SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all the taxes now levied, and commensurately increase the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government; the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments, and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments, or the direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from the revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the medium which the user of the land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or in rent, for the permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessment under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare lands by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with the multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other people has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruption which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way, adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave all free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make over production impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

September Care of Cows.

BY C. L. GARRILSON.

The prevailing drouth and appearance of cool nights intensifies the need of renewed and continued attention to the comfort and welfare of stock generally, and cows giving milk, or soon to calve, especially.

This is the season when good dame nature prepares and supplies her brute dependents with food especially adapted to promote fat and flesh, the better to withstand the vicissitudes of an unfriendly winter. This we find true among all classes of beasts and birds, but too often, the animals which we have under our care are deprived of the means to carry out the instinctive habit of making provision for times of need. This comes from keeping more cattle than the land devoted to their subsistence will furnish food in sufficient quantities for. We are very apt to overestimate the capacity of a pasture field, and trust to the hope of a model season, when rain will fall in such a manner as to produce a continuous growth of nutritious grass, so that nothing remains for us to do except gather in the harvest—be it milk or flesh.

Owing to past disappointing experiences we are learning to grow food to supplement the pasture when it is desirable to keep more stock than the growing grass will sustain. If no special crop of corn has been planted to supply this want, then the main field must be invaded to fill the cattles' wants. If the cows are milked in the stable, then green corn may be put in the mangers before they are put in, or if the milking is done in the barnyard then corn may be scattered in the pasture, when it will be eaten with little or no waste. If the pasture adjoins the corn field there is danger of teaching the cows bad habits if the corn is thrown over the fence while they are around. We find that when feeding in the pasture, by taking advantage of the time when they are in the barnyard to be milked, if the corn is carried and scattered outside of the fence, the cows do not realize where it comes from. But let them see the cutting and carrying process, or have one of their number get in to eat the forbidden fruit, then good-by to security to that crop unless the fence is "horse high and bull strong." An acre of corn fed in this manner to cows will produce better results at less expense, than if handled in any other way.

If cows are allowed to shrink in flesh, by reason of insufficient food, at this time it not only means a loss of milk, but a decline in their capacity to produce milk until the system has recovered that which was lost, and by this time many of the cows are probably far along in pregnancy, so that any appreciable increase in milk production is impossible. The fear of encroaching on the next winter's store of fodder sometimes impels owners to observe their stock growing poorer day by day without any attempt to check it. Such notions lead to the most wasteful extravagance. A pound of flesh lost means more than the expenditure of sufficient food to produce another pound, for, like the momentum of a locomotive moving in one direction, which cannot be overcome by simply shifting the throttle bar, so a cow, if allowed to lose flesh, cannot at once begin to thrive, even if abundant food is provided. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Let the Children Cipher.

Philadelphia Record.

The dissatisfied grangers who are growling about state and local taxation might amuse themselves in the evenings before they go to bed by getting some of the children who can cipher to divide $500,000,000, the cost of running the Harrison government for one year, by 64,000,000, the number of people whom the census enumerators have counted as living in this country. The children would find that the cost of the federal government is $7.81 per head. If they should multiply $7.81 by 5 (the average number of persons in the granger families) they would find that the federal tax for each family is $39.05 this year.

TRY WATER QUEEN SOAP.

Scrofula All His Life.

I consider my cure by S. S. S. one of the most wonderful on record. I had the worst type of Scrofula from my infancy until I was 22 years of age My whole young life was embittered and made miserable by this loathsome disease. I not only suffered from the Scrofula, but was so marked that I was ashamed to associate with, and was avoided by my playmates and fellow workmen. I tried every known patent medicine, and was first and last attended by more than a dozen reputable physicians, but in spite of all this the disease continued to grow worse. About four years ago a friend from Pittsburg advised me to take S. S. S., which I did, and after taking seven bottles I was cured sound and well. The old skin pealed off and was replaced by a new skin, as smoothe and free from blemish as any person. I have had no return or symptom of the disease. HENRY V. SMITH, Belmont, W. Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Poor Milk, Poor Cheese.

Sheboygan Co. News.

The recent hot spells raised Cain with some of the cheese factories in the county and several days' make was so poor in quality as to entail a heavy loss to the factoryman or patrons, according to the plans upon which the factory is operated. We find that many of the cheese shipped during the past two or three weeks were paid for at half or a little more than half, the price at which they were reported sold. The cause of this is because the cheese were bought as first-class merchantable cheese, and when shipped in they were found of an inferior quality, and consequently paid for accordingly. The number of floating curds during this seige of hot weather has been great. The cheesemakers charge this deplorable state of affairs, combined with excessively hot weather, to the rank growth of grass, and the neglect to properly aerate and cool both night and morning milk immediately after milking. Some of the milk, though sweet and apparently all right when received at the factory, only begins to show, after being heated up, the mischief it will do, and then it is too late. There is no doubt but that thousands of dollars are lost to Sheboygan county through floating curds and bitter, pinholed cheese made during this hot weather and it is a matter to be deeply regretted. Other counties are suffering the same loss.

Air your milk thoroughly immediately after milking and straining, both night and morning; then cool it, but never cool it before airing, as you will then fail to remove the animal odor. While studying over this sad state of affairs, I am reminded again of the importance of exercising extreme care both on the part of the patron and cheesemaker. In the News of May 14th we spoke of a cheese maker not far from here whom we admired for his pluck in abolishing the "pound for ten" system, and his strict rule for sending home every batch of milk brought to the factory in an imperfect condition. We are pleased to know now that this factory has not been docked a cent on its product this season. The factory we allude to is Henry Gardner's, two miles west of the village. There are probably others that have had just as good success, but we speak of this one because we happen to know about it. Mr. Gardner has evidently impressed upon his patrons that it is absolutely necessary to deliver good milk if they expect him to make good cheese, and the result would indicate that they are doing their level best. In some factories where cheap and inexperienced hands are entrusted with making up the milk, we have no doubt the cheesemaker is largely to blame for the poor cheese, and where a good cheesemaker and one who does his duty is employed and he has poor cheese, we are inclined to lay the blame to some shiftless patron who failed to properly look after the feed and water of his cows and airing and cooling of his milk. If the patron of this latter stripe suffered alone by his neglect, it would serve him right, but, we are sorry to say, such is not the case, for his milk is dumped in with the rest and his careful and more worthy neighbor has to suffer the loss as well, which is emphatically wrong.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, O., states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble, try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at Polster's Drug Store. 5

A New York man says that he has discovered a fly destroyer that discounts all the fly papers and fly poisons that have yet been put into use. Last spring he went into the country and brought back with him when he returned a number of bunches of clover blossoms. He hung them in his room to ornament the walls. The clover dried, and since then he says not a fly will stay in the room. He watched and studied, and says he has discovered that flies cannot stand the scent of dried clover.

TRY WATER QUEEN SOAP.

Galena, Ill., the home of Grant, was a rival of Chicago from 1845 to 1850. It was considered the "future great" city of the west, but of recent years it has begun to decay, and at present it contains only 8,000 people, though it once had 30,000.

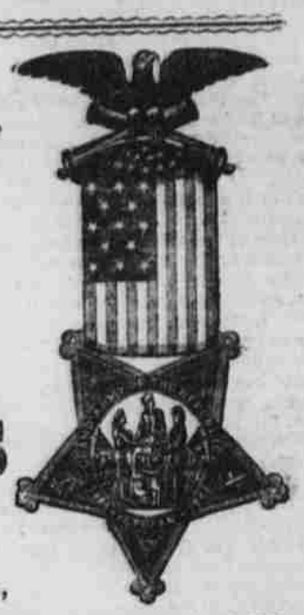
Of all the vegetables which furnish nourishment to man the banana is the most prolific. A single cluster often contains 160 to 180 pods and weighs from sixty to eighty pounds. Humboldt says that a piece of land of 120 square yards will produce 4,000 pounds weight of fruit, while the same area will rarely produce more than thirty pounds weight of wheat or eighty pounds of potatoes.

TRY WATER QUEEN SOAP.

EIGHTH ANNUAL

INTERSTATE

REUNION!



The ex-Soldiers and Sailors of

Southeast Kansas, Southwest Missouri, North Arkansas and Indian Terr'y

together with their wives and families, Womans Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and friends will hold their eighth annual reunion at

CAMP LOGAN

Baxter Springs

KANSAS,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

SEPT. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27

and Union Church Services Sept. 28.

CAMP LOGAN is one of the finest camping grounds in the State. Plenty of shade, wood, straw, water and tents free to visiting posts, comrades and their families.

BRASS BANDS, DRUM CORPS AND GLEE CLUBS will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion.

CAMP-FIRES -:- EVERY -:- EVENING!

Scenes from Actual Army Life!

illustrated by Court Martials, Buck and Gagging, Hanging, Desertion and Death, Raiding, Etc.

Invitations have been extended to the following comrades, who have accepted and will be with us:

SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS,
Hon. B. W. PERKINS,
Hon. E. H. FUNSTON,
Hon. WILLIAM HIGGINS,
Hon. TIM MCCARTHY,
Hon. NOBLE PRENTISS,
Gov. L. U. HUMPHREY and Staff,
Col. J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Col. J. BUNTLING,

SENATOR PRESTON B. PLUMB,
Col. B. HERRINGTON,
Hon. A. R. GREENE,
Hon. GALEN SPENCER,
Gen. IRA B. COLLINS and Staff,
Col. J. B. COOK,
Col. ALEXANDER WARNER,
Capt. HUGH ERWIN,
and other prominent comrades.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

Reception and assignment to quarters of Posts, Camps and Corps. Reading of orders. Registry of Comrades. Opening of first Camp Fire. Addresses by Comrades. Music by bands and glee clubs.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Reveille. Roll Call. Music by bands and glee clubs. Address of welcome by Comrade Hugh Erwin. Music. Response by J. R. Hallowell. Music by bands and glee clubs. Dinner. Address by Judge J. D. McCue. Music. Review and Roll Call by States. Supper. Camp Fire and short addresses by Comrades McCarthy, Higgins, Blue and others. Recitations by Misses Ines Townsend and Bertha Gill.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Reveille. Roll Call. Music by bands and glee clubs. Addresses by P. B. Plumb, Hon. B. W. Perkins, Lewis Hanback and other Comrades. Supper and Camp Fire. Short speeches by Comrades Spencer, Daniels, Cook, Erwin and others, with music by glee clubs and band.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

Reveille. Roll Call. Music by bands and glee clubs. Orations by Gov. Humphrey, Noble Prentiss and other Comrades. Grand parade and review of all ex-soldiers and sailors by Gen. Ira B. Collins, Commander G. A. R. of Kansas, and Staff. State Roll Call. Supper and Camp Fire. Short speeches by Comrades W. R. Cowley, A. R. Greene, J. E. Lockwood and others. Recitations by Misses Ines Townsend and Bertha Gill.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

Reveille. Roll Call. Music by bands and glee clubs. GRAND BARBECUE of Steers, Hogs and Sheep. Orations by Hon. E. H. Funston and Col. Alexander Warner of Connecticut. Roll Call and songs by the glee clubs. Music by band, etc. Camp Fire and Lots of Fun.

Four Days Shooting Tournament

By the Gun Clubs of Missouri and Kansas.

THREE : DAYS : BASE : BALL : GAMES.

Excursion Rates on all Railroads!

On the Frisco via Columbus, on the Kansas Southern via Galena and on the K. C., F. S. & M.

Special Train on the K. C., F. S. & M. Thursday, Sept. 25.

Let us set apart a few days for the enjoyment of just such a rip roaring, whoop-em-up, yet innocent fun, as only the old soldier knows how to indulge in. Bring your wife, baby, father, mother, sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins, the whole family—there is room and a welcome for all. By order of

J. P. HARTLEY, Adj't. L. C. WELDY, Col. Com'g.

Communications regarding tents, stand privileges, etc., should be addressed to the Quartermaster.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS

of all Kinds Constantly on Hand.

Poultry, Fish and Game in Their Season.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Is sold in every State and County in the Union and is to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So universally is this fact recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be

"Just as Good as the Frazer"

Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having

THE FRAZER.

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. Sold everywhere.

All our goods are marked with the

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