dividualists are called. And yet this tured and uncultured, of native and of same New York Tribune, commenting alien parentage, meet on equal footing editorially upon public ownership of during the formative years of life. issue of September 16, says:

ership of the lines, and the fares are lower and accommodations for passengers incomparably better than in America. A cent a mile is the usual fare, free schools. and a seat is provided for every pas-

call it state socialism, for want of a | waited for with anxiety." better term, but it has nothing in common with socialism in the ordinary inat par with municipal operation of of the Brooklyn bridge, which is not finally prevail. George C. WARD. condemned by the most radical indi-vidualists; and with state ownership of the canals and with national ownership and operation of the post office system. If it is socialism, so are they. But these are not socialism. They are merely the public or municipal or state ownership of certain things that from their very nature pertain to public use. The radical distinction between individualism and socialism is this: The former would have the state perform all public works, and the individual all private works; while the latter would have the state do all, and would deny the right of private initiative altogether. Now the streets are public property. Everyone recognizes that. No one can build and work a railroad on them without a charter; without, that is, permission to use public property exclusively. If the municipality or state has a right to grant such permission, it has also the right to withhold it and keep for itself the privilege of thus using its own property, whether for railroad tracks, or gas pipes, or electric wires,

ness to others.' Of course we who are educated along these lines know that the Tribune is making a distinction where there is no difference. Indeed, the Tribune's very language goes to prove that the difference is not in kind but in degree only. There are two degrees, of socialism: The ideal, which is more properly called communism, and the practical, which the Tribune would have us believe is individualism. But the distinctive differentiation consists not so much in doing, as in owning—at of European goods in proportion to the least, not any more so. Practical so- number of the people. cialism would have the state own all public property, or factors, and operate them for the public good. A very little honest investigation will suffice to convince an impartial inquirer that land, banks and improved machinery belong in common, equally, to all the people. But "it is coming," and that at a rapid pace.

or anything else. In reserving for it-

self all such franchises it is not abol-

ishing or infringing upon private en-

terprises. It is merely declining to

lease its property or farm out its busi-

Who would have believed that the demand for free text books in our public schools, which was simply laughed out of court but a few years ago, would so soon be given a practical trial and would be advocated by the big dailies. And yet these are the present conditions, as you may learn from a reading of the following editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"Public opinion in Chicago being divided concerning the propriety of issuing fr . text books to pupils of public schools, the board of education wisely has taken counsel of the cities in which the rule of free books prevails. In Brooklyn, in Philadelphia, in Boston, and in Minneapolis the children attendant on the public schools are furnished with books at public cost, and in all of them experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the practice. The Brooklyn report to the Chibago board of education concludes thus: 'The system of free text books and supplies is eminently successful, and there is not the most remote prospect of giving it up. The system is spreading in New York state."
"The testimony from other cities is

in similar tone. Upon this evidence Mr. J. W. Errant introduced this resolution to the board of education at its last session: 'Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that we adopt the system of free text books.'

'The resolution, however, was made the subject of discussion at a special meeting to be called by the president at an early date. The Inter Ocean has, from the first agitation of this important issue, been disposed to favor the system of free books. It is not only the very poor upon whom the burden of purchase of school books weigh heavily. The clerk, whose salary ranges between \$15 and \$20 per week, who is compelled by circumstances to dress well and live on a respectable street, finds it hard to buy school books for a half dozen children. The artisan, whose wages range from \$2 to \$3, must pinch at some point to meet the necessary expenses of our 'free school' system. It is true that books can be had without cost by those who choose to make a confession of poverty, but it is also nobly true that the American parent will endure severe privation rather than sue as a pauper for a gift

of books to his child. "If it be true that free books ought not to be furnished to the children of parents who are able to pay for them, then, by parity of reasoning, it is true that free tuition ought not to be furnished to such children. But the framers of the school system saw clearly the danger of acceptance of such a

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO? dren of Jones, who earns his \$5,000 a Those Who Once Denounced Socialistic year, were to be denied admission to Theories Are Now Vigorously Advocating the public schools on the ground of his Them. ability to pay for private tuition, the One of the most surprising develope children of Robinson, who carns but ments of these times is the revolution 8800, would refuse to attend schools set of sentiment that is rapidly taking apart for 'poor children.' One of the place in relation to socialistic theories. chief benefits, perhaps the chief bene-The New York Tribune, in these de- fit, of the public schools is that they generate days, has come to be recog- furnish free tuition to all classes; they nized as the mouth-piece of the ultra are nurseries of republican democracy. "conservatives," as the self-loving in- The children of rich and poor, of culstreet railways in English towns, in its | The sacred doctrine 'all men are born free and equal and endowed with cer-"The employes are better paid and tain inalienable rights' is practically better treated than under private own- illustrated in the rooms and on the play grounds of the public schools, and this because they are both public schools and, in the matter of tuition,

"To make them free schools in the full sense of the term, the books, as "Yes, but it is socialism, cry some. Well as the teachers, should be fur-The objection is an idle one. If it be nished freely to all. Boston, Philadela good thing, let us have it, socialism phia and Brooklyn have made their or no socialism. But, as a matter of schools completely free. The action fact, it is not socialism. We may of the board of education of Chicago is

Let the people's hosts move forward. Let us rally round the blood red flag terpretation of that word. It is exactly of Prince Immanuel, which bears the inscription: "The Fatherhood of Godwater works, which we have here, and the Brotherhood of Man." Truth must

#### THE WISE MAN'S WORDS.

Benjamin Franklin Believed in Legal Tender Paper Money, Bottomed on Taxes. At a time when the currency question engages the attention of millions of our people it will be of interest to recall some of the utterances of Benjamin Franklin, more than a century

Franklin was the wisest of American economists, but the gold-bugs of our day will find little in his writings to commend. In his article on the "Nature and Necessity of a Paper Cur-

rency," he wrote: "1. A great want of money in any trading country occasions interest to be at a very high rate. Conversely, a plentiful currency will occasion interest to be low. 2 Want of money in a country reduces the price of its produce. Conversely, a plentiful currency will cause the trading produce to bear a good price. Inasmuch as prices adjust themselves to the amount of money in the country, this proposition is true. 3. Want of money in a country discourages laborers and handicraftsmen (who are the chief strength and support of the people) from coming to settle in it; and induces many that were settled in it to leave the country and seek entertainment and employment in other places where they can be better paid. Conversely, a plentiful currency will encourage great numbers of laborers to come and settle in the country. 4. Want of money in the province occasions a greater consumption of English and European goods in proportion to the number of people than there would otherwise be. Conversely a plentiful currency will occasion a less consumption

In determining the value of money Franklin makes a distinction between coin and bullion which shows careful

study. He says: "To make a true estimate of the value of money, we must distinguish between money as it is bullion, which is merchandise, and as by being coined it is made a currency. For its value as a merchandise and its value as a currency are two distinct things, and each may possibly rise and fall in some degree independent of the other. Thus, if the quantity of bullion increases in a country it will proportionately decrease in value; but if at the same time the quantity of current coin should decrease (supposing payments may not be made in bullion), what coin there is

will rise in value as a currency." Franklin maintained that men would not hesitate to take anything as full payment of debt, provided they had the assurance that they could repass the article at the same value at which they received it. In reply to the charge that the paper money of the colonies did not retain its nominal value, he said that in England the price of bullion at that time fluctuated, and said that all the coin in the country had depreciated 10 per cent. He then made the point that the paper money of Pennsylvania had maintained a fixed value for forty years, although in the meantime the quantity of paper bills had been increased from \$75,000 to \$3,000,000.

No country ever had a stronger champion of paper money than Franklin. Until the last he held that paper money, "bottomed on taxes," legal tender for all public and private dues, was the best money, and that in a wealthy country like ours there was no danger of issuing too much of it, because the people and their representatives were interested in having

good money. The rich men of Franklin's time opposed his financial views, but they could not answer him, and he had his way in Pennsylvania until the British government interfered and made the colonies limit their issue of paper currency. - Atlanta Constitution.

Poor New York.

The voters of New York will be called upon this fall to vote for or against the proposition to bond the state for \$9,000,000 to improve the Erie canal, the Lake Champlain canal which will connect the St. Lawrence river with Lake Champlain, and the Owego canal connecting Lake Erie with the Erie canal. These are all very necessary improvements, but why issue bonds for their promotion? What's the matter with greenbacks, issued by the general government and loaned to the great state of New York at 1 per cent. interest, the rate charged national banks? Ah! The bankers want the bonds to speculate on and draw blood-money from the people. And what are the people as opposed to the banks? Bonds! Bonds! Bonds! Will the people never throw off the burden

#### POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

-You are willing that private corporations should earry on public busi-ness; well, they are willing to carry it on, and don't ask you anything about the business either. - Coming Nation.

-All debts must actually be paid in labor though they be nominally payable in money, and the effort required to secure the money is the real measure of the amount of debt .- Chicago

-Switzerland has the best European postal system at the lowest rates. The post office runs the mail, the telegraph and telephone, the express business and the stage transportation. -Galveston (Tex.) Reformer.

-It is rather humiliating for American citizens to have to acknowledge that the national treasury is at the mercy of a syndicate of bankers whose selfish interests are best subserved by raiding the treasury .- Journal of Ag

-Gold has not the intrinsic value of iron. So said the philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Iron money of the same size and denominations of gold money would therefore possess more intrinsic value than gold money possesses. - Missouri World

-The means of transmitting intelligence are partially owned by the people and the people pay no interest on watered stock in the part that they own. But on water in the telegraph, which they do not own, they are willing to pay 300 per cent. profits every year.—Coming Nation.

-It is amusing to see on the counters of banks pamphlets teaching the people "sound money" so the bankers can live in palaces off their dupes. Republican bankers quote a democratic president approvingly and democratic bankers quote John Sherman! Corporations have no politics but plunder. - Appeal

-The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else, are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.-James Russel Lowell.

-Government banks, the profits to go to the public purse instead of the millionaire purses, is the next step in national progress. Then all men will be treated with equality, no panics can occur and money will be available to all on equal terms. A government bank will be as safe as the govern-

ment. -Kansas City Appeal to Reason. -If a business man should sell his promissory notes at 35 cents on the retire them at \$1.30 premium, though call him a fool; but when Uncle Sam does that sort of thing he is a great financier-in the eyes of the bankers who are just now cornering greenbacks.-Chicago Express.

-"Rev. Passmore," says the Saturday Critic, 'has been preaching the gospel at Denver, Col. He preached the creed as preached by Christ. He followed the teachings of the Sermon | ness men of the city, and each one of on the Mount. All this did not suit his hearers, who wanted sermons with all Christianity expunged, so he has been tried by the elders for "unminisbeen tried by the elders for "unministerial conduct.' Money has got its grip on the church as well as on the government."

-Old Wanamaker, the pious pirate of Philadelphia, who prays like a Pharisee, and preys like a pirate, has a son who is doing "Yurup" in princely style, having given a \$20,000 banquet in Paris recently, which made the frog eaters go into high jinks spasms and exclaim, "he's a dandy." To get this money old Wanamaker has a thousand employes, whom he robs of about \$3 a week, each, at least \$100,000 a year. It is quite likely that old John's boy will get there in advance of his piratical daddy.-Railway Times.

-Senator Mills uses the exploded gold-bug rot about a 50-cent dollar. If If there is a 50-cent dollar in the United States the Mercury will pay a premium on it, and hereby orders ten thousand of them. We need them in our business, and if they can be secured at 50 cents each they are a desirable investment, for they will pay our debts dollar for dollar, and do it honestly at that. Bring on these 50cent dollars. We will take 'em at par for subscriptions, and won't kick about dishonest money .- Southern Mercury.

-If the capitalists of this or any other land made the earth I could see why they own it. If they made the houses and machinery I could see why they own them. If they made the food and clothing I could see why they own them. But as God made the earth, and laboring people made the other things mentioned, I cannot see any equity in any other ownership than in them. It is really hard to believe that capitalists have persuaded all the producers of wealth that they, not the makers, should be entitled to them. - Appeal to

-There are no government obligations not payable in coin, and coin means gold or silver, yet Mr. Carlisle pays out gold despite the fact that it requires a bonded debt to enable him to do so. This is serving these gold gamblers at the expense of the masses of the common people. It is simply robbery, and the public officer who will be guilty of it ought to be dealt with if he fails to heed repeated warnings, directly by the people, and in a manner that will serve as an example for future public servants .- Southern

-Two cases were recently before a court in South Dakota. One was that of a poor man who had stolen a horse that was proven to be worth about \$29. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary, and in a very few hours be was within the prison walls. The other was that of W. W. Taylor, ex-state treasurer, who acknowledged to having stolen \$267, 556.50 from the state. He received a like sentence of five years, but instead of being hurried off to prison, he was granted another hearing, and is still at theory. They knew that if the chil- of banks and bonds?-Chicago Express. liberty.-Progressive Farmer.



# INDIGESTION

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from Dyspepsia.

"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better, under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I hereby testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—
FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.

"I am personally acquainted

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe any statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Druggist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility and, as a blood-purifier, find it does exactly as is claimed for it."—S. J. Adams, Ezzell, Texas.

#### Ayer's The Sarsaparilla Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

#### SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Chicago Raises Her Voice for the Cause of Freedom.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- As much of the population of Chicago as could find enrance to the auditoriums of Central Music hall and the Y. M. C. A. buildings last night shouted itself hoarse in approbation of a series of resolutions in which the United States government is asked to recognize the Cudollar and afterward buy them in to bans as belligerents. Such genuine enthusiasm has seldom been witnessed they drew no interest, people would in this city, and on no occasion were

in this city, and on no occasion were words spoken by men more full of heart and soul than the speakers.

Mayor George B. Swift presided at the main meeting in Central Music hall, while Judge William A. Vincent was chairman of the overflow meeting in the Association building. The number of gentlemen who could not be present were read. The first of these was from Governor John P. Altgeld, and its ringing words called forth cheer after cheer. Other telegrams were from Congressman George E. Adams, Senator Wilkinson of Florida and George R. Peck.

All of the speakers addressed both meetings. They were: Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, W. J. Hines, Rev. P. S. Henson, John Mayo Palmer, Thomas B. Bryan, William E. Mason and E. B. Sherman. When Gunzales De Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party of the United States, and Q. A. Zayas, another prominent Cuban, stepped upon the platform at Central Music hall, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and it was some minutes before order was restored. Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas read the resolutions, which were adopted as by one mighty voice.

# AN OMINOUS COMET.

The Flery-Haired Monster of Faye Ap proaching the Earth.

Paris, Oct. 2.—A special telegram from Kiel observatory announced that the approach of the periodical comet of Faye had been discovered by Professor Javelle of the Nice observatory. Without taking an alarmist view of affairs, it may be well to point out the theory so graphically developed in M. Flammarion's book, "The End of the World." In that work acollision between a comet and the earth is described with astronomical precision and during the extraordinary phenomena that ensue there was unusual heat, the first phases of which were similar to those now prevailing in northwest-ern Europe. Can it be possible that the present high temperature is the precursor of a terrestial smash-up with Fay's comet?

Be that as it may, however, the continued drouth and heat are causing serious inconvenience all over Europe. The Seine, Marne and Loire have never been so low as now and a water famine in numerous districts seems to be impending. Slight fevers are becoming prevalent and animals are suffering.

Cases of sunstroke are numerous in Great Britain and on the Continent and the weather reports indicate that tornado indications will cover all Western and Central Europe.

Dr. Madden, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat diseases, over Rock Island ticket office, S. W. cor. 11 and O streets. Glasses accurately adjusted.

Rail and Steamship Ticket Agency.

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# The Baltimore Plan,

now practically endorsed by President Cleveland, is attracting universal attention because it is based on the evident fact that the currency and banking systems of the country must be re-

But is the Baltimore plan a reform? It gives the associated banks the power to expand the currency and relieve the country. It also gives them the power to contract it at will and create universal distress for their own private gain.

It puts the credit of the government behind every bank note. It donates all but half of one per cent of the profit on the note issue to the banks, and it leaves plenty of opportunities for a Napoleon of Finance to wreck a bank and leave the government to pay the notes.

It leaves the banks free to demand the highest interest that the several states will allow, and affords no relief to farmers and business men of moderate capital.

Contrast with this

# The Hill Banking System.

In "Money Found," an exceedingly valuable and instructive book published by Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chicago, and for sale at the office of this paper at 25 cents, Hon. Thos. E. Hill proposes that the government open its own bank in every large town or county seat in the United States, pay 3 per cent on long time deposits, receive deposits subject to check without interest, and loan money at the uniform rate of 4 per cent to every one offering security worth double the amount of the loan.

This plan is not an expense to the government, but a source of

It secures the government amply, which the Baltimore plan

It relieves the distress of the common people, which the Baltimore plan does not.

It protects not only note-holders but depositors, who are unsecured now and under the Baltimore plan would be still

In a word, the Baltimore plan is in the interest of the bankers, the Hill Banking System is in the interest of the people.

Consider them both, and ask your congressman to vote for the

one you believe in.

And send us 25c, immediately for the book. "Money Found" has no equal in its line. Address,

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