, Rutherford, N. J.—Please send at once ten copies for dollar enclosed.

Abner Snoddy, Bellefontaine, Ohio.—Four dollars for forty copies.

Artisan, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Quote price on 500.

Ten copies will be sent to one or more addresses, postpaid, for one dollar, one hundred for ten dollars, or one thousand for one hundred dollars. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

WHY LOBSTERS AND CRABS TURN RED.

New York Sun.

"What makes lobsters and crabs turn red when they are boiled?" said the observant fish man, in reply to a question. "Well, strictly speaking, they don't. The lobster or the crab is just as red before it is put in hot water as it is afterward, only it is subdued by a mingling of blue in its make-up that gives it a grayish-blue appearance. The blue and red of a live lobster or crab are pigments in the shell. As long as they are there together the red becomes gray. But both of these pigments are not fast colors. The blue won't wash, but the red is there to stay. If it were possible to keep lobsters or crabs alive for any length of time in the sun, the blue would fade out as quickly as the same color does out of a cheap flannel suit and the shells would be a vivid red as if they had been boiled. It is not an uncommon thing to catch live lobsters and crabs, more frequently the latter, that are entirely red. It has been determined, however, that this eradication of the blue pigment is the result of disease. Live red crabs and lobsters are never put on the market. So the reason a crab or a lobster turns red, as the saying is, when it is boiled, is because the hot water instantly washes the fugitive blue coloring matter out of the shell and leaves only the fast red. It does not take long boiling to change the color. If you were to rescue a lobster from its hot bath two seconds after it is submerged you would find it as red as if it had been boiled for an hour."

WHY WAGES ARE LOW IN ENGLAND.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

In 1876 the owners of 1,000 acres and upwards, numbering 5,804, held more than one-half of the land. According to the New Domesday Book about two-thirds of the landed property accounted for in the returns as existing in England and Wales is held by 10,207 owners, who therefore well deserve the title of the "upper ten thousand." This must have naturally the greatest influence on the state of agriculture of the country.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

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

TABLE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

	Subscriptions.	Receipts.
W. N. Ferguson, Egypt, Mass	⅛	1 00
Charles S. Siesel, Circleville, Ohio	1	3 00
F. Shenton, Slatington, Penn	1	3 00
Nicodemus, Jersey City	1	3 00
C. B. Fillebrown, Boston, Mass	1	3 00
Mrs. Francis M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal	1	3 00
A. J. Lutz Moncton, N. B	⅓	1 00
W. B. Stoddart, Tenafly, N. J	1	3 00
D. Stuart, Oakland, Cal	1	3 00
Carlton Peck, Lapeer, Mich	1	3 00
W. T. Weir, South Henderson, Ill	2	6 00
J. F. McCaffrey, Pawtucket, R. I	1	3 00
Nathaniel Brandon, N. Y. City	1	3 00
Pryor Fulton, Waltham, Mass	1	3 00
Edward Efting, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
J. Roche, Lisbon, North Dakota	⅜	1 00
G. A. Menger, St. Louis, Mo	1	3 00
George W. Lourey, Burlington, Vt	1	3 00
James R. Carret, Boston, Mass	1	3 00
Charles F. Smith, Perris, California	⅓	1 00
Dr. T. S. K. Morton, Philadelphia, Penn	1	3 00
A. F. Osborne, Samaria, Mich	1	3 00
R. H. Burn, Cheraw, S. C	⅜	1 00
Homer Sabin, Avon, N. Y	⅛	1 00
W. A. Garretson, Lincoln, Neb	1	3 00
A. M. Doig, New York City	1	3 00
H. E. James, Philadelphia, Penn	1	3 00
F. J. Kuttenmacher, Staten Island, N. Y	1-6	50
L. Robiolio, Marten's Creek, Penn	½	1 50
W. E. Anthes, Crescent Beach, Mass	1	3 00
Joseph Leggett, San Francisco, California	2	6 00
Fred J. Miller, Plainfield, N. J	1	3 00
P. J. Smalley, St. Paul, Minn	2	6 00
J. R Gibbons, Galesburg, Ill	1	3 00
John Wild, Richmond, Mo	⅛	1 00
T. Gilmer, Elizabeth, N. J	1	3 00
Dr. Henry S. Chase, St. Louis, Mo	1	3 00
W. W. Olmstead, Forest City, Iowa	¼	1 00
L. Underhill, Old Mission, Mich	1	3 00
Geo. Champion, Denver, Col	1	3 00
R. B. Thompson, Sturgis, Mich	1	3 00
S. K. Newcomb, Rochester, N. Y	1	3 00
C. R McGinnis, Fullman, Ill	1⅓	4 00
Homer D. Cope, Des Moines, Iowa	1	3 00
George Champion, Denver, Col	3	9 00
W. Riddle, Atlantic City, N. J	1	3 00
William A. Garretson	1	3 00
F. M. Daval, Baltimore, Md	½	1 00
W. E. Scoggan, Aspen, Col	⅓	1 00
William Keith, Brockton, Mass	⅔	2 00
O. L. Brewer, Tripoli, Iowa	1	3 00
Marshall Beck, Chicago, Ill	1	3 00
J. S. Riggs, Denver, Col	1	3 00
W. H. Harrison, Kalispell, Mont	1	3 00
W. W. Kile, Dayton, Ohio	2	6 00
J. C. Ashton, Oxford, Ohio	1	3 00
Jesse Dimilow, New York City	¼	1 00
Isaac Price, New York City	1	3 00
David McWilliams, Rockford, Del	¼	1 00
B. Macdonald, Flushing, N. Y	1	3 00
J. H. Root, State College, Penn	1	3 00
R. C. Corbett, Georgetown, Minn	1-6	50
J. A. Tulip, Oceanside, Cal	1	3 00
J. C. Frost, Philadelphia, Penn	⅓	1 00
George W. Nickerson, Onset, Mass	2	6 00
T. W. Green, New York City	½	1 50
Total for this week	54	$162 00
" " first week in September	58 5-6	176 50
" " second week in September	59⅔	179 00
" " third week in September	51⅔	155 00
" " fourth week in September	50	150 00
Total for last week in September	54	162 00
" " " " " August	25	75 00
Total since August 19th	299 1-6	$897 50

W. W. Kile, Dayton, Ohio, in sending two subscriptions, says he hopes to be able to send more soon.

I. J. McCallum, Snow, Texas.—I expect to send you some subscriptions soon, for I don't want to do without THE STANDARD at any rate.

R. B. Thompson, Sturgis, Mich., in sending an annual subscription, says: "I hope you may be able to get sufficient support to keep it alive, as I believe it is doing more good than any other publication."

Homer D. Cope, Des Moines, Iowa, in sending $3 for an annual subscription, says: "I cannot do without THE STANDARD. Every number affords an intellectual feast. I am urging friends to subscribe, and hope soon to send you a number of names. The death of Croasdale was such a stroke as to tempt the questioning of that Providence which takes from the line of battle against wrong and injustice one whose blows were so giant-like."

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kan., in sending $3 for an annual subscription, says he hopes to send another one or two in a few days.

C. L. Brewer, Tripoli, Iowa.—I was very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Croasdale.

Carlton Peck, Lapeer, Mich., President Lapeer County Association Patrons of Industry of North America.—I have received sample copies of the paper per Missionary William Eckins, Ilion, N. Y. This will be the first subscription in this region so far as I know. I am anxious for those books.

Gus A. Menger, St. Louis, Mo., in sending in a twelve-months' subscription, says: "I hope THE STANDARD will be successful financially, as it is editorially, in the near future."

James R. Carret, Boston, Mass., in sending one subscription to THE STANDARD says: "I earnestly hope that the new subscriptions to the paper are coming in, so as to give you confidence that its future success is assured."

W. T. Weir, South Henderson, Ill., in sending two annual subscriptions says: "I sent you two subscriptions last week and will try to get more. I think George's works, supplemented with THE STANDARD, will convert any clear reasoning mind that will give them a thorough and impartial reading. If it were not for the weekly visits of THE STANDARD I should lose much of my interest in the cause, as I live out in the country and seldom meet any of our faith; but after reading it I feel as if I had met the brethren, and I have my enthusiasm raised; but work and pleasure cool my good intentions down before I get much done in the great work. THE STANDARD must be kept up. I do not like to solicit and never before asked any one to take a paper; but, if necessary, I will stand good for several copies of THE STANDARD.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kan., sends a twelve-months' subscription, and says he has several others in view that he thinks he can induce to subscribe.

C. W. Kellogg, Chicago, Ill., in sending in one annual subscription, says: "I should feel lost without THE STANDARD. There is no better paper anywhere. Will do what I can to help extend the list.

Will Owen, Morrison, Ill.—I cannot get along without THE STANDARD, its face and features having been so familiar to me from the start. I was indeed grieved to learn of the death of our beloved friend Croasdale. Brave man! May he have thousands of imitators.

E. H. Underhill, Boston, Mass., in sending in three yearly subscriptions, says: "THE STANDARD must not come down; I will do all I can to help keep it up. My quota under the five thousand apportionment was two subscribers. This makes four I have sent in, and I will send more."

John S. Walters, Memphis, Tenn., in sending one annual subscription, says: "THE STANDARD must not be allowed to go out of existence. It would be a sad blow to the cause of humanity, truth and justice; for though 'once a single tax man always a single tax man,' and an utter incapacity for keeping still about it, applies to every man who has seen all the beauties of the system, we need an organ to let us know what others are doing, and to encourage us in the good work. I have hardly yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of my esteemed friend, Croasdale, and his loss is irreparable."

H. L. Pleace, San Francisco, Cal.—I hope THE STANDARD will live, and I am willing to do what I can to help it along.

Margaret A. Brennan.—Have just heard of the death of Mr. Croasdale. I am greatly grieved that such a pillar of our cause has fallen. I presume that THE STANDARD will not be permitted to perish.

J. J. Wilkes, Crainville, Kan.—I shall endeavor to fill my quota, which is two. I think that when farmers begin to get a return for their crops we may be able to interest a few of them and get them enlisted in the cause.

J. Hagerty, Burlington, Iowa, in sending $3 for a subscription, says: "This is only my second response to the 'call.' THE STANDARD must be maintained; without it the single tax would be as incomplete as a coat without buttons, or a house without windows."

Rowland Hill, Seneca, S. D., in sending $3 for a subscription, says: "This is the fourth subscription I have sent in. I am doing all I can to help justice and myself. Every true single tax man should deem it a religious duty to help to build up a strong organ of our principles. I regret Mr. Croasdale's death very much."

Wm. F. Hull, New York, N. Y.—I sincerely hope every subscriber to THE STANDARD, and every friend of the single tax, as well as all who wish to help to banish bigotry by common sense, will pitch in and encourage Mr. Post and his able associates to make THE STANDARD the most widely circulated paper in the United States. I shall endeavor to send you some more subscribers shortly.

J. B. Wallace, Village, Texas, in sending in an annual subscription, says: "This makes $11 worth of subscriptions I have sent you since the extraordinary offer. I sincerely trust all our friends will exert themselves for the good of our paper and cause."

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Can., in sending two subscriptions, says: "Mr. ——— was somewhat uncertain about renewing at all. His former subscription was only four months. I used what influence I could, and he finally gave me the twelve months' subscription. I have found it useful on other occasions to offer to send the subscription myself if the other man will say the word. I think I have got subscriptions in this way where the subscriber would not have taken the trouble to send the subscription himself, or would have indefinitely postponed sending it."

F. F. Avery, Whitecloud, Kas., in sending in one subscription to THE STANDARD and the Arena says: "This clubbing offer seems to me surprisingly liberal and attractive."

W. T. Weir, South Henderson, Ill., in sending in two subscriptions, says: "I am pleased to see THE STANDARD kept up to its high standard of excellence, and I promise to send more subscriptions in the near future. I hope you will succeed in your good work of showing man his rights and liberties."

WATERLOO AND LIBERTY.

Victor Hugo in "Les Miserables."

If you wish to understand what revolution is, call it progress; and if you wish to understand what progress is, call it to-morrow. To-morrow ever does its work irresistibly, and does it to-day, and it ever strangely attains its object. It employs Wellington to make an orator of Foy, who was only a soldier. Foy falls at Hougomont and raises himself in the tribune. Such is the process of progress, and that workman has no bad tools; it fits to its divine work the man who bestrode the Alps, and the old tottering patient of Pere Elysee, and it employs both the gouty man and the conqueror—the conqueror externally, the gouty man at home. Waterloo, by cutting short the demolition of thrones by the sword, had no other effect than to continue the revolutionary work on another side. The sabres have finished, and the turn of the thinkers arrives; the age which Waterloo wished to arrest marched over it and continued its route, and thus sinister victory was gained by liberty.

NEARLY, BUT NOT QUITE AS SWEET.

A freer trade by any other name is just as good. Reciprocity takes off some of the shackles which other countries had placed on our commerce, and gives their people cheaper because untaxed goods. But it has done nothing yet for American consumers.—New York World.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Daughter: "Oh, papa! I've just got the most lovely yachting costume I ever saw." Papa (busily): "I'm glad you like it." Daughter: "It's just too sweet for anything. Now all we need is a yacht."—New York Weekly.

Kandorr (impressively): "I always make a point of telling people their worst faults." Sarkasm: "Do you, indeed! Well, what is your own, for instance?" Kandorr: "Telling other people theirs."—Puck.

Teacher (in grammar class): "Tommy, correct the sentence, 'I kissed Susan onct.'" Tommy (promptly): "I kissed Susan twict."—The Epoch.

Mr. Koops: "Now, Mose, how did you come to kill that bird?" Mose: "Dat's jes' w'at I'se comin' to 'splain, Marse Koops. I done kill dat chicken in se'f-defense!" Mr. Koops: "Oh, look here, Mose! A little chicken wouldn't hurt you." Mose: "Ya-as; dat's w'at I thought."

"We are organizing a piano club, will you join?" "Cheerfully! What pianist do you propose to club first?"—Puck.

"Has he no aim in life?" "Oh, yes; but he's never had a shot at it."

One of our daily papers claims to have announced in advance the creation of the world, "the facts of which," it adds, "were first given exclusively in these columns."—Judge.

"They say the P. D. Q. railroad brings cattle right through from Chicago without giving the poor brutes anything to drink." "I don't believe it. I read only this morning that all the stock on that road was watered."—New York Herald.

When we listen to the pretensions of a self-made man, let us try to imagine the claims of a supposed self-made vegetable.—Puck.

"Is Mrs. van Perkins de Swell here?" asked the newly-arrived spirit. "No," replied St. Peter. "She arrived just in time to see her seamstress enter and she left in a huff."

Oh, when will my heart find a cure for the smart
That Cupid has left with his mischievous dart?
For my pretty typewriter has said she will be
A simple amanuensister to me.—Judge.

Mrs. Youngwife: "I want a nice ham, please." Shopman: "Yes, ma'am. I can strongly recommend this one; it's well cured." Mrs. Youngwife (in alarm): "Oh, don't give me one that has had anything the matter with it, even if it is cured now! Let me have a perfectly healthy one, please!"—London Punch.

Mr. Noopop (through the telephone, 2 A. M.): "Doctor, come down right away and see the baby." Dr. Paresis: "What seems to be the trouble?" Mr. Noopop: "I think it's insomnia."—Life.

Mamma: "Willie, you must not spin that humming-top of yours to-day. This is Sunday." Willie (whirling it again): "That's all right, mamma; it's humming a Sunday-school hymn.—The Christian Register.

Miss Gallison (on board a steamer, calling attention to Masterson, who has been talked into a trance): "I wonder why they don't lower the boats?" Gulback: "Why, there is no danger, is there?" Miss Gallison: "Man over-bored—that's all."—Judge.

"Well! If that isn't the meanest trick I ever heard of." "What?" "They have sent an ossified man as a missionary to the Cannibal Islands."—Indianapolis Journal.

At the Newsboys' Mission School.—Teacher (to Mickey): "Now, Mickey, you read the lesson to me first, and then tell me, with the book closed, what you read." Mickey (reading): "See the cow. Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can the cow run as swiftly as the horse? No, the horse runs swifter than the cow." (Closing up his book to tell what he has read.) "Get onto de cow. Kin her jig-steps run? Be'cher'life she kin run. Kin de cow do up de horse a runnin'? Naw, de cow ain't in it wid de horse."—Life.

Four toims did Oi refuse him
When Pathrick came to woo,
But me heart kep' goin' "pity pat,"
So phwat else could Oi do?—Judge.

Magistrate: "Now, then, McCarthy, no prevarication. Tell us all that passed between you and the defendant." McCarthy: "Brickbats, yer honor; jest brickbats."—San Francisco Bulletin.

THE OHIO BLUNDER.

Chicago Herald.

The one distinct issue in Ohio is the McKinley bill. The Republicans made it so by their nomination of McKinley and by their platform. It was, therefore, bad generalship in the leaders of Democracy, after accepting that issue, to add a subsidiary one to it. The silver question is not yet a party question, and neither Democrats nor Republicans are prepared to draw party lines upon it. It will add no strength to the Democracy in Ohio, but will only serve to confuse the main issue, throw the Democrats on the defensive and enable the Republicans to divert popular attention from the enormities of the McKinley bill. Already the Republican organs have opened fire on this plank, thereby dodging the main issue, and so it will be from now on to the end of the canvass. It was, therefore, the part of unwisdom for a bare majority to force this unsettled issue upon the party at this time. The Ohio Democracy have no right to speak for the Democracy of the Union upon a question that has not yet been made an issue by regular party methods, and in doing so in a contest that is of national interest and importance they have handicapped themselves most materially and have jeoparded party success in 1892.

HOW, GOVERNOR, HOW?

Boston Globe.

Said Governor Hill, of New York, to his Labor day hearers at Buffalo: "I believe that eight hours of labor, four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, followed up all year around, Sundays and holidays, of course, excepted, ought to be sufficient to enable any workingman to live, and are all that he ought to be required to perform."

WE SHALL HAVE SUCH A LAND WHEN WE HAVE THE SINGLE TAX.

W. V. Byars in St. Louis Republican.

"Where is the land ye love? Tell me,
Americans, whose fathers free
Bought with their blood your liberty!

Is it Virginia's trampled plain,
Hallowed with memories of her slain,
Who gave their lives for her—in vain?

Is it New England's rock-bound coast,
Land of the Pilgrim's glorying boast?
Is that the land ye love the most?

Where is the land of patriot's quest?
Is it the East, is it the West,
Or North or South, ye love the best?

Kentucky's fields are fair to view;
Its streams are clear, its skies are blue,
Its daughters fair; its sons are true.

Where Tennessee's bright current flows
By Shiloh's field, the pale, wild rose
O'er freemen's grave for memory grows.

No lovelier land could solace me,
For hills and streams of Tennessee,
And Shiloh's graves where men sleep free.

Is there a land than this more bright?
Missouri gives to heart and sight
Its Springtime visions of delight.

When all its hills flame, scarlet-dressed,
With Autumn's coming, base the breast
That might not learn to love it best.

A better land, does any know
Where Pennsylvania's forges glow,
Or mid Dakota's plains of snow?

See California, throned elate,
By the Pacific in her state,
Proud mistress of the Go'den Gate.

Beneath bright skies, a land of gold,
Wherefor men's souls are bought and sold!
Surely a land the heart to hold.

Is there a land more lordy yet?
See Texas, with her lone star set
In her imperial coronet!

A better land does any know
Than where the fires of freedom glow
On altar of the Alamo?

And Alabama, 'here we rest,'
Surely a land to love the best,
The end of every patriot's quest.

Or Illinois, where outstreched lies
Her prairie, glorious to the eyes,
With charm of nature's thousand dyes.

Be it North or South, or East or West,
This land of every patriot's quest,
Surely a land to love the best?

Is there a greater, better land,
Where freemen, all united, stand
Together in one patriot band?

Where is that greater land? Tell me,
Americans, whose fathers free
Bought with their blood your liberty?"

* * * * * *

"Look for the land where never might
May break the guard of freeman's right,
And where, as freemen in God's sight,

Americans, among their dead,
Unforced to cringe in servile dread,
Bend but to God the freeman's head.

Where never Force may tresspass o'er
The sill of freeman's open door
To wrong the rich or grind the poor.

Where no man's right on force depends,
Where Power's fraud ne'er justice rends,
Nor freeman's knee to tyrant bends.

Where law is but for liberty,
And men of low or high degree
Are all Americans and free.

That land we love—find us that land,
And ever in one patriot band,
United, heart to heart, we stand.

Find us that land—that greater land,
That we together, heart and hand,
Americans and free, may stand.

Find us that land! For that we sigh;
For that we pray to God on high;
For that we live and dare to die."

RECIPROCITY IS NOT PROTECTION.

Boston Globe.

Freer trade between Germany and America has restored our pork to the Teutons, and opened a valuable source of revenue to our packers. True reciprocity bears no real relation to the Chinese wall policy, which is the essence of McKinleyism.

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

There is no limit to man's ingenuity when he is trying to make a point. A fight has been going on at the Gravesend race track to prevent the unauthorized publication of news of the races. Despite the precautions of the track officials, the pool rooms of New York city have been receiving news of races with more or less regularity to the anger of Mr. Dwyer, the horseman, and the satisfaction of Mr. DeLacey, the pool room keeper.

One day last week the Pinkerton men at the Gravesend track found out how the trick was worked. It appears that a coachman, sitting on the seat of a barouche, furnished the information through the crown of his head gear. He had realized the slang phrase, "talkin' through his hat." The coachman had electric flash lights on top of his hat, which were connected with a key attached to his coat, and batteries were located in the barouche. Information was conveyed to the coachman by runners who gave it in a loud tone of voice as if to the people about them, and the coachman signaled it to an observer in a distant tower who was equipped with a powerful telescope. The observer telegraphed the information thus received to the pool rooms throughout the country. One cannot but admire such ingenuity.

ORIGIN OF "SOCKLESS" SIMPSON."

Many explanations have been printed regarding the yarn about Congressman Jerry Simpson and his sockless feet; but "Sam" Wood, the Kansas stumper, who was recently murdered, traced it to a speech he made during last fall's campaign. Wood reported this speech himself, and from his own manuscript, now in THE STANDARD's possession, the following extract is made:

The truth is that the day that "Jerry Simson, Maidson Loge," was written in the hotel register at Wichita, Jerry was not within 100 miles of the place. The entry was mi-spelled by some republican to injure Jerry. He is a good writer and a good scholar. But suppose it was true? I recollect when I was a boy that we tried to defeat W. D. Lindsay, of Huron county, Ohio, a farmer and the democratic candidate for congress, because in writing to a neighbor for seed corn he spelled it "seyed korne." The result was that he ran 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket, and the old farmers up there swear to this day that that is the way to spell seed corn if you want a good article.

What if Jerry Simpson does spell cabbage with a k? What if he does wear boots without socks? If we get cabbage enough it matters but little how we spell it, and unless there is a change we will soon all have to wear boots without socks. In fact, we shall have to go barefooted, with neither boots nor socks.

THE FOREIGNER PAYS THE TAX.

In this dispatch from Texas is another illustration of the truth that when the foreigner pays the tariff it is the tariff of his own country:

Carload after carload of stock is being rushed through San Antonio for Mexico. Hogs from Kansas City and other western points are especially numerous. The object of the shippers is to get their animals into Mexico before the new tariff goes into operation on November 1. Between that date and this every pound of meat that it is possible to sell in the republic will be disposed of.

The new tariff so materially raises the tariff on American meats that Northern sellers will be practically barred out. It is understood that *the duties were raised at the personal solicitation of President Diaz in order that the Mexican reciprocity commission may have a vantage ground* in its dealing with the United States. In the City of Mexico Mr. Blaine is regarded as an exceedingly sharp financier, and this is a move to circumvent him.

When an office goes out and hunts up a man it frequently uses a microscope —Texas Siftings.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and great 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 only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; ec., 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. Mauzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 Market street.

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 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., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays each month at 3:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st, Pres., Wm A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2308 Lyndale av., N.

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

MISSOURI.

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

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. 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., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6639 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 Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres. Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 233 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. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. 12 p. m. Pres. Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

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

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

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

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 183 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 258 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pottenkofer, 258 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.

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

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

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

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

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at 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. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. 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, 103 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. Longhee sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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, 18 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 P. M.

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 Weitzenkorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. B. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

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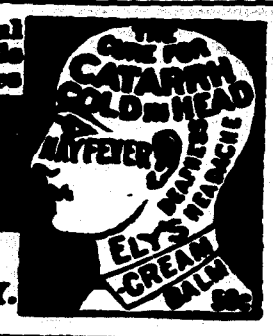
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