

HAPPY NEW ZEALAND

A COUNTRY WHERE THE PEOPLE COUNT FOR SOMETHING.

Laws That Encourage Industry and Frugality and That Discourage the Shylock and Laffer - Government of, by and for the People.

The governments of the Australasian colonies, and especially New Zealand, are gradually nationalizing what in Canada or the United States would be considered individual or corporate business utilities.

New South Wales last year closed its first successful financial year under a policy of free trade and a direct land tax on unimproved values.

Usually, when Australian or New Zealand legislation is referred to in the press, it is said to be socialistic, anarchistic, wildcat, experimental or trial legislation, and the people look in vain for explanations.

First.—The land and income tax assessment act in force in New Zealand imposes a tax upon incomes and an ordinary tax upon land and mortgages, the amount of which is fixed annually by a rating act.

Second.—Advances are made by the government to actual settlers. In fact, any farmer may borrow on the security of his farm and improvements an amount ranging from £25 to £5,000 at 5 per cent interest per annum and repay the principal on very easy terms.

Third.—The schools are national and free.

Fourth.—Over \$1,000,000 has already been expended by the government of New Zealand in establishing technical schools.

Fifth.—The government controls the postoffice and postoffice savings banks, and the deposits in the government savings banks are always available when required.

Sixth.—The government controls and operates the telegraph system in connection with the postal service, and a ten word message costs only 12 cents.

Seventh.—The government controls and operates the telephone system, and the charges are about two-thirds the usual American charges, and the profits go to the government and consequently to the whole people.

Eighth.—The government gives state or national life insurance. The premium rates are lower than the average rates charged by private companies.

Ninth.—The government is now perfecting plans in regard to national fire insurance.

Tenth.—The government has practically established a state or national bank. South Australia was first to move in the establishing of a national government bank, which is managed in the interest of the people.

Eleventh.—The government controls and is responsible for the administration of all estates, for which service a very nominal fee is charged, and the widows and orphans are protected from legal troubles.

Twelfth.—The government charges a graduated succession tax of from 2 to 10 per cent, according to the value of the estate.

Thirteenth.—The government owns and operates all the railroads excepting one short line, which will also soon be nationalized.

Fourteenth.—Women vote at all elections in New Zealand, and also in South Australia, which has undoubtedly had a very beneficial influence.

Fifteenth.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, for which fair living wages are paid. This gives the workers more time for mental improvement, recreation, health building, etc.

Sixteenth.—The large estates, principally acquired by squatters, who located their holdings early in the history of New Zealand, and for which little or nothing was paid, are being purchased by the government for the benefit of actual settlers—that is, the estates are assessed for taxation purposes at the owner's valuation, the government reserving the right to take over the land (excepting a homestead, if required) at the owner's valuation, plus 10 per cent if the owner's valuation is considered too low.

Seventeenth.—A conciliatory board has been established in every town or

city where any difficulty is likely to arise between capital and labor. The boards are composed of three representative business men, three representatives from the trades union and a district judge. A strike is impossible in New Zealand.

Nineteenth.—Public libraries, museums, parks and gardens have been established in every city and town; public baths are also found in many places.

Twentieth.—Considerable of the land adjoining the cities and towns is held as public domain, and for small homesteads for the artisan classes.

Twenty-first.—Wednesday afternoon is the usual half holiday. The law compels a half holiday during each week.

I do not know of any country where there are so few very rich and so few very poor as in New Zealand. The laws tend toward providing an equal opportunity to all and to check the overreaching of those possessed with wolfish propensities.

It is quite true that party politics still prevail, and that the government opposition in New Zealand is dissatisfied; also the money lending and land monopolizing classes, likewise those who have had or wish to have special privileges, and their cause is championed by a financially strong wing of the press.

The writer spent over eight months in the Australasian colonies and never met a man who could give good or valid reasons why the so called radical laws should be repealed.

THE NIAGARA CANAL

Lancaster Farmers' Club Discusses It

The Lancaster county farmers' club met in winter hall at Raymond February 10, 1899, under the auspices of Mr. Hurd and his friends. A large space was occupied by three tables, two running the same way as the hall, the third connecting the two at the end.

The meeting was opened and closed by the following songs: "Beautiful Moonlight," "Golden Ladder," "Visions of Childhood," all of which were very good. Then there was a recitation by Mr. Bouman, called the "Lightning Rod Dispenser."

There was a discussion over the government owning and building the Niagara canal. Most of the members were in favor of it. Mr. Muggleton said it was a necessity for the country to own a canal through Nicaragua for its own safety since we own the Philippine islands, not only in case of war, but for its commerce.

There would be a source of money benefit derived from it, which after all expenses being paid, would revert to this government, and also to the people. He wanted this country to own it; if not by the government he did not want it at all.

Resolutions were adopted on the death of the brother member, Mr. H. Polley.

With grateful thanks to Mr. Hurd and his friends for their grand entertainment the club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Miss Bouman one mile north of Woodlawn March 16, at the yellow house. All invited. Program:

Recitation—Mrs. Hahn. Select reading—Mrs. Drain. Select reading—Mrs. Leonard. Recitation—Miss Paswater and Frank Paswater.

Voluntary speeches by John Quackenbush, William Hollenback, John Muggleton, L. E. Mahan, A. P. Godfrey.

The club will be opened by music with music between each recitation, reading and speech. N. Leonard, president; E. L. Bouman, secretary.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for all bronchial affections. It is a great mistake to allow a cough or cold to run on; for it may develop serious throat or lung trouble. Take Bull's Cough Syrup at once.

Do Away With the Necessity. The New York Herald boasts that New Yorkers spent \$25,000,000 in charity during 1898.

Every boy will be a citizen (and in some states the girls also), but every boy will not be a scientist or a professor of dead languages or the higher mathematics. Then is it not rational to educate every boy for citizenship rather than to give him a smattering of many things that he will never use?

FAIRBURY NURSERIES. We have a complete stock of all the best fruit trees and shrubs, etc. We have a large stock of all the best fruit trees and shrubs, etc. We have a large stock of all the best fruit trees and shrubs, etc.

USEFUL EDUCATION.

LET OUR CHILDREN BE INSTRUCTED IN CITIZENSHIP.

This Must Be Done if We Are Ever to Have a People's Government. Evils That Can Be Removed if They Are Fully Comprehended.

The work of this century has been chiefly the subjugation and utilization of the physical forces and the production of material wealth. In this respect, however, it has surpassed the wildest dreams of Aladdin and eclipsed the wonders of his magic lamp.

The extension of popular education has been one of the most distinguished achievements of the nineteenth century, particularly in this country. Regarding this I wish to say a few words. The three r's, "readin, ritin and rithmetic," were formerly considered the essentials of an education, and they were considered quite sufficient for the average man.

Class A begins the study of geology (one of the most interesting and delightful of the sciences) and receives didactic instruction until the early spring days will permit expeditions over the hills and through ravines, hammer in hand.

Class B begins on the same day to study what man has put beneath the surface of the earth in and about Philadelphia instead of what nature put there ages ago.

Now, to which class would you rather have your son belong, A or B? Which class would produce the best men and best citizens? Civic life is necessarily more complicated in large cities than in small towns and in rural districts. But if the conveniences of large cities were more properly studied and understood, ways could easily be found to apply many of them economically to even the smallest places.

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A rejoinder might be made by instancing our numerous and rapidly multiplying manual training schools. Yes, this is good, practical work, but there is no citizenship in it.

It seems that there is a "forbidden" nook in our scheme of education as now pursued, or is it indifference on the part of all—pupils, teachers and people? It is the matter of costs and profits.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity.

The Birth of Trusts.

When combinations of capital can so control an industry as to dictate the cost to it of the raw material, arbitrarily fix the price to the consumer, control the output of both raw material and finished product and make its own terms for transportation and wages, the next step is not unlikely to be an alliance between two or more such combinations for mutual security.

Worse Than China.

A Nashville paper states that there are children employed in the cotton mills of that city who receive but 5 cents a day of 13 to 18 hours. One child received 55 cents for three weeks' work and a family of eight workers averages \$30 a month.

HOW IT COMPARES.

Gering, Neb., Feb. 1, 1899. Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: I purchased from you through your paper, last September, one of the machines you recommended in your paper called the Independent.

CHEAP LANDS—CHEAP HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSION.

To enable interested people to investigate opportunities to get good farm land cheap, the Elkhorn line will run on February 21 and March 7 and 21, sell tickets to points in northern and western Nebraska and parts of Wyoming at one fare, plus \$2.00 for round trip; minimum fare \$9.00.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

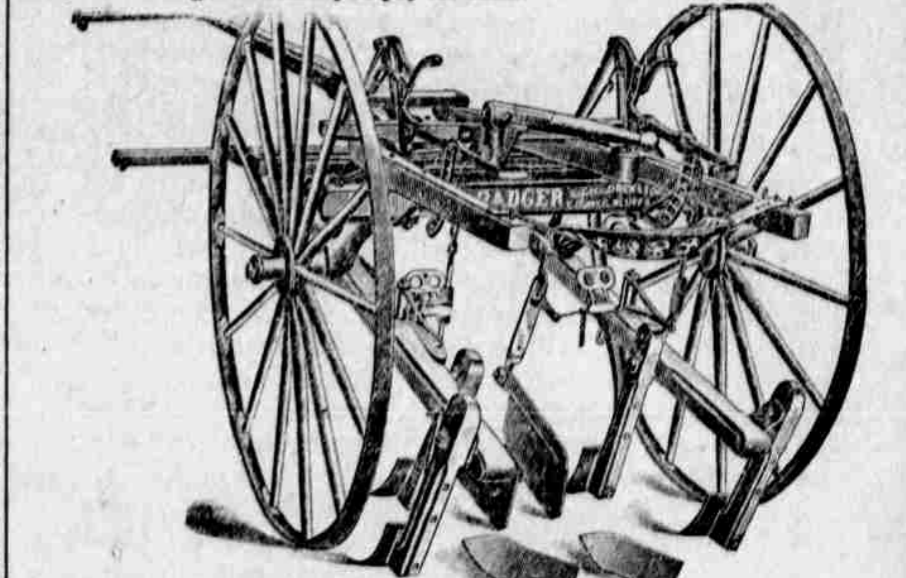
Do you desire to secure hundreds of valuable samples of agricultural literature and reports of the latest improved farm implements and machinery, and in high priced and improved quality and much for two weeks or more?

The INDEPENDENT office has the material, and printers that know how to use it, to give the best result in job printing.

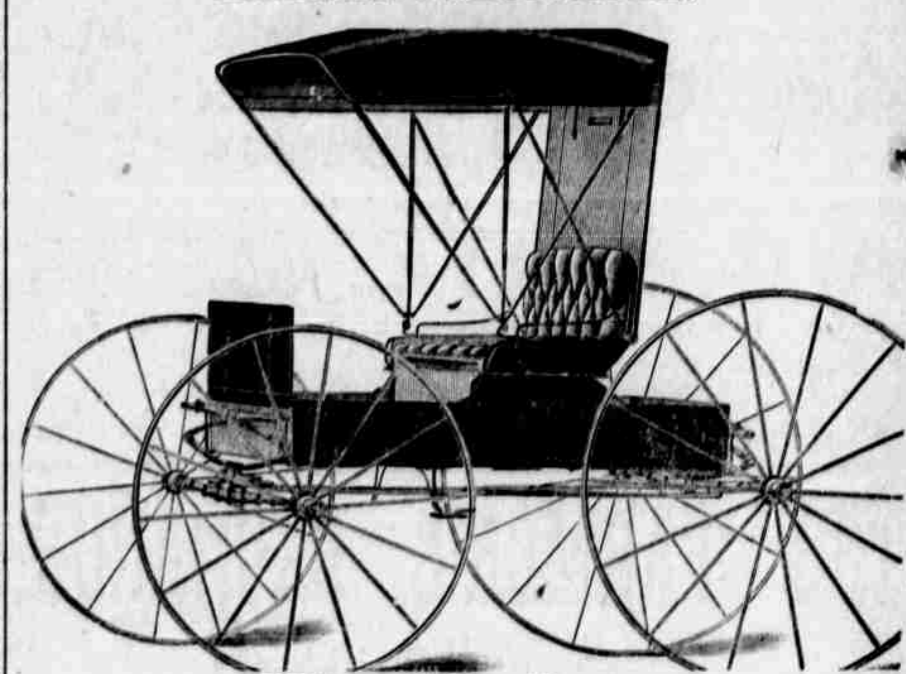
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Dealers in Badger cultivators, Moline plows, disk harrows, best feed grinders, Harrison Wagons, Marsailles Shellers, Wilson-Moline Buggies, road wagons, spring wagons, top buggies, \$35.00 delivered. We sell you a buggy, carriage, spring wagon, road wagon, or farm machinery as cheap as anybody in the United States, and you see the goods before you pay for them.



BADGER CULTIVATOR.



Wilson Moline Buggy.

READ THE FOLLOWING OFFER



The Combination FAMILY COBLER, TINKER, and HARNESS MENDER. Price \$2 Per Set.

- CONTENTS: 1 Bunch Bristles. 1 Ball Shoe Thread. 1 Ball Shoe Wax. 1 Package 3-8 half-soling nails. 1 Package 4-8 half-soling nails. 1 Package 5-8 half-soling nails. 1 Package 6-8 half-soling nails. 4 pairs heel plates. 1/2 doz. Shoe and Harness Needles. 1 Saw and Harness Clamp. 1 Iron stand for lasts.

Securely packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 19 lbs. No family can afford to be without one of these outfits. Will pay for itself in many times over each year.

FIELD SEEDS—Wholesale and retail—German Millet, Amber Cane Seed, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy Seed, Lawn Grass.

We have a lot of second-hand Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, and Spring Wagons. Will trade new buggies for old ones at their cash value.

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WARREN'S MONEY CHART.

The "Money Chart" is the most complete work on the money question published. We will mail a copy of this book free to any person sending us a new subscriber, or upon receipt of 15c.

INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Warren's Money Chart" is the most profound, forcible, and convincing work that this great reform movement has produced. It is amazing to see the number of unanswerable facts that the author has succeeded in crowding into so small a compass.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15, 1898.—In "Money Chart" the whole financial question is treated in a thorough, logical manner, and we recommend it to our people as the most complete work on the subject ever written.

The teachings of "Money Chart," if followed out, will bless the nation and destroy the power of traitors of our country, and initiate the brotherhood of man.

Catalogue

giving a description of all the leading classes and varieties of nursery stock adapted to the west, consisting of Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery, Roses, Shade Trees, Etc., will be mailed you free upon application to Marshall Bros., Arlington, Nebraska, Proprietors of the Arlington Nurseries and Fruit Farm, located in one of the leading fruit belts of the state.

CRETE NURSERIES

Established 1872. We offer full line of Nursery Stock, Fruit Trees and Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses. Evergreens—all sizes—5 inches to 3 feet. Bole to thousands of customers and bearing orchards. That our Fruit Trees are productive is shown by the crops of Fruit we have grown.