ON LAND MONOPOLY.

Interesting and Instructive Article by William H. Jennings of Table Rock, Nebr.

"Under the constitution of the United States the sovereignty represented by sence of this connection.' the crown of England is here reposed in the government of the people. After the was forced upon the conquered island.

Whatever may have been the circumstances under which this change was reduced the lands of England to feuds prevailed that all lands in England are held from the King, and they all proceeded from his free bounty.

All lands were held of the crown, and from the throng as the female and several actual result of the reduction of female service.

from the throne as the fountain of honor and title was passed to the overlords, who owed allegiance to the crown, the greater divisions of the lands of the

Next in degree were the under-lords or vassals with allegiance first to the throne and also swearing fealty to the

In still lower degree were the villeins

The land which has been granted out to the barons—principal lords—were again subdivided, and granted by them to subterfeudataries to be held of themseives. Thus every freeholder of land became the permanent feudatary of some superior lord, ascending in regular gra-dations to the head of the estate, each, to his immediate lord were made to bend. The reciprocal duty of fidelity and devotion on the one hand, and protection of the person and warranty of the estate on the other was of the essence of this connection.

Now it is suggested that the para mount title to the lands within the bouneminent domain already involves this proposition. Then the states, like overlords, might hold the lands within their limits, subject only to the paramount title of the leders! government. A county in the beginning was the holding of a county and counties also right hold the count; and counties also might hold the lands within their limits subject to the sovereignty of the states and of the United States.

Cities, towns and villages might in turn have corporate control of the lands within their limits.

The operation of this theory of tenure is shadowed forth in the exercise of the late the conduct of trusts and corporations as well as private conduct.

ment taxes, also show that underlying far-reaching, yet the principle underlying ing the proposed system is already familiar to the people from the exercise of the common heritage of mankind in the arth.

Every man holds his estate subject not ly to the right of eminent domain but the right of the government to con-I the use of it by such rules and limi-

ions as the public good requires.
ad "writers of high authority mainolds his lands of the state, as they efore the revolution of the crown, among these is Judge Sharswood not be safe to assert that any property s allodial.

This theory of tenures rests on the ight of the inhabitants of a country to earth, air and water within that

Until the reasoning of Henry George has been overthrown, we may take this you ask is this practical? Will these things ever be?

We answer, to be or not to be depends wholly on whether or not there is reason for being. This is the age of reason, there is not a shadow of doubt about

We ask in turn, can the present system granted, a given number of persons might own all the available lands of a mining interests and all other natural country to the exclusion of the other inhabitants of that country, and perhaps to to the exclusion of the posterity government. of the other inhabitants.

Thus we might suppose that Ireland were owned by English landfords, so that infants born in Ireland would be without birthright, in the land of an alien aristocracy.

evils of aristocracy by abolishing titles

of nobility. "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." Constitution,

Art., 1 Sec. 9, c. 8, But if one owns a country you may call the owner a count, or a cotton planter, or a cattle king, or a corporation, yet all the power of absolute ownership of the land remains to carse his countrymen. The axe was not laid to

the root of the tree. occur: Thus, by one of of those singular revolutions incident to human af-Europe, and then almost universally exchanged for fedudal tenures, have new after the lapse of many centuries re mained their primitive estimation in the minds of freemen"

Small landowners, for protection against the raids of robber barons wore fealty to a friendly baron of the neighoorhood, and the baron, for a like protection in his state paid homage and

ful prince. lands and products of the soil that the course and plan to put this theory people swore featly and allegiance to operation will be fiercely opposed

Thus feudatism in the beginning brought peace and protection in the enbattle of Hastings, in the reign of Wil- joyment of property. The higher forms battle of Hastings, in the reign of Wil- of feudal services were likewise easy and liam the conquerer, the feudal system bonorable. At the best, however, feudalism was unjust to the lowest classes, and the burdens heavy to be borne fell on the serfs or villeins. This injustice alone would have overturned the system wrought was, the 53d and 58th laws of but the end was hastened by a commu-William I, are said to have effectually tation of the military and other services into a system of taxation. This change

feudal services into taxes was that the aristocracy became taxeaters and the people became taxpayers without representation in the taxation.

Titles, privileges and honors were for the aristocracy, and the people were without opportunities to rise to the higher ranks or to defend themselves from the depredations of the despotic

aristocracy.

The thought finally took form that the nobility and clergy had no right, either human or divine, to be exempt from taxation or toil.

French feudalism fell before this truth. The explanation is easy, for feudalism in France lacked the solidarity of the English system in this, that the vassals in France swore fealty to their overlords in addition, being bound by the oath of only, and no oath of all allegiance was allegiance to the king to which his duties given to the sovereign. The French revolution was an uprising against an aristocracy founded on feudalism.

The new world was peopled by those who fled from feudalism and its favored classes. The system was full of faults, and so it fell, but among the faults of leudalism one truth lies buried. The resurrection of this truth will be the evandaries of the United States be vested in gel of economics, the salvation of the the government. Perhaps the right of soil. This truth is that the title to all

ment, but a government without power is a government of privilege and for plunder. The cause that led to f-udal tenures is operative now in the encroachment of powerful corporations on land and labor, and upon the production and distribution of wealth. To meet the forces of wealth and monopoly we must have a commonwealth powerful to regu-

said corporations each in subjection to the higher powers.

The doctrine of escheat, and the laws regulating the sale of lands for delinquent taxes, also show that underlying the sale of lands for delinguent taxes, also show that underlying the sale of lands for delinguent taxes, also show that underlying the principle underlying the sale of lands as well as with a large of the conduct.

The proposed theory of tenures might be engralted in the state and federal constitutions without violence or revolutions. The proposed theory of tenures might be engrafted in the state and federal

the inconveniences of the tribal and patriarcial institutions. In Israel the lands were apportioned among the tribes, and subdivided among the famions as the public good requires.

In d'writers of high authority mainIn that theoretically at least, there is bure in this country whereby every sales were in effect leases for the term of sales were in effect leases for the term of lows: years between the date of the lea the next year of jubilee. The lands being vested in the tribes and families, travel and change of residence were inconvenhiladelphia, who finds evidence of and change of residence were inconven-among other things, in the forms of lent; marriage also was somewhat re-revances made use of here. And the strained, for members of tribes in difannotator, Mr. Norris upon Smith's ferent tribes were not permitted to marry, because their portions of the land were fixed in the borders of their

> But travel, trade, change of residence, and marrying would not be restrained by the lands being held by the counties, the states, and the United States.

TAXATION. The subject of taxation also finds proposition as having been proved. Do ample suggestion from the several fendal the late election. We commend its wis services. Thus, taxes would be certain and direct, and no indirect nor uncertain taxes would be tolerated. The single land tax, if you please, might be payable to a local tax collector and then pro-rated among the powers that be ac-

cording to their several necessities or assessments. stand? Now the private owner of land If the single land tax proved insuf-has, in theory at least, the heaven above ficient or insupportable then the govern-If the single land tax proved insufto the zenith and the earth below to the ment might own and operate the comnadir and incident to his title is the legal | mon carriers of interstate commerce and right of exclusion. He who owns a the means of transmission of intelligence square mile of earth owns it to the ex- incident to such commerce, also the lines clusion of all others, who are trespass- of ocean vessels engaged in international will. Such absolute ownership being tribution of all monies are also proper functions of the federal government. The

> Out of these manifold operations the government might readily raise enough revenue without high rates for freight, passenger or other services.

> monopolies might also be owned and

operated by the states or by the federal

The technical education of the engineers and other officers of the army and Our forefathers thought to avoid the navy might be of use in the building, repairing and management of the many lines of railways and steamships. The soldiers and mariners might act as police along such lines, or as sailors and section hands. Such labor would be equally as honorable to the soldiers and to the state as lying in wait for the blood and bluster of battles. Thus there might be peace and plenty, and without

plenty there can never be peace.

The plan of Senator John P. Jones of of causation is constant, and in the rise and fall of empires like causes often tions and open the relication of the rel Nevada, to have the government own ways to the public, charging toll for the trains of ears run by private citizensfairs allodial estates, once universal in if his plan is approved—might readily be adapted to the proposed system of ten-

> It is supposed that under the system here suggested no taxes other than the land tax would be necessary, and that personal property and the earnings of labor rould be wholly exempt from taxation, as of right they ought to be.

This article is tentative in its nature and is intended merely as an outline of liegiance to the nearest or most power- the proposed system-which may be given in another article-enally adapt-It was to precent the monopely of the able to existing forms of law; but of lands and products of the soil that the course and plan to put this theory in

system was "considered to be the most in our constitutions. Perhaps direct absolute law for supporting the royal estate, preserving the union, confirming peace, and suppressing incendiaries and rebellions."

In our constitutions, Perhaps direct in our constitution direct in our cons And "the reciprocal duty of fidelity before the body politic; just as a cause and devotion on the one hand and protection of the person and warranty of day in court. Be practical, and when an the state on the other, was of the esthis time is silver, but at the same time let other causes be maturing, so that the body politic shall always be busy determining its destinies. Finally, breth-ren, be of good cheer. The people shall yet find the promised land of the proph-ets, poets and sages. And when free ets, poets and sages. And when men stand upright upon free land, then will the reign of righteousness have

WHAT IS YOUR TRADE?

Each Trade or Occupation has its Special

It is well known among medical men that certain diseases are more readily developed in certain occupations than in others. That each occupation has its attendant physical weakness. Engineers, railroad men and similar occupa-tions suffer mostly from kidney troubles and men who are often exposed to the weather suffer from rheumatism, while clerks and professional men, in fact the army of people whose business keeps them indoors, are oftentimes great sufferers from piles and constipation. In this connection the following letter is of

interest to people whose occupation will not allow sufficient outdoor exercise. Mr. A. F. Calboun, notary public and jeweler and watchmaker of Circleville, W.

Va., writes as follows: I had been a severe sufferer for years and bed tried many remedies with but little benefit, when about three years ago I saw the Pyramid Pile Cure advertised and sent for it.

I was badly attlicted when I got them but after two applications the piles dis-appeared and from that day to this I have never lelt a symptom of the dis-

too highly to sufferers from piles. The Pyramid Pile Cure is free from cocaine, opium or any mineral poison, absolutely sale, pleasant and painless, sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

there is any constipution the Pyramid

I feel that I cannot recommend them

Pills should be used with the pile cure. The pills are 25 cents per package. Any druggist will tell you that the Pyramid is the best known and most successful and popular pile cure ever placed on the market and its reputation as a safe and radical cure has only re-sulted from the personal recommenda-tion of people who have been cured of

this distressing ailment.
Send to Pyramid Co. Albion, Mich., for valuable little book on cause and cure of piles.

HARMONY IN KENTUCKY.

The Democrats in State Convention Endorse the Chicago P atform,

At the democratic state convention lands by the state for delinquent taxes. held at Frankfort June 2, everything in-This system would not be subject to dicated harmony in the party except for

> Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles set forth and enu merated in the platform adopted by the democratic party in national convention held at Chicago in July, 1896, and we adopt said platform as that of the democracy in Kentucky.

2. That the principles adopted and set forth in that platform are the true principles of democratic faith, and we urge upon all true democrats to stand by them at all times and under all circumstances and conditions.

We endorse the canvass made by William J. Bryan the nominee of the democratic party for the presidency in dom, approve it as just and fair to all parties and all interests of our common country; we recognize in him the learless orator and statesman, and the great champion of the people's rights against the money power, the monopolists, the syndicates and trusts. We pledge him the support of the united democracy of our state.

The remaining hall of the platform is devoted to a depunciation of the republican state administration; to the allowing of convict-made goods to compete with free labor and to a felicitation of Senator Blackburn and to those who ers if they step on his grass against his trade. The coinage, issuance and dis- led in his two senatorial fights. There was one dissenting vote out of 1,000 to the adoption of the resolutions.

> PROTECT YOURSELF against sickness and suffering by Areping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Weak, thin, impure blood is sure to result in disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure digestion, billiousness 25 cents.

South Dakota and Nebraska are both enabled under populist rule to sell bonds at a lower rate of interest than ever before. Each of those states has suffered a loss of a round half million from the state trensuries by dishonest republican "saviors" of the public credit, but since turning over to the populists, expenses are cut down, perquisities cut off, econ-omy introduced into the public service so that state securities and city and township securities are worth more on the market than for years under the rascally republican saviors of the public credit,-Non Conformist.

Drafares Cannot be Cured by ignal applications as they amnot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure desfness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Desfness is caused by an inflamed condition of the muceus lining of the Eustachian Tube, When the tube is inflamed you have a rembiling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the unfamiliation can be taken out and the tabe restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by cataerh, which is nothing but the inflamed condition of the muceus surfaces.

We will give time Hundred faciliars for any case of Deafness (caused by cataerh; that cannot be cored by Hail's Cataerh Cure. Send for circulars free:

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iriendly barons and sovereigns.

In a word, the forces of monopoly were met by a more powerful system; i monopoly—state monopoly by fauda tenance of the control of the con If you intend buying a carriage, phase corporations and private persons in-trenched in their vested rights.

The writer, therefore, is not carried Nebraska. They have just received five away with the thought that this reform carloads of new vehicles and are making

THE NEW TIME.

B. O Flower Becomes One of its Editors

No publication in the country ever

won its way into popular favor more rapidly than has New Occasions. The thousands of readers of this reform magazine will be pleased to learn that Mr. B. O. Flower has become associated editorial management of the magazine which changes its name to the New Time As founder, and for seven years editor of the Atena, Mr. Flower has eudeared himself to the progressive thinkers of the country. He has been one of the intellectual leaders in the reform movement, and has done as much as any one man to arouse the thought of the nation on the great problems which are now pressing to a solution. He has a worthy colleague in Mr. Adams, the brilliant author of "President John Smith." Mr. Adams' editorial work on New Occasions has been of high order.
Under the joint editorship of Mr. Flower
and Mr. Adams, "The New Time" steps
into the front rank not only as a reform magazine, but from a literary stand-The publishers have shown good judg-

ment in not increasing the price of "The Time" which will remain at \$1 a year This is the lowest subscription price ever offered for a magazine of this character

Among the able writers and famous readers who will contribute to "The New Time" are Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston University, Henry D. Lloyd, Justice Walter Clark, L. L. D., Senator Marion Butler. Senator John D. Morgan, Wm. E. Stewart, Eltweed Pomeroy, Hamlin, Garland, Helen Campbell, Bolton Hall, Lillian Whiting, Abby Morton Diaz, Pres. Geo. A. Gates of Iowa college, Francis E. Willard, William Ordway Partridge, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Prof. E. W. Beemis, Gov. H. S. Pingree of Michigan, Chief Justice Frank Doster of Kansas, Edward Bellany of Boston, Rev. Among the able writers and famous Kansas, Edward Bellany of Boston, Rev. Herbert U. Casson of Lynn, Mass., and many others.

"The New Time" will be published in Chicago by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., with an eastern office at Boston in charge of Mr. Flower. The success of "The New Time" is assured and no man or woman inter-ested in the future of the nation can alford to miss a number of this great re

touching Lincoln.

SanFrancisco-Account convention Y P S. C. E. Selling dates June 29 to July 4. Fare from Lincoln \$22 50. The quickest time is made by this route.

Milwaukee, Wis., and return, account National Educational association. Selling dates July 3, 4 and 5. Fare \$18.40 for round trip, 50 cents extra for extension of limit to August 31, 1897. No transfer by this, the only through line, Lincoln to Milwankee.

Minneapolis, Minn., and return, active Order of Elks. Tickets sold July 3 nd 4. Final limit July 10. Fare \$15. 15 for round trip.

Nashville, Tenn., and return. Tickets on sale to October 15. Return limit November 7, 1897. Fare \$36.90 for round trip.

For futher information call on or ad-

dress A. S. Fielding, City Ticket Agent, 117 So. 10th St. Lincoln, Neb.

LOST HER BLOOMERS.

The Frightfelly Awful Dilemma of a Chicago Bicyclist.

Guests of the Stamford hotel, on Michigan avenue, were horrified Sunday at an accident to a young lady which occurred right in front of that famous hostelry, which has become a kind of headquarters for those bicyclists who make use of the magnificent South side boulevards, says the Chicago Tribune. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a very dashing girl, with a little cap set jauntily upon her blonde ringlets, came speeding down the avenue. She was dressed in a very natty blouse and the latest style of riding bloomers, which reached well down toward the ankle. Just as she reached the hotel one of the bloomer legs caught in between the chain and sprocket of the machine and in an instant, going at the scorching pace she was, the entire bloomer was stripped off her shapely right limb. The spectators were for a moment paralyzed at the extent of this catastrophe, and two or three young ladies who were just about to mount their wheels blushed as red as a rainy sunset, but the dashing damsel was equal to the emergency. With a dextrous hand she disengaged herself from the mangled bloomers and stood before her admiring and astonished sudience arrayed in an extremely becoming pair of black tights and trunks to match. Thrusting the bloomers into her blouse, she vaulted lightly on her wheel and the next moment was vanishing southward over the hard roadway at a two-minute gait.

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The congressional records show that our Senator Thurston is at work to get a hill through to increase the pension of ex-Governor Garber of this state, to \$72 per month. This is but another sample of public life. Garber fed at the crib during his younger days and did not lay up for a "rainy day," hence is poor in purse An ordinary citizen would have to hus-tic for himself and if he was an old sol dier he might get eight or twelve dollars per month pension and have to go to a soldiers' home. And the common chap acver was governor nor had any advantages in life. There is too much of this Garber business in this country .- Schuyler Quill.

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NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING, SELF-THREADING,

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FVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.-A written warranty accompa each Machine. All parts are interchangeable, and we can supply dupli-cates at any time. Each part of the Machine is fitted with such exact-ness that no trouble can arise with any part, as new pieces can be supplied with the assurance of a perfect fit.

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The Head swings on patent socket hinges, and is firmly held down by a thumb screw. It is strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. The bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with the top of the table. Highest Arm-The space under the arm is 5% inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, even quilts. It is Self-Threading-There are absolutely no holes to put the thread through except the eye of the needle. The Shur-TLE is cylinder, open on the end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. THE STITCH REGULATOR is on the bed of the Machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle; never fails to take the goods through; never stops at seams; momment is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—An arrangement for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. The Machine does not run while winding the bobbin. Light Running—The Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. The Stitch is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be chaffed without stopping the Machine. The Texsion is a flat spring tension and will admit thread from 8 to 150 specientten without changing and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spoolcotton without changing, Never gets out of order. THE NEEDLE is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. NEEDLE BAR is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. ADJUSTABLE BRARINGS-All bearings are case hardened steel and can be easily adjusted with a screwdriver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the Machine will last a life time. ATTACHMENTS—Each Machine is furnished with the following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer Feller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Wreach, one Screw Shortle Screw Private Foot, one Belt and Driver, one Shuttle Screw Driver, one Presser Foot, one Belt and Hook, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Quilter, and one Instruction Book.

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