

HENRY GEORGE EDITION

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION. Our friend James Bartley, of Amsterdam, N. Y., writes the editor that his contribution for the Henry George Edition (May 14) will be upon "The Foundation of Independence." He writes also touching upon three points which contributors ought not to lose sight of. Letter follows: Editor Independent: Single taxers will, I am sure, appreciate The Independent's progressive and widely liberal policy as exhibited in its announced intention to devote the issue of May 14 to the single tax philosophy.

After a review of the subtopics suggested, I am moved to express the hope that in these numerous branch discussions, the essentials of the main inquiry may not be lost sight of. To my view they are these: 1. Is the chief purpose of government to secure and preserve to every citizen, as far as possible, the full and free enjoyment of his natural rights? 2. Are all men, of every generation, born with an equal natural right to stand on this earth, and to use its richest (as well as its poorest) resources, and its choicest (as well as its least advantageous) locations? If the answer to these two essential questions proves to be conclusively negative, then there the discussion ought obviously to end. But if the answer is affirmative, then this third question logically and inevitably follows: 3. How, or by what means or method, may our government most easily, safely and satisfactorily restore to the masses of its citizens these fundamental natural rights, of which it has by unnatural and unjust laws deprived them?

Single taxers answer these first two questions emphatically in the affirmative; and in answer to the third respectfully submit the simple single tax plan proposed by Henry George. These three questions, Mr. Editor, embrace the essential features of your proposed inquiry. Because, if governments were not instituted chiefly to preserve the natural rights of the weak from the unjust encroachments of the strong—and to protect the innocent and confiding from the scheming machinations of the shrewd, the selfish and the cunning—then it likely is none of our government's business whether the natural rights of its citizens are being withheld or interfered with or not, or whether or not they are being unjustly ignored, restricted or encroached upon. But if this is the chief business and purpose of all just governments—and we so determine—then we evidently have to decide on question No. 2, before proceeding further. Because, if all men are not born with equality of natural rights regarding standing room and working room on the earth (as has long been held in Europe), and regarding the use of the really desirable and available resources and locations of their separate countries, it would evidently be idle to discuss ways and means for securing to all the people the increasing commercial value of such supposed rights. With the pertinence of all these other questions so evidently hanging upon the answers to the first two of these three I am encouraged to ask you to give them special prominence, and to invite every contributor to this symposium to give his views regarding them. JAMES BARTLEY, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Editor Independent: A copy of The Independent, April 9, came to my notice through courtesy of the editor of the Syracuse Democrat; he has my gratitude. It is both refreshing and encouraging to know that there is now and then such an able, fearless and well-conducted paper in Nebraska, and if it could be placed in every home in the state, political degeneracy would take an upward trend and real democracy would soon secure the state from the hands of economic spoliation and plunder by special interests, so clearly manifest in the course pursued by the legislative session just closed. The paper, as a whole, has a very wholesome sentiment, while its "editorial" trinity of attributes, liberality, patriotism, courage, make it a valuable educator. Am glad to know that you are soon to give place for single tax agitation. This is the "stone" that the "builders" rejected and which is to become the "head of the corner." Nothing can ever be settled unless it is settled right. Along the lines of the single tax philosophy there is much common sentiment, even among those who never heard of Henry

George. Land monopoly has so asserted itself in this comparatively new country that its bane has unconsciously wrought in the minds of the common people a grave suspicion against our land system, and this is not confined to any party politics, though among what is known as the "reform element, with its various "isms," land monopoly is recognized in all its virility, while the remedy alone is a mooted question. Radicalism and half-heartedness cannot agree upon a panacea, while the half-hearted think "Utopia" is a word borrowed from some terrestrial sphere and want it extradited. Henry George saw that the chief barrier to the early adoption of his philosophy by the masses was its simplicity coupled with its far-reaching Utopian effects. It is what John of Patmos saw—the coming of the kingdom of God upon the earth—the kingdom of the Prince of Peace, without bloodshed, without revolution or strife of a sanguinary type, but merely by the adoption of what is styled by the late Mr. Thomas G. Shearman as "Natural taxation," a self-evident truth. What is needed now is the union of sentiment along this line, a rallying under one banner. Energy lost among the "isms" is the magnet that gives success to the monopolistic element, it is the secret of the power of the few to dominate the masses. Your symposium will do very much toward directing thought and centralizing sentiment along remedial lines and I shall be only too glad to make contribution to the theme of the "Single Tax" in your May 14 number and both thank and congratulate you upon the project. At the recent session of the English parliament the adoption of the single tax for all purposes of revenue of the realm only lacked thirteen votes of carrying. This was the first test vote of that body on the question and it has now become the basic measure of the liberal forces and is stated, by most reliable authority over there, as the presage of certain success when the parliament shall be again prorogued. This should remind us that we get our best democracy from the mother country, a fact not generally accredited by many of our people. I think your sub-titles are too much split up. The benefits of the single tax will make little if any discrimination among the various vocations of life. The "idler," whether of the luxuriant or proletariat type, will be the only victims of the single tax regime. E. C. CLARK, Syracuse, Neb.

Among the manuscripts received Monday to be used in the Henry George Edition (May 14) are the following: "The Single Tax," by Speed Mosby, Jefferson City, Mo., treating the subject from an historical and legal standpoint; "The Meaning of Life," a sermon by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational church, Cincinnati; and a number of short editorials by A. Freeland, Mr. Pleasant, Tenn., covering the subjects of "New South Wales Experiment," "According to Ability," "The Proper Diffusion of Wealth," "State Insurance—Equal Freedom," "How to Tax Texas Oil Lands," and "The Irish Land Bill." E Kenney, Creston, Ia., expresses his desire to submit an article on "Progressive Indirect Taxation," having a bearing on the single tax question. "The Independent, of Lincoln, Neb., one of the ablest and brightest of populist papers, announces a Henry George Edition for May 14, to be made up of articles by single taxers. The program suggested by the editor in the issue of the 9th is most intelligently conceived. The issue of June 11 is to be devoted to replies."—Louis F. Post's "The Public," Chicago. E. C. Clark, Esq., of Syracuse, Neb., has forwarded manuscript of his contribution to the Henry George Edition (May 14), taking for his title, "Ethics of the Single Tax." F. M. Marquis, Station A, Milwaukee, Wis., writes that he hopes to offer a contribution to the Henry George Edition, but does not indicate what the title will be. Hon. L. P. Chester, president of the St. Louis single tax league, 1203 Mississippi ave., writes The Independent that he will forward manuscript, for publication in the Henry George Edition (May 14) of an article entitled "A Philosophical Potpourri, From the

Standpoint of a Single Taxer." The league meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 604 Market st., St. Louis. WANTS THE EARTH. Rather a strange desire for a single taxer—but he is a Nebraska man, and this doubtless accounts for the paradox. This is the letter: Editor Independent: I am very much interested in the coming Single Tax Edition. I write you to beg that some one having a standing as a single tax writer or a speaker be placed in editorial charge of the issue. If I knew that an ideal copy would be gotten out, I would spend all the money in the house for extra copies. If care be not taken "stuff" may get into the paper that will do the cause more harm than good. If I may judge by their comments on articles appearing in The Independent, neither the editor nor assistant editor is qualified to edit the edition. Please let me make this suggestion if you edit it yourself: Reproduce articles from the best writers on the subject rather than new articles from ordinary writers. I shall send something short and I hope we may make arrangements for a single tax column. I dropped The Independent some time before you took charge of it because its space was filled by the communications of men from whom one could learn nothing. If I hear from you as to who is to edit this edition I will see what I can do to distribute a lot of them. E. B. SPACKMAN, Fullerton, Neb. (Perhaps Mr. Spackman wants a single taxer to operate the linotype, a single taxer to make up the forms, etc. There will in strictness be no "editor" except the contributors—and if single taxers, such as Shandrew, Hill, Freeland, Clark and others, not to speak of Bolton Hall, Swinney and others from whom The Independent expects to receive articles, if these men need an editorial censor to prevent them from writing something "that will do the cause more harm than good"—then the cause is in a bad way. Whether or not the editor or assistant editor is qualified to "edit the edition" is a matter of no particular moment. Mr. Spackman is entitled to his opinion as to that. Apparently he has reached such a high plane of intellectuality that "there is just one man" from whose writing he can learn anything—and the initials of that man are: E. B. Spackman. Single taxers themselves are by no means united upon the proper method of treating, for example, the railroad question under the single tax, and both the editor and the associate editor may be pardoned if they refuse to swallow the single tax pill at a gulp, without any attempt at mastication. It is very likely that the Henry George Edition will be by no means "ideal" in the eyes of Mr. Spackman—because other single taxers will have a hand in preparing it, but The Independent has faith to believe that they at least will be pleased with it.—Associate Editor.) HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best. MEIER & MEIER, ATTORNEYS, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Notice to Unknown Heirs and Devises of Julia Oliver, Deceased. Notice is hereby given to the unknown heirs and devisees of Julia Oliver, Deceased, that on the 20th day of March, 1903, an action was begun in the District Court in and for Lancaster County, Nebraska, wherein Otto William Meier is plaintiff and Fred L. Sumpter, and the Unknown Heirs of Julia Oliver, et al, are defendants, that the object of said action is to foreclose a tax lien and certificate of tax sale for the taxes for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, on Lot numbered four (4) in Block numbered twenty-one (21) in Havelock, Lancaster County, Nebraska, and for the sale of said premises to satisfy said lien. You are required to answer the petition of the plaintiff in this action on or before the 15th day of June, 1903, or forever thereafter keep your peace. OTTO WILLIAM MEIER, Plaintiff. The legislature of Illinois passed a resolution the other day demanding the election of United States senators by the people. Populism continues to make its way.

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NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. Know all men by these presents:—That we, Charles L. Meyers and Charles T. Hill do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation under the laws of the state of Nebraska for the transaction of the business hereinafter described. 1. The name of this corporation shall be the CITY GARBAGE COMPANY. 2. The principal place of transacting its business shall be in the city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, and state of Nebraska. 3. The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be to do a general scavenger business at the city of Lincoln; to buy, sell, own, lease, and encumber real estate, and execute the necessary papers therefor; to buy, sell, own, and encumber personal property; to erect, own, and maintain a crematory, and any other buildings and structures necessary to the conduct of said business. 4. The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars, in shares of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each, to be subscribed and paid as required by the Board of Directors; Provided, however, that said corporation may enter upon the purposes of its creation whenever the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars of its capital stock has been subscribed. 5. The existence of this corporation shall commence on the first day of March, 1903, and continue during a period of fifty years. 6. The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, not exceeding five in number, to be elected by the stockholders, such election to take place at such time and be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said association. 7. The officers of said corporation shall be a president and secretary-treasurer, who shall hold their office for the period of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. 8. The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself shall be not more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation. 9. The stockholders of said corporation shall hold their annual meeting on the first Monday in March of each year. The necessary notice to stockholders of annual and other meetings, and the method of conducting the business of the corporation, shall be regulated by by-laws to be adopted by the Board of Directors. In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 3d of February, 1903. CHARLES L. MEYERS, CHARLES T. HILL. "Wish the Gouverneur experiment could be repeated here," writes a subscriber at Mattawan, Mich. "Doubtless results would be same. It requires constant hammering to interest. Without much effort it is fruitless."