

A Clothing Opportunity



Having closed out the surplus stocks of three notable manufacturers we are in a position to offer our patrons choice of this seasons clothing productions at about half price. It's a wonderful opportunity and simply means that you can buy and wear the finest clothing at about half price. If you had in mind paying \$10 for a suit, in this sale you may pay less and get a great deal more.

Suits at 15.00

here is where we are very strong, this line embraces single and double breasted suits in Serges, Cassimers, Worsteds and Cheviots which are worth \$18, \$20, and \$22.50. All in one group and marked \$15.00.

Suits at 11.00

Pay us \$11.00 instead of buying a \$10.00 suit elsewhere. Not a garment worth less than \$15, and \$16.50 in the lot. All styles, all shapes, all prices. Every garment hand tailored and made from all wool material.

SUITS AT 8.75

Here is where you pick up the regular \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$13.50 suit values. All are made from tested all wool materials.

Armstrong Clothing Company

1221 to 1227 O Street

Lincoln, Nebraska.

twenty-five per cent of the rate-payers (occupyer of land as owner, or as tenant with a title of at least six months), when a vote must be taken in three to four weeks as to the adoption of the rating on unimproved value, act 1896. This, if adopted by a bare majority of valid votes cast, provides that the local taxes calculated as to total upon the capital selling value, not over 1 1/4 per cent and usually much less, must be allocated in proportion to the site value of each lot. There has never been any taxation of personalty by local bodies, or valuation at under actual market rates, by which only the rich benefit, if dishonest. License fees are few and low as a rule.

Single Tax Contests.

The contests at there polls are, as a rule, on absolute single tax lines and of great educational value. Here, as everywhere, the name of single tax is very unpopular, though the Seddon policy is on definitely single tax lines and is unalterable, even opposition demanding more land tax in many cases now. The steps are (1) abolition of the "property tax" 1891 on personalty and realty. This was most bitterly fought. Premier Ballance had to flood the upper house with thirteen new members, introducing a seven-year term in place of life appointment and then the governor, Earl Onslow, a great landlord, resigned rather than pass or sign such a law, as we British

have no governor's veto in practice and a limited royal veto on foreign policy. This proved the vast value of the English system of an appointed council of unlimited sibe, as against, like your senate, leading to direct legislation by appointment of every voter to the higher endorsing, but not revising chamber. See the point? The next step was in 1893 when all taxation on improvements was remitted, and optional remission by local bodies proposed by government bill. The next in 1895, when parliament refused on a tariff bill almost all increase and reduced heavily many tariff taxes, some against government proposals. The next in 1896 when the government set up a department

to value all real property, since perfected, as it was found previous local body valuations favored the great land owners unduly; and after three rejections by the upper house the rating (local tax) on unimproved value act was passed (the local option law so often spoken of). In 1899 the adoption of that act was made by majority of votes cast, repealing a provision that one-third of the roll must vote for a valid poll, which allowed foes to win by staying away from the polls. In 1900 heavy reductions were made in tariff again, and postages were reduced.

MERVYN JAMES STEWART.
(To Be Concluded Next Week.)