

shank, Jas. R. Brown, Mrs. Florence A. Burleigh, A. H. Stephenson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, E. Stillman Doubleday, Dr. R. S. Law, Ralph E. Lloyd, G. Frank Stephens, Samuel Milliker and Harold Sudell.

April 3—Celebration of Jefferson's birthday in Town Hall, Wilmington, by the Philadelphia Society, at which numerous State organizations were represented.

April 25.—Leonard Tuttle arrested and jailed in Middletown for persisting to speak in the open square in defiance of police regulations. Being brought before the Squire and the facts of the case stated to him the prisoner was at once discharged.

May 7—R. F. Powell, while debating with an opponent on the streets of Middletown, now better known as the "Landlord's paradise," was warned not to obstruct the passage way, after moving to avoid further obstruction, the crowd gathered in greater force. Mr. Powell was then arrested, charged with the same offence as offered in previous cases, but was discharged. Again he went back to address the crowd, and was continually interrupted by tin horn noises and the throwing of misceles.

May 9—Frederick S. Gore, editor, and landlords ally, debated a single tax with Mr. A. H. Stephenson.

May 16—Herman V. Hetzel and R. F. Powell while speaking in Middletown, were insulted by every manner of device, by a lot of "respectable" hoodlums. The speakers continued to assert their rights and preach the single tax doctrine.

May 27—Wm. Horan was arrested while speaking on the streets of Dover and brought before the magistrate who absolutely refused to abide by the evidence offered in the case, and thereupon fined the prisoner \$10 and costs or 30 days. The prisoner went to jail.

May 30—G. Frank Stephens arrested on the same charge as made against Horan. The magistrate was requested to postpone the case and this was refused. Bail then was demanded but was denied. Trial by jury was demanded, this too was scorned. The prisoner asked that section VI. of the United States constitution be read. All attempts of Mr. Stephens to get a fair trial were of no avail. He was fined \$10 and costs or 30 days. Later the prisoner was assigned to the same cell with Horan.

June 2—An interview took place between A. H. Stephenson and Governor Watson relative to the previous persecutions, at which the governor remarked that the arrests made were nothing but persecutions and that he would pardon the prisoners. He further stated that he would release every man who was hereafter imprisoned for public speaking. (When other arrests occurred the governor denied making any such statement.)

June 3—G. Frank Stephens and Wm. Horan were pardoned.

July 18—A. H. Stephenson, Chas. A. Brothers and Victor Durand, the two latter men being residents of Delaware, were arrested in Dover almost before either of them had begun to speak. The same farce as occurred in the previous cases happened in this, the testimony of witnesses, though largely favorable to the prisoners, was of no value. They were fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail. All three were escorted to prison refusing to pay the fine imposed.

July 22—Wm. H. Keeran and Samuel Melville were arrested in Dover, for public speaking; the usual fine was imposed.

July 23—The Rev. Aug. Dellgrev and Henry B. Tawresy arrested in Dover for public speaking. They too, submitted to the court's indignities and went to prison.

July 24—P. W. Moore and Alex. Stirlith arrested in Dover, fined, and went to prison.

July 25—Dr. B. F. Longstreet for attempting to obtain justice for the prisoners, was arrested, fined, and joined the others in prison. Later James O'Neil and Jas. J. Haggerty, for committing the offence similar to the others, also were fined and went to prison.

July 27—J. H. Moritz and P. F. O'Hara arrested, fined, and went to prison.

July 28—Thomas Graham and Jos. W. Grose arrested, fined, and went to prison.

July 30—W. S. Pike arrested, fined, and went to prison.

August 4—Notwithstanding the continued imprisonment of single tax speakers in Dover, H. D. Albright and

C. H. Kane braved the warring elements and demanded a hearing, but law and order had turned to a state of anarchy. They were arrested ultimately, were fined, and were the last to join the men already domiciled in prison.

Mr. Jackson H. Rolston, attorney, of Washington, took out writs of habeas corpus before Chancellor Nicholson, commanding Sheriff Shaw to produce the bodies before him, and show cause for deprivation of liberty. At 7.30 p.m. all the prisoners were brought before the Chancellor. Mr. Rolston moved to postpone proceedings till Saturday at 8, refused. Mr. Rolston then moved that the prisoners be admitted to bail pending a hearing of the writs. The Chancellor denied motions. The prisoners were then all returned to jail.

In the case of Wm. H. Keeran, one of the prisoners, the Chancellor caused him to be liberated, because of a mistake in the record of commitment.

F. W. Moore was liberated owing to sudden illness overtaking him. Later an appeal from the Chancellor's decision was made to the United States District Court in Wilmington. Judge Wales presiding. Stephenson and Haggerty were brought in to represent the other fifteen in prison before the court. Judgment held over.

Aug. 10.—A. H. Stephenson, Chas. A. Brothers and Victor Durand each completed 30 days in jail and were released.

Aug. 18.—The machine Democrats at Dover meeting in convention gained control and forced the gag.

Aug. 19.—The thirteen remaining prisoners were released on a writ of certiorari issued by Prothonotary Betts, of Kent County, all being admitted to bail of \$50 each, pending the final decision of the case at the October term of the Superior Court of Kent County.

Aug. 22.—Demonstration in Wilmington over the release of the Dover prisoners, in which the prisoners were enthusiastically received.

Aug. 25.—A Single Tax conference was held in Wilmington, composed of upwards of four hundred delegates, re state convention.

Sept. 17.—A single tax party was organized. Dr. Louis N. Slaughter being nominated for Governor, beside the formation of county committees.

Sept. 21.—Wm. J. Bryan, Presidential candidate, spoke in the Auditorium, Wilmington, before an immense audience.

Sept. 26.—The Newcastle County State convention met, and nominated candidates for State Senator, 1; Representatives, 7; County Treasurer, Sheriff and coroner.

Oct. 1.—The Kent County Single Tax convention met in Dover and nominated candidates for State Senator, 1; representatives, 7; and delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Oct. 6.—Big mass meeting of Delaware singletaxers in Turn hall in support of the single tax ticket.

Oct. 3.—The Sussex County State convention met in Georgetown and nominated one candidate for State Senator, and seven candidates for Representatives, the full single tax ticket voted upon Nov. 3, as follows: President, Vice-President, Governor, Congressman (1), State Senators (4), local Representatives (3), County Treasurer (1), Sheriff (1), Coroner (1), and County Comptroller (1).

PINCUSHION IDEAS.

The demand for fancy pincushions appears endless. Ingenuity is strained to the utmost to produce new shapes and novel decorations. To such a pass are inventors driven to create novelties that the shapes of the cushions are often utterly unsuited for the purpose, but so long as the article is pretty its use is quite a detail. Floral pincushions are the rage just now, and under this class the lupin certainly deserves first mention. It makes quite a charming ornament as it hangs on the knob of a screen in the drawing room or on the cheval glass in the bedroom. It is made of small circular pieces of cream cloth, just tinged with color, the edges being shaped slightly to form the petals. The blooms are attached to a long central stem, which should be padded, and the flowers fastened loosely to this with thread, the tassels shape of the whole being carefully followed. A dainty little affair is the edelweiss pincushion. The flower is entirely carried out in white velvet, and measures about four inches across. It is uncommon, possibly because it is a good bit of trouble to make, but it is well worth both the time and the labor. The bulrush still holds its own among the flower cushions, brown velvet being employed for the head and green plush for the leaves and stem.

The Delaware Single Tax Campaign

PHOTO SOUVENIR
1893 JUST OUT 1893

—IN—

Platinum Print . . .
Size 11 x 14



The copies offered for sale are exact duplicates of the large Group Picture of the Leading Single-tax Campaigners, some of whom are dressed in their picturesque costume, including also Henry George, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Louis P. Post, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Jas. C. Mc Guire, Hon. Jerry Simpson and a score of others equally well known, which will shortly be presented to the Philadelphia Single-tax Society, the inaugurators of the Delaware campaign. With a few exceptions the pictures of every prominent single-taxer in the United States of international renown who have aided in Delaware are in the group. This Souvenir is valuable for its associations, and no single-taxer able to afford it should be without one. From the sales effected a percentage of the profits derived will be payable to the campaign fund. The price has been set low in order to facilitate its sale. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Searchlight Pub. Co., Rm 5, 39 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The Single Tax Club met last week in their committee room, 39 King street west, and discussed, among other questions, the local improvement system, which has been a bone of contention for some time past with many of the city taxpayers. Mr. Frank Hallman, who introduced the subject, questioned the need for any further continuance of the system. Under its operation a double tax was imposed on the owners of land and property, first, by the imposition of local rates proportionate to the cost of local improvements made; and, secondly, when the value of land and property was raised by an increased assessment. This was considered unfair and vexatious. The opinion seemed to prevail among those who discussed the subject that all public improvements should be charged in the local rates, and where such improvements added to the value of land, such land will bear its proper proportion of the cost of improvement carried out by the increased assessment of the land benefited. By adopting this course, the end aimed at under the local improvement system is gained with less trouble, expense and annoyance. A resolution was moved embodying these ideas, and was carried unanimously.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. Fred Peters, Premier, March, 1891, at a public meeting held at Mount Stewart, said:

"It was a wrong principle to tax industry, thrift and enterprise, and for the purpose of raising additional revenue he would revert to the old system of a tax on land, and would devote the proceeds derived from that source to wiping out the debt."

The plan outlined is somewhat unique, yet in effect the result is the taxation of land by a progressive tax according to the assessed value, for instance.

Land valued at \$500 would pay one (1) cent.

Land valued at \$1,000 would pay two (2) cents.

Land valued at \$2,000 would pay three (3) cents.

From this one may judge the tendency of legislation. The plan set forth is a single tax, for other taxes are levied beside this for ordinary revenue. By wiping out all taxes on products of industry and increasing the tax on land values the single tax is arrived at.

Afterwards, however, Mr. Peters introduced and carried a bill providing only that all improvements hereafter placed upon land should be exempt.

CERAMIC STONE.

A new building material, to which the name of ceramic stone has been given, is made from broken glass. The glass, broken bottles, window panes, &c., is reduced to powder, different kinds are mixed if variegated color is desired and the pulverized product is devitrified by being passed successively through two furnaces, the second being heated to an extremely high temperature. The pasty mass is then passed under a press, which gives it shape and consistence.