

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

Those Who Once Denounced Socialist Theories Are Now Vigorously Advocating Them.

One of the most surprising developments of these times is the revolution of sentiment that is rapidly taking place in relation to socialist theories.

The New York Tribune, in these degenerate days, has come to be recognized as the mouth-piece of the ultra "conservatives," as the self-loving individualists are called.

"The employes are better paid and better treated than under private ownership of the lines, and the fares are lower and accommodations for passengers incomparably better than in America.

"Yes, but it is socialism, cry some. The objection is an idle one. If it be a good thing, let us have it, socialism or no socialism.

Let us rally round the blood red flag of Prince Immanuel, which bears the inscription: "The Fatherhood of God—the Brotherhood of Man." Truth must finally prevail.

dren of Jones, who earns his \$5,000 a year, were to be denied admission to the public schools on the ground of his ability to pay for private tuition, the children of Robinson, who earns but \$500, would refuse to attend schools set apart for 'poor children'.

"To make them free schools in the full sense of the term, the books, as well as the teachers, should be furnished freely to all.

Let the people's hosts move forward. Let us rally round the blood red flag of Prince Immanuel, which bears the inscription: "The Fatherhood of God—the Brotherhood of Man."

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 ago.

Franklin was the wisest of American economists, but the gold-bugs of our day will find little in his writings to commend.

"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.

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.

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 soon be given a practical trial and would be advocated by the big dailies.

"Public opinion in Chicago being divided concerning the propriety of issuing free 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.

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 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.

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 Oswego canal connecting Lake Erie with the Erie canal.

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.

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

—You are willing that private corporations should carry on public business; 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 Express.

—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 Agriculture.

—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 to Reason.

—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.

—If a business man should sell his promissory notes at 35 cents on the dollar and afterward buy them in to retire them at \$1.30 premium, though they drew no interest, people would 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 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 '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 "Yurp" 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 in advance of his piratical daddy.—Railway Times.

—Senator Mills uses the exploded gold-bug rot about a 50-cent dollar. 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 50-cent 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. 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 Reason.

—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 Mercury.

—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 \$20. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary, and in a very few hours he was within the prison walls. The other was that of W. W. Taylor, ex-state treasurer, who acknowledged to having stolen \$307,556.50 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 liberty.—Progressive Farmer.



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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 entrance to the auditoriums of Central Music hall and the Y. M. C. A. buildings last night shouted their hoarse in approbation of a series of resolutions in which the United States government is asked to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

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 seventy-five vice presidents who occupied seats on the platforms were chosen from among the leading business men of the city, and each one of them had previously expressed himself as in full accord with the object of the meetings.

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 Gunsaulus 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 Fiery-Haired Monster of Faye Approaching 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 collision 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 northwestern Europe. Can it be possible that the present high temperature is the precursor of a terrestrial smash-up with Faye's comet?

Be that as it may, however, the continued drought 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.

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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 reformed.

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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.

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 large revenue. It secures the government amply, which the Baltimore plan does not.

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 worse off.

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.

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