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About this text (7 notes on this issue)

- `[word?]` is a best guess; `[illegible]` means unreadable. Line-end hyphens are joined. Misprints are kept as printed; letters judged to be broken type are written as intended but listed among the misprints (marked “broken type”).
- **Henry George’s Liverpool address** (“In One Cause”, reprinted from the *Financial Reformer*) runs p3 → p8 c1–4, with speeches by Muspratt, Rylett, Crosfield and others; George’s “Notes of an English Trip” fills most of p1 (signed).

- **p4 c1:** the bottom-left corner is torn; the end of the woman-suffrage note is partly lost. **p6 c1:** damaged corner hides the start of the last six lines of "Mother Antoine's Lad". **p5 c6:** torn corner; the last 8–9 lines and the signature of the barber-shop letter are partly lost.
- **Figures that don't agree, as printed:** p1 "1855" (probably 1885); p4 feather-workers' wages ($1,200 vs $1,000); p8 London vagrants 1,287 vs parts summing to 1,237; p7 tract list numbers two tracts "15".
- **Names that disagree across pages:** Thompsen/THOMPSON (p1/p6); Richard Welton/Walton; F. H./S. H. Howes; I. B./J. B. Wallace.
- p2 "The Shearman-Denslow Debate" calls Denslow "Professor Van Buren".
- p1 masthead: a subscriber's address stamp is printed upside down across it.

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THE STANDARD

[Ownership stamp, printed upside down across the masthead between "A" and "R": "104 Dr. Walter / Mendelson 16[?] / 179 w 74th st"]

NO. 103—VOL. IV, NO. 25. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

p. 1, col. 1

Subscribers of the "Chicago Enquirer" will receive "The Standard" until the expiration of their terms of subscription to that paper.

CONTENTS:

Notes of an English Trip. Encouraging Letters Concerning the New Plan of Campaign. Over the Border—Things Booming in Canada. Shall We Invade New Jersey. What We Should Do. Now Comes Montana's Chance. Smoke on the Horizon. In One Cause—Henry George's Liverpool Speech. Editorial Notes. The Single Tax Idea. Little Homes and Little Farms. Ballot Reform. The New Democracy. A Christmas Story. The Single Tax Club House. They Held an Experience Meeting. Now's the Time to Strike in Ohio. Straws Which Show the Wind. Mother Antoine's Lad (a story). Concerning the Fortunes of T. Thompsen[sic][?], Gambler (a sketch). What Do the Animals See? To Help Single Tax Strangers. Queries and Answers. Making Laws at Washington. New Ideas, Methods and Inventions. Art Publications.

I got back from England on Sunday in the Etruria, and greet again the readers of THE STANDARD. I had intended, when I left, to write from the other side, but from the time my veteran friend Thomas Briggs grasped my hand on the deck of the steamer in Southampton water to the last discernible flutter of a handkerchief from the Irish single tax men who said good bye to me at Queenstown, I found too much to see, to hear and do, to allow of writing. It may be worth while now, however, to jot down some rough notes of matters that interested me and will, I think, interest the readers of THE STANDARD.

"Now that the election is over, you need a rest—come, start with me to-morrow morning for a three weeks' trip to England," said William Saunders to me on the day before we sailed. When I heard the shouts from the approaching tender in Southampton and saw the placards of "Welcome"—and still more when, at the Waterloo station, the surging crowds of Mr. Saunders' constituents who had been waiting from two o'clock in the afternoon to half-past ten at night, pressed round us, I realized that I would not get much rest in England. And though I staid there longer than I intended, I didn't. But I got something much more stimulating—a vivid idea of the great progress the good cause has been making in Great Britain since I was there last—four years ago. During this time I have known, both from private correspondence and from the indications of the press, that beneath the surface our ideas were making steady and rapid way. But I did not realize how much had been gained until I got to England and had opportunities to talk with our friends there and feel in many ways the change in public opinion.

As I have often said to those who felt impatient to see tangible results from the agitation and discussion of the land question, time is a necessary element in thought. There is in the progress of ideas, a period analogous to that

period in the history of a plant in which germination goes on. The seed must swell and the roots push out in darkness and silence, ere the first indication of life can appear above the surface. Our ideas have been passing through that stage of growth in Great Britain, and are now on the verge of entering—nay, they are already beginning to enter, the region of practical politics, where they will draw strength and vigor from forces that are to the diffusion of thought what the air and the sunshine are to the growth of the plant.

From all sides forces have been and are now converging to press the land question to the front in Great Britain. The Irish land agitation and the political difficulties that it has brought, the growth of a similar agitation in the Scottish highlands, the tithe agitation in Wales, the falling in of leases in London and other cities, carrying with them the transfer to the ground landlord of blocks of valuable buildings, with enormous increase of rents, the discussion of the nature and effects of mining royalties, the growth of democratic sentiment, the increasing social discontent, the decadence of the old agriculture, and the rise to political importance of the agricultural laborers, the attention that has been drawn to the condition and housing of the poor in the cities, the weakening of the trades unions—in fact the whole trend of events and of thought has been in the direction of forcing the land question upon public attention. And that a few individuals should be deemed to be the absolute owners of the land on which, and from which, a whole nation must live, if they are to live at all, is a thing so utterly monstrous, so clearly opposed to the first and strongest perceptions of natural right, that it can only be maintained on condition that it is not

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discussed. No matter how timidly it is begun, there is in the nature of the human mind only one end to any discussion of the right of landlords to levy tribute on their fellow creatures for the use of what was here before man came. And even the agitation and discussion of such palliatives as “free trade in land,” leasehold enfranchisement, judicial rents, laborers’ allotments, landlord purchase, etc., has but helped to swell the strong current that is urging thought (in many cases insensibly) to the recognition of the equality of natural rights in the element indispensable to all human labor and all human life.

Our friends who “have seen the cat” have, without much organization or outward demonstration, been working away on the other side of the Atlantic as they have been working here. But other forces, even those of opposition, have been aiding their effort. And now the advance that has been going on in thought is beginning to push into the sphere of practical politics.

From every point of view it is evident that the land question or the labor question—call it by which name you will, for they are both names for the same things, the injustices and difficulties that spring from the divorce of the two prime factors of production—is the burning question of the immediate future in Great Britain as in Ireland. That something must be done about the land even the most blindly conservative are beginning to see. And as motion seeks the line of least re- sistance, so, in all degrees, is the growing animosity to landlordism, the awakening appreciation of general rights to the use of land, beginning to concentrate on the line of the single tax. Of the many indications of this, the two most significant, because in themselves they become causes which set powerful agencies at work, are the recent declaration of the general conference of liberal associations at Birmingham in favor of the taxation of ground rents and the opposition of the liberal party in the house of commons to the appropriation of £5,000,000 more for the purchase of Irish estates under the Ashbourne act. To my view these have the same importance in English politics as President Cleveland’s message of a year ago which turned the face of the democratic party against protection and towards free trade had in American politics.

Sic in the original; probably “Thompson”.

The establishment of a peasant proprietory[sic], by buying out the agricultural landlords in favor of the agricultural tenants, has up to this time been the social aim of the Irish parliamentary party—their idea of the final solution of the land question—their notion of what "the land for the people" meant.

It has also been the idea of Mr. Gladstone and the official liberal party. While Mr. Gladstone's administration was coercing Ireland in the endeavor to stamp out the land league, it placed a land purchase clause in the bill which instituted judicial rents. And that not working, Mr. Parnell, as soon as he got out of Kilmainham prison, started a land purchase joint stock company of his own, which bought an estate at a big price and undertook to sell it to tenants, but which seems to have passed into oblivion, if not into bankruptcy.

In 1855[sic] after passing the act for the assimilation of the county franchise with the borough franchise—an act which placed the ballot in the hands of some millions of crofters, cotters and agricultural laborers—Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country. In spite of the fact that the Irish vote in England and Scotland was cast for the tories, he went back to St. Stephen's with a strong majority. Then came his change of front on the Irish question and the introduction of the home rule bill, accompanied with a proposition for the buying out of Irish agricultural landlords to an extent which it was estimated would require from £120,000,000 to £150,000,000. The home rule scheme was a hybrid one. It had been framed by Mr. Gladstone without consultation with important colleagues, and contained a clause justly objectionable to British feeling—the elimination of Irish representation from the imperial parliament. But what the tories made even more use of than this, in their appeal to the voters, was the purchase proposition. They set forth in the most vivid ways they could devise the immensity of the sum for which John Bull was to be made responsible in order to buy from Irish landlords farms for Irish tenants. They placarded the walls with figures a yard long, and calculated how many railroad trains would be required to draw the amount if put in sovereigns and how many steamers to carry it if put in shillings. This time

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Mr. Gladstone had the Irish support, but he was defeated, and the present government resting on a coalition of tories, and liberal unionists came into power.

During the interval between Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary defeat and the general election, the Ashbourne act appropriating £5,000,000 for the purchase of Irish estates on behalf of the tenants, came down from the House of Lords, and was passed through the House of Commons with liberal acquiesence[sic] and by liberal votes. It has taken hold, for it was really what Davitt called it at the time—a "landlord's relief bill," at the expense of the nation. In order to make sure that the tenant would buy, it asked nothing whatever of him except that he should consent to have his rent re- duced in the present and receive a fee simple estate in the future. This is based upon a government advance to the landlord of the price agreed upon with his tenants, the tenants being charged with three per cent interest and one per cent annual contribution for a sinking fund. This in forty-seven years, it is calculated, will reimburse the government.

The £5,000,000 first appropriated has been quickly exhausted—having gone, as the liberals now charge, into the pockets of the London companies and the great tory landlords who have interest with the present government, while John Bull has received in return for his solid cash the privilege of recouping himself by collecting rent from an Irish tenancy for forty-seven years.

The tiger has tasted blood. The Irish landlords are naturally eager to convert into money, at the risk of the general taxpayer, properties that under existing conditions no sane private investor would think of purchasing. And Irish

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Sic in the original; probably "proprietary".
Sic in the original; probably "1885".
Sic in the original; probably "acquiescence".

tenants are ready enough to avail themselves of a reduction in the rents they are now paying, with an assurance of ownership in forty-seven years.

The tories were not honest in their opposition to Mr. Gladstone's purchase scheme, but merely acted on the principle of any stick being good enough to beat a bad dog with. Even then the more thoughtful must have realized that the only way to save the Irish landlords was by buying them out, and the only way to check the land movement was by creating, at whatever risk, a larger class of land owners. But political parties. struggling[sic] for power, are not governed by the more thoughtful, and great as was the bribe offered by Mr. Gladstone to the Irish landlords it was not sufficient to overcome their dread of the home rule which was to accompany it in his scheme, or to silence their hope that a tory government might bring back the good old times, when to promptly pay his rent was in Ireland deemed the first duty of man.

Now that they are themselves in power, now that the depth and strength of the land movement are better appreciated, now that the Irish landlords, and their English and Scotch creditors, are pressing for more money, and now that the conservative effects of increasing the number of land owners have been shown, the tories very naturally turn to the same policy that in the political exigency of the last general election they denounced. But not to turn too sharp a corner, all that the government ventured to do at this session was to propose to appropriate £5,000,000 more for Irish land purchase.

The liberals, too, are in a different position. Mr. Gladstone is not in power, but in opposition. The whig element in his following has largely deserted him. He feels, as some of his recent extra-parliamentary utterances show, the rapidly gathering strength of the land movement in Great Britain, and realizes that the radical element in the liberal constituen- cies have already passed the point at which they would tolerate the idea of buying out Irish landlords or any other landlords.

As for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party they are put by this changed situation in a peculiar, not to say delicate position. Since Mr. Parnell came out of Kilmainham in 1882, and in fact for some time before, the whole weight and power of the Irish party has been thrown against all radical expression on the land question. They have muzzled Davitt, they have smothered Bishop Nulty, they have ostracised John Ferguson. The whole influence of the party has been exerted in turning the movement on its social side at least into an agricultural tenants' beneficial society, in educating Irish sentiment into the belief that "the land for the people" meant, not, all the land for all the people, but some of the land for some of the agricultural tenants. Now come their enemies offering to make the agricultural tenants the

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owners of their land on most liberal terms. But not only do the Irish leaders realize that what the tories say is true —that the conversion of tenants into prospective owners, under the operations of the Ashbourne act, is to shear the Irish national party of its power, but political necessity requires their keeping in touch with English liberals.

Thus it comes that in the debate, of which it was my good fortune to hear the most interesting and important part, the position of both parties was reversed, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell opposing what they had before supported, and the tories supporting what they had in the general election denounced. Both sides were hampered by their memories, and on the one side the bill was defended as a matter of temporary policy, and on the other side opposed on matters of detail. There were only a few voices, like that of Dr. Clarke, representative of the far northern Scottish district of Caithness, to declare that the Irish landlords had nothing to sell that did not in right belong to the Irish people, and that to substitute a larger for a smaller class of landowners would be but to continue and fortify the injustice by which the rest of the people were deprived of their natural rights.

Sic in the original; probably "parties, struggling".

But for all this the debate was significant. It showed not the inconsistencies of men or of parties, but the impulse of an advancing tide, forcing into changed relative positions the chips and corks that float upon its sur- face. It meant that English political divisions are aligning themselves to the great issue that is coming to the front; that the primary force of a growing perception of natural rights is bringing to its aid the secondary forces of party organization and political conflict.

The tories have taken a decisive step towards the last refuge of landlordism—purchase. The liberals and the Irish parliamentary party have taken as decisive a step against it. It makes little difference if the immediate step is as small a one as was the Mills bill in relation to the tariff question. It is sufficient to bring the essential principle into popular discussion.

In parliament the liberal leaders may [at?] the first step oppose purchase on matters of detail, as Mr. Mills and his fellows opposed protection on matters of detail, declaring that they were not free traders. But among the rank and file discussion must go on there, as it has gone on here, on the question of principle. The masses make no fine distinctions such as politicians do in minimizing a change of front. The popular machinery and weight and party feeling of the liberal party are now enlisted against purchase, and in radical clubs and local liberal associations support of Mr. Gladstone and opposition to the conservatives must now mean opposition not to any particular scheme for buying out Irish landlords, but opposition to all propositions for buying out any landlords.

On the Sunday after the debate on the Ashbourne act had begun, I visited a number of the London radical clubs (all organizations supporting Mr. Gladstone) in company with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Patrick Hennessey. Pleading the Yankee weakness for asking questions, I tried to get at their feeling with regard to settling the land question by buying out the landlords. The response everywhere to this proposition was a unanimous and howling no; and everywhere there was the same emphatic declaration in favor of taxing them out. Everywhere and in all other ways that I could get any indication of the feeling of the masses that constitute the strength of the liberal party I found it the same.

Lord Randolph Churchill, when he declared that he would vote for the £5,000,000 bill because it was *only a little thing*, and so monstrously bad in principle that another one of the kind could never be passed, was right as far as the popular vote is concerned. What with their present majority the tories may be able to do before appealing to the country may be impossible to say; but with the masses of Great Britain, buying out Irish landlords or English landlords, in whole or in part, is past talking about. But the liberal party must deal with the land question. What shall it propose? The line along which both internal and external forces must inevitably drive it, is that indicated in the declaration it has already officially made in favor of the taxation of ground rents—that is to say, the line of the single tax.

In short the Birmingham declaration and the debate on the Ashbourne act have the same significance in English politics

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as President Cleveland's message and the Mills bill had in American politics. The idea of putting all taxes on land values is about to receive the same kind of aid from the liberal party in England, only far more directly and powerfully, that has resulted and is resulting to it here from the attitude in which the democratic party has been placed.

Nothing that I could say could show this more forcibly than the simple fact that before I left England I received a number of official invitations from local liberal associations to address them on the land question. Four years ago, when I was last in England, no liberal association would any more have dreamed of asking *me* to address them on the land question than a Pennsylvania democratic committee would have dreamed of in- viting me to favor them with my views on protection.

Of the same sort of significance was the invitation which I received, and gladly accepted, to address the united commtitees[sic] of London for the taxation of ground rents. This body is largely composed of men who are working to put more taxation on land values. But they are ready to work, so far as both go together, with those whose aim is to put *all* taxation on land values.

And of still greater, and even more gratifying significance to me, was the reception given me by the council of the Liverpool financial reform association, a verbatim report of which, copied from the *Financial Reformer*, is printed in this issue. It indicates the complete junction of the absolute free traders with the single tax men. The Financial reform association was founded in 1848 by the more earnest friends and followers of Richard Cobden, and is the representative of that remnant of free traders who have never taken a tariff for revenue only to mean free trade. It is incomparably more energetic and influential than the Cobden club, of which American protectionists make such a scarecrow. It is in fact, in its influence upon public thought, by far the most influential association of the kind in the three kingdoms, for its *Financial Reform Almanac* is the text book and vade mecum for all the radical politicians [and?] speakers in the three kingdoms. As [will be?] seen, the Finaucial[sic] reform association has declared, clearly and decisively, for the single tax, so far at least as needed revenues are concerned. This is all that is necessary for us.

What President Muspratt said of the steps by which the Financial reform association has been led to the single tax, is known to those who have for some years read the issues of the *Financial Reform Almanac*. It has been doing a wonderful work in educating the British people to the fact that the natural rights of Englishmen to the soil of their native land have been gradually lost, and the tenants of the state made virtual owners, by the process of shifting upon the masses of the people the burdens originally im- posed on the landholders.

In this respect I found a wonderful advance wherever I went on this trip. The more intelligent of the masses already know that the proposal to put taxation on land values is not what it was said to be when I first went to England, a "new fangled Yankee idea," but the return to a principle which has in England all the sanction of antiquity.

It may be mentioned incidentally that the American protectionist referred to by the Rev. Harold Rylett is Nathaniel McKay whom the protectionist ring sent over to England prior to the last campaign to get up matter for frightening American workingmen. This McKay is, I believe, the degenerate son of the famous Boston ship builder, whose fleet clippers in the days ere "protection to American industry" had taxed the American flag off the ocean were one of our national boasts.

That union of effort between free traders and single tax men, which, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is indicated in the address presented and the speeches made at the Liverpool rotunda meeting, went on very rapidly on this side of the Atlantic during the last campaign and is going on rapidly still. One striking indication of this is the editorial of the New York *Times* on the single tax idea, which is reprinted on the fifth page of this issue of THE STANDARD. The real truth is that any free trader who gets past the illogical halting house of a tariff for revenue only, must become, if he follows his own arguments, a single tax man. Whether a single tax man limited, or a single tax man unlimited, makes for the present no essential difference. If we

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can go together as far as putting all present taxation upon land values, those who do not want to go further will then be perfectly free to stop.

Other significant evidences of the change in English opinion with regard to the single tax were the opportunity afforded me by the Guild of St. Matthew to address a meeting of clergymen of the established church in Zion

Sic in the original; probably "committees".

college, the opportunity afforded me by Dr. Parker of addressing a magnificent congregation at his mid week service in the City temple, and the conference of Congregational ministers which I met in Memorial hall at the invitation of Albert Spicer, who is probably the most influential layman of that denomination in England. This meeting was a private one, only Congregational clergymen being admitted, but it was a very gratifying one to me. The Congregationalists are the old Cromwellian independents, and their political influence in England is very great. Mr. Spicer, who is the liberal candidate for the next parliament from Monmouth Boroughs, was until some ten years ago very bitterly opposed to us, regarding us as communists and confiscators. But a trip to Australia led him to note the results of speculation in land, and on the homeward voyage he read "Progress and Poverty." I also participated in a debate at the Streatham "mock parliament" before a much greater audience than the real parliament could have afforded. In Southwick, near Birmingham, I addressed a meeting of Knights of Labor, consisting of representatives from all over the Black country, where the order is taking firm root. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of these men or their intelligent appreciation of the bearings of the land question. The order in this part of England at least is doing a work that the order in the United States has been so largely diverted from by the conservative influence of Master Workman Powderly.

I passed the better part of two days in Glasgow, speaking one night at the City hall, and being entertained at a tea the next. I met many of my old friends, and got the most encouraging reports from all parts of Scotland. The Bridgeton division men have got their member, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, fairly planted on the line of the taxation of ground rents, and he has sent them a donation to their funds. They have also got their local candidates pledged. The Henry George Institute holds meetings every summer Sunday, when the weather is good, on the green, and on other Sundays in their hall. In short, not to go into details for which I have now no space, the good work is going on far better and faster than I had hoped.

Of the great meeting at Lambeth Baths, of the banquet given me in London, and of many other things which much pleased and encouraged me, it is not necessary to speak. The main impression of the trip on my mind is of the great progress of our ideas on the other side of the Atlantic, and of the far more rapid progress which the future promises. So large are the opportunities that seem to be opening there that I told our English friends before leaving that I would come back in two months and do what I could to help them. Whether here or there it is the same cause. HENRY GEORGE.

The Christmas story on the fifth page of THE STANDARD is by Hon. Sam W. Williams of Vincennes, Ind.

Raising the Banner in Switzerland.

London Star.

> The great landlord is a person who has been unknown in Switzerland since the peasants, goaded by the robbery and wickedness of the nobles, took up arms against them and expelled them, one and all from the land. The ruined castles, which now picturesquely crown so many high points, are related, as cause to effect, to the prosperous agricultural condition of the fertile valley upon which they look down. Nevertheless, the old yoke of the aristocrat has been succeeded in many communes by the new yoke of the usurer. The pressure of the latter has at last brought about the extension of the "free land" agitation into the north of Switzerland. A meet- > ing has just bean[sic][?] held in the Stadtkasino at Basel to discuss the question of the reform of land ownership, and has issued in the constitution of a "Swiss society for the cantonization and communalization of the land." The society has organized a series of meetings for the coming winter with a view to the propaganda of the theory of common land ownership among the Swiss.

Sic in the original; probably "Financial".
Sic in the original; probably "been".

He Will Contribute Toward the Lecture Bureau.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.–The idea of a lecture bureau is a very, very good one. In that way we could send out the very best lecturers at moderate cost. In the case of the establish- ment of such a bureau I pledge myself to pay to it as per capita tax twenty-five cents per quarter. F. G. ANDERSON.

What Will the Eleven Hundred and Ninety Do?

A cable dispatch announces that there are 1,200 applicants for ten vacancies among the Irish land sub-commissionerships.

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ENCOURAGING LETTERS.

THEY ARE COMING IN FROM ALL PARTS.

The New Plan of Campaign Has Awakened Lots of Enthusiasm—At Work All Along the Line—It Looks as Though the Petitioners to Congress Will Be a *Big Army*.

The work of the Single tax enrollment committee starts off with every promise of brilliant success. Though the address and petitions were sent out less than a week ago, signatures are already beginning to pour in more rapidly than at any period during the work of the enrollment of Cleveland and Thurman voters.

In fact, signatures are coming in so rapidly that the chairman of the committee has not yet had time to have them thoroughly classified. They are coming from all parts of the country, and include the names of both men and women.

Many letters have been sent to Mr. Croasdale asking if women's names will be enrolled. He asks THE STANDARD to say that they will be enrolled, and that they are particularly desired.

There are also thus far cheerful indications that contributions for the extension of the work, so as to include a distribution of literature will not be lacking.

During the past week one[sic] lady accompanied a signed petition by her check for $100. Several other contributions of from one to five dollars have been received. They are all acknowledged to the individual sending them.

The correspondence of the committee shows that the new plan of campaign has not merely met with general favor, but that it has called forth the best activity of single tax men, who are by the way eager readers of THE STANDARD, and prompt to comment on every new proposition.

Andrew R. Paul of North Adams, Massachusetts is strongly in favor of Judge Maguire's plan of invading some state, but prefers that Massachusetts shall be the one selected. His reasons are that the old Bay state is accustomed to leading in reform, and is thus far the only state that has adopted the Australian system of voting without which he has no hope of our cause anywhere. He says it only has two hundred and eighty thousand voters and he sees one obstacle to the success of his plan, which is that so many of these voters are "wedded to the humbug protection."

Mr. S. D. Guion of Brooklyn says he would like to have an arm full of single tax literature; he could use it to good advantage. He writes that one republican signed this petition because he liked the idea of putting all taxes on land value, but insisted that he was as good a republican as ever.

Sic in the original; probably "none".

Two men in the government service at Washington sent for one hundred petitions each, and they think they can use them all. Another in Charlestown, Mass., insists that he can get a thousand signed.

From all parts of the country the demands come for new petitions.

Dr. William C. Wood of Gloversville, N. Y., writes: "To me the principles that carried to their logical consummation must result in free trade, free land, and consequently free men, become more and more a matter of faith, and added to faith comes hope in their speedy triumph, and to hope, charity for those who wilfully refusing to examine, reject them. Dr. Wood is amused apropos of Mr. George's return, when he thinks of the efforts put forth to cheapen the transporting of goods sent across the ocean, and the verdict of the people in favor of making up by taxation for any money thus saved to them.

E. E. Marsh of East Orange, N. J., strongly indorses Judge Maguire's proposal to make the single tax fight in that state.

John Hosrock, who was formerly so efficient a worker in Camden, N. J., is beginning to display his old time activity in Pittsburg, his new home. Mr. Hosrock addresses any meeting he can get at whether it be a prohibition meeting, a prayer meeting or a political club, and never misses the opportunity to talk single tax. He writes that the Pittsburg club has ceased to meet. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roberts and the others will see to its prompt revival now that the work has been renewed.

Dr. R. Webb of Orange Valley, N. J., strongly indorses Judge Maguire's proposition, and says he could do good work in that neighborhood if he had an abundance of tracts.

A. C. Hughes, secretary of the Single tax club at Youngstown, Ohio, sends samples of tracts and leaflets, that club is issuing to arouse the people of Ohio to an understanding of the disadvantage of the existing methods of taxation. Mr. Hughes says their club is growing so rapidly that the hall will hardly accommodate the members. One of their methods of work is to put, wherever they have opportunity, a letter sticker on which is printed "Single tax will do it."

Mr. F. S. Arnold of Poughkeepsie, New York, says that the single tax men of Dutchess county were greatly cast down by the result of the presidential election, but *now* that work has been resumed in some form they are beginning to pick up heart. He says, "Your letter has awakened us, and the pushing of the petition with all the attending opportunities for distributing literature, for conversation, and the touch of shoulders will soon give our work enough to do and bring our cause to the front."

Joseph Dana Miller writes that the single tax league of Hudson county, N. J., has become for the present a ballot reform league. It desires to communicate with single tax leagues throughout that state prior to holding a general conference to agree upon the form of a bill for ballot reform. The presidents and secretaries of such organizations are urged to put themselves into communication with Mr. Miller, and to offer any suggestions as to the best methods for work.

George F. Lewis, of Victor, Ohio, is an old gentleman in his seventy-sixth year, with all his means invested in real estate, but he has the vigor of mind that makes easy the acceptance of new ideas, and no fear that a tax on land values with exempt improvements will ever injure the useful members of a community. Mr. Lewis expresses his amazement at the way farmers in some parts of the country cling to the support of "this robber tariff." He continues: "In pressing the claims for tariff reform, I have been astonished at the stubborn unreasonableness of some democrats in their adhesion to the fallacy that a high tariff assures a higher rate of wages to all workingmen." One respectable farmer on whom I urged the levying of the single tax on land value said it would ruin them all.

Mr. Lewis says that the chief difficulty in arguing with these people is that they will not listen to arguments of any kind.

East New York Men Settling Down to Their Winter's Work.

BROOKLYN.—The single tax society of the Twenty-sixth ward, Brooklyn, held a well
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attended and altogether successful meeting on Saturday evening at Liberty hall, East New York avenue, between Rockaway and Stone avenues.

The next meeting will be held on December 22 at 8:30 p. m., at the same place. Action will be taken concerning a change of meeting night and the hiring of "Liberty hall" as a permanent headquarters. There will also be the usual singing and reciting, besides the debate on the land question. Single tax men of the neighborhood are cordially invited.

MAX O. NEWMAN, Secretary, 2120 Dean street.

OVER THE BORDER.

Things Booming Up in Canada—Our Friends Have Captured the Mayor of Toronto and Some of the Aldermen, and They are Making a Dead Set for the Provincial Legislature—The Anti-Poverty Society, Too, is Worrying the Preachers.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 12—I take advantage of a few spare moments to let you know how matters are progressing with us.

I know there is a superstitious belief in the United States that we in Canada are hopelessly given over to fossilized toryism, but there is no more ground for that belief than there is for that other American superstition, Protection to American labor. As a matter of fact, I doubt if there is a city in the world to-day of equal size so thoroughly permeated with the George idea as this good city of Toronto. You find it cropping up everywhere. A week ago last Monday the city council received a deputation of our anti-poverty society asking the council to unite in the movement for an exemption of $600 in the assessment of all dwellings, as a step toward the abolition of the taxes on the products of labor. The mayor and many of the aldermen favor the idea and a petition on the line we ask is pretty sure to be presented from the city council to the provincial legislature which has the making of assessment law for this province of Ontario. On the same evening the question of this exemption was decided favorably by the Young men's liberal club, an independent organization on the same side of politics in general matters as the provincial government. The young liberals last year voted down a resolution in favor of the George idea, but the discussion of the $600 exemption was wholly upon the broad question of principle, and the resolution was sustained by a practically unanimous vote. I do not know that there is now a majority of straight out George men among the members of the club, but I do know that the best working members are nearly all of our way of thinking and that, except in a specially packed meeting, a straight resolution affirming the principle of confiscating rent for public purposes would be carried by two to one. The young liberals will send a strong deputation to urge upon the provincial government the propriety of the exemption of $600 on dwellings. The anti-poverty society sent a deputation of this same kind to the government about a week ago. Five out of the six ministers of the crown were there and the discussion was a lively one. Some of the ministers are hopelessly in the dark on the subject, but they will grant what we ask in a year's time if not in the session of the legislature just about to open, for there are one or two of the best of them who see the cat almost as plainly as we do.

Last Saturday evening the Osgoode legal and literary society debated the "George question" as we call it here, and the decision of the chairman was that the single tax men had by all odds the best of it. There was a large audience present the majority of whom evidently sympathized with our views. This Osgoode society, I may explain, is an old established [organization?] of lawyers and law students, and has been the training school of some of the brainiest speakers and public men we have in Canada.

STANDARD readers may remember that the Anti-Poverty society asked the ministerial association of this city to hear a deputation who would try to set the preachers right on this question, they having said some absurd things about our views. They declined, and not in the kindliest way either, we thought. Some of the preachers, however, evidently feel that when things are not right and they don't[sic] know how to set them right, they ought at least to report fairly the views of those who claim to know how it ought to be done. Consequently Rev. John Burton, the leading Congregational minister of the city (a man of wide sympathies and of more advanced views than many of his confreres) was asked to read a paper on this subject. This he did on Monday. He hit organized charity very hard and declared for the land reform. At the same time he seems to look with a kind of big brotherly pity upon us people, who, he thinks, hope to cure all social evils with a single remedy. The ministerial association discussed Mr. Burton's paper briefly after it was read and then adjourned the discussion for a week.

I relate these matters to show you that up here where Americans are so apt to think we are frozen up, we are making things warm enough in the way of the single tax agitation.

I noticed what Henry George said in the last STANDARD about carrying on the work by means of petition. If I understand him aright we are already on the line he favors in agitating for the exemption of $600 on dwellings.

A. C. CAMPBELL.

Two Calves and a Man.

HUTCHINSON, Kas.—When driving out in the country recently I passed a farm house near which there were two calves. They had had their milk, and their mouths were white with the lacteal fluid. With all their might they were pulling and sucking by turns at each others' ears. I thought how their owner would laugh at the stupidity of these dumb animals for imagining they were getting any milk out of each other's ears.

Yet I thought these calves might have turned the joke upon their owner somewhat in this way: "Well, you laugh at us, but we think you are just as stupid as we are. Don't you and nearly all the Kansas farmers suck the tariff teat? Don't you think you get milk out of it? Don't you all vote for it and work for it? Now, none of you can show that you get any more milk out of the tariff teat than we do out of each others' ears. Indeed, the tariff enables the eastern manufacturers to get all the milk which you should get and leaves you with empty stomachs. We lose nothing by this foolish process and it affords us good amusement; you lose everything but your skin and bones, and do not even have the fun we have. If we are stupid we are not so stupid as you are."

J. G. MALCOLM.

A Headquarters Opened in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati single tax club, on December 11, it was determined to open permanent headquarters at 298 Vine street, for the purpose of having a rallying point where

Sic in the original; probably "the".

single tax men could meet and discuss matters at any time. We cordially invite all STANDARD readers in this vicinity, as well as all single tax strangers, who may come to this city, to make this their headquarters. If impossible to come personally, they should write to us, so that we may become acquainted, and so insure united and decisive action during the coming months, which promise to be very eventful for our cause here in Ohio.

L. W. S.

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SHALL WE INVADE NEW JERSEY?

Judge Maguire's Idea Seems to Have Struck Popular Favor.

In an article in last week's STANDARD Judge Maguire suggested that Single tax men concentrate their strength for a campaign in one state, and named New Jersey as the best suited for the purpose. Here are some letters which have been received bearing on the judge's plan:

Will Back His Indorsement With a Dollar A Week.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 17—If a concerted effort is made to invade New Jersay[sic] as suggested by Judge Maguire in THE STANDARD of December 15, I will back my endorsement of the plan with a subscription of a dollar a week until all state and municipal taxes in that state are levied on land values. I think it practicable to accomplish it within a few years. The effect will be to compel a similar measure in every other state the products of which compete with those of New Jersey.

I am a free trader, but I think the general argument can be more plausibly sustained from the point of the inexpediency of a tax on improvements than from the point of the inadvisablity[sic] of a tariff.

As we progress the discussion by reason of the opposition it will arouse, will become more radical and will pass from expediency to justice. I believe when the public conscience has been quickened by an appeal to natural law in the direction of free land that the appeal to natural law in favor of free trade will be better listened to.

Let us remember also that there are other free traders than ourselves, and first assuring them of our co-operation, we can leave that special work more to them while we talk land.

But let us discourage the formation of a separate party. Let us indorse those democrats or republicans who favor our views. We, who, in the Second assembly district of Westchester county voted for Bradford Rhodes (a republican) as certainly voted for the Australian ballot as if we had elected a man on that sole issue.

Though our land tax is so important in its results, the amount of legislation it will require is so little, and the private claims on legislative attention are so many, that it would require much more time to push forward our measure if we only voted for straight single tax men than if we voted for those of other parties who favor in perhaps a smaller degree our plan.

What we want is, not offices, not a chance at private legislation, but a change in the tax laws. Let the politicians fight for the crumbs, but let us get the loaf.

Sic in the original; probably "New Jersey".
Sic in the original; probably "inadvisability".

All to whom I have spoken of Judge Maguire's plan approve it. I urge a full discussion; pending that, I ask others to duplicate my subscription.

Our warfare during the past year has been desultory—all along the line. Let us follow the Napoleonic plan of campaign by massing our forces against the enemy's weakest point. The landowners' weakest point is where a multiplicity of interests—those of the sailor, the miner, the artisan, the working farmer and the day laborer (all our natural allies), are each found to be opposed by the landowner's interest, and where no unfortunate clause in the state constitution shields him.

RICHARD WELTON.

Let Us Invade New Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—Judge Maguire has suggested the right kind of a suggestion. Let us adopt it. Concentrate all our forces on the state of New Jersey. To this we will willingly contribute.

C. SCHALKENBACK.

That Plan Moves the Blood.

NORFOLK, W. Va., Dec. 17.—Judge Maguire's letter will move the blood of single tax men, and make their hearts go quick. One hundred and twenty-five thousand votes in New Jersey is not so highly improbable when we consider our experience in New York. It is a disheart ening task, this laying of a foundation as big as the United States; scarcely to be gone at more than languidly. But all gathered, as it were, on one spot, we should do hopeful work. Every stroke would tell, visibly, too. I believe that single tax men all over the land would pinch themselves gladly to supply funds for such a continued and hopeful campaign. And our theory once in practice in New Jersey, in two years—one year—less—every practical business man in New York would be howling for the single tax there, too. And the states would go down before us like ten pins. There seems some hope in this; let us hear from our leaders.

EDWARD K. ROBERTSON.

Let Us Begin Now.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The suggestions and facts given by Judge Maguire in your issue of the 15th inst., under the heading "Shall We Invade New Jersey?" are so very important to the cause we advocate that steps should be immediately taken to put into operation the campaign of propaganda for the winter months and keeping it up until we have wiped out the private ownership of land. Let the good work begin now.

R. H. FERGUSON.

On for New Jersey!

BARTOW-ON-SOUND, Westchester Co., N. Y., Dec. 16.—I have carefully read Judge Maguire's letter in the current issue of the THE STANDARD[sic] and am fully convinced that his plan is the most feasible one yet presented. His words are inspiring and make the reader eager to participate in the fray. As I read I fancy I hear the rolling of the drums accompanied by the martial tread of the single tax legions advancing upon the fastnesses of the landlords and monopolists of New Jersey. The bombardment of these strongholds cannot begin too soon. As my part in the

Sic in the original; probably "THE STANDARD".

work I will contribute twenty-five cents each week while the war lasts. The amount is not very large, but it may buy enough intellectual dynamite to reduce a few of the outposts.

CHARLES A. CROUCH.

Let Us All Unite on this Plan.

RADNOR, Delaware county, Pa.—Among the many recommendations of plans for single tax men to pursue in order that we may secure early practical results, I see none which so approves itself to my mind as the editorial of this week by James G. Maguire. His suggestions seem to me practical and sensible, and would, if carried out, result in all that he anticipates. Let us all unite upon some plan. My vote is for this one.

WILLIAM H. FUSSELL.

Wants to Have New Jersey Invaded.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—I have read with a great deal of interest Judge James G. Maguire's article in this week's STANDARD entitled "Shall we invade New Jersey?" and I want to express my earnest approval of his recommendation.

As a life time resident of the state, and as an earnest believer in the single tax idea, I agree that New Jersey can be made the lever with which to move the world, and I would go a step further than Judge Maguire by urging that the single tax man resident[sic] in New York and Brooklyn should not only come over to New Jersey as teachers, but that they shall move over, making New Jersey their home. There are enough single tax men resident
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in New York and Brooklyn at the present time to carry every legislature district[sic] in Hudson, Essex, Union, Bergen and Passaic counties, and thus hold the balance of legislative power, if they were voters in these counties.

New Jersey has been for a long time cursed with two systems of taxation—one for the railroad corporation and another for the people. The rate of taxation for the railroad is one-half of one per cent and until late years they paid, if they wanted to, on what they please to call "their" valuation, while the rate of taxation upon the people has run from one to two and a half per cent.

I urge that we offer up a vote of thanks to our Californian friend for his advice, that "We invade New Jersey."

WILLIAM O. MCDOWELL, 20 Spruce street.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF VERITAS VINCIT.

But He Suggests a Simplification in the Plan of Operations—Some Sound Ideas.

TACOMA, Wash. Ter.—I write to support the idea of Veritas Vincit—to concentrate all our ideas on one state, but think his plan too cumbrous for practical use. The pay roll of one hundred and sixty-seven men would be immense to start with. It would be much better to appoint one man at a time, and to begin with one township. Get a list of voters in the township; forward to each voter a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" or "Progress and Poverty" or "Social Problems," and after a week or ten days had elapsed send him THE STANDARD for a month. Thus spending about forty cents on each voter, plus expenses of management. As soon as one township is finished start

Sic in the original; probably "single tax men resident".
Sic in the original; probably "legislative district".

and take up another; always picking out the townships that are the least populated, or those most difficult to get at. Do not try to organize, but leave the people themselves free to form clubs, etc.

I am but a poor devil of a house painter, but I will give $10, at the rate of a dollar a month, to start such a work. I feel confident of success, and hope that at least ninety-nine more men will send their names into THE STANDARD to start the ball rolling.

The voters are the ones that count. Each voter represents about five at least of the population. If he is not able to see the cat, some one in the house that he lives in will. I also feel confident that at least ten per cent of those we reach will become subscribers to THE STANDARD, which in itself will be an immense gain. I trust that the readers of THE STANDARD will give this matter their earnest consideration, and that some such idea will be carried out.

F. C. CLARKE, 1308 K street.

Commence With Rhode Island or Delaware.

MARATHON, Tex.—I believe we should concentrate our energies upon one state, and would say either Rhode Island or Delaware. We have money and talent enough to cover the whole of either of these states, and to make a personal appeal to almost every voter. After capturing that state we could try another.

I. B. WALLACE.

Concentrate on Dakota.

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—The colonists were defeated at Bunker Hill and the federal army at Bull's Run, but the former were victorious at Yorktown and the latter at Appomattox. Free trade likewise will win. I heartily approve of Mr. Bailey's proposition to concentrate our whole strength upon Dakota.

F. M. MARQUIS.

A Telegraphers' Single Tax Club.

A meeting of telegraphers of this city was held at the International hotel on Friday evening, December 7, for the purpose of organizing a single tax club. Mr. E. F. Howell presided. A permanent organization was effected and the following officers were elected: President, E. F. Howell; vice president, Thomas W. Greene; secretary, William A. Wasson; treasurer, William J. Poppert.

This club has been formed for the purpose of spreading the single tax doctrine among telegraphers. This will be done by a systematic distribution of single tax literature, and by holding public debates from time to time.

There is a good field for work among telegraphers, as comparatively few of them have the slightest perception of the single tax idea.

For the present the efforts of the club will be confined to work in New York, but as the membership increases it is intended to extend its influence.

The secretary will be glad to hear from telegraphers, or any persons engaged in kindred pursuits, who may wish to co-operate in pushing the work. Communications should be addressed to W. A. Wasson, secretary, 1,626 Madison avenue, New York.

What Democrats Should Do.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In 1884 Cleveland and Hendricks received a plurality of [23,005?] of the popular vote; in 1888 Cleveland and Thurman received a plurality of 98.261[sic]! Here is the victory. It needs no elaboration—it speaks for itself. In this campaign the democratic party advocated a great reform—the shifting of the burdens of taxation on those who could best bear them. The verdict of the election was not the verdict of the people. No democrat should feel disheartened at the result of the election. Whatever advantage was gained was on one side. It was an "educational" campaign, and was a gigantic success, no matter what some so-called democrats call it. It proved this, if nothing more—that free trade is not odious to the majority of the American people. All democrats should busy themselves in disseminating free trade literature, and in 1892 we will see whether or not an educational party can succeed.

HENRY C. LONG.

A Suggestion About a Name.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Have just received the blanks for petitions from Mr. Croasdale. This idea of combining enrollment with petitioning is a masterly move, and I think will be successful. I think I shall be able to return several of the blanks signed; perhaps all ten.

May I make a suggestion? It would be that we single tax people call our organizations "Unions for the Abolition of Taxes on the Products of Industry." Why do I do it? Because people are greatly ruled by names. For proof, witness the protective tariffs. Let them be called "taxes on foreign commerce," or "impediments of exchange of commodities," and see how differently people would look on them. And so with the single tax on land values. By proposing to only tax land values we will arouse animosities and antagonisms that we would avoid if proposing simply to exonerate industry from any taxes on its activity and fruits.

F. G. A.

Ballot Reform in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 15.—Printed heads for petitions to the legislature of West Virginia for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, together with a copy of the proposed bill, will be furnished free to any persons who may apply to me for them.

T. E. QUINN, Chairman Com. Electoral Reform League.

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WHAT WE SHOULD DO.

Here are some expressions of opinion from single tax men in various places as to plans for work in the future.

About Professor Garland's Idea and Other Matters.

BOSTON, Mass.—I use my copy of THE STANDARD for missionary work, marking every article or paragraph which I think will arouse thought. I then inclose one or two of the excellent single tax tracts.

Sic in the original; probably "98,261".

I think Professor Garland's suggestion for printing single tax texts on note heads is a good one. But letter heads of the same nature would be better still, for then every single tax man would use them in his correspondence.

I hope the lecture bureau scheme will be pushed, for there are a large number of localities where our movement is backward, because of the lack of good speakers, and if these places could be treated to an exposition of the single tax doctrine once a year by a speaker of ability it would bring very many recruits into the ranks.

W. L. CROSMAN, *Post* Composing room, Boston.

To Facilitate Ballot Reform Work.

CHESTER, Pa.—Suppose the national committee on enrollment be authorized to publish a one-page pamphlet to contain the following:

1. A cut showing the Australian system of election in working order, such as was published in THE STANDARD on two occasions.

2. A short and concise statement showing the faults of our present system of balloting and how they could be remedied.

3. A request that if the man agrees with the foregoing he place his name and address in ink upon the coupon attached to the bot tom of the sheet. The signatures could be collected, and would be of great value to state and local committees in getting up petitions to legislatures. The national committee could furnish such a tract to clubs at small cost.

This method would facilitate the getting of signatures and save an enormous amount of tongue work for the canvasser.

Any one could start out with some of these in his pocket and get signatures. If the voters of a family were not in he could leave one with the request that it be signed and preserved until he called later on.

He could then collect the tracts, tear off the coupons containing the names and forward them to the state committee, where they could be made into petitions and sent to the state legislature. It seems to me that we should devote most of our energies to ballot reform, and that this is a cheap and effective method of doing so.

WM. L. NUGGETT.

We Must Instruct by Means of Simple Stories.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—I have been much interested in reading the letters on "What We Should Do." In my opinion, what we need most is a series of tracts illustrating the different points and written in a conversational and story telling style, somewhat like the "Stories for Farmers." The great mass of people whom we have to educate are veritable children in intellect and so much occupied and worn with the struggle for existence that they absolutely will not read anything that is not written in the most attractive and entertaining manner.

I have seen people of different classes again and again read simple articles or stories and neglect the much more logical but more profound writings. Simple stories are the only way in which we can reach the overworked farmer. The prohibitionists are wise in this respect; and whether this is the cause of their growth or not, they are certainly growing in the face of tremendous obstacles. Stories for farmers are good as far as they go, but what we need is something showing how certain causes produce certain effects and how a change would remedy it. Yours, etc.,

S. E. FORD, box 521.

A Texas Man's Idea.

WILLS POINT, Texas.—Let Henry George come to Texas and show the people the cat as it is shown in "Progress and Poverty" and very soon hundreds will begin to point it out to the ignorant many who never even as much as heard that there was a cat.

W. P. GIBBARD.

Wants a New Organization.

NEW YORK.—From many conversations with our friends in my district it appears to me that a meeting should be called for the purpose of decided organization. It should be settled at that meeting what title the organization shall have, so that as soon as deemed advisable we can secure a charter.

GEORGE MILNE.

NOW COMES MONTANA'S CHANCE.

A Call for a Conference Early in January—A Move on the Legislature Contemplated—Fall in! Fall in!

To Montana Single Tax Men: Realizing the urgent necessity of immediate action in regard to ballot reform and other questions of importance to single tax men;

We, the undersigned, request and urge every single tax man in Montana to meet with us at Helena, at the court house, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, to organize for immediate and future action.

Our legislature meets in January, 1889, and sits but sixty days.

If we expect to accomplish anything for electoral reform in the near future we have no time to lose. All that wish to attend will please notify Judge J. M. Clements, Helena, Mont., at once, so that proper arrangements can be made.

Those who cannot attend will please send such written suggestions as they wish to make.

Theo. Schweitzer, Meadow Creek, Mont. S. F. Ralston, Marysville, Mont. R. J. Forrey, Marysville, Mont. Geo. W. Padbury, Marysville, Mont. Joe Oker, Marysville, Mont. Watt Piercy, Helena, Mont. Geo. Stewart, Helena, Mont. J. M. Clements, Helena, Mont. W. E. Brokaw, Alhambra, Mont.

Brought Over Within the Last Six Months and Now as Enthusiastic as Any of Us.

PORT ANGELES, Wash. Ter.—Until about six months ago I considered Henry George a traitor to the cause of labor, and believed, as did many others, that he had sold out to the democratic party. Finally, however, I was able to "see the cat;" to see that by working with that party he was promulgating his principles and ideas among the members of that party; to see that, if successful, that party would owe much to him; to see that free trade was needed for the prosperity of the country, and that tariff reduction led to ultimate free trade; to see that the single tax was the only right and just tax, and that the abolition of other taxes would center the tax on land values alone. The republican ranks had no place for me thereafter, for I had become an out and out free trader and single taxer.

Mr. George showed his wisdom when he espoused the cause of Grover Cleveland, and

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although the fight was lost, yet will the battle be won. The people are thinking, and "truth is mighty and must prevail." Another four years and the people will be ready to accept in full that which, this time, they would but have accepted in part. He has thus done more for the cause of labor than he and his party could have accomplished in many years single handed and alone. "Free trade! free land! free men!" is now the motto of our paper, *The Commonwealth.* Needless perhaps to say, that it will uphold Mr. George and his teachings, and will do what little it can toward showing the people of this territory the true light and the only remedy for that hopeless poverty which so degrades and disgraces our civilization.

E. B. MASTICK, Jr. Associate Ed. *The Commonwealth.*

SMOKE ON THE HORIZON.

And Where There is Smoke There is Fire.

DEFIANCE, Ohio.—In the Chicago *Tribune* of December 8, these words appeared editorially:

> The land speculator made his appearance early in this country. . . . When the settlement was fairly under way the labor of those to whom he had sold or given would add vastly to the value of his unimproved possession. . . . The Illinoisans felt sore when they saw the lands all about them, which were owned at the east, growing in value with every furrow which they turned, every tree they felled, every fence they built. The Dakota farmer now sees all about him expanses of untilled land owned at a distance which he is expected to make valuable. He does not like the idea that another should reap where he has not sown and gather where he has not planted, and he is beginning to make war on him.

This is not much—it may be only smoke—but smoke is an indicator of fire. Let us hope that the stokers of the *Tribune* sanctum will stir up the fire regularly and give it a good draught.

That paper has been one of the most bitter and unfair of the opponents of what it is pleased to call "Georgeism." In fact it has been one of the "White Caps" of journalism, whose mission was to regulate disreputable economists and it has not yet shed off its old acrimony. Although in the article above referred to evidence is seen of carelessness as to the vested rights of non-resident land speculators, it asseverates that this is all there is to the Dakota movement and solemnly explains that "the attempt now making in Dakota to change the system of taxation so that all the burdens shall be thrown on the land and personal property be relieved, has been confounded with the Henry George single tax plan, which it does not resemble." It gives the timely information that the George single tax plan is "to turn over to the state to be put up at auction to the highest bidder, the land which they have moistened with their sweat and made fertile with their labor," and it says "those who imagine that the Dakotan is going to give up the fruits of his labors, turn himself into a *state tenant* according to the George plan, are vastly mistaken."

GEO. T. ALPRESS.

The Shearman-Denslow Debate.

Messrs. Thomas G. Shearman and Van Buren Denslow debated the tariff question at Cooper union, Thursday, December 13, to a not large but most alert and quick-witted audience. Roger A. Pryor presided. Professor Van Buren[sic] led off with a thirty-minutes' argument in favor of a tariff that would exclude from our market every

Sic in the original; probably "Professor Denslow".

article that can possibly be produced in this country, illustrating this general proposition by pointing out the glorious benefits that would result from thus breathing the breath of life into the tin plate industry in the United States. While the professor unfolded his little scheme for making foreigners pay our expenses of government while enriching everyone at home, the audience made little sign of their views and he talked with great earnestness and much as if he were instructing an infant class. But there never was a more astonished instructor than was Professor Denslow at the enthusiastic manner in which this same audience, who had listened to him so demurely, responded to the wit, sarcasm and irony with which Mr. Shearman fairly demolished the protectionist doctrine in general and Professor Denslow's in particular. The professor not only lost his case in the first bout but he lost his temper also, and when he undertook to substitute personalities for argument the audience downed the speaker's voice with cries of "Shame!" and "Keep to the question." And so the debate continued till past eleven o'clock. Mr. Shearman and the audience had much enjoyment throughout the evening.

Two Encouraging Signs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Two important notes of progress in this city may be recorded. The *Statesman* magazine, edited by Walter Thomas Mills, a man of brains and liberality, is admitting single tax discussions to its pages, two notable articles appearing in the December number, one by Chas. M. Wetzel, the other by James Malcolm.

That is one thing.

The other is the serious attention given the single tax doctrine in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Tribune.* Recently several articles have appeared on the subject, the ground taken being favorable to the single tax as a mere fiscal device, but hostile to it as directed against landlordism.

Its arguments are of the usual character; its conclusions just what we would all expect. The matter for congratulation on our part is that the *Tribune* treats the doctrine seriously, and indorses our means. That it damns our ends is of small consequence. It is uphill business preaching landlordism nowadays in the face of evictions in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Meanwhile, agitation continues and converts are multiplying.

W. W. BAILEY.

Getting Signatures Is as Easy as Rolling Off a Log.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Dec. 12.—I never before realized how easy it was to get signatures to the petitions asking the legislature to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution permitting the exemption of personal property and improvements from taxation. During the last three days I have snatched a few minutes now and then from business to solicit signatures, and obtained fifty-three. There were only four refusals. I am satisfied that if I had time and could make a straight canvass I could get nine out of ten men to sign.

W. H. VAN ORNUM.

To Louisville Men.

Those single tax men of Louisville who have the courage of their convictions are requested to meet at Liederkranz hall, Market street, between First and Second, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening Dec. 27, for the purpose of conferring as to the best means to adopt for starting the agitation in that city.

Organized in Olean.

A single tax association has been organized in Olean, N. Y. George Ball is president and Timothy Horan secretary. The members of the association are very much in earnest and intend to make many of their townspeople see “a great light” before the winter is over.

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IN ONE CAUSE.

THE TRUE FREE TRADERS OF ENGLAND STRIKE HANDS WITH THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF AMERICA.

The Financial Reform Association Declares For the Tax on Land Values—Proceedings of the Great Meeting in Liverpool to Present an Address to Henry George.

The following verbatim report of the presentation of an address to Henry George by the council of the Financial reform association we take from the December issue of the *Financial Reformer*, the organ of the association:

On the 30th of November Mr. George was presented with an address by the council of the Financial reform association. The meeting was held in the Rotunda lecture hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being unable to obtain admission. Mr. Muspratt, the president of the association, who occupied the chair, in his introductory remarks, said:

President Muspratt's Speech.

I am sure it is not necessary for me to say very much to introduce Mr. Henry George to a Liverpool audience. (Applause.) Mr. George is known as an eloquent expounder of the principles of land nationalization. (Hear, hear.) "But," I have been asked, "what has the Financial reform association to do with land nationalization?" and I found it very easy to answer. (Hear, hear.) The answer is, Mr. George and the Financial reform association have been working on converging lines for a great number of years. Mr. George was first known in this country by his wonderful and stirring and eloquent book, "Progress and Poverty." (Applause.) In that book he showed, and I think conclusively showed, that the monopolization of the land by a comparatively few individuals was the cause—at any rate a very large cause—of the misery amongst a large portion of the population. (Applause.) But he also, in his economical studies, found that the want of freedom of exchange was also another cause of the misery of the people, and therefore, Mr. George has become the expounder not only of land nationalization but also of freedom of trade. (Hear, hear.) Well, the Financial reform association started with these principles—economical government, just taxation and perfect freedom of trade; and they very soon found out that without direct taxation you could not have perfect freedom of trade, and that in order that taxation should be just it must be direct. Their further studies led them to look to the history of taxation in this country, and what do you think they found? They found that it had been the policy of some 250 years to take off the taxation from the land and put it on the industry and labor of the community. (Hear, hear.) They were therefore driven to this conclusion, that in order to obtain perfect freedom of trade and just taxation it was absolutely necessary that we should revert to a land tax. (Hear, hear.) Therefore you see that the Financial reform association and Mr. George have, as I said, been working on converging lines; because, after all, what is a land tax? A land tax is simply the reservation of a portion of the rent derived from the land, which rent is produced by the labor and industry of the people. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, what can be more just, what can be more right, what can be more equitable than a land tax? Because if

you tax the land you thereby practically get from the labor and industry of every individual a portion of the cost of government. (Hear, hear.)

We have also found in our studies as to what constitutes freedom of trade, that it is not only necessary that you should have freedom of exchange, but that you should have freedom to produce. But how can you have freedom of production when the first result of the labor of the people has to go into the pockets of the landlords in the shape of mining rents and royalties, and in the shape of rent for all the land in the immediate neighborhood of large towns? Do you suppose that the rent of the land at Bootle and the neighborhood of Liverpool is caused by any exertion of the lords of Derby? (Laughter.) Why, the whole value of the land has been produced by the industry of the laboring population of this town! Therefore it is one of the principles of the Financial reform association, in order to have perfect freedom of trade, that we should have direct taxation, and a great portion of the direct taxation must take the form of a land tax. (Applause.)

I will not occupy time any further, because I know you have come here, not to listen to me, and not to listen even to the expounding of the principles of the Financial reform association, but to hear Mr. George; but before calling upon him I would like to ask the secretary to read the address which the Financial reform association propose to present to him.

Mr. Callie, the secretary, then read the following address:

The Address.

Henry George, Esq.: Sir—As members of the Council of the Financial reform association we take this opportunity to express our appreciation of your efforts on behalf of free trade in America, and our congratulations upon the marked success with which those efforts have been attended. We fully recognize the self denial and statesmanlike forethought which prompted you to sink your personal aims and devote your energy to endeavoring to secure the election of Mr. Cleveland, in whose programme you perceived an effort, however weak and timorous, to break down those fiscal chains which hamper the prosperity of your country.

So long as the presidential election was pending, this association deemed it inadvisable to in any way attempt to interfere. But we do not hold the opinion that the adoption of free trade principles by America would be fraught with the disasters to that country some of your protectionist writers have anticipated. There would be an increase in trade between America and this country, but that would be a mutual benefit, and there are some of us who hold that when America, with her vast resources, adopts free trade then, and not till then, shall we know what serious foreign competition means.

In regard to the land question, although there may be some difference as to the means there is no difference as to the object we both seek to attain, viz.: that the land be used for the benefit of the whole people, and we feel that the subject is so important and so pressing that it is our duty to look for the points of agreement, not of difference, between all engaged in land law reforms. We have been driven to the study of the land question. Our objects are economical government, just taxation, perfect freedom of trade. We have found that these objects are intertwined and inseparable; unless you have perfect freedom of trade you cannot have just taxation or economical government. and, further[sic], that to attain these objects a radical reform of our land laws is necessary. When we study our question from the historical point of view, we can trace a slow but constant transfer of taxation from land on to labor, and coincident with that the practical enslavement of an ever-increasing portion of the community. On the economic side we find that a few landholders have monopolized that which is intended for all, and that it is to this contravention of political economy that the terrible destitution of a great portion of the community can be traced.

Sic in the original; probably “economical government, and, further,”.

For forty years we, as an association, have
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been endeavoring to educate public opinion on these questions, and we would gladly acknowledge the great assistance we have received from the dissemination of your thoughtful writings. At our annual meeting held in February last a resolution was unanimously carried calling for the repeal of the duties upon tea, coffee, chicory, dried fruits, gold and silver plate, and the tax upon carriages, and the substitution of a tax upon land values.

A tax upon land values will be a great step towards just taxation. By the repeal of what John Bright termed the breakfast table duties the cost of living will be reduced, and thus a great boon be conferred upon the laboring classes, and a further step be taken in the policy of giving to man freedom to exchange the products of his labor for the products of the labor of others. But above all, by a tax upon land values, based upon the use value of the land and levied, whether the land be put to use or not, the laborer will be allowed access to the land to produce for himself those things necessary to his existence, for the landlord cannot afford to pay taxation upon that which brings him in no rent. You also advocate a tax upon land values, and when we consider the appalling misery and destitution which exist in our land, and which we claim a tax upon land would go far to relieve, we feel it our duty to sink all differences as to what the amount of that tax should be, and do our best to co-operate, as far as possible, with you in your work.

Wishing you success in your efforts, we are on behalf of the council of the financial reform association

EDMUND K. MUSPRATT, President, J. W. S. CALLIE, Secretary.

The Chairman: I have very much pleasure, Mr. George, in presenting you with that address. (Applause.)

Henry George's Reply.

Mr. Henry George, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Chairman, members of the council of the Financial Reform association, and Englishmen (applause): I am both gratified and honored by this address. There is in all the three kingdoms no body of men from whom it would give me greater pleasure to receive the right hand of fellowship than from the Financial Reform association of Liverpool. (Applause.) For years before you did me the honor of permitting me to become one of your number I had known you through your work. I recognized in that work the extension, the pushing forward of the great principle for which Richard Cobden fought—(applause)—the great principle, that if carried forward to its full conclusion will not merely unify this great English speaking race all over the world, but will lead to that time the seers have foretold and the poets have sung of, when wars shall be no more and national quarrels shall be hushed in the fraternization of mankind. (Loud applause.) I am glad, as an American, to receive your greeting. To the man who really appreciates what free trade means; to the man who really sees that the true interests of mankind are concurrent and not diverse; that we can only truly advance by the advance of others; that we can only truly profit when others have their just due—to him all the prejudices of nationality and race and religion, all the hates, strifes and old bitternesses sink into contempt and are buried out of sight, and no matter where may be his birthplace he becomes in fullness and in truth a citizen of the world. (Loud applause.)

I am an American free trader—(applause)—in the full and true sense of the term, and as an American free trader I welcome and am grateful for the assistance of the free traders of England. This is no mere national question. It is a world wide question. It concerns us all. And as one nation pushes forward it but lights a beacon for the advance of others. (Applause.) Especially significant to me to-night is this meeting. I recognize, Mr. President, in the welcome you give to me something deeper than a congratulation or a compliment to a man. I recognize something more even than the union of those on both sides of the Atlantic, who would strive for the freedom of trade. I recognize in it the beginning of a union of forces that will carry out free trade to its full and complete realization, that will bring about that time of which Richard Cobden dreamt, in which there shall be no degrading poverty, no

aggregations of wealth made monstrous by the want with which they are surrounded; but in which labor getting its full free earnings, capital getting its just dues; all the elements that, working together, aid in the production of wealth, having each their own full share, the fundamental cause of all our social difficulties shall be gone, and mankind released from the strain that now embrutes and degrades so many, shall have the leisure that I believe the Creator intended, for the cultivation and development of their highest powers. (Loud applause.)

THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Let me say to you, from my side of the water, that the great struggle for free trade has commenced in the United States—has commenced in a way that makes it absolutely certain that it never can go back, but must go on to complete realization. Our last campaign, in which Mr. Cleveland was defeated, was only the preliminary struggle. Our whole national development has been aborted[sic] by the great slavery struggle. Under stress of that question economic questions had hardly been discussed in the United States. When the war came, when a pressing need was felt for enormous revenues, our protectionists sprang to the front, and, seizing the opportunity, induced congress to levy tax after tax upon a people so earnest and so patriotic that they were ready to give everything for the cause of the Union and ask hardly what tax was imposed. Time has gone on. Neither of the great parties dared to set against themselves the powerful interests that had been enlisted in that system of taxing the whole people for the benefit of a few, until last December Mr. Cleveland sent to oongress[20] his tariff message. Judged from the standpoint of a free trader, it was a poor, weak and timid thing. It asked only for some reductions in protection. Nevertheless it was enough to bring up the question, and the democrats in the house, following his lead, formulated a bill—weak again and timid—proposing only something like five per cent reduction in the average rate of duty and the putting of some articles on the free list. Nevertheless it was a challenge to protection. The men who were interested in maintaining those taxes upon the body of their fellow citizens for their own selfish benefit saw in it a menace to the whole system, and the battle was set. The attack, I am sorry to say, was weak and timid. Yet I don't know that I need say that, for it is natural. When a great wrong is first attacked, it is always timidly. (Hear, hear.) To a very great degree the fight was faint and half hearted. Nevertheless, it did bring on a discussion, and the campaign, taken as a whole, has done a work of education in economic matters such as has been never before done in the history of the republic. Mr. Cleveland was defeated, but that, to the war that has commenced, is like the defeat of Bull Run was to our civil war. (Applause.)

FREE TRADE AND THE LAND QUESTION.

Your address compliments me for throwing myself into that fight on the side of tariff reform. I deserve no compliment for that. Had I failed to do so I would have been false to my deepest convictions. For years and years, ever since from a protectionist I became a free trader; for years and years, ever since the time when I first realized that

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poverty and want—that festering poverty that grows up in the midst of wealth in your great cities, and of which we may see the beginnings in our remotest states—was not due to natural laws—(hear, hear, and applause)—was not caused by the niggardliness of the Creator, but was simply due to our selfishness; to the wrong in which we, by our human enactments, have denied to the masses of men rights which the Creator has intended them to enjoy. (Applause.) Ever since I fully realized the relations between land and labor, ever since I fully understood what the land question meant, I have looked to the beginning of the tariff controversy in the United States, to the struggle between protection and free trade, as the beginning of a struggle that could not rest until industrial slavery was fully abolished and the natural and equal rights of men set forth in our Declaration of Independence were at last fully secured. (Applause.)

Sic in the original; probably "absorbed (possibly intended as printed)".
Sic in the original; probably "congress".

I am a free trader. If I were asked what phrase would best define my position it would not be that of a land nationalizer. That is a term I have never used for myself. It would be rather a free trader. But by free trade I mean a good deal more than a mere tariff for revenue. By free trade I mean the carrying of the principle of freedom to its fullest extension in industrial and economic affairs. By free trade I mean, as your president has said, the sweeping away of all restrictions upon freedom. (Hear, hear.) The fight that Richard Cobden and John Bright began in this country over a generation ago has begun in the United States, and I believe that it will not pause as it has paused for some time in this country. That our protectionists are so strong that they will fight bitterly and fight long, makes it only more certain that our victory, when it comes, will be more decided, and that we will carry the movement to greater lengths. (Applause.) I want them to resist, I want them to win some victories, and at first beat back the advancing wave—I want this, that the wave may mount higher. (Applause.)

REAL ADVANCE IN NOMINAL DEFEAT.

Our campaign in the United States demonstrated the advance that has been going forward for some years. I knew when it began that the people who were counting so confidently upon the vote of the workingmen in the manufacturing centres and in the great cities were mistaken in their calculations. I had addressed many audiences in different parts of the United States—audiences of men employed in the protected industries—and I had never [hesitated?] to announce myself as an absolute [free?] trader, and I knew that in the new ideas that had been permeating the masses, in the recognition of equal rights to the use of the materials of the universe, there had been growing up a spirit, there had been spreading abroad a light, that swept away from men's minds the fallacies of protection. And I was right. Among the very classes in the United States that the protectionists counted on most confidently Mr. Cleveland has gone ahead. In the manufacturing cities, in the great centres of industry, there has been an advance. There the protection delusion has shown its weakness. It is among the communities that were more difficult to reach, among the farmers, among those who had never heard the question discussed, that the protectionists appealed with most force, and to that class is their victory due. But what the towns think to-day[sic] the country will think to-morrow (hear, hear), and the workingmen of the towns are certain in a little while to be reinforced by the farmers of the country. During that campaign, while our democratic friends were for the most part half-hearted, while for the most part they took the illogical position of saying that protection was a bad thing, and *therefore* they wanted a five per cent reduction on the tariff, there were some of us—aye, many of us, for we have been growing in the United States—who stood upon the platform of absolute free trade, who did not call ourselves tariff reformers, but tariff abolishers. (Applause.) We want to sweep away the whole accursed thing. (Hear, hear.) And that cry has gone forth in the United States. (Applause.) We are the men who have been making converts, and who have been advancing—we are the men from whom in the future in the United States you will hear. Often and often the question has been put to me: "Why, if free trade is a good thing; if, as you say, free trade is in the interests of the working classes, why is it there is so much pauperism in Great Britain? Why is it that English wages are so low?" My reply has always been that free trade has not yet triumphed in Great Britain—that free trade has yet to win its victory in Great Britain (hear, hear and applause), and I am gratified by this reception to-night because your association, Mr. President, has been the representative of those Englishmen who recognized that truth, those Englishmen who knew that the task that Mr. Cobden began has not yet been completed, and who wanted to carry forward England to true free trade, and in carrying forward England to carry forward the world. (Applause.)

THE ROOT OF POVERTY.

You say, Mr. Chairman, our lines have been converging. If we have aimed at truth they needs must converge. (Hear, hear.) Truth is one, and no matter how you approach it, if you go on and on, you will see clearer and clearer all other truths as you go. One line that leads to justice must meet all other lines. It is told of Richard Cobden that,

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Sic in the original; probably "to-day".

being with John Bright at a time when the latter had suffered the most grievous domestic affliction—when he had laid a loved one in the earth—Cobden said to him: "Come away with me. There are women and children in England to-day dying of starvation, of starvation made by the laws. Come with me, and we will not rest until we have abolished those laws." (Loud applause.) Cobden is dead and his work only begun. John Bright's life work is probably over. Many people call England a free trade country. Yet in England women and children still die of starvation. (Hear, hear and "Shame.") Is it not, must it not be, of starvation made by the law? (Cries of "Yes.") Either by human law or by Divine law that is certain, and to my mind the man who says that it is the result of causes that are beyond control, that this dire poverty and misery are the result of natural laws, is worse—a thousand fold worse—than any Atheist. (Loud applause.) The cause of that poverty, the cause of that starvation, the cause of monstrous want in the very centers of wealth, of ignorance in the midst of enlightenment, of the direst abasement and embrutement in the midst of the highest civilization, comes from the single fundamental fact that the masses of our people have been disinherited. (Loud applause.) Charity may contribute its thousands and tens of thousands, philanthropists may confer, may establish schools and found institutions, legislatures may appoint commissions and enact sanitary regulations, ministers of the gospel may go into the slums and try and preach the light and the glory of Christ's message, but all in vain. (Hear, hear.) It is baling the sea, so long as you do not go to the root of the evil. So long as the human being is a land animal, so long as man can only live on land and work on land, so long as all wealth is simply the raw material of the land worked up by human labor—then it is inevitable that if the land of any country be treated as the property of one class of that country, no matter how you advance, no matter what inventions may be made, what improvements may be carried

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out, there must be at the bottom of the social scale brutishness and vice and ignorance and want and starvation. (Applause.) Nothing is clearer.

PROGRESS OF ENGLISH THOUGHT.

So rapidly has thought advanced in England that I don't think it is to-day necessary for me to stand here and attempt to prove the equal rights of man to land, to insist upon the obvious fact that every child that is born in this England of yours is at the moment of its birth seized with a right to the use of the land of England equal to that of the eldest son of your proudest duke. (Applause.) That truth has been forcing its way among the masses of your people. To-day, over a century after they were uttered, the truth of these words of the American Declaration of Independence is beginning to be recognized: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." (Applause.) If I rightly judge English opinion to day, that perception has taken a hold upon the masses of your people that can never be lost. Now a great question arises and is pressing to the front, How shall we recognize those rights? (Hear, hear.)

THE QUESTION OF METHOD.

It is perfectly obvious, it needs no discussion, that all men have by right of birth an equal right to the use of the land of their country. That is clear. And yet there is another truth that is equally clear. For the best use of land there must be an individual right of possession that must be oertain[sic]. We cannot leave land a common. We cannot treat land as we treat the air, and let any man take at any time what he wants of it. Men will not sow a field unless they be assured that they will be able to reap the crop. No one will put a great building upon a lot to which his title can be questioned at any time. No one will open a mine unless he be assured that he will be able afterwards to profit by his labor. These are the two great principles—that the rights of all men to the use of the land of their country are equal, and that there needs must be individual possession. But they are easily reconciled. Individual possession need not necessarily mean individual ownership. It is perfectly clear that equality could be secured if the community were to treat the land as common property and let it out to the individuals who wished

Sic in the original; probably "certain".

to use it, taking for common use the rents paid by the individuals who had obtained a benefit greater than fell to the mass of their countrymen. That mode of solving the land question is, I think, that which is proposed by those who generally speak of themselves as land nationalizers in the narrow meaning of the term. Such a plan, if carried out, would secure perfect equality; and, as Herbert Spencer well says, an individual could pay his rent quite as well to the state as he could to Sir John or My Lord Duke. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Nevertheless, there is a complexity attached to that method which is repellant to a man who has perceived the full beauty of economic laws. It is repellant to free traders who believe that in leaving matters as far as possible to individual impulse you will secure the best interests of the whole. There is too much interference about it, and it raises in the beginning the idea of compensation. You are going to take this land from the present owners; therefore you ought to compensate them. (Loud cries of "No," and a voice "Yes.") Well, I really think there has been some advance since I was here last. (Applause.)

It is unnecessary for me to say that I don't believe in compensation. It is not necessary for me to say that, to my notion, if anybody is to be compensated it should be those who have suffered from the system, not those who have gained by it. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, there is a practical difficulty. Nevertheless, compensation has strength to many men's minds.

But there is an easier way still than I have described—a way in which this difficulty can be avoided. It accords with all our customs and habits of thought that, when private property is taken for public uses the holders shall be compensated (hear, hear), but it does not accord with our habits of thought and our practice that when a tax is levied anybody should be compensated for having the tax levied upon him. (Hear, hear and applause.) If you will think of it, it is perfectly clear that to take tho simple[sic] and easy way of taxing land values would ultimately lead to the same point as taking land and letting it out. People are used to paying taxes to the state; they are not used to paying rent to the state. Call your rent taxes, and the thing is done. (Applause.) There is everything in a name; I learned that lesson when I was a boy in the city of Philadelphia. I was educated in a very strict faith. My people and the people whom I knew in my childhood, the people who went to our church and other churches of the same kind, had a notion that the theater was a very bad place, and they would not go to the theater on any account. (Laughter.) There is a celebrated fellow citizen of mine of the name of Barnum (laughter), the man who came over here and bought Jumbo. (Laughter.) Barnum came to Philadelphia and he recognized that prejudice, and he saw that, although there were a number of theaters running for the ungodly, a theater he could get the godly to go to would pay extremely well. But he did not start a theater. Oh, no! He started a lecture room, and ran in that lecture room theatrical representations. It was crowded every night in the week, with two matinees in the afternoons. (Laughter.) Now it seems to me, and it has seemed to me from the beginning, that the easy way, the gentle way, the kindly way, the pleasant way of getting rid of the landlord was not by violently dispossessing him, but by simply taxing him out. (Applause.)

THE GOOD, OLD ENGLISH WAY.

And this method has enormous advantage to conservative thought, as pointed out by your president. This is no Yankee notion, as some people said it was when I came over here a few years ago. It is a going back to the good old English custom. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of fact, as your president has pointed out, that absolute property in land – that treatment of land which accords to it the same full right of ownership that by natural law attaches to things produced by labor—came by a gradual series of usurpations. Theoretically, in Great Britain to-day there is but one owner of land, that is the crown, the representative of the whole people; and all those people who rent land and sell land are merely tenants of the crown—that is to say, of the English people. (Hear, hear.) They got that land originally with the understanding that they should pay rent, and for many years they did pay rent, sometimes in money, sometimes in services. (Hear, hear.) In this is the explanation of the otherwise astounding fact asserted by

Sic in the original; probably "the simple".

such men as Hallam the historian and Thorold Rogers, who has made a study of the history of social conditions during the earlier centuries—the astounding fact that six centuries ago, when all the arts of production were but in their infancy; in that rude, dark time, as we are accustomed to call it, the condition of the man who had nothing but the power to labor, the condition of the mere laborer in Great Britain, was far better than is the condition of millions now. In those rude times one portion of the land maintained the expense of the sovereign and the civil list, Another[sic]

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portion of the land maintained the expense of public worship, of charities, of the care of the sick and of education. And a third portion of the land—the military tenures—bore the cost of the fighting. The people who held these lands had to fight themselves and to bring other men to fight. (Hear, hear.) There was no taxation on tea, no putting on of an income tax when war was declared. (Hear, hear.) There was no monstrous debt. Those obligations were gradually thrown off whilst the appropriation of the commons went on, ending finally, after the restoration, in the entire abolition of what was left of the military dues, the feudal tenures proper, and the substitution of indirect taxes, falling on the masses of the people. Now, to secure the rights of every Englishman in English soil, all you have got to do is to go back the way you came and re-impose on landlordism the taxes that landlord parliaments have shifted off on labor. (Applause.)

THE FREE TRADE PRINCIPLE.

In doing that you would carry out the principle of free trade to its legitimate conclusion. When England adopted a revenue tariff it was thought by enthusiastic free traders of the day that the world would soon follow its example. The world has not. The real truth is this, that you have never yet shown the world the full advantages of free trade. You have never carried it out to that point where its influence in the elevation of the working classes would begin to be strikingly apparent. (Applause.)

Now see what the argument is. In our country we have a monstrous protective tariff, a system of taxation that is imposed simply for the purpose of making prices high, so that the people who have certain things to sell can force the rest of their fellow countrymen to pay higher prices. Our whole system aims at keeping goods out of the country. That is the only way in which it can protect. Now what are goods? Why, they are good things, as their name implies. (Hear, hear.) They are the things we all want, we all desire to get. We call that man rich who has or can command many of them. We call that man poor who wants them. And when we say that a nation is increasing in prosperity, we mean what? Simply that its wealth is increasing—not its land, not its population; but that it is increasing in goods, in commodities—that there are more of them in the country. And that is the wealthiest country that has the most of such commodities. It is very stupid to put on a tariff to keep those things out. We ought to welcome men who bring them into the country, instead of fining them. (Hear, hear.) There would be a good deal more sense in our imposing a tariff on those who are going to carry goods out of the country than on those who bring them in. Therefore we ought to sweep away that tariff. And therefore, going further, we ought to sweep away even a tariff levied for revenue, because a tariff levied for revenue necessarily operates in that way, and necessarily it operates unjustly. It is not worth my while going into the argument before you to-night, but whoever goes into it will see that a revenue tax is the most unjust way of raising a revenue. Here, for instance, you raise a great part of your revenue by a tax on tea. Now the poorest work girl drinks as much tea as the finest lady—more I think. There are lots of your population, a great part of whose living consists of bread and tea. Yet you make the poor working girl, the man who has a large family to support, and has hard work to do it, pay as much in that tax as your greatest millionaire or richest duke. (A voice: A hundred per cent more.) And so on through all your indirect taxes. (Hear, hear.)

Free trade, in its narrow sense means that there ought to be perfect freedom to exchange. And why? Because exchange is a mode of production. Production is not completed until the man who is going to use the thing gets it,

and trade is that mode of production which enables all the other economies. If each man had to make himself everything he wanted, he would have to want mighty little. (Laughter.) If every man had to be his own tailor, his own clock maker, his own house builder, his own farmer, his own butcher, his own doctor, his own dentist, and so on, the result would be absolute savagery. Trade permits the division of labor, the cultivation of skill, the development of ingenuity, the acquirement of knowledge. It enables us to avail ourselves, though we remain in one place, of the advantages nature has given to other places, of the special adaptibilities[sic] of other people. Thus trade aids production. Now then, if it is stupid to keep things out of the country by taxes and fines, it is clearly as stupid to prevent their production in the country by taxes and fines. (Hear, hear.) If you tax houses you necessarily restrict the building of houses, and there will be fewer houses built. If you tax vans and wheels—(groans)—you will certainly have fewer vans and fewer wheels. (Laughter.) Therefore the principle of free trade condemns all such taxes. (Hear, hear.)

THE MORAL SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT.

Free trade means free production, and it is essential to free production that no man shall be taxed for having produced a thing. The spirit of free trade condemns all such taxes. It condemns not merely indirect taxes, but from that most important side—the moral side of the question, all direct taxes that fall upon articles of wealth are just as clearly condemned[sic]. The question between free trade and protection is a moral question. This whole question of taxation is a moral question. The right to freely trade is just as essential as tho right[27] to freely speak. (Applause.) A man cannot be a free man when his trade is taxed. We in America are not yet free. Free! Why if I buy my wife a dress over here, as I get to the other side of the Atlantic, and the statue of liberty enlightening the world looms up before me, a customs officer comes up to me and makes me hold up my right hand and call upon the Mighty Father, Creator of heaven and earth, to witness that I have nothing dutiable about me. Well, if I do as most Americans do who are protectionists, and swear that I have not (laughter) I will still have to give the customs officer my keys. and[28] he will open my bag or box and look through it, and in all probability he will see that dress for my wife unless I have put a "greenback" on the top. (Laughter and applause.) So I am fined or blackmailed for having done what I have a perfect natural right to do. Through all its stages, from the rich men who spend, as they have spent in this last American election, millions to debauch and corrupt their fellow citizens, and to prevent the abolition of taxes which are filling our treasury with a worse than useless surplus—down through all its gradations the whole system is corrupt and demoralizing. (Applause.) And if you realize the harmony of the natural laws you must know that it must be so, from the fact that it is a violation of justice. It is my right as a man to freely exchange my labor with any other man. (Applause.) It is my natural right, and it ought to be my right as an American citizen, to freely bring into the port of the great republic anything I choose that won't hurt anybody else. (Applause.) It is perfectly right to enact laws to keep out plagues, to keep out vermin, to keep out bad things; but the enactment of a law to keep out good things, to violate my natural right, must end in corruption. (Hear, hear.) So it is with the taxes that we levy, and that you levy upon things that are the product of labor. A man builds a house

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here, and under your system, as under ours, your rate assessor comes round and says, "How much is that house worth?" and the better the house the man has built the more he is fined for it. (Laughter.) Think of the absurdity of it! (Hear, hear.) Have you houses enough? Why, look at the 40,000 people living in Glasgow in one room homes; look at the crowded population of London and the slums of Liverpool. The man who builds a house ought to be considered a public benefactor, but by the system of taxation, which prevails on both sides of the Atlantic, he is

Sic in the original; probably "civil list. Another".
Sic in the original; probably "adaptabilities".
Sic in the original; probably "condemned".
Sic in the original; probably "the right".
Sic in the original; probably "keys, and".

considered a malefactor, and the bigger and the better house he builds, and the more houses he builds, the more he is fined. (Applause.)

Men like me have been taunted by foolish men with not respecting the Eighth Commandment. We are the men who do respect it. (Applause.) We are the men who do stand for the rights of property. We are the men who believe "Thou shalt not steal" to be the enactment by a power superior to that of any human legislature. There is in our view a sacred right of property, and the existence and the progress of civilization depend upon the respect for that right. Whatever a man brings into being, whatever human exertion produces from the raw materials of nature—that belongs to the man who has produced it. It belongs to him as against all the world. No other individual has a right to take it from him under any normal circumstances, nor has any government. If a majority of votes do not mark the distinction between right and wrong, no government has the moral right to take from him or to impair his right in it. But this exclusive right of property in things produced by labor is impaired by taxes upon the products of labor. (Applause.)

FREE TRADE TAXES.

All these taxes, it is perfectly clear, both as a matter of expediency and of justice, should be abolished. The principle of free trade requires that. Where are you going to get your taxes, then? Easily. There is a fund which grows with the progress of society, a fund which increases with every increase in population and with every public improvement, a fund which no individual can justly claim, but which belongs to the whole community, a fund which can be taken by the community for public uses without putting any burden upon labor, without hampering enterprise, without depriving capital of its just reward. That fund is the value which social progress attaches to land. (Applause.) For instance, the value of a house in a place like this is a value created by human labor. It represents human exertion. Some individual or individuals built this house, compensating other individuals for their labor upon the materials which have been brought together in the shape and form of this house. And its value—a value which, be it remarked, decreases, not increases, as time passes—depends on the amount of labor which would be necessary to re-produce it. But the value of the site—what does that depend upon? The site was not produced by human labor. If this site has a great value it is not because any few individuals have produced that value, it is because the whole population of Liverpool is about it. Every child that is born, every emigrant that comes, every public improvement that is made, adds not to the value of the house, but does add to the value of the ground. (Applause.) Take that for public uses and then you could easily abolish all these other taxes that hamper and restrict production, that punish men for enterprise and industry and thrift. (Applause.) When you have done that then the principle of free trade is carried out to its full conclusion. (Hear, hear and great applause.) When you have done that you have not only removed all the restrictions upon production that come from taxes levied on production or on wealth, and destroyed the monopolies they create, but you have broken up the most important and fundamental of all monopolies. When you tax the vacant plot just as fully as the plot beside it, with the fine house erected thereon; when you take the full value that the growth of the community attaches to bare land, then the incentive for holding land without using it is gone. (Hear, hear.) Then, not only will the community get that fund that to my mind is clearly the natural basis and source of taxation, intended by the Creator for the social needs of civilization, but you put all men on an equal level with regard to the use of land. The man who is then using land will only pay to his fellows a fair rate for using it, and the man who is not using land will have to give it up when anyone else wants to use it. There is the easy solution of this land question. (Applause.) It is a solution we cannot reach all at once. I, for one, would like to reach it to-morrow morning, but I know it is necessarily a series of steps. We must press forward as hard as we can. The other people will do the resisting. (Laughter.) But on this line every step that is gained makes easier the next step; on this line there is no point at which men can come in and claim compensation; on this line you get immediate relief with every step, and every step makes it easier to resume the nominal control, if you want to. If you do intend sometime to buy the landlord out, the more you tax land values before that bargain the cheaper to the people it will be. (Laughter and applause.)

THE WORK THAT OF EDUCATION[sic].

And let me tell you why it is a matter of such deep significance to me that the Liverpool financial reform association is setting forward on this line. I recognize in this body the pioneers of English economical thought. They have been doing a most important and telling work. Your politicians are not thinkers. (Laughter.) It is the same all over the world, and I believe your greatest English statesman, Mr. Gladstone—(applause)—has said it is the business of the politician to do what the people want, not to lead. The portrait of Mr. Gladstone on the first cover of the Financial reform almanac, or, rather, the body of facts and statistics the almanac contains, does far more for the leadership of the people than Mr. Gladstone himself. (A voice: "Of the masses.") Aye, and it is the public opinion of the masses that ultimately controls. Now while there seems to be, on the part at least of the great liberal party, a determination to take up this land question, a recognition of the fact that it must be dealt with, there is a considerable doubt about the way. The way in which you lead is the true way and the easy way—the way that must commend itself to all thoughtful men if they will but consider it. (Applause.)

"THE LANDLORD'S RELIEF BILL."

Let me ask you—if you will allow me to speak of it—to think of the purchase bill. (Groans and a voice: "Landlords' relief bill.") Yes, the landlords' relief bill, as Michael Davitt calls it, and the tenants' relief bill, as the gentlemen of the government call it. But, mark you, whether it be a landlords' relief bill or a tenants' relief bill, it involves the essential principle of protection: it involves a principle that you never ought to submit to—the principle of using the power of government and the public funds for the benefit of one class. (Applause.) I don't care whether that class be the small class of the landlords—the agricultural landlords—of Ireland, or the larger class of the agricultural tenants. What reason is there that the working people of Great Britain should be taxed for the benefit either of the Irish landlords or of the Irish tenants? (Hear, hear.) If you begin the continued on p. 8 →

[continued on page 8]

Concluded on the Eighth Page.

Sic in the original; probably "THE WORK OF EDUCATION.".

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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

THE STANDARD is forwarded to subscribers by the early morning mails each Thursday. Subscribers who do not receive the paper promptly will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher.

THE STANDARD advocates the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking, by taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, Land.

We hold that to tax labor or its products is to discourage industry.

We hold that to tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use; that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor, or abandon them to others; that it will thus provide opportunities of work for all men and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and that as a result involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away.

The *Evening Post* points its scornful finger at "men of the Henry George school" for insisting upon the negative of the question "Whether a poor man can any longer make his way in this country;" and calls up from the innermost depths of the *American Grocer* a striking instance of how a poor man could and did make his way here. It may be well to repeat what has often enough been said by men of the Henry George school, and is elaborately explained in "Progress and Poverty," that men of this school do not claim that *a* poor man can no longer make his way, but that poor men can no longer make their way.

In the first chapter of Book 6 of "Progress and Poverty," this statement is made:

> Industry, skill, frugality and intelligence can only avail the individual in so far as they are superior to the general level—just as in a race speed can only avail the runner in so far as it exceeds that of his competitors. If one man work harder, or with superior skill or intelligence than ordinary he will get ahead; but if the average of industry, skill or intelligence is brought up to the higher point, the increased intensity of application will secure but the old rate of wages and he who would get ahead must work harder still. One individual may save money from his wages, by living as Dr. Franklin did, when during his appenticeship[sic] and early journeyman days, he concluded to practice vegetarianism. . . . But if the working classes generally came to live in that way wages would ultimately fall in proportion and whoever wished to get ahead by the practice of economy. . . . would be compelled to devise some still cheaper mode of keeping soul and body together. . . . And so if one individual work more hours than the average, he will increase[,31] his wages; but the wages of all cannot be increased in this way. . . . And so, the individual workman who gets his wife and children to assist him may thus increase his income; but in occupations where it has become habitual for the wife and children of the laborer to supplement his work, it is notorious that the wages earned by the whole family do not on the average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it is usual for him only to work."

Now in view of what "men of the Henry George school" really say, and not of what some shallow person says they say, let us see whether this story on which the *Post* lays so much stress does not rather bear out than contradict them.

As the story runs, ten years ago a Servian with $1.50 landed at Castle Garden. After awhile he got a job in New Jersey for $2 a week and his board. In six weeks he started to learn hat making, and soon became an expert finisher. Then he invested $2 in a book on hat making and studied the details of manufacturing. When the foreman was dismissed the Servian was put in charge of the shop and forthwith employed his wife. The two lived on $5 a week, saving the balance of their united salaries until they had a capital of $890. This sum the husband invested in a grocery business, and now he owns considerable real estate and a well stocked store, doing a business of about $15,000 per annum.

Sic in the original; probably "apprenticeship".
Sic in the original; probably "exercise (editor to judge)".

No comment is necessary to show how how[sic] perfectly the instance verifies what is asserted, in this respect, by "men of the Henry George school."

One of the chief objections made to woman suffrage, by people who would appear to be fair, whether they are or not, [is that?] women themselves do not want to [illegible—corner of page torn away] This objection proceeds from the [the?]ory that the right to vote is a [illegible—corner torn]r franchise graciously conferred

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by a superior; whereas the true theory of democratic government is that all the governed who have arrived at the age of discretion, which must of necessity be fixed arbitrarily, are entitled to a voice in public affairs. If the suffrage, so-called, were a franchise, the neglect of women, generally to petition for it might be reasonable ground for refusing it to those who did petition; but as it is a right, to deny it to those who ask for it, let them be never so few, is, as to them, denial of justice. But there is little truth in the notion that women generally do not want to vote; and no truth at all if it be intended to imply that women generally would not vote if allowed to. That their right to vote in school elections has largely been ignored by them, proves nothing. School elections are not usually exciting. Even men have been known to refrain from voting in these contests. In Boston last week, however, there was that anomaly in politics, an exciting school election, and the women proved their willingness and even anxiety to vote, by turning out in large numbers and voting for members of the school board. After all, let the suffrage be either a privilege or a right, the best way of deciding whether women generally want it or not, is to give them a chance to increase it.

It is hard to say whether revolutionary socialists or idiotic officials who try to suppress them are most to blame for the danger that menaces free assembly and free speech in this country. But certain it is these rights are being encroached upon. Two weeks ago the chief of police of Chicago announced that a certain procession would be prohibited from marching through the streets of Chicago; not because the proposed time, or route, was inconvenient, but because the procession was in honor of doctrines that are abhorrent to the chief of police. Soon after the Chicago authorities were seriously asked to break up anarchist Sunday schools, not because they were disorderly, but because the teachers taught objectionable doctrines. And last week the mayor of Lake View near Chicago notified the manager of a hall in that town that the hall must not be opened for an advertised lecture by a socialist on "The Power of Faith," to be followed by a discussion. If freedom of speech and assembly are coming to depend thus upon the whims of policemen and mayors, it is time to inquire whether official lawlessness is not the more dangerous anarchy of the two kinds with which we are now pestered.

The investigation by the State board of mediation and arbitration into the feather workers' strike, reveals a significant state of facts. Less than ten years ago girls employed in this trade, which consists in the preparation of ostrich feathers, got as much as $1,200 a year. Some got more, and many got as high as $1,000, while few got less than $700 or $800. But for the past six years wages have been falling until now very few of the workers get as much as $500, most of them getting not more than from $250 to $300, and for the week preceding the strike wages ran from $2.50 to $3.50. Notwithstanding this great decline in wages, it also appeared with tolerable clearness that during the same period the profits of employers were also reduced to a low point. There are probably some causes peculiar to the trade, notably changes in fashion, which contributed to produce this condition; but the most efficient cause, doubtless, was the operation upon the trade of those general causes, which, in all directions, are reducing wages and business profits, and from which this trade was for a time sheltered.

Sic in the original; probably "how".

During the entire period. however[sic], the trade was protected by the tariff, and the decline of wages and profits has been so satisfactory that employers in the trade are organizing to lobby with congress against repeal of duties.

In Austria, the land of peasant proprietors decends[sic] to all the children, while the land of the nobility goes to the eldest son. It is now proposed to extend the law of primogeniture to the peasantry. This does not appear on the surface to be a movement in the direction of making land common property, nor is it so intended; but it is about the most effective thing to that end that under autocratic government could be undertaken. There is no object lesson of the iniquity of land ownership so striking as concentration.

When General Miles was about to depart from Los Angeles for San Francisco, he was given a farewell banquet at which he expressed a desire to live twenty or thirty years so that among other wonderful things he might see the Pacific's "waters whitened by the sails of American ships carrying our products to the marts of the world." That would no doubt be a pretty sight—a sight worth living twenty or thirty years to see, but how shall General Miles be gratified with the sight of American ships if American navigation and tariff laws continue to compel American ship owners to own foreign ships and sail them under foreign flags; and how shall American producers be tempted to allow any ships to carry "our products to the marts of the world," if the marts of the world are to be prohibited by our beneficent system of protection from paying for what they get by sending products here?

The actors are now asking for protection against foreign competition. Why not? Their industry is an important one, and their right to special privileges as good as anybody's. When the fraud in-

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volved in the protection pretense that tariffs on goods protect laborers was exposed, the protectionist gave us a law against importing laborers under contract. To have been in harmony with the tariff law it should have prohibited all immigration, for tariffs fall as well on goods that come here for a market, as on those which are contracted for in advance. But, difficult as it is, the law is bringing into clearer light the absurdity of protection. Under it a church congregation has been fined for importing a foreign pauper clergyman, a mode of keeping the foreign clergyman out of our rich vineyards which, though not so effective as that adopted by some protective countries where they confiscate his person and roast his carcass, has the merit of being less barbarous while having the same tendency. And now the American actor rebels because he is expressly excepted from this law which protects preachers. He should not be excepted. It is just as injurious to American industry to import actors as it is to import preachers or steel rails.

The traveler from a western city to the east by way of the Michigan Central railroad, is met at Detroit by a United States official who pastes certain labels on the traveler's baggage, and at Suspension Bridge another United States official inspects these labels. If at some point between Detroit and Suspension Bridge the traveler should buy something, he would be fined or his purchase confiscated on arriving at the latter point. The object of the labels and inspection, therefore, is to distinguish between goods that are subject to fine and those which are not. Now, why does the United States fine a man who brings goods to Suspension Bridge without having had them in his possession when he left Detroit? It is because they are Canadian goods and their importation into the United States is exceedingly injurious to the people of this country. But Mr. Congressman Butterworth, not having the

Sic in the original; probably "period, however,".
Sic in the original; probably "descends".

fear of American workingmen in his heart, proposes to allow the free importation of Canadian goods into this country; and what is worse, he proposes to do it in an underhand way. He has offered a resolution in congress empowering the president to invite negotiations looking to the admission of the several provinces of Canada into the union upon the same terms with the states now composing the union. As free trade exists between the states already in the union, the proposed annexation of Canada is nothing more than a cover under which to establish free trade with Canada. Once accomplished, the products of the Dominion, now kept back by custom houses, fines and forfeitures, would come down upon us like an avalanche. How can the organs of protection remain silent in the face of a threatened disaster like this?

Now that so many former occupants of West Washington market are complaining of favoritism in the distribution of stands in the new market, a good opportunity occurs for investigating the manner in which market stands are held. Is it true that stand owners are acquiring a kind of title which they lease and sell? Is it true that people who really do business in the markets are lessees of outsiders who receive a great deal higher rent from their tenants than they pay to the city?

Whatever may be said of the effect on public morals of publishing accounts of capital executions, but one thing can be said of the law prohibiting such publications. It is unconstitutional. The constitution of this state is explicit that "no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press;" and the liberty of the press is restrained when newspapers are forbidden, as by our new law of capital punishment they are, to publish any account of the details of an execution "beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question duly executed according to law at the prison." Whether the constitution should be thus modified is another question, in reference to which it is enough to say that it is dangerous to trifle with the constitutional guarantee of free speech and press.

Canon Knox-Little, of the Church of England, who is visiting friends on this side, has been interviewed by the *Evening Post*. Touching the question of disestablishment, the canon said it really means disendowment; and disendowment, he explains, would be a violation of the eighth commandment, because the property of the English Church came through bequests and endowments from individuals. And to clinch the matter he asks, "Why single out the Church of Christ for looting? Why not descend upon the Baptists, Methodists and others, who have rich holdings?" It will interest "Baptists, Methodists and others" to know that, in the opinion of Canon Knox-Little, they are not of the Church of Christ.

Not a Prophet, but He Sees a Thing or Two.

Charles Francis Adams in a speech before the Commercial club, in Boston, December 15, said: It may, perhaps, be asked what my view of the future is, and what should now be done. While I do not care to set up as a prophet, the trend of events seems to me plain enough; nor do I believe that any act of congress or of state legislature can thwart or greatly change it. The railroads of this country are moving rapidly toward some great system of consolidation. I do not know when or how it will come about.

For Amateur Architects.

Rochester Post-Express.

Whenever a man builds, no matter what manner of house he erects, he needs a site of land.

p. 4, col. 4

THE SINGLE TAX IDEA.

New York Times, December 19.

The central idea of Henry George's economic philosophy was originally public ownership of all land. His method of reaching that result was to put all taxes upon land and to increase them until it would be worth nobody's while to retain the title in it. Occupiers of land would simply pay its full rental value to the state in the form of taxes for the general benefit. This, it was argued, would *make it easier to obtain possession of* land for occupation and use and increase the number of holders, while it would relieve improvements due to labor and all the agencies of production from the burden of taxation. This idea of state ownership has become modified to the idea simply of a single tax to be laid on the "site value" of land, leaving the question of title and ownership undisturbed. In this form it has become the subject of much discussion of late, and in Boston last Saturday night it was taken up and opposed by Mr. Edward Atkinson in a speech before the single tax league of that city.

As a matter for discussion this question has the great merit of presenting two sides upon which much can be logically urged. As one of the speakers who replied to Mr. Atkinson said, "the great burden of the workingman is the indirect taxes that he knows nothing of." Not only those who are generally meant by "workingmen," but a large proportion of the producers of the country, of every grade and class, bear the burden of indirect taxation without practically knowing anything about it. Taxes upon the products of industry and upon the processes of production and exchange are the most burdensome of all, for the reason that they are the most unequal and the most costly to collect, and interfere most with production. But they are paid in the prices for which products are sold for consumption, and are not recognized as taxes by those who finally pay them. They appear in the "cost of living," and just as certainly diminish the value of an income as if they were assessed directly upon it. Any agitation which will make workingmen and others fully understand and appreciate this will be useful. A single land tax would not have the faults and disadvantages [of?] indirect taxation.

Taxes on personal property—that is, upon values produced by labor and held in individual ownership—are open to serious objections. Experience has proved that it is impossible to assess and collect them with any approach to equity. These values take so many intangible and evasive forms and are so easily transferred and concealed that the bulk of them escape taxation. Those that are held in trust for widows and orphans, or are involved in estates in process of legal settlement, are subject to their full share, and a few scrupulous men put themselves at a disadvantage with others by revealing their ownership, but by far the larger part of accrued wealth, escapes the burden. A tax that is inevitably unequal, and that bears most heavily on those least able to sustain it, is certainly objectionable. The single land tax would not be open to this objection. The land cannot escape, its ownership cannot be concealed, its assessment can easily be made equitable, and the collection of a tax upon it is the easiest and cheapest conceivable. Neither is the argument of the advocates of this tax against putting burdens upon improvements without force. Taxes can be readily laid upon buildings and machinery and the appliances of industry and trade, and made reasonably equal and just, but to a certain extent they operate to check improvements and production, to diminish the results of labor and enhance the cost of living.

In dealing with the "incidence" of taxation one fundamental fact must always be kept in mind. Taxes, whatever their form and however levied and collected, must come out of the product of labor. There is no other possible source for them. Whatever is taken from this product for public purposes there remains just so much the less for the use and enjoyment of the producers in their capacity as consumers of what they have produced. The system that makes the smallest difference between what is needed for public uses and what is actually taken from the producers, that involves the least waste, is to that extent most meritorious. That which adjusts the exaction most accurately in accordance with ability to contribute is the most equitable. The single land tax is certainly a simple, a direct, and an economical means of obtaining the needed revenue. Would *it* be equitable?

Who would pay the tax, first and last, and in what proportion? If a man held unimproved land without putting it to any use he would pay the tax upon whatever its assessed value might be without any present means of recovery. If his land was occupied by dwellings the tenants would pay their share in rent, and the amount would be graduated according to the costliness of their habitations, which would in some sort correspond with their means. If it was occupied for business purposes by the owner or by some one renting from him, the taxes would be paid from the profits of the business, and would more or less affect the wages paid therein and the prices of the products manufactured or handled on the premises. Each man's contribution would be closely apportioned to his ability as an earner or a purchaser. In other words, the tax would be "diffused," as all real estate taxes are, and the adjustment would be much more nearly equitable than any artificial devices could make it. Considered simply as a scheme for raising the needed public revenue the single tax idea has much to commend it. It is our sole purpose now to present it under that aspect without considering incidental effects upon land ownership or industrial conditions. Its opponents address themselves to these effects almost exclusively.

Free Board and Lodging.

City Argus.

Judge, to Tramp—Ten days.

Tramp—Thanks, sweetest.

Judge—Two weeks; contempt of court.

Tramp—Merci, darling.

Judge, mad—Thirty days.

Tramp—God bless you, old gal!

Judge, furious—Sixty days.

Tramp—Oh, how I'd love to smother you with kisses!

Judge, livid—Ninety days!

Tramp, as he goes out, aside—Thank God, I've got a shelter for the winter!

Indigestion's Worst Form.

Harper's Bazar.

"Hello, Moses, wot's de matter wid ye?"

"Indigestion."

"How's dat?"

"Hain't[sic] had nuthin' to digest lately."

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LITTLE HOMES AND LITTLE FARMS.

Mr. Cushman, of Oxford, Presents Some Facts and Figures About Them For the Springfield "Republican" to Digest.

OXFORD, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Springfield *Republican* has attempted a reply to my article in THE STANDARD of September 29, on "Little Homes and Little Farms." Although not expressly mentioning THE STANDARD article, I have reason to know that the editorial author had a copy of the same before him as he wrote. It is therefore noteworthy that the *Republican* entirely abandons the claim it carelessly put forth, that homesteads would be confiscated by the imposition of the single tax. When its eyes were opened it could doubtless look about in Springfield and behold manifold proofs to the contrary.

Let us in this "quiet New England farming town" of Oxford begin on the main road at the old common in the Center, and proceed south as far as the Congregational church. It is a distance of about a mile, and along here are thirty-eight places with dwelling houses. Take into account, not only the homesteads, but also all the land assessed to their owners in this town, enough in several instances to constitute a large farm, and we shall find that a tax on land values of five per cent would lower the tax on thirty of these places and increase it on only eight. Of these latter four would have their taxes raised only a small amount, from $1 to $6 each, and only two above $25. In his late article in *Scribner's*, ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCullough says: "Of all property the homestead should be subject to the lightest taxation. . . . Humble homes ought everywhere to be protected against the tax collector." The ex-secretary is looking for the single tax. That is the way it would work. To secure this result, upon which he declares the permanency of our free institutions depends more than anything else, he ought to spend his remaining years in working for our reform with head and heart and both hands.

But let us return to the *Republican*. It takes advantage of my figures showing that the taxes on many large farms would be increased to say this: "One man's gain in that case means another's loss. Who are the losers? Manifestly the farmers whose buildings and other property have less value proportionately than their land." But I also said that if these owners of large farms were putting their land to its best use, the single tax would benefit them. I am ready to prove this, even when the direct taxation is alone considered. Let us take up again the case of the first large farm mentioned in my previous article, whose circumstances are singularly unfavorable. It is described and appraised in our valuation book as follows: "House $375, barn $600, farm, 180 acres, $2,700." Now, instead of a $375 house, such a one as our assessors would put at $1,800 is as poor as the prosperous and enterprising farmer of 180 acres of land ought to live in. Instead of a $600 barn he would have to have a much larger one or else separate shelters for his stock, whose aggregate value would be at the very least $1,000. His stock and personal

Sic in the original; probably "to".

property would be at the lowest limit probably $800. Then the improvements on the land when ready to be worked for all it is worth, would make its value mount up to $30 an acre or $5,400 for the whole farm. The *Republican* might perhaps like to object that this last item is too high, and to estop this I can show that a 98 acre farm on the same road only a half mile distant from this one, with land originally of the same general character but which is better improved, is valued by our assessors at over [$37?] an acre without the buildings. Accordingly with a house at $1,800, barns at $1,000, stock and personal property at $800, and land at $5,400, the farmer would be worth $9,000, and like others in this town would doubtless be assessed for what he is worth. At the rate of $14.50 per thousand, which was paid without discount, the tax on this improved place would have been under our present system over $130. It could not have been so much under the George system, for our assessors now value the land at only $2,700, and if we allow only $200—and we would better allow $500—for the present improvements on the land, consisting of some fruit trees, some smooth and clear grass land and several miles of somewhat defective fencing, it will bring the original land value down to $2,500, on which the George tax at five per cent would be but $125. What the gain would be to the farmer *if* he lived in a $2,500 house, or put up a couple of additional houses for his help, since the place is two miles from the village, let our opponents conjecture.

I have endeavored to estimate what amount a tax on land values of five per cent would produce in this town, and my figures indicate that it would be just about sufficient to pay our state and county tax and all town charges as they are at present. It might be that in some towns less developed than Oxford the amount realized would be so small as to impose strict economy upon them. I am ready to follow demonstrations when conclusive wherever they lead, but I am not ready to follow Professor Harris, the "Concord philosopher," long ago quoted approvingly by the *Republican* as showing that the whole annual value of the land of the country would not equal present taxation, and especially that Mr. George's proposition to "abolish all taxation save that upon land values" might amount to 150 per cent on the total value in this way:

> If the present national and local taxes were all assessed upon land, land could not avoid the taxes by becoming cheap. If the value of land sank to five per cent of its present value the government would simply be obliged, on Mr. George's plan, to raise the rate of taxation to twenty times the rate before assessed, and thus make it pay every year 150 per cent of its total value in order to get the requisite amount of revenue that it collects at present.

The*Republican* once said that Henry George was followed by many "kind hearted persons with more sentiment than common sense." And opposed, I would say, by some philosophers with more prejudice than common sense. Neither Henry George nor any of his followers, I am sure, ever thought of taxing land values beyond what they would bear, but would even make the rate a little less than they would bear to avoid dispossessing present holders not keeping their land out of use. And if necessary to supplement the single tax, Mr. George, in a note to chapter 29 of "Protection or Free Trade?" mentions several taxes capable of producing large amounts, which, though not economically perfect, are yet vastly less objectionable than any we have at present, and would injuriously affect production and trade *very little if at all.*

The *Republican's* claim in its late article, after supposing a "humble home of a workingman on a lot beside a costly mansion," that "the George scheme would lift the burden from the wealthy owner and add to that of the poor man" is refuted by Mr. Post in THE STANDARD of December 8. I do not wish to enter into any discussion of general principles—that I will leave to THE STANDARD'S editors. I only wish to testify as an eye witness to facts visible everywhere here to everyone with eyes.

I assert that these conclusions are irresistable[sic]:

1. That the adoption of the single tax would bring a considerable abatement of the present taxes upon almost all "little homes."

2. That the amount abated from homesteads would fall upon the owners of our run down large farms; but when we take into account

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the relief granted them from indirect taxation through the tariff, they would as a class be at least as well off as they are now.

1. That the owners of large farms reasonably well equipped and in shape to be run for something like what they are worth, pay more direct taxes under our system to-day than they would have to pay under the George system.

2. That our savings banks and insurance companies ought to be as solid after the adoption of the single tax as they are now, for the mortgageor[sic] would be better able to pay back the money loaned on his homestead.

As a long time reader, friendly to the *Republican* and an admirer of its general course, I ask that paper to remember these things when it writes of Henry George again. It would be too much to expect it to expressly advocate our principles for some time yet, but when the real day of conflict comes and the fight grows hot I feel sure from what I know of it that we shall have the *Republican* with us.

ALBERT S. CUSHMAN.

BALLOT REFORM.

The democracy of Indiana is solid for ballot reform.—[Indianapolis Sentinel (dem.)

No fault has been found with the workings of the Australian system thus far except by those who were in the habit of buying voters and who liked to know that they got the goods they purchased.—[Pensacola Commercial (dem.)

A good many people are asking the question: "What is the Australian system of voting?" It is a system by which every voter will vote upon his own intelligence, and in which money, influence, intimidation, bulldozing or coaxing will have no part.—[St. Joseph, Mo., Leader.

The man who would stuff a ballot box or rob one is the worst of criminals, and could not be punished too severely. The *Appeal* sees no way of foiling such villains except by the Australian plan, which is now in vogue in England, in Massachusetts and in Kentucky, applying only to municipal elections, however, in the latter state.—[Memphis Appeal (dem.)

When it is recalled that the use of money is becoming so notorious that bribery in some of the states is as open as the sale of calico, and carried on as unblushingly, it will be seen that unless some plan akin to the Australian system shall be adopted, the foundation of American democracy is most seriously threatened by the power of money. Unless the debauchery of politics shall be stopped we can read the decline of the American republic in the history of Rome.—[Brockwayville, Pa., Record (dem.)

Sic in the original; probably "irresistible".
Sic in the original; probably "mortgagor (variant; possibly not an error)".

There is a disposition, now that a political calm is inaugurated, to investigate the matter of bribery at elections. It is conceded that it has become a feature that may lead to the most dangerous results if continued. The moralizer can hardly draw too dark a picture of the possibilities in that line. The discussion and investigation should be divested of partisan features and a public sentiment developed that will demand the most rigid enactments against bribery of voters or the use of vast sums of money in elections.—[St. Paul Globe.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Trade restriction is so absurd a policy that it cannot stand free discussion.—[Eagle Pass, Tex., Guide.

There will be a free trade party in the next campaign, at least, so we prophecy[sic].—[Providence, R. I., Independent Cleveland.

If Texas sheepmen cannot compete with Mexican sheepmen without an import tax—why not? Because Texas lands are costlier—are more valuable for some other purpose? Then why should they not be put to the more valuable use?—[Eagle Pass, Tex., Guide.

If the democratic party is to go into the next presidential canvass upon the question of the public revenue in any of its phases, they should begin the work of formulation, agitation and education now, and keep it up until the day of election, 1892.—[Rochester Union.

President Cleveland received 100,000 more votes than Harrison. Our Grover didn't win the election, because the laws are not built that way; but he did win a handsome indorsement from the people, a large majority of whom voted against candidate Harrison.—[Boston Glabe[sic].

The popularity of the schemes for blowing in the public money shows the evil of indirect taxation. Imagine a board of county commissioners passing acts to raise taxes and increase expenses—and then imagine the vigor with which the said board would be kicked out of office.—[Rockville, Ind., Tribune.

Capital can have no secure foundation under universal suffrage except through equality of rights and privileges. The laws must not only secure such equality, but they must seem to do so. The door must be closed to dispute upon that point, and it never can be closed so long as any portion of the community is taxed for the benefit of any other.—[The Nation.

Trade needs freer movement, industry needs lighter burdens and wider fields. Both of these needs are denied by a fiscal system which abstracts and piles up currency and treasure at the rate of over $100,000,000 a year, which impedes and more or less paralyzes activity in every natural channel of commerce, and which makes scarce and dearer the necessaries of both production and consumption.—[Galveston, Tex., News.

Higgins & Co., run a big carpet factory in New York. During the campaign Higgins illustrated the dire results of "free trade" declared that the wages of all his operators would be reduced in case Cleveland were elected. Cleveland wasn't elected, but the wages came down all the same. After December 17 all of Higgins's operators who have been paid by the week will be reduced ten per cent, and the wages of those paid by the piece fifteen per cent. This is a practical lesson as to how and whom protection protects.—[Indianapolis News.

On the lines that he (Cleveland) has laid down, the battle for reform will be continued by the democratic party. It is one in which ultimate success is inevitable. All of the forces of modern life; all of the educational influences of

our schools and colleges; all of the power gained by man's inventive ingenuity, by the extension of our railway lines, by the improvements in our business methods, by the destruction of natural barriers to the exchange of commodities, are working together for the overthrow of a system of restriction and protection handed down to the nineteenth century from the middle ages, and maintained now as then, at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Important Society Events.

Evening Sun.

Among the prominent persons at the Vandergould reception the other day was Hon. Barney McLoughlin of Pinkerton's detective agency, under whose especial care the host's bric-a-brac and furniture were placed.

The Prince of Wales, having replumbed his Sandringham palace, all the first families of New York and Newport will give their pipes a thorough *overhauling* in the spring. There is much regret expressed that the season is too far advanced to have it done now.

Wasn't Writ In the Bond.

Magistrate (to prisoner arrested for assault)—You admit, then, that you pulled your landlord's nose?

Prisoner—Yes.

"Don't you know that you had no right to do that?"

"No, sir; if I had no right to pull his nose he would have had it put down in the lease."

Sic in the original; probably "prophesy".
Sic in the original; probably "Globe".

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A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Mr. John Smith was a law abiding, conservative sort of man. His circle of acquaintances was not large, but those who did know him regarded him as a good citizen.

John was honest, industrious and frugal.

He married early in life, when he had nothing but his great big, strong hands with which to win his way. John sometimes thought that he had a hard time in this world, and once when the baby was sick so long and his wife fell on the cellar steps and broke her arm, he had to neglect his work for many weeks, and got in debt, so that it took him more than a year to get out. But, upon the whole, John was contented and reasonably happy.

And, moreover, he owned a comfortable though modest home.

Mr. Smith had never read any works on political economy, and took but little interest in politics. He voted the same ticket that his father before him did, and voted it straight, no matter what names were on it. John had never belonged to any labor organization and had been heard to say that he never intended to join anything.

Only at one season of the year was John liberal in his expenditures, and that was at the holy Christmas time. It delighted him to gladden the eyes and hearts of his wife and children with generous gifts on that day, and it had been his custom for many years to begin at the first of each January to lay aside small savings for the purpose of making these purchases when the next Christmas should come.

This year he had by the middle of summer a neat sum saved for this cherished purpose, when suddenly he lost his employment and could find none other. Times were dull and employment scarce. The weeks slipped by and his savings melted away. John groaned in anguish when he thought of the cloak which he had intended to buy for his good wife, and he dreaded the coming of Christmas, which was now only two months away.

One night, for the want of something else to do, he attended a political meeting. The great hall was full to the doors. The speaker was a man of national renown. Many laboring people were in the audience and the address of the evening was in the main directed to them. He spoke of the dignity of labor and the joys of the home circle, depicted the grinding poverty of the laboring people in Europe, and contrasted the conditions there with happy America where the protective tariff laws brought prosperity and contentment to the sons of toil.

The enthusiasm of the people was at white heat, and the hall rang again and again with loud applause. But John Smith did not join in it, and as he walked home from the meeting he thought with *bitterness of the coming* Christmas and of the fact that that day he had spent his last dollar.

The next day he did what he had been doing frequently of late, went to the office of the Compound Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, where he had been employed so many years, and asked when the works would start

again. The clerk said: “I do not know. Our works now are controlled by the Consolidated Hydraulic Company, you know, and we must do as they say.”

That day John received a card from Blackstone & Statute, local attorneys for the Consolidated Compound Hydraulic Company, requesting him to call, which he did promptly.

John was shown into the private consultation room, and felt quite abashed when he saw such an assemblage of greatness. He was introduced to each gentleman present, among whom he found General Walker, candidate for governor; General Babler, nominee for congress; Mr. Overlapp, president of the Consolidated Hydraulic Company, and others.

Mr. Overlapp, as he shook hands with Mr. Smith, said “I am quite glad to see you, sir, and form your acquaintance, sir,” and after taking a pinch of snuff from a gold box he resumed, “This is a conference, sir, in which we are considering as to what can be done to save our laboring men, sir, from coming into competition with the pauper labor of England, sir. Much depends upon the election from this district of our friend, General Babler, a true friend to the laboring man and a bitter enemy to British free trade. We are told that under the peculiar condition of things, sir, that you can be of great help to us in this little city, sir. I do not understand it exactly but Mr. Statute does and he will explain it all.”

Here he paused, out of breath, and took snuff again, then added with a chuckle “sly dog, Statute is, I must say.”

Smith’s eyes opened wide with wonder, but he said nothing. Statute locked the door, passed the cigars around, resumed his seat and said to Smith, “As you are aware (he was not aware of it, however) I am the chairman of our county committee and I have been neglecting no detail work necessary to win this fight. The race in this district is close and the majority may not be one hundred either way. We are losing strength in an unexpected direction in this city and to counteract it I have sent for you. You are an old resident here are you not.”

“Yes, sir,” exclaimed John Smith, “but hold on; I am certainly not the man you want. There is some mistake. I know nothing about politics or electing people.”

Overlapp took snuff. Babler winked at Walker and Statute continued: “You work for the Hydraulic company and own real estate do you not?”

John nodded.

“Earned your home by your labor—that is, paid for it out of your wages?”

“Yes—or no, not exactly” answered John. “My wife inherited some money from an uncle and that helped me to pay for it.”

“He need not mention that[sic],” exclaimed Overlapp.

“You will be well paid for what you are to do for us and I will explain exactly

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what it is,” continued Statute. “I have here a poster which is now being circulated.” He held it up and it read like this:

> PUBLIC MEETING. The Ninth Ward Single Tax Club will hold a public meeting at Workingmen’s Hall, Thursday Evening, Nov. 1. An able speaker will address the meeting favoring the proposition that our

Sic in the original; probably “We need not mention that (uncertain)”.

> revenue should be raised by a single tax upon land values. Any workingman present may ask questions or speak in reply to the address of the evening.

"Now these folks," said Statute, "teach free trade."

"D——d fools!" commented Overlapp.

"We desire you, Mr. Smith," continued Statute, "to prepare yourself for the occasion, attend that meeting and at the close of the blatherskite speech that will be delivered, take the platform and reply to it. A speech from you to the workingmen down in that ward will do much good."

John was thunderstruck. "W-h-a-t," he gasped, "me speak; why I never made a speech in my life."

"So much the better," said Statute. "I can instruct you what to say, or if you wish I will write it out for you. These fellows, you know, are drawing votes away from Babler by advocating free trade. They favor placing all taxes on real estate. You have in your speech but to tell how you have earned and have for twenty years owned a home of your own. Show them your tax receipt, which you must happen to have in your pocket, and explain how if taxes were all on real estate your property would have been swallowed up long ago. You can get right down to the meat of the question and show by your own case that this Henry George nonsense would ruin the small property holder."

"Henry George and all his followers are d——d anarchists, sir, and ought to be fired out," said Overlapp as he again resorted to his gold box.

Smith would give no answer that day but promised to keep the matter a profound secret and would give an answer the following day.

When half way down the stairs Smith returned and upon being again admitted to the august presence he had just left he stood with his hat under his arm and timidly asked Mr. Overlapp when work would be resumed at the Compound hydraulic works.

"Just as soon, sir, as we win this election," replied the president. "While this tariff agitation continues we are forced to shut down. If the doctrine of protection to American labor wins in this fight I tell you sir things will hum and wages will be higher. Oh Lord! Statute, give me some water. I am almost choked.

Smith felt relieved now. He had been troubled as to the cause of the shut down at the mill, but now all his doubts had vanished. After the election would come good times.

Our hero slept little that night and thought much. He wanted to make the speech, yet he was an honest man and before he gave his promise he must satisfy himself as to a few points: Was it true that these Henry George men believed in placing all taxes upon land? Would it be right to accept pay for making a speech?

So the next day John donned his best clothes and called upon the editor of the leading paper in that city and politely asked him for information on two points:

"Do political speakers receive pay for their work?' The wise newsman's answer to this question was"yes."

"Does Henry George believe in collecting all taxes from land?" The answer was "yes."

Smith's mind was made up. An hour afterward he had visited Statute and received $50 in crisp new bills with the promise of fifty more after the speech was made, and he was further informed that he would be expected to work at the polls for Babler and the whole ticket.

Smith could hardly eat or sleep. His whole mind was on that speech. He wrote a dozen and burned them all up. The wife of his heart was almost crazed with anxiety for him, as she was in utter ignorance of the whole matter.

On Thursday morning an idea struck him. His speech would be a success. He hugged his wife with delight, and went at once to Cash & Trimmings, and bought the long-coveted cloak, for which he exchanged the $50. To-morrow he would have more money, and be famous besides. The precious cloak was taken home and concealed in a safe place, not to be looked at again until Christmas morning.

Then Mr. Smith wrote a polite letter to the city tax collector, propounding certain interrogatories to that official. This he carried in person to the city building. The collector politely informed Mr. Smith that he would take pleasure in answering the letter, but that it was his busy season; the matter would require some examination and calculation, and that it would be late in the afternoon before he could possibly place the answer in Mr. Smith's hands. Where would he be in the evening? Mr. Smith would be at Workingmen's hall, seated near the front on the left hand aisle.

That night Workingmen's hall was well filled. The single tax club of the Ninth ward had reason to be proud of the meeting. It had been well advertised by posters, though the newspapers had not and would not mention it. A good band discoursed patriotic airs, the stage was neatly decorated, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The chairman called the meeting to order, and stated that at the close of the address any persons in the audience might propound pertinent questions to the orator or speak in opposition to him.

The speaker was a laboring man from another city, and evidently had some experience in public speaking. His effort was a fairly good one. He in a general way advocated the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; depicted in graphic way the terrible tendencies of the times toward greater centralization and monopoly of natural opportunities. He gave an intelligent exposition of the fallacy of protection, and at the close of his remarks declared that the remedy

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and the only one which would afford relief to oppressed labor and make the struggle for existence less bitter in its intensity was the plan of collecting our public revenues by a single and direct tax upon land values. At the close the orator received liberal applause. The audience had been deeply interested and had paid close attention. Many were satisfied that protection was a fraud, and that unequal distribution rather than over production was the trouble, but the remedy had not been made clear. The dim outlines of the cat had not been brought to the eye.

When the speech was about half over a messenger boy came into the hall with a sealed letter addressed to John Smith, esq., and it was soon delivered to our hero.

John Smith sat during the speech like one paralyzed. He could neither speak nor move, and could hardly think. The idea of standing up before that great audience—horror! Why had he ever agreed to do such a thing? He sat there and held the tax collector's letter in his hand and wished that he could sink down through the floor into the very bowels of the earth too deep for the hand of resurrection to reach him. But the sound of the final applause aroused him, and without a tremor in his voice and with a firm step he placed himself in the aisle, and, addressing the chairman, stated that he desired to be heard.

He was invited to the platform, and as he gazed into the sea of faces he saw in the corner near the door his friend Statute standing up and wearing a slouch hat.

He remembered now the fact that he had not examined the letter which he held in his hand and which was intended to be the principal part of his speech, but he could not stop; like Mazeppa, his mad steed would dash on and he must ride. He said:

"Mr. Chairman: I saw a poster advertising this meeting and I determined to attend it. The questions here discussed are of import to me. I labor for my own living and that of my well loved wife and children. The policy of the government or a change in it may not make much difference to the rich and the strong, but to you and me it may mean bread or starvation. But to come directly to the point. I have labored for a living all my life. I own and occupy a humble though comfortable home; a house and lot in this city. The speaker to-night advocates the raising of all revenues by a single and direct tax upon real estate, not including its improvements. We will all agree that if this new system of taxation would swallow up the homes and small holdings of real estate that it is vicious and ought to be frowned upon. If it would promote homes and small holdings it is a good thing and we ought to embrace it. The speaker to-night argued that we ought to relieve from taxation that which he calls the fruits of labor, to wit: personal property and improvements on land. To settle this question once for all in my own mind, and to determine whether I ought to vote for General Babler or his free trade opponent I this morning addressed a letter of inquiry to the tax collector, and I hold in my hand his reply, which I will now read to you:

John here paused and took a drink of water, and the audience cheered. All shades of opinion were pleased thus far and Statute was almost crazed with joy. John himself felt fully at ease; he felt that victory was his. His name would be in every newspaper. What a happy idea it was to go to the record for proof. Order was soon restored and John proceeded to read:

> OFFICE OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR, } November 1. }
>
> John Smith, esq., city:
>
> Dear Sir: Yours of to-day noted. In reply to your questions will say that from an examination of the records I find that you are assessed for taxation in this city as follows:
>
> Lot No. 16, Overlapp's addition, . . $200 00 Improvements on your lot, . . . 1,000 00 Personal property, ... 500 00 Total valuation, ... $1,700 00 Rate of taxation, ... 2 per ct. Amount of your tax for year, . . $34 00
>
> The rate for twenty years has averaged 2 per cent, hence in twenty years you have paid, ... $680 00
>
> This city for taxation has the following valuation:
>
> Real estate, ... $2,000,000 00 Improvements, ... 1,300,000 00 Personal property, ... 700,000 00 Total, ... $4,000,000 00 Our rate, ... 2 per cent Realizes per year, ... $80,000 00
>
> If we did not tax improvements and personal property our total valuation would be:
>
> Real estate values . . . . . $2,000,000 00 And we would be compelled to increase our rate to . . . . . 4 per cent Which would realize $80,000 00
>
> Under such a system you would be taxed
>
> Upon real estate, lot 16, O. A. . . . $200 00 Rate per year. . . . . 4 per cent Total tax per year . . . . . $8 00 [ink blot] 20 For twenty years . . . . . $160 00 Take what you have paid . . . 680 00 And deduct . . . . . 160 00 And it shows your saving would have been . . . . . $520 00 Under the single tax plan.
>
> Of course such a system will never be adopted because it would be too hard upon those who hold idle land. Such a system in this city would double the taxes of Mr. Overlapp and other nonresidents, who invested in vacant lands here before the city was built.
>
> Respectfully, PEN POINT, City Collector.

. . . . . .

Smith read the letter to its close and then fainted and was in bed three weeks with brain fever.

. . . . . .

> OFFICE OF BLACKSTONE & STATUTE, } Attorneys at Law. } November 8. }
>
> Obediah Overlapp, esq., Wall street, New York city.
>
> Dear Sir: I am sorry to say that the majority in this city against Babler is 137, and in the district 98. We lost 300 votes in the Ninth ward.
>
> I attribute it to that wretched Smith. He

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> sold out to the other side and made a free trade speech. I think he is a socialist. It looks like the country was safe, and that we have president, senate and house. Yours, > > U. S. STATUTE.

. . . . . .

S. W. W.

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB HOUSE.

Over Two Hundred More Shares Taken—The Outlook for the Plan Very Encouraging.

Subscriptions for the purchase of a single tax house are still coming slowly in. The following subscriptions are acknowledged by the secretary:

J. R. Abarbanell, 140 Nassau street, city..... $10 Wm. H. Hillier, 341 West Forty-eighth street, city. 10 George Marsh, 91 Fulton street, city (second subscription)..... 5 Fritz Meyer, 26[2?] West Forty-seventh street, city... 2 J. H. Scully, 349 East Eighty-fourth street, city..... 5 A. Silverman, 69 Bayard street, city..... 5 W. J. Terwilliger, Columbia college, city..... 5 H. F. Wood, 249 East Twenty-first street, city..... 2 J. P. Cranford, 16 Court street, Brooklyn..... 50 Joshua L. Atwood, 153 Rutledge street, Brooklyn, E. D..... 5 George H. Harnwell, Whitestone, L. I..... 5 Samuel E. Clarkson, Blue Bell, Pa..... 2 C. S. Walker, 14 Gest street, Cincinnati, O..... 2 J. A. Horagen, 206 Division street, Chicago, Ill..... 5 R. S. McMahon, Chacahoula, La..... 5 J. B. Wallace, [Marathon?]. Texas..... 5 $123 Previously acknowledged..... 397 Total to date..... $520

The secretary has been notified that subscriptions for about 100 shares besides are in the hands of friends, who will turn them in during the latter part of this week.

The following circular is issued by the subcommittee having in charge the receiving of subscriptions for the single tax club house:

> THE SINGLE TAX HOME.
>
> Those who have simply made a solitary subscription in this matter have not accomplished everything needed. To raise $10,000 steady, continued and persistent work is wanted. If, however, each man who has subscribed will consider himself a committee of one to gather in subscriptions in his especial vicinity, and to send them in at once to the secretary, William McCabe, 256 East Fourteenth street, very little time will

> elapse before we have $1,000 subscribed; when a meeting of the subscribers will be called and the committee on permanent organization and subscription appointed. The present temporary committee would therefore appeal to all who believe that the "Home" is a need and would aid in its procurement to send in their own and obtain as many outside subscriptions as possible, to do so *now* and forward them as above.
>
> WILLIAM J. GORSUCH, A. J. STEERS, WM. MCCABE, JEROME O'NEILL, W. H. FAULHABER, Committee.

Most of the friends subscribing merely send in their names, addresses and the amounts they will subscribe; but some accompany their subscriptions with a few words of encouragement.

George H. Harnwell, Whitestone, Long Island, hopes that the requisite number of shares will soon be got and says:

> If things go all right (my work, I mean) I will try to put another "V" in it; but this is all I can do at present. I wish you success.

Samuel E. Clarkson, Blue Bell, Pa., unhesitatingly indorses Mr. Steers's plan for the club house, and then goes on to say:

> Words cannot express the feeling that links me with you all, though entire strangers in the ordinary sense of the term. My field of propaganda is a small one and most trying. In an agricultural section given over to the use of small farms and truck patches, they are wofully ignorant of the ills that beset the industrial masses in densely populated sections. But through the agency of a democratic society which I have been instrumental in founding, I hope to bring them to a clear conception of the beauties of the freedom of exchange in the hope that then they will be able to see the same truths in the freedom of production.

Those who desire to subscribe to the stock for the purchase of the single tax club house, will find the blank on the eighth page of THE STANDARD, which they can fill in and forward as directed.

THEY HELD AN EXPERIENCE MEETING.

And One Member After Another Got Up and Reeled Off Interesting Yarns.

The third lecture of the Manhattan single tax club in the Ninth congressional district was held last Sunday evening at 105 Second avenue. The attendance was even larger than on the previous Sunday. The speaker billed for the evening failed to appear, but one of the members took up a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" and read the fourteenth chapter–"Do High Wages Necessitate Protection." One member after another took the floor and told interesting stories. One speaker, who had been brought up in a ship yard, related how thirty years ago the east side was lined with ship yards where thousands of men were employed at good wages. The ships built there had the reputation of being the best built in the world; but a tariff was laid on necessary materials entering into ship building with the result that that industry was destroyed.

Another member, who had sailed the salt seas on Yankee ships with Yankee crews, said that while the Yankee sailor thirty years ago got the best wages of any sailor, still our ships were sailed the cheapest, sailed the fastest and sailed the best of any ships on the eastern or western oceans. Even in British ports the American ships were preferred. The protective tariff came, and the Yankee ships with Yankee crews were all but swept from the face of

the salt water. Where twenty-five or thirty years[sic] the stars and stripes floated in every port of the world, now such a thing in a foreign port is a curiosity.

Another member, who had spent some years in Australia spoke of the effect of protection and free trade in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, which has heretofore[sic] been alluded to in the columns of THE STANDARD.

A man who lived in England during the emergence of that country from protection to such free trade as exists there to-day, spoke of the effect the change had made on the working people. The change, he said, had been a benefit not only to labor but to capital productively used. The condition of the English workman was at least 100 per cent better than forty years ago; and the nearer the English people approached to absolute free trade the more improved would be the laborers' condition.

"If," said the speaker, "the average workman here or in England would examine the question for himself, in his own interests, the protection doctrine would then and there be doomed."

Mr. Steers came into the club room during the last speaker's remarks. He was called on for a speech, but instead of making one, he stated that he had just left Henry George's house, where a large party of friends were gathered to welcome him home. A member of the club thereupon arose and said that here were over a hundred of Mr. George's friends assembled, and though the hour was late (10:15) he moved that the club go up in a body to congratulate Mr. George on his safe return to us. The motion was carried unan-

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imously, and the members marched up the wet pavements of Second avenue to Nineteenth street and to Mr. George's house, where they were cordially greeted.

NOW'S THE TIME TO STRIKE.

Everything is Ripe for a Brilliant Dash for Electoral Reform in Ohio—A Draft of a Petition to the Legislature.

The sketch of the Australian system given by Louis F. Post in THE STANDARD for December 1 is full of stirring suggestions. What he says, however, in the closing paragraph as to the policy of delaying this reform until the fullness of time, rather than endanger its complete success by premature action, seems to leave out of sight another view of the matter which, to my mind, shows delay to be dangerous. In Ohio politics the charge of bribery (and the practice, too), has become so common already that a very large number of respectable citizens have come to look on the matter with despair, or, worse yet, with indifference, as an evil that cannot be cured but can be endured. True, there has not yet come to light in this state any widely organized plot, like that in Indiana, to "divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with the necessary funds in charge of these five," etc., but there has certainly been as shameless buying and selling of votes here in times past as any we have heard of this year in Indiana. And this shamelessness is unquestionably due in a great degree to the prevalent belief that nobody cares much about it.

The newspaper history of election frauds in Cincinnati and Columbus is too fresh in the minds of the public to need more than mention here. But let me illustrate the spirit of the times by experiences taken from the under current of private life. In the largest government office in the northern part of this state was an employe eight years ago whom I knew personally. This man had a notoriety among the politicians of the city as a "worker." His boasting of having bribed so many Bohemians in the lumber yards at so much a head was so open that it was

Sic in the original; probably "Where twenty-five or thirty years ago".
Sic in the original; probably "which have heretofore (possibly as intended)".

generally talked of among the sixty or seventy men in the office, and for a while it was a standing joke against him that he had himself admitted that he had "saved" money enough out of what had been "placed" with him to buy himself a suit of clothes. No one seemed to think very poorly of him for this bribery work. On the contrary, in election times he was treated by his chief in office with marked consideration.

Another example from this end of the state. A wealthy gentleman born in Cincinnati assured me a few days after the recent election that beyond a doubt there was really no help for this bribery; it was a common practice everywhere, and well known to be so. To corroborate this statement he cited the case of a young friend of his whom he named, the son of a prominent politician now holding a high state office in Columbus. This young man had confessed, laughingly, to him that he had spent all the money he could rake and scrape to buy votes for his father. "Of course," he added, "it is a shame, but everybody does it—you've got to do it." And the manner in which this was told to me showed clearly enough that it was really considered no shame at all.

This indifference is not surprising when one considers the general tone of the press on this point. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* repeatedly and urgently solicited contributions of money in the last campaign to be sent into Indiana. In one of its editorials in the last days of the campaign this paper warned its readers that the democrats were pouring a flood of money into Indiana, especially from Kentucky, and were devoting it to unscrupulous debauchery of Indiana politics, that if republicans would defeat this bribery they must contribute promptly and liberally; and then, with cool effrontery, added that no republican need entertain the slightest fear that this money would be put to bad use.

Indeed, the foul history of Ohio elections for the last twelve years would satisty[sic] any one, I think, that if it was only fulness of time we had to wait for, this carbuncle of bribery was ready to prick long ago.

I do not think, therefore, it is too early to suggest to the single tax men of Ohio that as soon as possible they start a petition for this purpose. The petition below is framed after the suggestions of Mr. Post's article. If single tax men throughout the state will publish in their local papers some petition like this and invite all citizens, irrespective of party, to assist in circulating it, they will be fully as likely to secure a large list of names now as they would, if they waited for a stronger feeling on the subject. Interest in these outrages fades with the remembrance of them. And the bribers themselves have not yet anticiticipated[sic] the movement and plotted to defeat it.

For my own use I have drawn up the following (thanks to Mr. Post).

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the state of Ohio, believing that unless freedom and honesty in elections are carefully preserved, government of the people, by the people, for the people is impossible, and believing therefore that intimidation and bribery in elections are not only disgraceful but calamitous, degrading those who can be frightened, corrupting those who can be bought, humiliating every American who takes pride in his country, tending swiftly to the overthrow of all faith in representative government and by these disasters constituting every briber and intimidater an assassin of American liberty, therefore, we desire and petition your honorable body that the election laws now in force in this state be so amended as to provide safeguards for the freedom and purity of our elections, similar to those provided by what is known as the Australian system, and that this amendment shall provide especially as follows:

1. That ballots for any office shall contain the names of all candidates for that office.

Sic in the original; probably "satisfy".
Sic in the original; probably "anticipated".

2. That all ballots be printed at public expense.
3. That these ballots be so marked on the back, or stamped, that when folded the indorsement will show the ballot to be official.
4. That only one of these ballots, or set of ballots, be delivered by sworn officers to each voter as he presents himself to vote.
5. That the voter deliver his ballot to the inspectors so folded as to conceal its face and expose the official indorsement.
6. That there be no communication with him, except by election officers for official purposes, from the time he receives his ballot until he votes.
7. That no voter be allowed to cast any ballot but such as he receives from the election officers.
8. That immediately after voting he withdraw from the secluded part of the polling place.

If the single tax men of Ohio will circulate and gather in these petitions it will be an easy matter to secure the presentation of them to the state legislature. And if this reform is carried out it is scarcely necessary to add that when the question of a single tax is put to popular vote, as before long it may be, the selfish interests and timid prejudices arrayed against us cannot employ bribery for their ally. The battle we fight then can be more certainly fought on the merits of the issue.

WALTER H. BEECHER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

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STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WIND.

The single tax clubs and societies are going right along with their discussion on this important question. Every one has a natural right to a dwelling place somewhere on earth or else he has no business or no right on the planet.—[The Craftsman.

In the future *The Texas Tribune*, published at San Antonio, will contain several columns devoted to the dissemination of the truths of the single tax doctrine. This doctrine is now claiming the attention of our ablest and best men. Everyone who desires the prosperity and happiness of all men ought to understand and accept it.—[Pearsall, Texas, Sun.

Dakota farmers are after the non-resident land owner with a proposition to throw all the taxes on land values. Unlike our Ontario farmers, who persist in the futile attempt to tax personalty, the Dakota men see that by taxing land values solely they will not increase their own burdens but will make it impossible for the land speculator to exist.—[Toronto Globe.

There are certain general reforms which have to do with the well-being of farmers everywhere, for there can be no diversity of interest among agriculturists when it comes to checking the ravages of these devouring "trusts," and in limiting the greedy rapacity of the railway gang who, unless they are forcibly withheld, will rob every farmer in the land of his just profit through conscienceless freight rates. Let the farmers' rallying cry for 1892 be "government ownership of all railways."—[The Farmers' Voice.

The proposition to tax land values only would meet the opposition, not only of all the large land speculators, who are holding vacant and unimproved land to be made valuable by other people's labor, but also of small land owners, who do not yet see the benefit it might be to them. There is one plainly apparent reason, however, that ought to appeal powerfully to all thinking men in favor of such a reform. It is the absurdity of taxing in proportion as they are industrious, honest, saving and patriotic.—[East Oregonian.

The single tax men are reformers of the kind who don't have any such word as defeat in their dictionary. Every campaign is a palpable gain for them because it gives them an opportunity to spread the light on the great truth which they fully believe it is only needful for men to see and understand in order to become converted to. No sooner is the election over than the single tax men organize for a move to amend the state constitution so as to allow the legislature to pass laws in accord with the single tax principle that it is unjust to tax men more for making land useful than for holding land idle.—[Northwestern Labor Union.

The single tax movement is again springing forward throughout the country. The Texas and Minnesota legislatures will be forced to meet and wrestle with the question this winter, as in both states petitions have been circulated and thousands of signatures obtained to exempt all improvements on land and all personal property from state taxation. They have been signed by farmers, laborers, merchants and, in fact, the very best elements in the states. The land speculators are in a flurry over the matter, as they see the coming of that time when they cannot afford to hold the natural opportunities of labor out of the market.—[Clinton, Ind., Argus.

Before the late election many sensible farmers and other good citizens in Waller county, imagined that the single tax doctrine meant injustice to those who own land, and contemplated taking away their farms, and giving them to people who had none. This interpretation is put upon the doctrine by designing men who do not wish the single tax to succeed. The agitation of the question during the canvass has brought out the truth to those farmers and good citizens who had not taken the trouble to look into the matter. They now see clearly that what is proposed by single tax men, will unquestionably reduce the taxation on farmers' property.—[Hempstead, Tex., Advance Guard.

The advocates of the single tax in Minneapolis are starting an agitation of their theories by petitions to the legislature. The real estate dealers promptly take alarm and hold indignation meetings, declaring that it will ruin their business, drive capital away or prevent its coming in for investment in city dirt, and that the single tax must be jumped on. They thus kindly, though unconsciously, furnish the strongest proof of what the one tax men claim, that their system will be the death of speculation in land, and as everyone out of the real estate exchange and the speculators think that this would be a most desirable end, the exchange is giving the one tax plan a big boost.—[Caledonia, Minn., Argus.

A Farmer Who Sees Where the Trouble Lies.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y.—I have a farm of 150 acres, and a few years ago I could save five or six hundred dollars per year. But that time has gone by, and will not return until we make some change in our system of taxation, the farmer is now about at a standstill in regard to making any money over his expenses.

I find that a great many people have an idea that the single tax system would take their land from them. Well, if a man did not pay his taxes under our present system he would not hold his property long; but under a land value tax it would only be the dogs in the marger[sic] who were holding land idle who would have to drop it—the improver would have plenty of money for taxes as long as he wasn't fined for improving his place.

A. L. VALLILY.

Sic in the original; probably "manger".

The Rhode Island Association on its Feet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—At the fourth meeting of the Single Tax association of Rhode Island, held Friday evening December 7, a constitution was adopted. It provides that any resident of Rhode Island of either sex, not less than eighteen years of age may become a member of the association by assenting to the constitution. Meetings are to be held regularly on the first and third Friday of each month. It is also proposed to supplement the regular work of the association by forming a class which shall meet weekly for the purpose of reading and discussing "Progress and Poverty" and other literature treating the science of government.

GEO. D. LIDDELL, Sec'y[sic]:

Launched at Southboro.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—The single tax craft was launched here a few nights ago. Prof. Hamlin Garland of Boston delivered a lecture on "The Missing Wealth of the Farmer" to an audience of about one hundred, one-third ladies and the rest legal voters. Many remained after the lecture to inquire into the subject. A few signed the shipping list and will go with us to the end of the voyage. Others will read our books and promise to attend future meetings, and we expect to have them soon. We shall at once form a club and carry on the good work in this and the neighboring villages. Our Marlboro friends propose to have a meeting there soon.

F. H. HOWES.

Leave Them in Your Barber Shops.

NEW YORK CITY.—Desiring to do what we can to advance the cause of free trade and tax reform, a friend of mine and myself conclude that a practicable way of attaining th[illegible] object is to circulate THE STANDARD. W[illegible] this view we will send out copies of [illegible] STANDARD after we have read them, to [illegible] party or parties in the west for judicio[illegible] tribution. You can assist us through t[illegible] respondence column of THE STANDAR[illegible] forming us to whom we can send our [illegible]

[signature partly lost: "V[illegible]"]

Sic in the original; probably "Sec'y.".

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MOTHER ANTOINE'S LAD.

Jean Richepin.

How did I learn the story that I am going to tell you? What concern is that of yours, provided I tell it well. Now, I am sure of telling it well. I declare this before hand and without any of an author's conceit; for I have nothing to do with it as an author, and shall confine myself to simply noting the facts just as I have gathered them.

Once on a time there was a poor grandmother and her poor grandson, who possessed nothing in the world but their affection for each otner[sic]; and the grandmother was seventy-seven years of age and the grandson was eight.

They lived on the sixth story in a tenement house in an alley between Belleville and Menilmontant, a quarter where there are few rich people. Now, even among this wretched population, the wretchedness of these two was marked. That tells how great it was.

Look at it. The child was sick, crippled, confined to bed during the past twelve months, and the old woman was very old, very feeble, so that with the best good will in the world she could not really work much.

Fortunately, beggars are good to their fellows. The poor folk of the quarter bestowed alms on this poverty, more pitiable still than their own, and their charity, joined to some allowance from the board of relief, supported the life of grandmother and grandchild.

The old woman was called Mother Antoine, and the child was called Mother Antoine's Lad (mome). He was not known by any other name, for he had never been seen running and playing in the street with the gamins of his age; no comrade had ever been heard calling to him across the street; all you heard was from time to time, among the neighbor women—

"Well, Mother Antoine's lad, how is he?"

Alas! he was going from bad to worse, was Mother Antoine's lad. The poor boy was consumptive and sickly, and when he was not crying from the dull pain of his hip disease, he was coughing a dry and bloody cough, which brought two bunches of dull violets to his cheeks.

During his childhood, although he limped and was often on his back, he had had, nevertheless, some fairly good turns. Then the grandfather, who was still working (although he was eighty years old), took him nice walks in the fresh air and the sunlight, and gained means to buy, here or there, the remedies which set him up for a few weeks. But since they had lived in this wretched garret, on the sixth story, over a conrt yard[sic], from which arose the stale odor of the sinks, since the old woman could not scrape together more than was just needed to keep them from

Sic in the original; probably "other".
Sic in the original; probably "court yard".

dying of hunger—since December of last year Mother Antoine's lad had never got up, and in all probability would never get up again.

The last time he had been out was Christmas day.

On that day Mother Antoine had wrapped him up as best she could in a big muffler which she had made of her old shawl; she had put on him her two only pairs of stockings to keep his feet warm in his new rubbers, and she had taken taken[sic] him to the boulevard, along the little stalls full of toys, figures and dolls that made a splendid many colored fairy land.

This fairy land had remained in the eyes and in the imagination of the sick boy, and ever since he had spoken of it with thrills of regret and desire, opening his mouth wide in ecstasy and stretching out his thin little arms to the mirage of all these unforgetable marvels of which he had caught a glimpse.

There was, first and foremost, away down near the Place du Grand Opera, a superb punchinello—striped and gilded, almost as tall as the little stunted being himself—which, when one pulled the string, shook gayly its bells and rattles, raised its arms, flung out its legs and looked at you at the same time with its illumined face and almost living grin.

"Oh, how pretty it was, how pretty it was!" Mother Antoine's lad often cried; "It is very dear, mammy, is it not, a punchinello like that?"

And the old woman always replied, "Come now, I will buy you one of them, when we are richer."

"And when shall we be richer?"

"Soon, my pet, soon."

"Then I shall have it, eh? the punchinello?"

"Yes, yes; you shall have it."

"For you see, mammy, I am sure that if I had it I should be cured at once."

This same idea recurred incessantly as though he were possessed by it. And when he was worse than usual, the poor little thing, when his pains racked him fiercest; when his terrible cough shook him as if it would tear the breath out of him, oh, then, the desire became more active—almost poignant. Anybody could see that it added to his sufferings, and that in reality the possession of the toy would ease his pain like a charm.

And she knew this, old Mother Antoine. By dint of promising the punchinello she came to feel that she must keep her promise, and that she had no other way but this to keep her cherub alive a little longer. Yes; he should have it, his punchinello. And he would be cured! She, too—she herself had ended by believing in this mad hope.

Yes, he should have it. But how? As he said himself with tears of impotent longing, it must cost a deal, a punchinello like that! It was a toy for the rich. At least twenty francs. Perhaps more. Where could she find this gold, she who no longer knew the color even of silver, and who only saw at long, long intervals, a few big copper sous among the alms she received. Twenty francs! Why, a fortune!

[Note: the bottom left corner of column 1 is folded or torn; a displaced scrap of type covers the beginnings of the last six lines, showing the stray fragments "Ol", "woma", "appear", "Twehat". Only the visible parts of the lines are given below.]

Sic in the original; probably "taken".

She traded off the rags that were given her at the beginning of winter. She even [illegible] the occasional tickets for bread and [illegible] which she had such trouble to get. [illegible]eserved only enough for the little [illegible] She herself fasted. And when he [illegible]ting by himself he said to her, "[illegible] are not hungry, mammy?"

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"No," she answered, "they made me swallow a plate of soup in the cabinetmaker's shop."

Thus she passed two days together, sometimes, without tasting anything. What matter! He should have his punchinello.

She had economized in this fashion for three months, and on the day before yesterday she had altogether nine francs three sous.

"At least ten francs," she thought; "I must have at least ten francs! Still seventeen sous to find between now and to-morrow!"

That day, Mother Antoine's lad was terribly sick. With the fortnight's cold spell just passed you see in what a state the dear little angel must have been. And her poor neighbors cannot bestow much charity on the old woman, they themselves dying of cold and hanger[sic]. No more rags to sell; three tickets for bread and wood; that was all that remained in the garret.

But the little one is so low—so low that he can swallow nothing. What use, then, for bread to-day? For her? Not a word of that. And to-morrow? Ah, to-morrow she will find some. What is wanted at the moment, the necessary, the indispensable thing is not food, but the punchinello. If he had it there, now, in his trembling little fingers, surely he would be better.

"How pretty it was!" he said with a stifled rattle in his throat.

And his eyes grow large; his nostrils, pinched by disease, suddenly quiver, a warm glow comes on his skin, life returns to his pale lips. Life, yes, life. He will live if his dream is realized.

"How pretty it was!"

"I am going to get it for you, yes, I am going right away."

"What, the punchinello?"

"Yes, the punchinello."

"So, we are rich, mammy?"

"Yes, my pet. Look here!"

She shows him her nine francs three sous. It is all in sous, there is a big heap of them.

The child claps his hands.

"Go quick, mammy; go quick, now. Do not be long."

She has gone. No, she will not be long. With her old feeble limbs she first runs about to her neighbors to sell the three tickets, the last ones.

Sic in the original; probably "hunger".

“It is to buy a remedy for the lad,” says she; and she speaks the truth. It is, indeed, a remedy that she is going in search of.

Ten francs, she has them at last! She had to waste half an hour on it, but at last she has them. How she hurries on, tottering and stumbling, in spite of the slippery pavement, in spite of the numbing cold that freezes her bones; for she has eaten nothing yesterday, nothing to-day, and she has put her crusts on the sick child’s bed. She has only a wretched petticoat and a thin jacket over her shift. B-r-r-r! She will go spite of all. It is a long way, too; She will not go to the first store she comes to. She must go away—away, near the Grand Opera. The punchinello, perhaps, is still there this year, and who knows? perhaps it does not cost more than ten francs.

Yes; it was indeed the same, and for ten francs she got it, by bargaining. It was indeed the same. She recognized it. She returns, pressing it close to her heart with all a mother’s care, as though afraid of hurting it. She, too—she said:

“How pretty it is!”

Let us cut short. Fate is the most terrible of dramatic creators. No one invents such striking effects as Reality. When you attempt to set forth one of the supreme situations in life, all that is left is to do so in two words.

The old woman had been away two full hours. On her return she found the child dead.

Yesterday Mother Antoine’s lad was buried.

Mother Antoine placed in the little coffin, on the shroud made out of a patched gown, the pretty punchinello, covered with dazzling colors, tinkling bells, wonderful gilding. And thus the little corpse had its Christmas box.

May Mother Antoine soon have her New Year’s gift—Death!

The Iron Duke at Waterloo.

The following selection is taken from an English publication by Mr. Murray, containing an account of conversations between the duke of Wellington and Earl Stanhope from 1831 to 1851:

> Nobody, said the duke, could ever say exactly when the battle (Waterloo) commenced.
>
> Lord Stanhope asked him what was the total number of killed at Waterloo. The duke replied:
>
> “On both sides there must have been between thirty and forty thousand. It is impossible ever to say exactly what the French lost. I remember seeing a large French column entering the wood behind Hougoumont, and another about as large going out on another side. I said, ‘This is the oddest maneuver I ever saw;’ but on looking more closely I found that the last column consisted only of wounded. There were thousands limping off from the field.”
>
> At dinner I asked him whether he could make out Napoleon at Waterloo on the opposite heights. “No, I could not—the day was dark—there was a great deal of rain in the air. I made out Soult most plainly. I had an excellent telescope. I saw him come up—all the officers took off their hats as he turned toward them. I saw him spying at us—write and send off a letter; I knew he was writing (laughing), and gave my orders accordingly, but so plainly did I see him that I am sure I should have known him again anywhere.” “Soult was not the ablest general ever opposed to me; the ablest after Napoleon was, I think, Massena. Soult did not quite understand a field of battle; he was an excellent tactician—knew very well how to bring his troops to the field, but not so well how to use them when he brought them up.”

True Heaven.

London Christian Socialist.

We ask no heaven of triumph telling palms, Of golden pavement and unshadowed light, No blissful fields with amaranth blooms bedight, Nor tree of life down-dropping spicy balms; No high walled heaven, the meed of prayers and alms, Whose endless day excludes a rayless night, Where grief may come not, lest it check delight, And shrieking, wild on pity, jar the psalms.

Our better choice shall be the dear endeavor, Here to upbuild a human paradise; To follow that fair hope, which grows forever, That love shall yet be law beneath the skies; —Our glory be the joy of sacrifice, The cross our tree of life that fadeth never.

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CONCERNING THE FORTUNES OF T. THOMPSON, GAMBLER.

Blakely Hall in New York Sun.

Shortly after noon yesterday the sunlight climbed over a ridge of the big Metropolitan Opera House, glanced into a room on the third floor of an unpretentious looking house, and threw a mellow autumnal haze over the gaunt figure of a gentleman who was painting his hat with benzine. He wore a night shirt, a pair of easy slippers and an air of languor.

“This is dead low ebb,” he muttered to himself despondently. “I haven’t hit the benzine bottle before for six years. But it’s a good old bottle all the same,” he added, with a fond air, as he continued to touch up the rusty places of his dark beaver with the strong smelling fluid.

Slowly rising to his feet he held the hat off at arm’s length and turned it around admiringly.

“Fit for a winner,” he said shortly.

He threw the shades open wider and dragged himself listlessly around the room in search of his boots. One hung in the paper rack on the wall and the other lay on the floor under the dressing table. After examining them critically by the light of the sun he went over to the washstand, took a small sponge and carefully washed the blacking from the boots. Then he dried them with a towel with paternal care, opened another of the many bottles on the mantelpiece and began to varnish the boots carefully.

“There’s only one satisfaction,” he remarked with his next breath, “about this whole business, and that is that I can do it a devilish sight better than that infernal nigger could.”

While the shoes were drying, a full hour was put in by the gambler in shaving himself with extraordinary care, arranging his hair, and brushing his clothes. The benzine bottle came in again for one or two rusty spots on the seams, but when he was fully attired, had thrust a little cambric handkerchief into his pocket, pulled on a new pair of gloves, and had shaken himself together, he presented an appearance of wealth and affluence.

“A man in my position,” he said, addressing himself in the mirror, “has to sail too close to the wind to take any chances. Anybody looking at me would think I am a dude; but I ain’t. I’ve got to keep up the bluff. If New York gets on to the fact that I am busted I’ll have to get out of town before night.”

At the corner a flower girl smiled gently upon the sallow-faced but correct looking gentleman who approached her. She stood on her toes to pin a big white rose on the lapel of his coat.

“How many do I owe you for now, Katie?” asked Mr. Thompson thoughtfully.

“Not a single one,” said the girl promptly. “You paid enough in one day last month to buy flowers for five years.”

“Better keep the score,” said the gambler sturdily. “I’m goin’ to hit ’em hard, to-night, and to-morrow I’ll make good.”

“Well, then, it’s sixteen,” said the girl quietly.

“Good Gawd!” muttered the gambler. “Broke for sixteen days. No wonder I feel queer.”

He stood in a brown study for a long while, and then casually wandered down Broadway until he came to another group of gamblers who had come out to enjoy the sunlight, and who were attired with remarkable care. There were seven or eight in the group, and they were more correctly dressed than any similar number of millionaires that could be picked out in the country. They all had their clothes made by a crack tailor, their boots and the other details of their attire were beyond criticism, and they were clean shaven and redolent of roses.

A broad grin went round the group as Mr. Thompson sauntered up and accepted a cigar. He looked at it nervously a moment before striking a match, and then slowly bit off the end. It was a big, black, expensive sort of a weed, and it reeked of heartburn and indigestion in every fiber. The pallid and fagged gambler stared at the weed a moment longer, and then, dropping the match that one of his cronies had given him, carefully put the cigar in his pocket and shook his head.

“That’s a pretty strong breakfast, Tommy,” said an ex-pugilist and gambler who was in the group, eyeing his friend shrewdly.

“Oh, I’ve had my breakfast,” remarked the hero of the benzine bottle carelessly. “Never—”

“You’re a liar,” said the pugilist calmly, but with a benevolent twinkle in his shrewd gray eye.

“Well,” said Mr. Thompson, weakly and candidly, “perhaps I am.”

“In which case,” said the pugilist, “you comes up with me and breakfasts at my flat.”

Mr. Thompson straightened himself up a bit and acquiesced with a nod of his head. Then he went through the superfluous form of drinking a cocktail to give him an appetite, and he and the ex-pugilist walked slowly up Broadway, after nodding an adieu to the others. They turned westward into Twenty-eighth street, climbed to the second story of an apartment house, and entered a flat.

There were $4,000 or $5,000 worth of pictures on the walls. The carpets were Axminster and velvet, with hangings superbly embroidered. The furniture was of the most costly and unique pattern. Everything was in admirable taste, and all the fittings had evidently been designed for the rooms. On the portieres was woven in several places the initial “T.” All of the expensive cut glass was adorned by the same letter, and so in turn was the silver. The magnificent sideboard in the dining room was built up in scrolls and elaborate workmanship until the apex was reached, and on this apex was a bronze Bacchante holding aloft a silver horn of plenty, which was also in the shape of the script “T.”

The eyes of the ruined sport wandered over this cabalistic letter half carelessly as he sank into a chair in the dining room and conversed amiably about the weather, the races, and the big winnings of a mutual friend about whom the whole town had been talking for a day. There

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was nothing about Mr. Thompson's manner that indicated more than a passing interest in the surroundings.

A woman of remarkable beauty strolled into the apartment, clad in a long pink dressing gown, with lace around her throat and sleeves. Her blond hair was piled upon her head carelessly, and her brown eyes had the lazy look of an untidy housewife. Her face would have been familiar to half the cigarette-smoking boys in the country, for it is the one most often seen plastered about in the tobacco shops. She married Mr. Thompson's host three weeks ago and forsook the footlights forever. Her air was amiable and easy going.

"Tommy," she said shortly, "I hear you are in hard luck."

"Well, yes," said Mr. Thompson carelessly, "they've been runnin' against me a little lately, but that's the way things go once in a while, you know. I lose about eighteen thou in a month."

"It must make you kinder sad," the lady of the house said, glancing around, "to come into this place, don't it?"

Mr. Thompson affected to be unconscious of the meaning of the remark for a moment, and then said, as though a light had just burst over him:

"Oh, yes, I understan'. Hadn't thought of it before. Mighty glad I got it off my hands, though, and it's lucky Tiernan had the money to buy me out, for the 'T' answers just as well for him as it does for me."

"Where are you living now?" asked Mrs. Tiernan commiseratingly.

"I make my headquarters at the Hoffman house," said Mr. Thompson lightly; "but I have a quiet suite of apartments up town, where I sneak off at times and get a good night's rest."

At the mention of Mr. Thompson's "quiet suite of apartments," a close observer might have seen a broad grin on the face of the ex-pugilist, who was changing his collar before the bevelled mirror in one of the inner rooms.

They went out to breakfast and ate from the china which Mr. Thompson had had made for his own use when he was in affluence less than a month before. The breakfast was ample. When Mr. Thompson lit his cigar, threw out his chest, and strolled out of the house again, he made a direct cut for Fifth avenue, and walked up as far as the park and back again with the languid and exclusive air of a club man taking his constitutional.

It was well on toward 4 o'clock when he returned, and from that time on he went from one group to another on Broadway, and managed to drift to the bar at frequent intervals, but at 8 o'clock all of the gamblers had disappeared, and Mr. Thompson sat alone in the corridor of the Gilsey House, making a pretense of reading an evening paper. Once or twice he put his hand in his upper waistcoat pocket, took out a ten-dollar bill and looked at it longingly. He was hungry, but he had a scheme in view for that ten-dollar bill, and each time he replaced it carefully in his pocket.

Shortly after 8 an acquaintance came along with two seats for the theatre, and from that time till 11 o'clock Mr. Thompson was a quiet spectator of Mary Anderson's performance at Palmer's theatre. He only went out once between the acts, and that was because his friend remarked that he was looking very seedy, and suggested a drink.

"I'll go you," said the gambler emphatically, as they started out. "Miss Anderson drives me to drink. She's too pure and good for this earth altogether, but she's the queen of them all. I used to kick because people talked so much about her purity, but now I've come to the conclusion that they don't talk enough.

"When I compare myself," continued Mr. Thompson dramatically, "to that pure and beautiful young woman, I feel like what I am—a dead sore loser."

It was probably melancholy arising from these impressions, along with the lack of dinner, which drove Mr. Thompson into a fit more or less tinged with desperation when he walked in to a gambling house on Twenty-ninth street just after the theater was out. He had left his friend at the corner. Another large cigar, a memento from an acquaintance, reposed between the clenched teeth of Tommy Thompson, Esq., as he sauntered into the double parlors of the house and went directly to the faro table. Everybody was looking at a little Hebrew salesman who had won fourteen times handrunning, and a crowd of other players were following the salesman's lead. There were three or four quick nods to the well known arrival, and then the gambler went over to the little cage in the corner of the room, passed in his $10 to the cashier within, took his two blue chips, and strolled back to the table. He was a picture of lazy composure and insolent complacency. No man who looked at the long, handsome keen face with the heavy eyes, drooping moustache and *blase* expression would have supposed that the gambler was staking the last cent that he could beg or borrow on his bet as he laid down his chips on the table. He had observed that the pile of chips of the Hebrew salesman had assumed the rough semblance of the letter "A," and the apex of the letter was toward the queen on the table.

"A for Anderson," said the gambler quietly. "She's a queen, and the queen's my play."

He won. Luck ran toward him like a shot, and a few moments later as the cards ran low he called the turn. Twenty minutes later a terrific row suddenly broke out between the Hebrew salesman and the dealer. The negro waiters hurriedly closed the doors and whisked off their aprons, and there was a quick, determined effort on the part of everybody to suppress the disturbance. A crowd of seventy or eighty men was present, many of them of unquestioned standing in the business world. The nitercation[sic] grew higher and higher until the proprietor of the bank hurried in from the upper rooms, where a quiet game of poker was going on. Just as he entered there was a collision between the salesman and Thompson, who was acting the part of peacemaker. A short scrimmage ensued, in which the hero of the benzine bottle was cut across the fore-

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head by a falling gas globe. The proprietor closed the game, the checks were cashed in, and the players pushed out into the street. A white rag was bound across Mr. Thompson's forehead, but he smiled serenely amid it all, and slowly emptied his box of blue and yellow chips as they called a coupe for him. The chips were cashed in. He thrust $1,100 into his pocket, drove home to his lodgings, waked up the aged landlady, and an hour later he might have been seen amid champagne and cold chicken salad, as happy a gambler as New York could show. Just before he went to bed there was a rattle on the pavement opposite the Metropolitan opera house as the gambler fired a fusillade of bottles out of his window before turning in for the night. The benzine bottle went last and with a parting benediction from the knight of the green cloth.

Sic in the original; probably "altercation".

WHAT DO THE ANIMALS SEE?

And What Music Do They Hear That We Cannot Conceive?

"It has been shown that animals hear sounds which are beyond the range of our hearing," says Sir John Lubbock, "and that they can perceive the ultra violet rays, which are invisible to our eyes."

"Now, as every ray of light which we can perceive at all appears to us as a distinct color, it becomes probable that these ultra violet rays must make themselves apparent to the ants as a distinct and separate color (of which we can form no idea), but as different from the rest as red is from yellow or green from violet. The question also arises whether white light to these insects would differ from our white light, in containing this additional color. At any rate, as few of the colors in nature are pure, but almost all arise from the combination of rays of different wave lengths, and as in such cases the visible resultant would be composed not only of the rays we see, but of these and the ultra violet, it would appear that the color of objects and the general aspect of nature must present to animals a very different appearance from what it does to us."

"These considerations cannot but raise the reflection how different the world may—I was going to say must—appear to other animals from what it does to us. Sound is the sensation produced on us when the vibrations of the air strike on the drum of our ear. When they are few the sound is deep; as they increase in number it becomes shriller and shriller; but when they reach 40,000 in a second they cease to be audible. Light is the effect produced on us when waves of light strike on the eye. When four hundred millions of millions of vibrations strike the retina in a second, they produce red, and as the number increases, the color passes into orange, then yellow, green, blue and violet. But between 40,000 vibrations in a second and four hundred millions of millions we have no organ of sense capable of receiving the impression. Yet between these limits any number of sensations may exist. We have five senses, and sometimes fancy that no others are possible. But it is obvious that we cannot measure the infinite by our own narrow limitations.

"Moreover, looking at the question from the other side, we find in animals complex organs of sense richly supplied with nerves, but the functions of which we are as yet powerless to explain. There may be fifty other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight; and even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be endless sounds which we cannot hear, and colors as different as red from green, of which we have no conception. These and a thousand other questions remain for solution. The familiar world which surrounds us may be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we cannot hear, of color which we cannot see, of sensations which we cannot conceive."

The Ashantis in Battle.

In an article discussing the military qualities of the negro, published in the December number of the *Fortnightly*, Lord Wolseley speaks of the Ashantis as "a fine, brave fighting people," whose courage is based almost entirely on fear:

> If in battle the Ashanti turns to fly, there are men on the lookout close behind him who have positive orders to kill him without any question. If these men in the second line fail to do their duty in this respect, their superiors again in the third line, whom I may call the subaltern officers, will kill both them and the runaway coward. There are several lines of several grades behind the front fighting line, each having a similar preventive duty imposed upon it, until the general commanding is reached. If he fails, if he is defeated, he answers for his failure with his head when he returns to his king at Coomassie. In the organization of all civilized armies much stress is laid upon the chain of responsibility that runs through all ranks, from the

> commander in chief to the private soldier. In the Ashanti army, or nation, for they are one, the emblem of that responsibility is the executioner's knife. The man in front feels that under every circumstance he incurs less risk by going forward than by running away, for the latter at least is certain death. The refrain of the Ashanti war song, which they sang together in a shouting voice when going into action, was:
>
> If I go forward I die, If I go backward I die; Better go forward and die.

Yet this fear-begotten courage is capable of great things, as the following story will show:

> After the Ashantis had failed in their attack on our post at Abracampa, I sent a party with some officers in pursuit. The Ashantis had fallen back to gather food, leaving only a few isolated men to watch over their camp. One of these men, quite alone, who might easily have escaped, remained within five yards of the road along which our men were advancing with much noise. He coolly fired into the party, and unwatched by any of his people, faced alone the pursuers.

Preparing for the Approaching Storm but This Won't Save Them.

A "Landlord" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:

> I saw to-day, in a draft lease for a west end shop, the following new covenant, which may interest some of your friends who are agitating for a reform of the land laws: "And the lessees covenant that they will pay all rates and taxes, etc., . . . and the land tax which now or shall or may at any time during the continuance of the said term be rated, charged, assessed or imposed on or in respect of the said demised premises, or any part thereof, or on the landlord or tenant for the time being in respect thereof by anthority of parliament or otherwise." It will be for those who draft any bills dealing with taxation of ground rents, or values, to see that the intentions of the legislature are not defeated by contracts of this nature.

The Very Sad Story of a Flatist[sic].

Toronto Grip.

Mole picked up his cherished $6.20 flute last night, and hied him forth to serenade his best girl. It was a lovely evening; the pale moon shed a soft silvery sheen over her pa's princely residence. Arriving there, Mole played a dreamy, tender little selection, and soon the window above was gently opened, and his fair young innamorata listened enraptured to the mellow tones of the flute. The sight of this fairy vision at the window stimulated Mole to renewed efforts; he wiped his mouth, he took a firm grip on the flute, puckered his lips, and prepared to throw large slabs of sentiment into his new piece, entitled "I am Waiting;" but at this juncture the large family dog appeared on the scene, and Mole left without leaving his card. He put in his best licks, and managed to keep ahead the first

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hundred yards; then the dog began to gain rapidly on the unfortunate flutist; the affrighted girl at the window called wildly to the bloodthirsty canine, but he heeded not. All nature seemed to stand aghast at the awful spectacle; the dog gave a mighty spring, and was about to sample the fleeing man, when all at once Mole threw up his hands, gave one loud despairing cry, and disappeared from the young lady's agonized gaze forever. He had fallen into a post hole.

Sic in the original; probably "Flutist (possibly an intended pun)".

E. A. C.

A Matter of Taste.

New York Sun.

The Indians of south Mexico, like the dreaded Apaches of the north, prefer the scalps of tho whites[sic] to their civilization.

TO HELP SINGLE TAX STRANGERS.

The following list contains the names and addresses of men active in the single tax cause in their respective localities, with whom believers wishing to join in the movement may communicate:

Akron O–Jas R Angier, 109 [Allyn?] street. Albany, N Y–Robert Baker, 178 Madison avenue; J C [Roshirt?], 22 Third avenue, or James J Mahoney, secretary Single Tax Cleveland and Thurman club, 25 Myrtle avenue. Alhambra, Mon Ter–W E Brokaw. Altoona, Pa–Joseph Sharp, jr., secretary Single tax club, 411 Tenth street; Albert C [Rouzee?], 921 First avenue. Amsterdam, N Y–Harvey Book. Anacostia, D C–Carroll W Smith, office Anacostia tea company, Harrison and Monroe streets. Anaheim, Cal–James E Hassett. Anton Chico, N M–Lewis T Granstam. Ashtabula, Ohio–A D Strong. Auburn, Me–F W Beals, secretary Single tax club. Avon, N Y–Homer Sabin. Ballston Spa, N Y–Richard Feeney, 63 Milton avenue. Baltimore, Md–John W Jones, sec Single tax league of Maryland, 125 N Bond street; John Salmon, Pres Henry George club, 415 N Eutaw street; Dr Wm N Hill, 1453 E Baltimore street. Bayside, Long Island, N Y–Antonio M Molina. Braceville, Ill–William Matthews, secretary Tariff reform club. Bradford, Pa–J C De Forest, secretary Land and labor club, 26 Newell place. Binghampton, N Y –E W Dundon, 33 Maiden lane. Boston, Mass–Edwin M White, [268?] Main street, Charlestown; J R Roche, 19 Converse avenue, Malden; Hamlin Garland, chairman Single tax league, Jamaica Plain. Brooklyn, N Y–J Hickling, 41 Sidney place, president Single tax club. Burlington, Iowa–James Love, bookseller, or Richard Spencer. Burlington, Vt–Charles N Monahan, cigar manufacturer. Cambridgeport, Mass–Wm Ford, 116 Norfolk street, secretary Single tax organization. Canisteo, N Y–H W Johnson, P O box 265. Canon City, Col–Frank P [Blake?], M D. Chamberlain, Dak–James Brown. Charles City, Iowa–Irving W Smith, M D, office opposite Union house. Chicago, Ill–Frank Pearson, secretary Land and labor club No 1, 45 La Salle street. Cincinnati, O.–Dr David De Beck, 189 West Ninth street; Jones's news and stationery store, 272 Vine street; headquarters Single tax club, 268 Vine street. Clanton, Ala–O M Mastin or Alex G Dake. Cleveland, O–Frank L Carter, 182 Chestnut street. Clinton, Ind–L O Bishop, editor *Argus*. Cohoes N Y–J S Crane. Columbus, O–E J Brackens, president Single tax club, 505 North High street; Sam F. Caen, corresponding secretary, care Edward Hyneman, 343 1-2 South High street. Cornwall, Cal–Jeff A Bailey. Cramer Hill, Camden county, N J–Chas P Johnston. Danbury, Conn–Sam A Main, 34 Smith street. Dayton, O–W W Kile, 33 E Fifth street; J G Galloway, 263 Samuel street. Denver, Col–Charles G Buck, chairman State executive committee National tax reform association, new Tritch block. Detroit, Mich–J K Finehart, 45 Waterloo street; J F Duncan, 279 Third street, secretary Tax reform association. Diamond Springs, Eldorado county, Cal–J V Lanston. Dunkirk, N Y–Francis Lake. East Cambridge, Mass–J F Harrington, St John's Literary Institute. East Northport, Long island, N Y–J K Rudyard. East Rindge, N H–Edward Jewett. Elizabeth, N J–Benjamin Urner. Elmira, N Y–William Bergman, 712 East Market street. Englewood, Ill–W B Steers. Fitchburg, Mass–[E J?] Terry. Farmington, Iowa–F. W. Rockwell. Gardner, Ill–T S Cummings. Glen Cove, Long Island, N Y–Herbert Doromer. Glens Falls, N Y–John H Quinlan. Gloversville, N Y–Wm C Wood, M D. Grand View-on-the-Hudson, N Y–Henry L Hinton. Harrison, Tex–[I J?] McCollum. Hartington, Neb–J H [Feller?].

Sic in the original; probably "the whites".

Haverhill, Mass—Arthur F Brock. Helena, Mont—Judge J M Clements. Hornellsville, N Y—George H Van Winkle. Hot Springs, Ark—W Albert Chapman. Hoosick Falls, N Y—F S Hammond. Houston, Tex—H F Ring, corporation attorney. Hutchinson, Kas—J G Malcolm, M D. Ilion, N Y—George Smith, P O box [342?]. Indianapolis, Ind—Herman Kuehn, 14 Talbot block; or L P Custer, member of Single tax club. Ithaca, N Y—C C Platt, druggist, 75 East State street. Janvier, N J—S B Walsh. Jersey City, N J—Joseph Dana Miller, secretary Hudson county Single tax league, 26 Ege avenue. Kansas City, Mo—Chas E Reid, [2,322?] Woodland avenue. Keithsburg, Ill—M McDonald. Kingston, N Y—Theodore M Romeyn. Lansingburgh, N Y—James McMann, 21 Eighteenth st. Lonsdale, R I—Dr L. F. Garvin. Lexington, Ky—James [Erwin?]. Los Angeles, Cal—W H Dodge, 30 North Alameda street; W A Cole, 139 South Hill; or A Vinette, P O Station F. Lynchburg, Va—Thos Williamson, cor Fifth and Church streets. Lynn, Mass—Theodore P Perkins, 14 South Common street. Madison, Dak—E H Evenson. Mahanoy City, Pa—J N Becker, president Free trade club; Robert Richardson, secretary. Manistee, Mich—Albert Walkley or W R Hall. Marlboro, Mass—Geo A E Reynolds. Marlborough, N Y—C H Baldwin. Mart, Tex—J L Caldwell, chairman Ninth congressional district organizer. Marysville, Mont—S F Ralston, Sr. Massillon, O—Samuel T Wright, 65 West Main street. Memphis, Tenn—R G Brown, secretary Tariff reform club, 59 Madison street. Middletown, Conn—John G Hopkins, P O box 580. Middletown, N Y—Chas H Fuller, P O box 115 Milwaukee, Wis—[Peterson?] G H, 147 Fourth street. Minneapolis, Minn.—C J Buell, president Single tax league, 402 W Franklin avenue; E. E. Ryder, secretary. Mobile, Ala—E Q Norton, 23 South Royal street. Mt Pleasant, Iowa—A O Pitcher, M D. Mt Vernon, N Y—Richard Walton. Murrayville, Ill—William Camm, president Democratic club. Nashville, Tenn—P H Carroll, 235 N High street, secretary American land league. Neponset, Mass—Q A Lothrop, member Henry George club, 45 Walnut street. Newark, N J—Rev Hugh O Pentecost, 36 Oriental street. Newburg, N Y—D J McKay, secretary Single tax club 283 Broadway. Newport, Ky—Joseph L Schraer, secretary Single tax league, 217 Southgate street; Will C James, 59 Taylor street. New Westminster, Brit Col—Alex Hamilton, member Tax reform association. Norfolk, Va—Edward K Robertson, secretary Alpha club, Marine bank. Oberlin, O—Edw B Haskell. Olean, N Y—George Ball, pres Single tax association Timothy Horan, sec, 5 Railroad street. Omaha, Neb—John E Emblen, 322 Virginia avenue. Ordway, Dak—R H Garland, member Tax reform association. Passaic, N J—J J Barnard, P O box 151. Paterson, N J—E W Nellis, Chairman Passaic county Single tax Cleveland campaign committee, 89 North Main street. Parkersburg, W Va—W I Boreman, member of Single tax league. Pawtucket, R I—Edward Barker, 23 Gooding street. Peoria, Ill—J W Avery. Philadelphia, Pa—Wm J Atkinson, 926 Chestnut street or A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut street, secretary Henry George club. Piermont, N Y—Charles R Hood, P O box 13. Pittsburg, Pa—Mark F Roberts, 1727 Carey alley. Portland, Ore—S B Riggen, 48 Stark street, James P Kohler, 134 Grand street, or R H Thompson. Poughkeepsie, N Y—William C Albro. Providence—R I—Robert Grieve, 32 Sutton street; Dr Wm Barker, pres. Rhode Island single tax association. Pulaski, N Y—C V Harbottle. Ravenswood, Ill—W H Van Ornum. Reading, Pa—Chas S Prizer, 1013 Penn street; Charles Corkhill, 231 Penn street. Richmond, Ind—D Quigley, 135 South Third street. Ridgeway, N Y—D C Sullivan. River Falls, Wis—George H Bates. Rochester, N Y—Charles Avril, 7 Morrill street. Roselle, N J—Read Gordon. Rutland, Vt—T H Brown, 11 Cherry street. San Francisco, Cal—Judge James G Maguire, Superior court. San Luis Obispo, Cal—Mrs Frances M Milne. Seattle, Wash Ter—F P Morrow. Seneca Falls, N Y—Wm H Adkinson, P O box 56. Sharon, Conn—A J Bostwick, librarian Single tax club. Shenandoah, Pa—Morris Marsh, president Single tax club; Thos Potts, secretary. Southboro, Mass—S H Howes. South Gaston, N C—W L M Perkins. Sparrow Bush, Orange county, N Y—C L Dedrick, president Progressive association; John Sheehan, secretary. Spirit Lake, Iowa—J W Schrimpf, secretary Tariff reform club. Springfield, Mo—H A W Juneman, 665 Nichols street. St. Louis, Mo—Geo S Bonnell, president Single tax league, 1527 Leffingwell avenue; Sidney A Riendl, secretary, 1108 Olive street. Stockton, Cal—D A Learned. Syracuse, N Y—Charles S Hopkins, 9 Seymour street; A R Perry, 149 South Clinton street; or F A Paul, 4 Walton street; or James K McGuire, secretary Single tax club, 59 Greene street. Toronto, Can—W A Douglass, president anti-poverty Tacoma, Wash Ter—F C Clarke, 1308 K st. society, 218 Wellesly street. Trenton, N J—H R Mathews, 9 Howell street. Troy, N Y—B B Martis. Tuckahoe, N Y—Albert O Young. Unionville, Conn—John McAuliffe. Utica, N Y—Thomas Sweeney, 138 Elizabeth street, or Daniel M Buckley, grocer, southwest corner First and Catharine. Vincennes, Ind—Hon

Samuel W Williams, rooms 2 and Opera block[sic]. Waco, Tex–Frank Grady, lawyer, 163 south 4th street. Wakefield, R I–David Harrower. Washington, D C–Dr. William Geddes, 221 E street, N W, secretary anti-poverty society. Weatherford, Tex–William M Buell. West New Brighton, Staten Island, N Y–A B Stoddard. Whitestone, Long Island, N Y–George Harnwell. Whitman, Mass–C P Bolin, cigar store; Thos Douglass, president Single tax league. Wilmington, Del–Geo W Kreer, 717 West Ninth street. Woodstock, Ill–A W Cummis. Worcester, Mass.–E K Page, Lake View. Yonkers, N Y–Joseph Sutherland. Youngstown, O–Billy Radcliffe, Radcliffe house. Zanesville, Ohio–W H Longhead, 37 Van Buren street.

Sic in the original; probably “rooms 2 and [number] Opera block”.

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THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888. 7

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

What Can We Manufacture Under Free Trade?

OKOBOJO, Dak.—(1) What manufacturing industries can exist in this country without protection, and what can not?

1. What is the name of Rousseau's work in which he developed the doctrine of natural rights?

D. F. S.

1. There is no reason why we should not be able to manufacture anything for which the necessary raw materials can be brought here or produced here as cheaply as elsewhere. By raw materials such things as ores, raw cotton, crude chemical substances, lumber, coal, etc., are meant. Our labor is perhaps, in proportion to its productiveness the cheapest in the world, our machinery the lightest and strongest, our inventors the shrewdest. Of course there is no necessity for our manufacturing absolutely everything; we would be richer by making the things we can make best and exchanging them for the other things.

2. In his work "On the Social Contract."

Air Ships, Smuggling and Gambling.

1. What shall we do with our custom houses if the Campbell air ship proves to be successful?

2. Can the single tax prevent or destroy all kinds of gambling in the markets?

A. P.

1. You had better cool the ardor of some jubilant protection editor with that question. As for the custom houses, they will make admirable seaside sanitariums when we get air ships and the single tax.

2. No. But if it was easy to make a living in productive occupations without much risk, most people would probably prefer to make a living that way and confine their gambling to the sociable poker table and the race track.

MAKING LAWS AT WASHINGTON.

The Methods by Which Bills Are Originated, Killed and Passed.

Amos J. Cummings in the New York Sun.

Those who think that a congressman can shove a bill through both houses by simply applying his shoulder to the wheel of legislation are much mistaken. It is a job of infinite difficulty. Not one in two hundred passes both houses and is signed by the president. It requires ripe practical experience to steer a bill through the tortuous channels of congressional legislation. Not one new member in five hundred can do it. The more brilliant he is, the greater his chances of failure. A pilot like Timothy J. Campbell is worth far more than one like George William Curtis. The first is practical; the second theoretical. Campbell knows every hidden rock, each sandbar, and all the varying currents of legislation. He will warp his ship and take in sail when necessary, and never fail to cast anchor at the critical moment. He has driven many a bill through congress when it would have been stranded in committee with Curtis at the wheel. To illustrate the dangers of legislative navigation, you have only to trace the course of a bill from its beginning to its end.

Most bills are drawn up by lawyers. A few constituents, however, write a congressman detailing what they want, and leave the framing of their bills to him. There are blank forms for the work in the stationery room. An economic house taxes the congressman two cents for each blank. Unless unanimous consent is given, and this can be only obtained by the courtesy of the speaker, bills must be introduced on a Monday. The states are called in alphabetical order and members arise in turn and pass up their measures. The call can be suspended at any time by the house.

After its introduction the bill is temporarily at the mercy of the speaker. He refers it to whatever committee he thinks proper. At times the members demur to the reference, and even appeal to the house. Occasionally, however, bills land in strange places. Through accident or design a judiciary bill may land in the committee on acoustics and ventilation or in any other committee. It requires the unanimous consent of the house to shift it to its appropriate place.

Once in a committee a bill enters its first stage in life. Unless one of the committee takes a special interest in it it may lie dormant throughout the session. The chairman can exercise a baleful influence. He may refer it to a sub committee of its enemies, and without more ado it may be strangled. Even if it passes the sub committee its fate in full committee is problematical. Rarely is there a full attendance at its meetings. They are usually held at 10 a. m. and die at noon, when the house is called to order. This fluctuation in attendance frequently gives a chairman power to kill a bill. He may advance or delay it. If he desires to have it pass, and the lines in committee are nearly and securely drawn, he forces it to a vote when its friends are in a majority. If he wants it killed, he waits until they are in a minority. Measures of national importance are frequently squelched in this way. The shipping bounty bill is probably a case in point. Speaker Carlisle has been charged by the editor of the *American Shipping Gazette* with packing a committee against it. However this may be, certain it is that one member, disgruntled at the speaker's appointment, has never attended a meeting of the committee. His absence left it a tie on the important question of bounties for American-built ships. More than once, owing to the absence of an opponent, were the friends of the measure in a majority. The bill remained untouched. It was finally throttled in the absence of one of its friends, who went to Wisconsin to look after his fences. At the same time, and by the same vote, the committee launched a free ship bill. This was about six months ago. Mark the sequel. In neither case has the report been made to the house. The effect upon the election was apparently discounted by withholding the reports. It is evident that committees at times are as free to defeat the will of the house as to carry it out. But for the absence of the Wisconsin member no report adverse to the shipping bounty bill would have been ordered, and there would have been no report favoring the free ship bill.

So much for the consideration of bills in committee. The power there is frequently almost arbitrary. Even the action of a committee may virtually be nullified by the member selected to make the report to the house. He may spring it into the house at an untoward moment, or he may delay it until it is too late in the session to secure action. There are other hindrances, unless a committee is privileged. The privileged committees can make a report

at any time. They include those on ways and means, on appropriations, on rules, on printing and on enrolled bills. All others report on Tuesdays. The speaker calls them in their ratio of importance. The call can be passed over or suspended at any time by order of the house.

When a bill is reported it takes its place upon the calendar. It has now reached its second stage of existence. If it carries an appropriation or tinkers with the revenues it must be considered in committee of the whole. It may remain upon the calendar to the end of the second session without coming before the house in regular order. Members in the good graces of the speaker may secure recognition and ask unanimous consent to consider it. Some one, however, is sure to object, unless the bill is either of the utmost significance or of vital importance to the country. If it makes an appropriation, half a dozen "watch dogs" stand ready to pounce upon it.

Another chance for its consideration is on what is known as Suspension day. This occurs on the first and third Mondays in each month. The first Monday rests with individuals

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, and the third Monday with committees. The last six days of the short session are also suspension days. On such days the speaker usually recognizes four members, if the time allows, two democrats and two republicans. The member recognized moves to suspend the rules and take up a bill in which he is interested. If the motion is backed by a two-thirds vote, the bill is taken up. The recognitions, however, except on days set apart for committees, are at the will of the speaker. As soon as the house is organized experienced members rush to the desk and put their names on the suspension list. They are taken down by a clerk in the order of application. New members rarely get the tip. If they do get it, it seems that they more rarely get the recognition. The list is supposed to be of some service to those whose names appear upon it. Members periodically murmur and grumble over it. It appears to be an indefinite quantity in legislation. If it confers any special privileges, the old members usually get them and not the new ones.

There is a third chance for a bill. On any day, except Suspension day, if the unfinished business permits, after preliminary business, such as the reference of executive documents received the day before, the speaker calls all committees in order for reports. At the end of an hour or less the committees are again called for an hour's business. This call passes in regular order from day to day. The called committee can present for consideration any of its bills on the calender[sic]. If it passes in an hour, all right. If not, it goes over until the next day. Failing then of passage within an hour it goes over as unfinished business. Its committee cannot again call it up, or indeed call up any other bill, until every other committee has had its turn. Filibustering for the two hours sends it to "kingdom come." It was thus that General Weaver scotched Wilkins's bill giving national banks an increase of ten per cent in circulation.

The only remaining chance rests with the chairman of a committee reporting a bill. When the calendar is loaded with measures from his committee he asks that a day or days be set apart for their consideration. The request goes to the committee on rules—a committee which holds the keys to all legislation. Its five members are a sort of close corporation in law making. All are old members, and all are members of privileged committees. They can upset the car of legislation at any time. With their consent and that of the house the chairman gets his time allowance. He then selects the measure for consideration. If any determined opposition is shown, he withdraws it and substitutes another bill. His allotted time may then be exhausted without the passage of any bill whatever. It was thus that the eight-hour relief and the prison contract labor bills were coppered.

Escaping all these dangers and passing the house, a bill is only fairly on the road to success. It has to encounter similar troubles in the senate. In committee and in the senate chamber every senator has a hack at it. It may be so battered out of shape that its sponsor will fail to recognize it and it may afterward be lost in a committee of

Sic in the original; probably "calendar".

conference. Shrewd members take advantage of the conference committee. They accept a seeming defeat as a stepping stone to the advancement of the passage of a measure. Thus if an amendment is proposed which aims to kill the bill it may be gracefully accepted. The other house may refuse to accept it, thus throwing the bill into a conference committtee[sic]. If this committee agrees to it without the obnoxious amendment the report is privileged and can hold the floor until a vote is taken, whereas pending the amendment the bill could have been sidetracked by a dozen switches.

Even if a bill passes the senate in its original form a blunder in the joint committee on enrolled bills may prove fatal. When it finally reaches the president it is not safe. Enemies may lurk in the White house ready to deal it a deadly blow. With the president's signature it has no sure lease of life. Its usefulness may be impaired by the action of an overzealous official, and the supreme court may find it unconstitutional.

Hard on Malthus.

British Medical Journal.

Some interesting facts in respect to population were noted in a "Demographic Study of the Diminution or Increase of Families," recently read by Dr. Gustave Lagneau before the Academie de Medicine. He quoted Littre, who had demonstrated that history proved a remarkable phenomenon. Free populations, the citizens of ancient commonwealths, could never maintain themselves by reproduction. All aristocracies and close bodies of men have gradually lost in number, and would have become extremely reduced without occasional mixture with new blood. Between 1583 and 1654 the sovereign council of the city of Berne admitted 487 families to citizenship. In 1783 only 108 of these families had escaped extinction. Out of 133 families composing the council of Geneva in 1789 only 92 could be traced at home or abroad in 1873. Out of 458 baronets created by James I. and Charles I. between 1611 and 1648 only 107 of their titled representatives remained in 1731. In 1840 only 8 out of 80 noble families existing in 1400 had escaped extinction. M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf, after scrutinizing the pedigrees of 380 noble French families, found that their average duration was three hundred years. The great bergher[sic] families of the Hanseatic towns of Holland and Venice disappeared rapidly; not one of the original patrician families of Zealand is now in existence. Laine, carefully examining thirty-one charters of cities in Languedoc, Burgundy, Lorraine and Brittany, granted at the end of the twelfth century, authenticated 314 noble families only represented in 1840 by 12 survivors. Turning to the poor, the extinction of small tenant families, easily traced by legal documents, appears almost as rapid. Out of 127 families existing in the Commune of Marigny en-Orxois[58], now in the department of the Aisne, in 1555 only 14 appeared to be in existence in 1886. Englishmen must not lay too much stress on the depopulating effect of great wars in continental countries. War losses are rapidly repaired; Frederick the Great said, after one bloody engagement in the Seven Years' war: "*Une nuit de Berlin reparera tous ces ravages.*" The struggle for existence in Anglo Saxon communities must dislocate families in any given district very rapidly. Herodotus, in his Egyptian chronology, remarked that three generations of men represented a century. Calculating on the Father of History's principles, a generation lasts about as long in France; although careful calculation, from 1788 to 1888, brings the average duration of generation, from male to male in a family, down to thirty-one years. M. Lagneau ends his important monograph with a gloomy sentence. The population of Prussia is increasing at the rate of 4.14 children to each marriage. Twenty-five years ago the French nation increased at the rate of 3.08, but now at only 2.97 per marriage. Strange it must ever seem that civilized countries are all complaining that their population is too great or too stationary.

Sic in the original; probably "committee".
Sic in the original; probably "burgher".
Sic in the original; probably "Marigny-en-Orxois".

Even Breaking Into a Republican Legislature.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Taxation reform is the chief question before the next Ohio legislature. Henry George and Thomas G. Shearman of New York, will address that body Jan. 9, in behalf of the land tax, and at the same time the advocates of that system in Ohio, quite a large and influential body, will hold a convention at Columbus.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Ohio legislature is strongly republican and its invitation to Henry George to address it looks very much as if it was running largely towards Georgeism.

The Way They View Our Great Millionaires.

London Echo.

America is the hot bed of "corners," "rings" and "trusts," and the exploits of her financiers in the sweating of industry altogether put into the shade anything that has been achieved in the old country. The Fisks, Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds are a greater public danger than the great ground landlords of London, and are not so picturesque. A duke of Westminster or a duke of Bedford is far less objectionable than a railway or stock exchange magnate, whose wealth has sprung up as rapidly as Jonah's gourd, and whose millions represent the ruin of many hundreds of victims.

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NEW IDEAS, METHODS AND INVENTIONS.

Dry rot in wood is said to be a contagious disease, and it is said that the germ of that disease may be communicated to sound wood by tools which have been at work in diseased wood. It is thought possible that this theory accounts for many incomprehensible breakages of timbers. The suggestion is that sound lumber should not be cut with the same saw that has passed through stuff affected by dry rot without cleaning.

It is by no means improbable that paper will yet supersede cotton and woolen cloth as the clothing material of the people. One establishment in the west is already doing an extensive business in the manufacture of paper clothing, and the fabric is said to equal that of any other class of goods in style and durability. For blankets, piano coverings, and similar purposes the paper fabrics are an established success. They are light and serviceable.—[Boston Globe.

Some time ago says *Public Opinion*, a prize of $100,000 was offered for the best method of harnessing the Niagara river for manufacturing purposes. A claimant for this has made his appearance in the nick of time to save the National credit if his plan will do. It consists of massive stone structures on opposite sides of the river, with an endless belt running between, fitted with iron plates, standing at an angle with the swift current, which thus gives it powerful motion. If one set of apparatus will not supply what is wanted, as many can be added as needed.

A steam life boat has been invented by a German-American seaman. It is fifty feet long and draws only three feet, and can be built of steel or wood—preferably steel. It has two low, arched compartments which rise about four feet above the deck, the pilot standing on deck between them. The compartments are twenty feet long and seven and a half feet deep, and the space between the sides of the boat and the compartments is decked over and filled with cork. The boat is very light, and her machinery will make her go twelve knots an hour in a moderately rough sea.

At a ship yard in South Brooklyn there lies awaiting the finishing touches to her machinery a boat designed to run by kerosene. She is 100 feet long, about 25 feet beam and draws 4½ feet. The machinery consists of a couple of pipes 10 feet long and 20 inches in diameter, which lie in the after part of the boat parallel with its sides, below the water line, one end of each pipe opening into the water just where the screws of a twin screw steamer would be. There is a valve which closes the end of these pipes when desired. At the other end of the pipes is an apparatus called an inspirator. This inspirator is connected with a tank of oil and with the two tubes mentioned above, and its function is to throw very fine sprays of a few drops of oil into the tubes. Then there is at the front of each tube, where the spray of oil is thrown, an apparatus to make an electric spark. This is all there is to make the boat go. When she is at anchor the tubes may be full of water if the rear valves are not closed. In that case the engineer closes them and draws off the water into the bilge; and then air from the cabin comes in through the top of the tubes. Then everything is ready for a start. The inspirator throws sprays of oil into the front end of the tubes, the electric spark sets fire to the sprays and an explosion takes place, simultaneously the rear valves are opened and the gas generated by the explosion drives all the air in the tubes with great force out of the tubes against the water. Then the boat begins to move. More air from the cabin flows into the tubes; more oil comes from the inspirators; more sparks from the battery, and the boat continues to move. The explosions occur alternately in the two tubes and at the rate of seventy-five per minute in each tube, and so the boat goes steadily ahead. To diminish the speed, change the quantity of oil delivered by the inspirators so that the explosion will be of less force; to stop, shut off the oil and the battery; to go astern, shut the rear gates in the tubes and open others at the forward ends of two branches of the tubes which project diagonally forward and out of the sides of the boat, so that the force of the explosion will be exerted against the water alongside, but in such a manner as to give a sternway thrust. Twelve or fifteen gallons of oil and a very little electric energy will run this boat all day, and sixteen knots an hour is an easy speed to attain. Much greater speed is possible. To work the boat at less speed by steam an engine with a twelve-inch cylinder would be required, and the furnaces under the boilers would burn about two tons of coal a day, for the boat is about seventy tons measurement. No fireman, oilers or coal heavers are needed, nor would there be on an ocean steamer built on the same principle.

The American Girl in English Society.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The advent of the American girl in English society at first was a curiosity. It soon became a portent. It is now assuming the dimensions of a menace. Before long it will be a recognized calamity. Of all forms of competition, there is none so deadly as this. We can stand our farmers being ruined by American corn, we can listen unmoved to the wails of the graziers made bankrupt by the influx of American beef, but the American girl is too much. Already we hear the murmur of the cry of the drawing-room, the growl of the despairing Belgravian mother who sees season after season American girls swoop down upon the most eligible partners and cut our native girls out before the eyes of their distracted parents. That cry is growing, and before long it will rival the lament of the Pacific coast over the influx of the Heathen Chinee. We are being ruined, not by Chinese cheap labor, but by the bounty-fed competition of the American girl. How can we cope with it? What is to be done? Are we to impose a prohibitive tariff on this description of American produce? Or are we to make it felony punishable by hanging without benefit of clergy for a native, British born male to marry any woman or girl of American birth? Clearly it is a matter of immeasurably greater moment than the trumpery little “tiff” about Lord Sackville’s indiscretion, and one which demands the careful consideration of all who are interested in the future of our daughters.

One Thing Settled For All Time.

PATERSON, N. J.–It has been settled officially, by vox populi, that the tariff is not a tax, or, if a tax, that the foreigners pay it, or at any rate, if the foreigners don't pay it, the people are willing to pay it.

E. W. NELLIS.

[Advertisement] Scott's Emulsion

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES



ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS.

p7_fig1

[Illustration: display advertisement; a fisherman in oilskin hat and boots carries a huge cod over his shoulder, a sailing vessel behind him. Ornamental lettering: “Scott’s EMULSION of Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES”.]

SCOTT’S EMULSION OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicatestomach[sic] can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. *Persons gain rapidly while taking it.*

SCOTT’S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of *CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS,*

ALL DRUGGISTS. Scott & Bowne, New York.

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Sic in the original; probably “delicate stomach”.

[Advertisement] The Keystone Watch Club Co.

OUR

$43 RAIL ROAD WATCH



is specially constructed for the most exacting use and is the **BEST** Railroad Watch made. It contains numerous important patented improvements of vital importance to accurate timing—*Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c.*, which we control exclusively. It has 15 Genuine Ruby jewels in settings, and is *accurately adjusted to heat, cold and isochronism. It is fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service to any $90 watch.* Price $43, either all cash or in Clubs. **$1 a week.** Open face or hunting. Our $1 a week Club System, while as convenient to the buyer as any installment system, is a *wholesale spot cash system* to us. The Co-operation of the club members sells us 43 watches in each $43 Watch Club, and we get cash

p7_fig2

[Illustration: boxed display advertisement. Upper right, a keystone-shaped emblem lettered “THE KEY STONE WATCH CLUB Co.” enclosing an open-case pocket watch, with “904” and “WALNUT ST.” beside it and “PHILA.” below. Lower right, a small figure of a strongman holding up a shield lettered “AJAX WATCH INSULATOR” against lightning-like rays. The left and right borders are ribbons lettered vertically with branch offices, mostly too worn to read in full: left, NEW YORK [address illegible], DETROIT 40 GRISWOLD ST., WASHINGTON, D. C. [number illegible] PENN’A AVE., PITTSBURGH [number illegible] PENN AVE.; right, BOSTON [number illegible] TREMONT ST., CHICAGO McVICKER’S THEATRE B’D’G [?], BALTIMORE [number illegible] N. LIBERTY ST., DENVER, COL., YORK, PA. [?], ST. LOUIS, MO. [address illegible].]

OUR $43 RAIL ROAD WATCH is specially constructed for the most exacting use and is the BEST Railroad Watch made. It contains numerous important patented improvements of vital importance to accurate timing—*Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c.*, which we control exclusively. It has 15 Genuine Ruby jewels in settings, and is *accurately adjusted to heat, cold and isochronism. It is fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service to any $90 watch.* Price $43, either all cash or in Clubs, $1 a week. Open face or hunting. Our $1 a week Club System, while as convenient to the buyer as any installment system, is a *wholesale spot cash system* to us. The Co-operation of the club members sells us 43 watches in each $43 Watch Club, and we get cash from the club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world.

An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.

The Keystone Watch Club Co

Main Office in Co’s Own Building.

904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.

Agents Wanted.

Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00

A perfect protection against magnetism. *Fits any Watch.* Sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞ *We refer to any Commercial Agency.*

[Advertisement] BELFORD’S MAGAZINE.

Edited by Donn Platt[sic].

Published monthly and devoted to literature, politics, science and art.

A complete long novel in each number.

The publishers of BELFORD’S MAGAZINE recognizing the fact that “revolutions never go backwards,” have nailed the colors of TARIFF REFORM to the mast and “prepare to fight it out on this line” until the uninformed are educated up to the truth, that “unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.”

Sic in the original; probably “Donn Piatt”.

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p7_fig3

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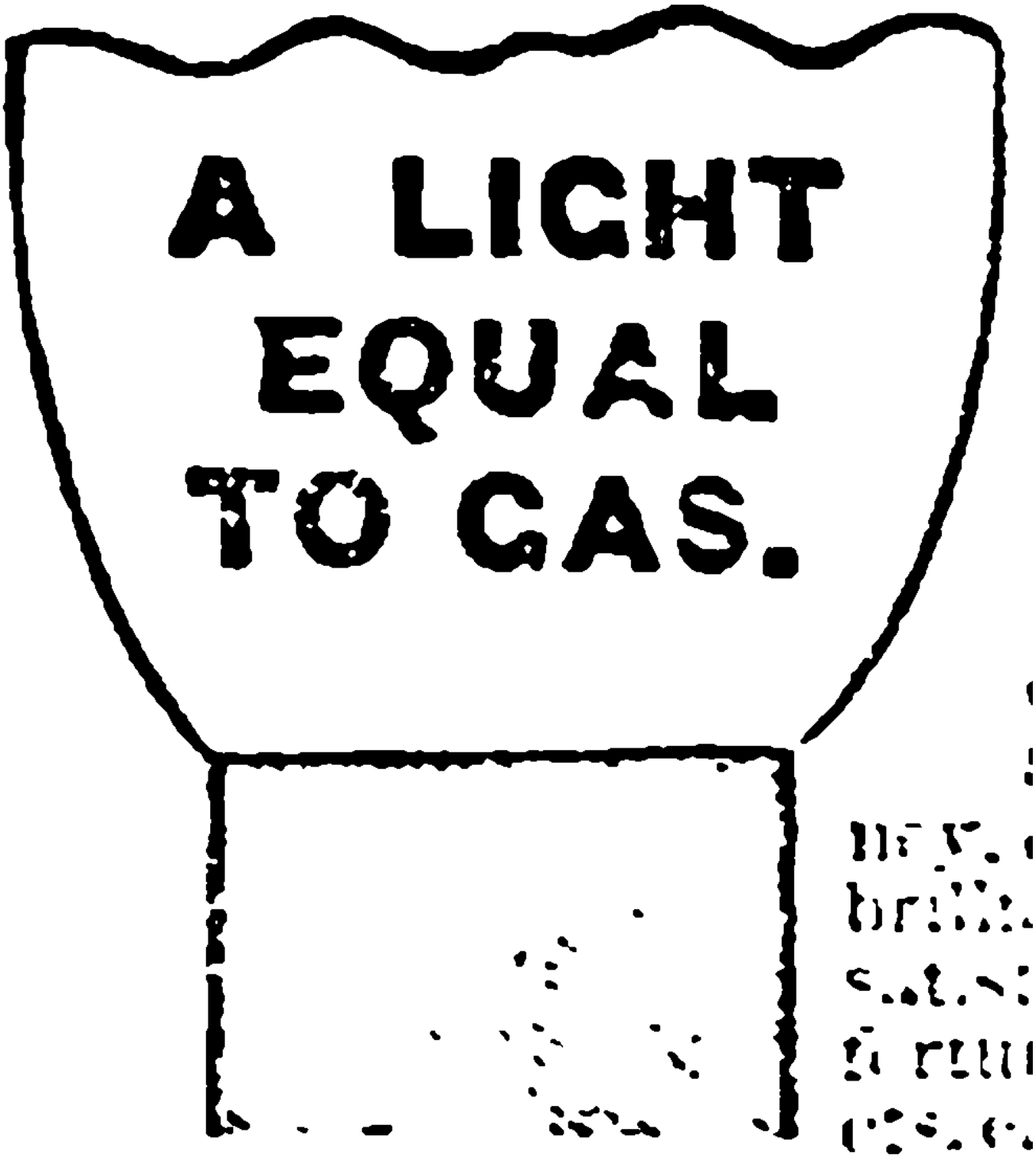
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p7_fig4

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p7_fig5

[Illustration: heavy stippled T-shaped trademark, lettered across the bar “GREAT AMERICAN”, down the stem “T E A”, and across the foot “COMPANY”; smaller lettering on the block is illegible.]

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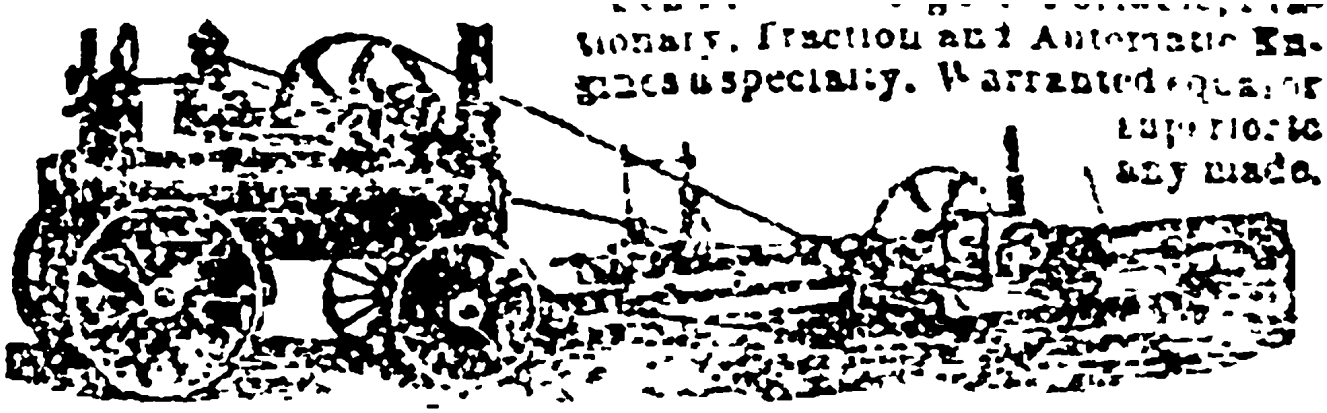
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p7_fig6

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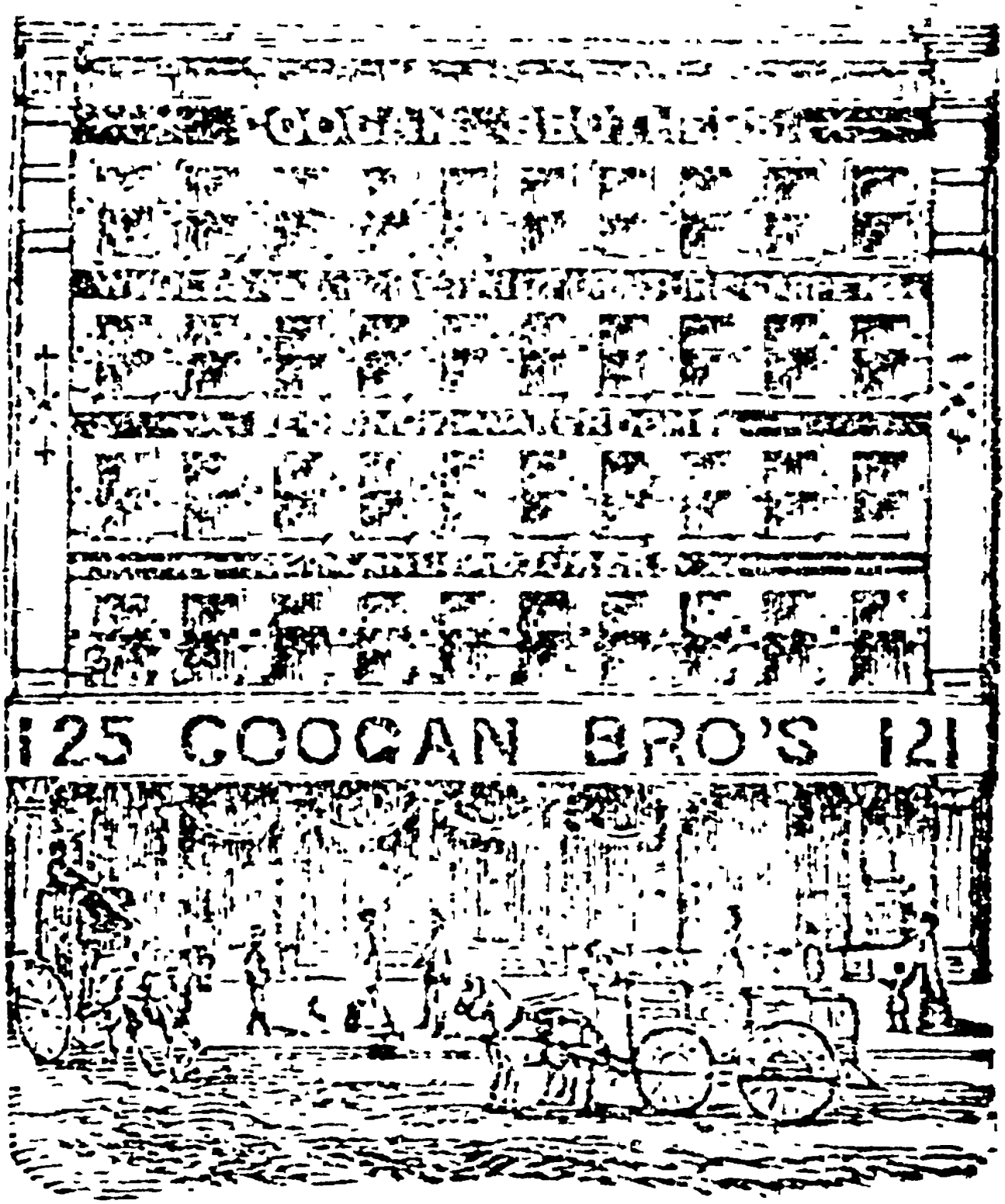
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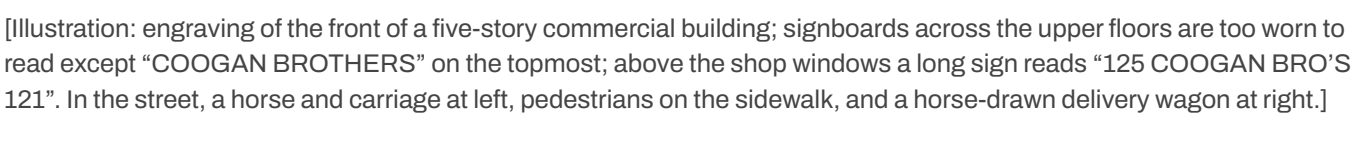
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p7_fig7


[Illustration: engraving of the front of a five-story commercial building; signboards across the upper floors are too worn to read except “COOGAN BROTHERS” on the topmost; above the shop windows a long sign reads “125 COOGAN BRO’S 121”. In the street, a horse and carriage at left, pedestrians on the sidewalk, and a horse-drawn delivery wagon at right.]

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Page 8 of 8

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THE STANDARD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

IN ONE CAUSE.

[continued from page 3]

Continued from Third Page.

← continued from p. 3 where are you going to end? If you recognize the principle that one class is to be provided for at the expense of the public treasury or the public credit, you will find lots besides the landlords and tenants to provide for—shoemakers, blacksmiths, and others. Why should you not use your public credit to provide your costermongers with larger donkeys and better carts, and so on. (Laughter.) The men who think that the land question can be settled in that way don't begin to appreciate what the land question is. The only class to look to is the lowest class. Raise any other class in the community, improve their condition, and you but widen the gulf. You cannot make any permanent improvement in social conditions until the lowest man is raised. The man to look to for the settlement of the Irish land question is not the Irish agricultural tenant; it is the Irish laborer. This land question is not a question between agricultural landlords and agricultural tenants. Land has other uses than the growing of potatoes or the fattening of sheep. How can a city exist without land? Can the manufacturer, can the operative, can the miner, can any human being live save on land and from land? Even the ships that go down to the sea—what would become of them if, while they were gone, the land were to disappear? (Laughter.) The land question is simply the labor question in another phase. (Applause.)

THE TRUE LINE.

It is not to be settled by buying out one class and selling to another class, by compensating landlords for something that they don't really own, and then dividing that among their tenants, and creating a still larger class of landlords and one more difficult to deal with. It is not by benevolence that these questions are to be settled. You don't want charity; you don't want complex adjustments. What you want, and the only thing, is simple justice. (Applause.) Do that. Recognize, not merely in the land of Ireland, but in the land of Great Britain as well, the public property of the whole people. Leave its [nominal?] possession to the landlords. I would not bother about that. I don't want to take any man's land away from him. He can keep it, and all his title deeds, if he chooses. Simply tax its value. And as you advance in that tax so will you find everywhere opportunities open to labor, so you will find everywhere an increased demand in all branches of trade; so you will find everywhere times improving and it becoming easier for men to make a living. (Applause.) As the tax gets higher and higher, so it will become impossible for men to hold land that they cannot use, in the expectation of compelling other human beings to pay them a larger tribute, or to gratify their mere ostentation or pride. As you advance no man will want any land unless he wants to use it, and landlords will cease to be. That is what I think the true line—what we call in our country the line of the single tax. We hold that there is only one tax that ought to be levied, and that is the tax on land values. And that is not in its nature a tax: it is simply in the nature of a taking by the community of the value created by the growth of the community. And see how that fund increases. Sweep away these taxes, give liberty, do justice—and wealth will grow and augment as we hardly dream. It is to me only a sober deduction from the most obvious facts that if we were but to trust freedom, but to hold fast to justice, but to give natural laws free

play, but to strike away every barrier that prevents men producing wealth or exchanging wealth, the very poorest among us might enjoy not merely all the comforts of life, but all the luxuries as well, that we might all be millionaires, not in the sense of having more than others, but in the sense of all having enough and to spare of all the comforts and advantages and opportunities that the highest civilization can bring. (Applause.)

And, make no mistake, justice is the only rock on which a nation can build. No civilization that has palaces on one hand and slums on the other, no civilization with monstrous fortunes on one side and embruted men and degraded women on the other side, can continue. It is not in the order of the universe. Somehow, some time, it must fall. In our centers of civilization to-day we are breeding those who some time or other, if they are permitted to increase, must destroy civilization. Therefore it is, Mr. President, that, in the name of the single tax men of the United States, the true free traders, as well as on my own part, I thank you for this greeting. Let us together go forward in the work of the future. We are advancing on our side of the water fast and steadily, and I believe that the time has now come when you are to lead a similar advance on this. (Applause.) If you pass us, so much the better. And you, my old friend, Mr. Briggs, first of the real free traders on this side of the Atlantic to greet me—I congratulate you, as a follower of Richard Cobden, that the time has come when the truth that he stood for is passing into full expression. I believe that this movement must go forward. No one, I care not what his power, can stop it. No one of us, do what he may, can help it much. But there is a pleasure and a glory, and a satisfaction, and a consciousness of duty done, to the man who does what he can to help forward the triumph of the good—to the man who does what he can to break down these barriers that set the band[sic] of man against man, and nation against nation—who does all he can to bring about that time when the deep philosophy of the golden rule shall at last be recognized, and men shall see in peace and not in war the way to gain happiness—when we shall look on our fellows not as wolves who would tear from us what we might get of the goods provided by the Father of us, but as helpers in all good things—when we shall unite to urge forward this glorious civilization of ours to a higher and higher plane. And for us of the English speaking race it is my dream that that time will reunite what a crazy king and his brutal ministers separated, and that from the principles of absolute free trade and local self-government there may grow a league of the English speaking people that shall give to the world of the twentieth [continues at top of column 2]

FOR A SINGLE TAX CLUB HOUSE.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to buy, at ($1.00) one dollar apiece, the number of Tontine shares set opposite our respective names, and pay for the same at any time as soon as the minimum number of (5,000) five thousand shares be subscribed for.

Name.....

Address.....

Amount.....

When filled cut please forward to William McCabe, [256?] East Fourteenth street, New York city.

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[continued from column 1, “In One Cause”] century a grander than the Roman peace. (Loud applause.)

Sic in the original; probably “hand”.

Brief Address of Rev. Mr. Rylett.

The Rev. Harold Rylett (Dudley): Before I propose a vote of thanks to Mr. George, which I think everyone in this room knows he deserves and will give him (hear, hear), I should like to mention that from the Black country there have gone across the Atlantic many extraordinary stories about the condition of the people there, and I have no doubt that those stories have had a very considerble[sic] influence in determining the presidential contest. Mr. George told you about the habit of the protectionist when he came over here, of buying a coat for himself and a dress for his wife, and not paying the tax. I shall not mention names, but [will?] simply tell you that one of the gentlemen who engaged in the work of coming over to this country and exploring the Black country, with the view of influencing the presidential campaign in America, by the extraordinary stories he could carry over there, was my guest, stayed at my house with his wife, and one day he said: "I am not only over on this business, but I want to take a few dresses home, and I want to take a few suits of clothes home." I said: "You have come to the very place. You see this coat. I gave three guineas for it. You have come to the very neighborhood for cheap clothes. We will go to Birmingham to-morrow morning." And we went to Birmingham, and that gentleman, whom I dare say Mr. George knows very well, ardent and strong protectionist as he was, purchased in Birmingham several suits of clothes for himself and several dresses for his wife, and before they went over the water they wore them once or twice, so that, without putting a greenback on them, but by simply describing them as having been worn, they managed to pass the custom house. (Laughter.) Now it is my duty, and my great pleasure and privilege, to move a vote of thanks to Mr. George. (Applause.) He has been a spiritual father to me as well as an economic teacher, for I never realized what the glory of Christ's gospel was untii[66] Henry George taught me what the "brotherhood of men" meant. (Applause.) In the old days, when we fought shoulder to shoulder for the poor down trodden laborer and pounder of iron, and in the present day when we are fighting for the poor down trodden nail makers of Cradley Heath, and of the Black country, whom it is your duty to help, and whom I appeal to you to help—aye, from that day to this it has been my privilege and my pleasure to enjoy Mr. George's friendship and his good will, and I am sure there is not a man in this room but would desire to pass this vote of thanks, not as a mere compliment, but as something flowing out of the affection of the heart. (Applause.)

Mr. Crosfield's Remarks.

Mr. Thomas Crosfield, vice-president of the financial reform association, in seconding the motion, said: I am sure that the address this evening has been equal to any sermon that you will hear on Sunday morning. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. George has epitomized the mandate that went forth—"He that loveth God should love his brother also." We cannot love our brethren if we see them remain in destitution, want, misery and woe. It is the duty of every Christian man to help his brother out of the Slough of Despond. And, if we know that these iniquitous laws prevent our brethren having the full enjoyment of those rights and liberties to which they are born, we ought not to relax any effort to redeem them from this bondage and make them free to the enjoyment of all these things. (Hear, hear.) I remember reading, after the death of Alexander II. of Russia, that in one of his edicts, when he fought for the freedom of the slave from the cruel bondage that had oppressed the millions of Russia, one stipulation he made was that they must not only have freedom but that they must have some soil on which to live. (Hear, hear.) He knew that there was no perfect freedom unless they had the soil on which they had been laboring, from which to obtain a livelihood. And we know that if we have large magnates in possession of large tracts of the country, they not only enslave our bodies but they enslave our souls also. (Hear, hear.) It was told us by Harriet Beecher Stowe, in her inimitable "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that Uncle Tom said, "They may enslave my body, but they can never enslave my soul." But the lord of Hatfield, when a respectable body of Wesleyans went to him one day and said, "Will you allow us to purchase—not bestow on us, but allow us to purchase—a small piece of land upon which to build our tabernacle?" he said "No!" Because, I suppose he thought that that particular branch of religion

Sic in the original; probably "considerable".
Sic in the original; probably "until".

which he professed, as it was sufficient for him, was quite sufficient for them. And one of our neighbors, Mr. John Ireland Blackburne, when a very respectable body went to him to ask if they might have an old barn in which to hold a religious meeting, replied, "No, my clergyman tells me that the religion that is professed here is quite sufficient for all of us, and therefore we don't want anything else." (Laughter.) One regret I have this evening is that there have not been present on this platform, or in the body of the hall, twenty, fifty, or a hundred clergymen to listen to the sentiments and to the address that fell from the lips of Mr. Henry George. At any rate, they cannot refuse to read it, and I should advise all of them to cogitate well upon the great truths that have been enunciated this evening, and see if they cannot work them into a good sermon. It will be the best sermon they have preached for many a long day. (Hear, bear[sic], and applause.)

The vote of thanks having been carried by acclamation, the chairman said he had not the slightest doubt that if any gentleman wanted to ask Mr. George any questions he would be glad to answer them before responding to the vote of thanks.

Questions and Answers.

The following questions were then asked and promptly answered:

Q.—Would the views Mr. George has so clearly expounded in regard to freedom of trade be applied to freedom in the liquor traffic?

A.—That is perhaps a question. My own opinion is this. I believe in freedom, and I think the solution of the difficulties even of the liquor trade and of intemperance are to be found in freedom, and not in restriction. (Applause.)

Q.—How would the ship owning millionaire be taxed by a tax only on land?

A.—Why should you tax the ship owning millionaire? Ships are good things, and the more you have the better. (Applause.) We have tried the taxing of ships and of materials that enter into the construction of ships, and we have taxed the American flag off the high seas. (Applause.)

Q.—Your tax on land would only tax land owners. How would you tax capitalists who are not land owners?

A.—We don't propose a tax on land; it is a tax on land values. All land would not be taxed, but only valuable land, and that in proportion to its value. A great many misapprehensions arise on that point. How would I tax capitalists who are not land owners? I would not tax them at all. Capital is a good thing, and the more capital we have the better. Don't be afraid of capital. There is really no quarrel between labor and capital. The enemy of labor is monopoly.

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Break down this fundamental monopoly; take for the benefit of the state this enormous sum that now goes to make a few rich without labor; sweep away all other taxes; and you will break up these vast aggregations of capital, you will increase the power of labor, and you will unite labor and capital.

Q.—Would not an income tax, as well as a land tax, tax the landlord?

A.—I don't believe in an income tax.

Sic in the original; probably "hear".

Q.—In the nationalization of American land, how about the American Indian, the rightful heir, according to your theory?

A.—The American Indian should have just as much right as any other man, and no more. He is entitled to no more. William Penn gets great credit for having bought the land from the Indians. What right had the Indians to sell the land? Supposing they had sold William Penn the sun. (Laughter.)

Q.—We know that landlords have a happy knack of shirking all their responsibilities. What is to prevent the landlord, in the event of the land being taxed on its value, imposing the tax on the occupant?

A.—There is everything to prevent him. He could not do it. The landlord now, it is fair to say, gets all the rent that the occupier, or any other occupier, is willing to pay. There is nothing in the tax on land values to give him power to get more. If you tax houses, the landlord can get more; if you tax cigars, the seller can get more; if you tax clothing, the clothier and tailor can get more. Why? For this reason. Taxes on articles of human production tend to check the supply, and therefore to raise the price, and prices must rise until you can go on at the ordinary level of profit. That is the reason why a tax on a house adds to the rent, why a tax on cigars adds to the price of cigars, why the duty on tea adds to the price of tea. But land is not a thing of human production. The tax upon land values, so far from giving the owner any power of getting a larger price, in fact diminishes that power; for this reason—that it prevents other people holding land idle. For instance, I am told the value of the land in the city of London to-day is over £400,000,000 sterling, and the value of the houses and other improvements amounts to little over £200,000,000 sterling. Under the present system the ground values bear a tax of only £500,000; the houses and other improvements, valued at not half as much, bear a tax of £7,000,000. ("Shame!") If you were to abolish that tax on houses and improvements and put it on the value of land, irrespective of its use, don't you think that those people who are holding land vacant for a higher price would be in more of a hurry than they are at present? (Laughter and applause.) No, no! The one tax, the one great tax that cannot be shifted, is the tax on land values, and that is why the landlords kick against it so heavily. Taxes that can be imposed on others you generally find the people who first pay them perfectly willing to pay, but the tax on land values the landowner always fights against.

Q.—Is Mr. George in favor of abolishing the tax on liquor?

A.—You have got a man here much more capable of meeting that argument than I am, and that is Mr. Briggs. I don't see that it has any bearing on what we are discussing here to-night. (Hear, hear.) You can keep your tax on liquor if you want to, but don't let that step[sic] you from putting a tax on ground value. My own personal opinion is that the production of liquor ought to be free of tax—that a tax upon liquor is a tax in favor of adulteration. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Briggs, for instance, holds that the sale of liquor ought be[69] perfectly free, and that that would destroy the gin palaces. (Hear, hear.) For my part, whilst I am quite clear that the production ought to be perfectly free, I think that either its sale ought to be free or it ought to be a government monopoly—one or the other. But I will not discuss that question now. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—I don't think the question of Sunday opening has anything to do with the subject. I have another question here, but it is so ambiguous that I think it is a mere quibble. (A voice: "Don't put it if it is," and "Hear, hear.") If there is any pertinent question I shall be very glad to put it; but we cannot go into the discussion of the question of teetotalism. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Reply to the Vote of Thanks.

Mr. George, in responding to the vote of thanks, said:

Sic in the original; probably "stop".
Sic in the original; probably "ought to be".

Mr. Crosfield has said what is nearest to my heart. There is work in this great cause for every man and woman. It needs no special ability, and I believe that if a man will address himself to it he will find his power increasing and opportunities extending. There is before us to-day the noblest work in which men can engage. It is something more that a mere[sic] fiscal reform. It is something more than merely increasing wealth. What we propose to do is to liberate bodies, to liberate minds, to destroy what our friend has said is a soul debasing serfdom. This is a work in which there is but one power that can be successfully appealed to, and that is the power of thought—of public opinion. If every man who feels in his heart the stir of this cause, if every man to whom that appeal which Richard Cobden made to John [Bright?], comes home, will go forth from this [hall to?] do what he can to clear his own mind, and to clear the minds of those he comes in contact with, it will not be long before he will see his influence extending. It will not be long before public opinion will be gathering in a resistless wave that will sweep everything before it. (Applause.) I want to see something in my time. (Hear, hear.) What is the use of going on year after year working and slaving as men do now, when there is no earthly reason for it? There is a great movement beginning in England. Start in and help it. Urge this reform on your leaders. Give such men as Mr. Gladstone the assurance that you are behind them, that they cannot go forward too rapidly for you, and that if they do want you to follow they must go forward, else you will be ahead of them, and asking for new leaders. (Great applause.) And now I want to perform the pleasant duty that, according to your English custom, devolves upon me of moving a vote of thanks to our chairman, the president of the Financial reform association of Liverpool. In doing that I wish to express my sense of the good work which that association has done and has yet to do, and my cordial good wishes for its prosperity and strength. (Hear, hear.) Let us do all we can to strengthen this association, to push its publications, and make its work tell. It is telling in this country; it is telling all over the world. It indeed has lifted the standard of true free trade. Let us follow it. (Loud applause.)

Speech of Thomas Briggs.

Mr. Briggs: Ladies and gentlemen, it would be futile on my part to attempt to add anything to what Mr. George has said this night. I only rise just to second most cordially the vote of thanks to our chairman. I may, perhaps, relate an incident that occurred to me to day. I met with a gentleman in my hotel and presented him with a small handbill inviting him to come to this meeting. He looked at it, and he read it, and he said: “Well, there is not a workingman in this country but what might, if he would be temperate and exercise caution about his expenditures, raise himself to be a millionaire.” I may tell you I found out this gentleman was a brewer.

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“Well,” I said, “that is not desirable. I don’t see why he should. Why should there not be a state of things wherein every man can make himself happy in doing a fair day’s work for a fair day’s wages, seeing clearly from the laws of the land which he has to obey that he is safe from poverty?” That is what we want in this country. (Applause.)

The proposition having been put to the meeting by Mr. George, was carried with a loud “Aye.”

PRESIDENT MUSPRATT’S REPLY.

The chairman said: I am extremely obliged to you for your vote of thanks. All I can say is that it has been an extremely great pleasure to me this evening to listen to the admirable address of Mr. George. I am sure that what he has said will make an impression on the workingmen of Liverpool, and I hope that they will now see that the work of the Financial Reform association has been in their interest, and that they ought to support it. (Applause.)

Sic in the original; probably “more than a mere”.

Hope Burns Higher—And He Now Thinks He Will See the "Dawning of the Day."

LINCOLN, Kan.—It has become a habit with me to remark that THE STANDARD is the best paper on earth. Reading it for a year has convinced me that the cause I used to regard as too far ahead of the age for hope of its achievement within the lifetime of any now living is attended with the possibilities of early success. With the great intellectual powers represented in the leadership of the single tax movement there seems to be united a determined zeal that suggests the word "crusade." The work that is being done, guided as it is by such wise counsels, inspired as it is with such fervent zeal, cannot be unavailing:

From Greenland icy mountains[sic], From India's coral strand, Where Africa's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sands, From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain, They call us to deliver Their land from error's chain.

* * * * * * *

Waft, waft ye winds the story, And on ye waters roll, Till, like a sea of glory, It spread[sic] from pole to pole.

On with the crusade! let zeal be unconfined!

Let our human brethren yonder, On that farthest foreign shore, Know that for them we are striving As we should for evermore. Back again from them returning Words of love and words of cheer, Came to us with zeal aburning, We are stronger, even here. In our home-land ever striving To inspire for truth its due, In the circles of our kindred We our holy work pursue. Thus, back and forth and round and round Truth will pass and ever gleam, Bringing tardy justice forward To the poor; oppressed redeem.

After the foregoing effusion, suffice it to say that in a small way, which is for me the best way, I am helping to tear down the walls of prejudice that encircle the minds of men. Our people are very poor, having suffered two successive crop failures, and I can only get a few STANDARDS taken; but of those few I make the best possible use. I have organized a "Class for the study of political economy" which includes teachers and editors.

WM. A. GARRETSON.

A Hindoo God Sold for $11,000.

Among a large collection of Burmese, Indian and Japanese curiosities which changed hands in London recently was what was called "The Hindoo Lingam God," consisting of a chrysoberyl cat's eye fixed in a topaz, and mounted in a pyramidal base studded with diamonds and precious stones. This curious relic stood 2¼ inches in height. It was said to have been preserved for more than a thousand years in an ancient temple at Delhi, where acts of devotion were paid before it by women anxious to have children. The base is of gold, and around it are set nine gems or charms, a diamond, a ruby, sapphire, chrysoberyl cat's-eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine garnet, yellow sapphire, and emerald. These gems are all rudely carved, and would no doubt, by more scientific cutting be greatly improved in value. Round the apex of this gold pyramid is a plinth set with diamonds. On the apex is a topaz 1 10-16ths of an inch in length, and 9-16ths of an inch in depth, shaped like a horseshoe; in the center of the horseshoe the the great[sic] chrysoberyl cat's eye stands upright. This is 15-16ths of an inch in height, and dark

Sic in the original; probably "Greenland's icy mountains".
Sic in the original; probably "It spreads (may be the writer's misquotation)".
Sic in the original; probably "the great".

brown in color and shaped like a pear. An extremely mobile opalescent light crosses the length of the stone in an oblique direction. When Bad Shah Bahador Shah, the last king of Delhi, was captured and exiled to the Andaman isles, his queen secreted this gem and it was never see again',[74] until, being distressed during the mutiny, she sold it. The gem has just been purchased for $11,000.

He Preaches the Doctrine While He Tends the Brake.

ROWLAND, Ky.—Inclosed please find money for the renewal of my subscription for six months. I am a railroad brakeman out in the mountains of Kentucky, and an ardent worker in the cause of single tax and free trade. I am alone in my efforts, however, and cannot accomplish much. Yet whatsoever I find to do I do with all my might. I desire to be enrolled as a single tax advocate in the full meaning of the word. I have made several friends to our cause, but am unable to enthuse them sufficiently to effect an organization, and thereby get the strength of united action. I am confident that if we could get Brother Erwin of Lexington to come over here and make a speech much good would be accomplished and an organization effected.

J. R. TEEL.

The Way the Ball Rolls.

London Star.

Dr. Clark's motion (in Parliament) for land taxation as opposed to land purchase unquestionably points the way in which the democracy is going. The practical question is a very simple one. The more you tax landlords, said Mr. George shrewdly the other day, the less you will have to pay them; and so far as economic rent is concerned, the method of taxation obviously tends to the vanishing point. Indeed, the great feature of the radical intervention in the land purchase business has been to emphasize the growing hostility to the principle of Irish land purchase by an English guarantee, and to emphasize the importance of Irish local intervention in the ultimate settlement. It will be for our statesmen to gather up the lesson which radical feeling has given them.

London Relieves a Hundred Thousand Paupers a Week.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the third week of November was 98,344, of whom 59,202 were indoor and 39,142 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 1,530 over the corresponding week of last year, 4,334 over 1886, and [5,634?] over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the same week was 1,287[sic], of whom 1,040 were men, 173 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

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[Advertisement] Pears' Soap

[spans columns 5–6, display type]

Sic in the original; probably "never seen again".
Sic in the original; probably "1,237 (sum of 1,040 + 173 + 24; check scan)".

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands

Brightclear[sic] complexion

Soft healthful skin.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of L. Prang & Co. this year are beautiful. Apparently the resources of the lithographers art have been exhausted in the production of such works as "Mother Songs,"The Old Garden," "Flotsam and Jetsam" and "The Children's Friend." The latter is a short biographical sketch of Miss Louisa May Alcott, the author of "Little Women," "Little Men" and other stories long since ranked in the classics of juvenile fiction. The story of Miss Alcott's life is told by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, a life long and intimate friend of the Alcott family, and it is embellished with pen illustrations by Miss L. B. Comins, and by views of two of Miss Alcott's homes and the family burial spot in Concord, Mass. Several poems of special reference to her life close the little volume. A handsome frontispiece by Miss L. B. Comins, printed in colors, represents Miss Alcott reading from a volume of "Little Women" to a large crowd of children of various nationalities. The book is a beautiful tribute to the memory of this "Children's Friend."

'Mother Songs[sic]" is said to be one of the finest and most elaborate art publications of this character ever attempted. The poems, twelve in number, are a mother's songs to her infant during each month of the year, and bring into the baby's life the baby thoughts and sights and sounds of the especial season or time. Each poem has been set to music by Mr. G. W. Chadwick. Accompanying each is an exquisite full page illustration in color by W. L. Taylor, while a frontispiece, title page, dedication and many vignettes are introduced by the same artist.

"The Old Garden," prepared under the careful bands[sic] of Rose Terry Cooke, is a very different kind of a book, bolder in its style and resplendent with bright, rich colors. The spirit of the old garden—a profusion of flower and bud—is finely preserved in the illustrations by Harriet D. Andrews and Mary K. Talcott.

"Flotsam and Jetsam" is one of the novelties of the year. The volume is designed in imitation of the mainsail of a yacht. It is, as its name indicates, a series of fugitive verses, having the sea as a subject. The authors include Longfellow, "H. H.," Mrs. Browning, Lucy Larcom, Epes Sargent and others. The illustrations, both in color and in monochrome, are by L. K. Harlow.

Besides such publications as these, L. Prang & Co. have brought out a large variety of small books, cards and dainty novelties in satin and silk, which place them among the most beautiful, if indeed they do not take the first rank, of all the art publications of the year.

White & Allen have just added another number to their "Folk Ballads" series, this time selecting the song "The Old Folks at Home." The publication is a neat and artistic monochrome, uniform in style with "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Annie Laurie" and "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" which preceded it. G. W. Brenneman, the illustrator, has been most happy in his sketches, throwing into them that life and vigor, that mingling of light and shadow, that mirthfulness and melancholy, which constitute the real charm of the dear old song.

Sic in the original; probably "Bright clear".
Sic in the original; probably ""Mother Songs"".
Sic in the original; probably "careful hands".

Two Thousand Dollars for a Garter.

London [Truth?].

The estimates include £[440?] for expenses in connection with the garter which the crown prince of Austria received last year. I am informed that nearly the whole of this sum represents the exorbitant fees charged by the dean and chapter of Windsor and other rapacious officials connected with the order, and all these fees ought most assuredly to be abolished. It is simply scandalous.

[Advertisement] Ely's Cream Balm

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell.

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

TRY THE CURE.

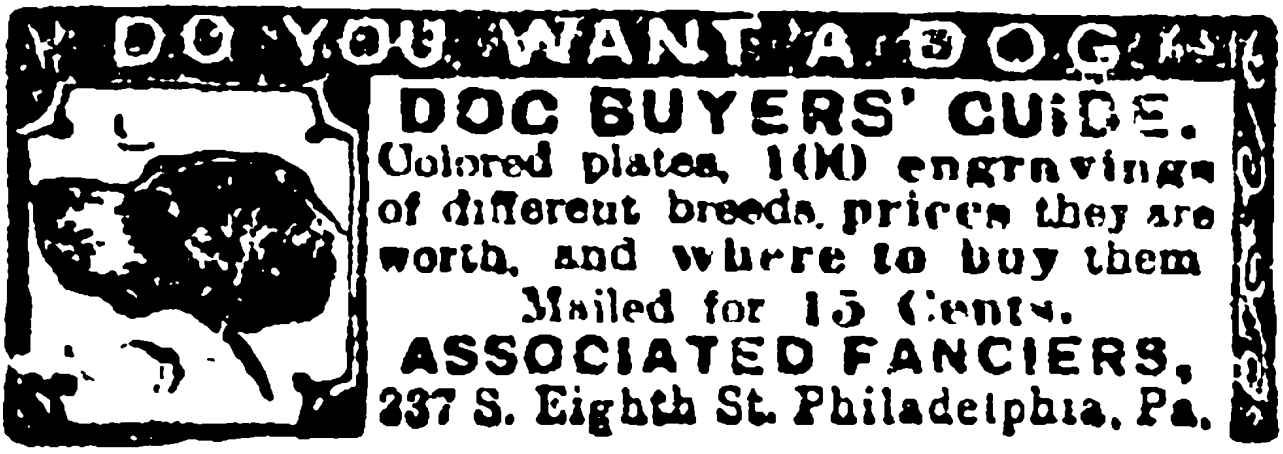
[Advertisement] Frink's Rupture Remedy

R$^{\text{ARE}}_{\text{UPT}}$ U $^{\text{YOU}}_{\text{RED}}$?

[Display heading: large "R" and "U" with small letters set above ("ARE", "YOU") and below ("UPT", "RED"), reading "Are you ruptured?"]

That is the question. Are you ruptured? If so, use FRINK'S RUPTURE REMEDY, the only quick, safe, sure and permanent cure for hernia (breach) or rupture. This great remedy has cured many persons every year for the last twenty years, and they have stayed cured. It cures by penetrating through the pores of the skin and building up and strengthening the abdominal wall, at the same time closing the hernial opening. The Remedy is generally used in connection with a truss. Children in arms are cured by the remedy alone without the aid of a truss. Soreness caused by chafing or pressure of truss pads, relieved immediately. The pressure can be relaxed gradually and the truss abandoned altogether in six to eight weeks. Price of Remedy, sufficient to cure an ordinary case, $5; sample package, containing enough to show good effect, $1. Sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Full directions accompany each package. O. FRINK, sole proprietor, [234?] Broadway, New York. (Opposite the post office.)

[Advertisement] Do You Want a Dog?



p8_fig1

[Illustration: boxed advertisement with ornamental border; at left a picture of a dog's head.]

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

DOG BUYERS' GUIDE.

Colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them

Mailed for 15 Cents.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,

237 S. Eighth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

[Advertisement] Wanted—Agents

WANTED—Agents for the Milward's Calyx-eyed, Self-threading Needle; preserves failing sight, a help to good sight. Perfect bonanza for canvassers; sample package 10 cents. Send for circular to headquarters, STANER & CO., Providence, R. I.

[Advertisement] Improved Monitor Incubator

IMPROVED MONITOR INCUBATOR. Hundreds in Use. Illustrated circular. A. F. WILLIAMS, Bristol, Conn.

p. 8, col. 6

[Advertisement] Annie Kilburn, by W. D. Howells (Harper & Brothers)

"WHAT

WORKING PEOPLE

WANT IS REST, AND WHAT THEY NEED ARE

DECENT HOMES

WHERE THEY CAN GET IT."–EXTRACT FROM "ANNIE KILBURN," BY W. D. HOWELLS. 12MO, CLOTH, $1.50.

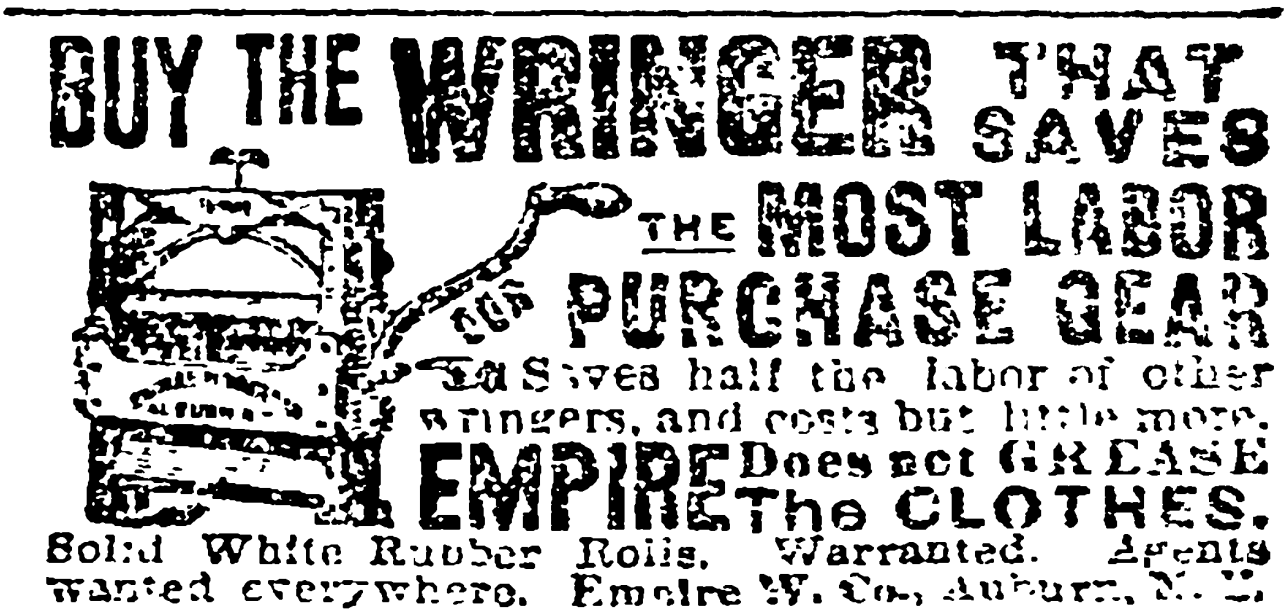
READ THIS FASCINATING NOVEL IF YOU ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH

PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

☞ *The above work sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.*

[Advertisement] Empire Wringer



p8_fig3

[Illustration: a clothes wringer with crank handle, at left of the display lettering.]

BUY THE WRINGER THAT SAVES THE MOST LABOR

[label on cut:] OUR PURCHASE GEAR

☞ Saves half the labor of other wringers, and costs but little more.

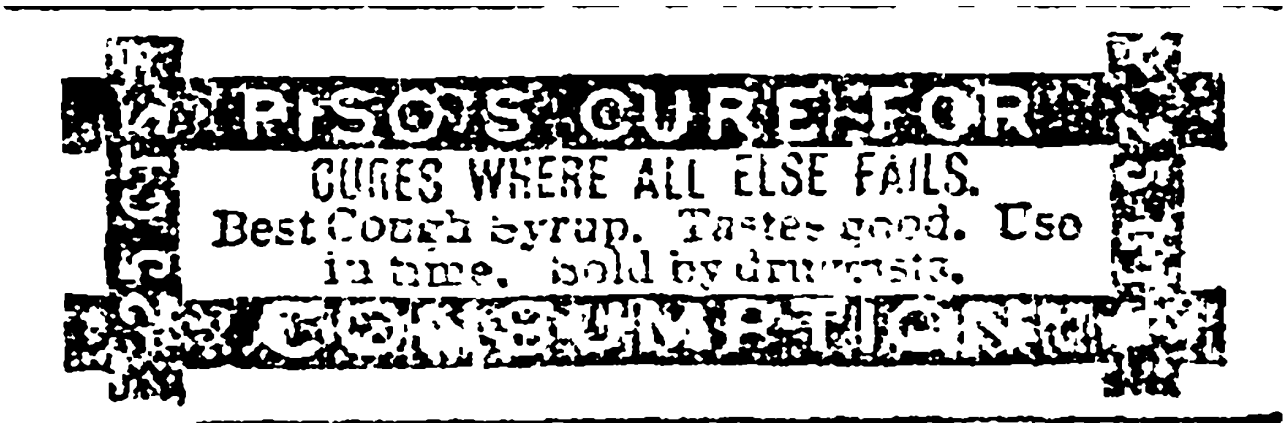
EMPIRE Does not GREASE The CLOTHES.

Solid White Rubber Rolls. Warranted. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire W. Co., Auburn, N. Y.

[Advertisement] Swedenborg, Heaven and Its Wonders

HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS, THE WORLD OF SPIRITS AND HELL, described from things heard and seen, by EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, "Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ." Also *THE LAST JUDGMENT*, as witnessed by him in the spiritual world in 1757; The Doctrine of Life, The Sacred Scriptures, The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine, in all, 750 octavo pages mailed prepaid for *$1.00*. Discount to the trade. Address, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City.

[Advertisement] Piso's Cure for Consumption



p8_fig4

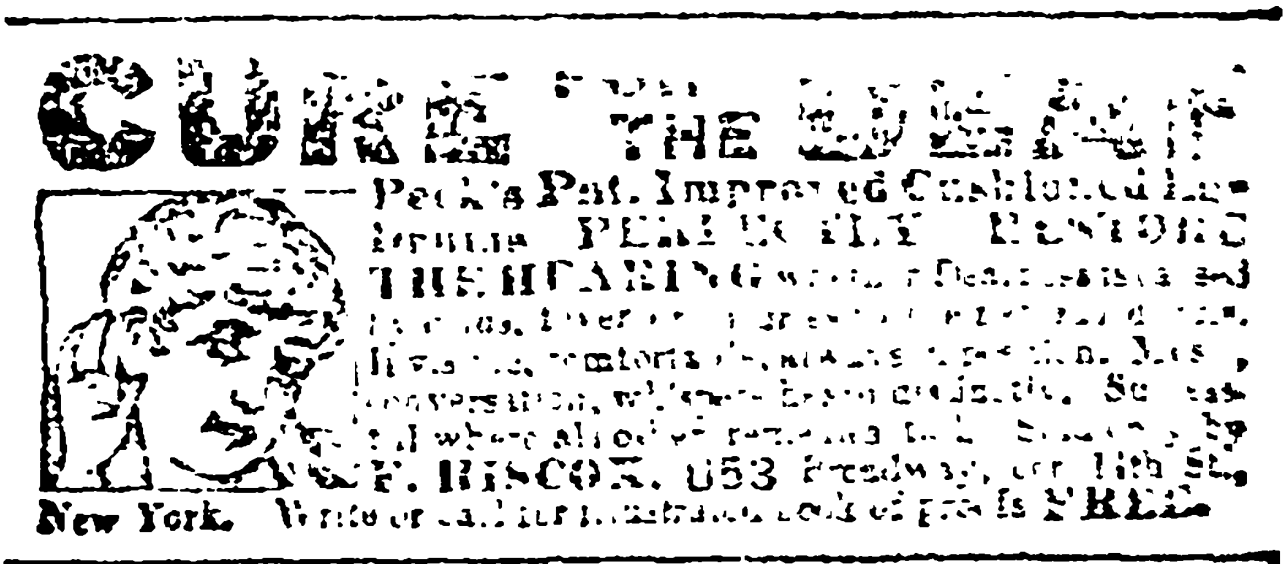
[Ornamental border; white letters on dark bands top and bottom.]

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

[Advertisement] Cure the Deaf (F. Hiscox)



p8_fig5

[Illustration: a woman's head in profile/three-quarter view, at left. Display heading in damaged ornamental type.]

CURE [FOR?] THE DEAF

Peck's Pat. Improved Cushioned Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING whether Deafness is caused by colds, fever or injuries to the natural drums. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. Successful where all other remedies fail. Sold only by F. HISCOX, [853?] Broadway, cor. [14th?] St., New York. Write or call for illustrated book of proofs FREE.

[Advertisement] J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FIVE YEARS REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS,

In sums of $1,000 to $10,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Interest payable semi-annually. These bonds are secured by first mortgages on Kansas City property worth three and four times the amount of bonds. Prompt payment of principal and interest guaranteed at maturity. Interest collectable through your own bank, with New York exchange added. Recorded mortgage forwarded with each bond.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

issued in amounts of $100 and upward, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. Certificates of deposit are secured by first mortgage bonds deposited with a trustee, a special deposit receipt to that effect, from the trustee, is attached to each certificate issued, therefore making the certificate of deposit an absolutely safe investment.

When ordering securities write your name in full, also that of your city, county and state.

J. H. BAUERLEIN & CO., Security Building, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

[Advertisement] Ugly, Plain or Thin Women (Mrs. Ella M. Dent)

UGLY,

PLAIN OR THIN

WOMEN,

Or those whose health is in any way imperfect, such as suffer from female complaints, a tired, weak feeling, or any disease whatever. Or those whose forms are

FORMS. undeveloped, either through sickness or other causes, and who would enjoy the strength that comes from a properly proportioned figure, and the beauty of the same. Or those who have a bad complexion, being afflicted with

COMPLEXION. sallowness, "blackheads," eruptions, freckles, or any other defect of the skin, should write to me for my portraits, showing what I was before I used a certain treatment, and what I am now. At same time I will give you full information about how to become beautiful and strong. Understand distinctly that I have nothing to sell. My object is to benefit you with-

FREE. out money and without price. I was restored after eight years of great suffering, having been reduced to an ugly, [bony?] woman, making life a burden. For what I am now I refer you to my pictures, which tell the whole story: A suberb[sic] Form, clear, fine Skin, bright Eyes, and better than all else Health to enjoy Life. The same can be accomplished for almost every woman who is now [dragging?] out a miserable existence. If your health is already good, but deficient in form and complexion, or either of these, such deficiencies are easily remedied. One rea-

WHY? son why I make this free proposition, is on account of the many fraudulent lotions, air pumps, nostrums "wafers," etc., advertised by a score of quacks, both male and female, throughout the states. I will write you fully in a plain sealed letter. Address, Mrs. ELLA M. DENT, Lock Box 234, Station C, San Francisco, Cal.

[Advertisement] Briggs' Pianos

[spans foot of columns 5–6]

Sic in the original; probably "superb".



p8_fig2

[Illustration: an upright piano at left, framed with foliage; a ribbon/banner reading “SEND FOR CATALOGUE” leads to the lettering at right.]

BRIGGS’ PIANOS

C. C. BRIGGS & Co.

[5?] APPLETON ST. BOSTON MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND · SQUARE · & · UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES

GRACEFUL DESIGNS · SOLID CONSTRUCTION

MATCHLESS TONE · BEAUTIFUL FINISH.

[label on banner:] SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Damaged type restored

Letters that were broken, blotted or missing in the print and have been written as intended. Listed so they can be checked against the scan; they are not footnoted in the text.

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
2	OVER THE BORDER. Things Booming Up in Canada	[damaged] ajzation	organization
2	OVER THE BORDER. Things Booming Up in Canada	[damaged]nd	and

Page	Article	As read in the scan	Written as
2	OVER THE BORDER. Things Booming Up in Canada	the[damaged]rainiest	the brainiest
2	Will Back His Indorsement With a Dollar A Week.	the (damaged t)	the
2	That Plan Moves the Blood.	[damaged]en, [damaged]o, [damaged]ne, twenty-fi[damaged]e, ou[damaged]	men, go, One, twenty-five, our
2	ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF VERITAS VINCIT. But He Suggests a Simpl	SUPPOR[damaged]ER	SUPPORTER
3	President Muspratt's Speech.	can h[broken] more equitable	can be more equitable
3	President Muspratt's Speech.	ever[broken] individual	every individual
3	The Address.	the e[broken]ection of Mr. Cleveland	the election of Mr. Cleveland
3	Henry George's Reply.	[damaged]mulated	formulated
3	Henry George's Reply.	[broken b]eing	being
3	Henry George's Reply.	lan[broken d]	land
3	Henry George's Reply.	Thorold R[broken]gers	Thorold Rogers
3	Henry George's Reply.	milli[broken]naire	millionaire
3	Henry George's Reply.	freed[broken]m	freedom
5	A CHRISTMAS STORY.	their work?'	their work?"
6	MOTHER ANTOINE'S LAD.	gol (damaged)	gold
6	CONCERNING THE FORTUNES OF T. THOMPSON, GAMBLER.	fo (damaged)	for
8	IN ONE CAUSE. (Continued from Third Page.) [Henry George's R	You (Y damaged)	You
8	FOR A SINGLE TAX CLUB HOUSE.	cut	out