

CHRIST THE TEACHER

SERMON PREACHED BY REV. D. OGLESEY AT RICHVIEW, ILLS.

The Truths Which Jesus, the Only Absolutely Great Man Who Ever Lived, Taught on the Money Question—"Never Man Spoke Like This Man."

John vii, 46.—Text, "Never man spoke like this man."

From the time that Christ began his ministry he was pursued by his enemies like a troop of bloodhounds, to find some pretext or other to destroy him, and they never ceased until they nailed him to the cross.

Christ taught true reform on every subject that relates to the happiness and welfare of humanity, whether of the family, customs, society, civil government, of money, law or political economy, and his teachings so antagonized the teachings of the scribes and Pharisees and the Jewish doctors of divinity that it filled them with envy, jealousy and rage.

There have been in our world a great many great men, comparatively speaking, but there never was but one absolutely great man, the man Christ Jesus. Did you never notice that he never had to debate questions with the greatest men of that age?

They would consult together how to "entangle him in his words" so as to arrest and condemn him. He always put them to confusion by asking a question or by a reply of one sentence.

When he came to the temple and found that they had established a kind of board of "trade or broker's office, so as to speculate off of the worshippers at the great feast, it kindled his wrath, and he made a whip and drove them out, overthrew the tables of the money changers and scattered their money over the floor and told them to clear out.

"Take these things hence," you thieves. "It is written my house shall be called a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves." What were they doing? They were speculating. The temple service required certain kinds of animals for sacrificial purposes and a certain kind of money. These money sharks would make a corner on those things and change the money and sell the doves and other animals at usurious rates.

It was a kind of Wall street, gold gambling board of trade, money making scheme, extorting from the worshippers without giving any equivalent, stealing right in the temple of the Most High.

The priests and rulers shared in the gambling no doubt, for they were mad as Christ for whipping them out and came to him and said, "By what authority do you do these things? Who gave you this authority?" Notice his reply: "I will ask you one question, the baptism of John, was it from heaven or of men?" They went out and juggled awhile and came back and said, "We can't tell."

"Neither tell I on my authority," replied the Master. At another time they thought they would convict him of treason to Caesar or the Roman government. You remember that Moses had said, "The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver, etc., 'until Shiloh come.'" Now an edict had gone forth from Rome to "tax the whole world." They came to the Master and said, "Is it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar?" They expected he would say no—at any rate they hoped so.

He said, "Bring me a piece of tribute money." They brought him a penny. Looking at it, he asked, "Whose image and superscription is this?" They said, "Caesar's." Then he said, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." They were confounded.

There are two great principles or truths contained in this sentence. The superficial reader doesn't perceive them. Although this sentence, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" was uttered nearly 2,000 years ago, this dumb world doesn't understand what it teaches at this day.

The first great truth is that the image and superscription on the material used as money constitute the money, or, in other words, the material used for money carries the fiat, or authority of law, inscribed on it—just as our lawbooks contain the law, just as the Bible contains inspired truths.

Christ didn't ask whose piece of money is this or whose piece of brass, but "whose image and superscription." The image and superscription constituted the money.

The second great truth contained in this short sentence is that the money of a government—any government—belongs to that government. "Render to Caesar (Caesar represented the government) the things that are Caesar's." Governments—all governments—make the money of that government. The government is all the people. The money is made by all the people, for all the people, to use in exchanging the products of their labor. No individual has the right to make money. If any one has pure gold and the dies to coin it, he will be sent to prison for counterfeiting if he coins it. What have they counterfeited? Not the gold. That is as pure as gold can be. They have counterfeited the money by forging the authority of all the people. There is no fallacy about this reasoning. It amounts to demonstration.

To the superficial thinker these two truths taught by the Master in that short sentence don't amount to much. But as a matter of fact the misunderstanding of or disbelief of the truth and consequent practice of the world contrary to them has been fraught with the most awful consequences. It is the denial of these two great truths on the money question that has overthrown and destroyed the greatest empires which ever existed on earth. The denial that the image and super-

scription on any substance constitutes the money is a denial that money is created by law, the fiat or authority of sovereign power, and an affirmation that the material used for money is the money, that money is a material thing, consequently property, and may be owned, held, bought, sold or bartered by the individual. Hence this error is a fatal error. It makes money, the creation of man, equal to man, the noblest work of God. It falsely invests money with vitality, so that it grows and produces money. It is idolatry—Mammon worship. It places the civil laws of man on an equality with the laws of God and falsely makes man equal to his Creator. It arraigns God's laws.

Property money is the main cause of the disturbed state of society all over the world. It knocks out God's laws of labor.

The first of God's laws was, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Property money grows by usury and exempts the owner from labor. "He doesn't have to work." His money works for him. It draws interest rain or shine, day and night, Sunday or Monday. It pays no attention to the Sabbath day.

This property money has created all the debts in the world. Debts are made to produce interest, just as fruit trees are planted to bear fruit. This is the cause of money being prized above men by all human governments. When the life of any government is endangered, it will draft its citizen subjects, send an officer to take them by force and compel them to face the cannon's mouth and be shot to death. But the man who has money is asked to loan it to the government, and he can say no, and if he is drafted he hires a substitute. Money is considered too sacred to draft, although in truth it belongs to the government, and the man who holds and hoards money is a traitor to his country, whether in time of war or peace.

This property idea embodied into law is the reason why two thirds of the money in the United States is hoarded. The money made by all the people, for all the people to use, is locked up in the hands of the priests of mammon, waiting for some one to buy it and use it in business. It is treason. This is why the idlers are rich, "clothed in purple and fine linen," and the toilers are poor, clad in rags.

Russell Sage's income is 20 cents per second, \$12 per minute, \$17,280 per day and \$630,020 per year. This is the way property money works. And he is only a moderately rich man among the thirty odd thousand millionaires.

Two men in California, I see it stated, own 14,000 square miles of land, or 8,960,000 acres, a tract one-fourth the size of Illinois. There are said to be cattle ranches in Texas containing 22,000,000 of acres—a tract over half as large as Illinois, all owned by one company, and in all probability the owners live in Europe.

With a true system of money, based on the true teachings of Christ, such a state of things would be impossible.—Chicago Express.

Tax Evaders in New York.

One hundred and seven estates were selected at random in the comptroller's office, with the amount of appraised personal property found after death, and the amount of personal property on which the decedent in each case was assessed the year before death was ascertained. The estates were selected from various portions of the state. Of the 107 estates 34, ranging from \$54,559 to \$3,319,500, were assessed the year before decedent's death absolutely nothing whatever. I mention no names, because these cases are neither singular nor exceptional. The decedents were not sinners above all the men that dwelt in New York. But they simply did that which everybody in the community was doing. These 107 estates disclosed personality to the appraiser aggregating \$215,132,366, and yet the decedents, the year before their respective deaths, had been assessed in the aggregate on personal property to the amount of \$3,819,412, or on 1.77-100 per cent of the actual value of the property.

The figures in the remaining 73 cases are both interesting and instructive. They show not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the 1.77-100 per cent. They show also that 34, or almost one-third of the estates, absolutely escaped the tax, and that in the estates which did pay the tax varied from two-tenths of 1 per cent to nearly 19 per cent. All these facts furnish cumulative evidence that, in its practical operation, the present system is defective, unfair, unjust and monstrous, and the inquiry is pertinent, "Why longer continue it?" Why not instead levy an inheritance tax which shall be approximately a payment of back taxes evaded or not imposed during life—a tax paid in a lump sum once in a lifetime?—James A. Roberts in Forum.

International Agreements.

We believe the tariff question should be submitted to an international conference. We do not see what right Americans have to discuss this question without calling in Great Britain and Germany or some other nation engaged in bleeding us. If this sort of thing is kept up, it is just barely possible Americans will come to their senses and demand that our statesmen take up the question of finances and settle it without asking leave of these foreigners to do so.—Denver Road.

"Equal Rights to All."

Every man ought to be provided with opportunity to earn a comfortable living, and no man should enjoy a better living than he honestly earns, regardless of whether his father was a bob or nabob," says the Hazburg (Illa.) Popocrat. Wrong. He should not be "provided with an opportunity." Nature has already done that, but he should be permitted to avail himself of that opportunity, which the law now prevents him from doing.—San Francisco Star.

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

A Plan Suggested For Regulating Pools and Combinations.

In the current number of The Forum Mr. George T. Oliver, a manufacturer of wide experience, describes the modus operandi of industrial combinations and suggests a way of regulating and restraining them. He contends that it is quite feasible to control the operations of the great industrial corporations, especially those engaged in the production of staple articles necessary to the daily life and well being of the citizen. "These corporations all depend upon legislation, either state or national, for their existence. They are in the daily enjoyment of franchises granted by the public. They are, without exception, engaged in commerce between the states and are consequently legitimate subjects for congressional action. I would propose, therefore, either to enlarge the duties of the interstate commerce commission or to create a new tribunal with ample powers to investigate the methods of corporations, associations or individuals engaged in the manufacture or supply of articles of general or public use. Upon the complaint or relation of any citizen, setting forth that such corporation had obtained a substantial monopoly of any industry and by reason thereof was oppressing the public by extortionate charges or unjust regulations as to trade, it should be the duty of this tribunal to summon the parties and, after a full hearing, to award damages to the party injured, to punish the delinquent by a heavy fine and to certify its decision to the governor of the state in which it was incorporated, with a recommendation of the withdrawal of its charter privileges.

"This, of course, would involve legislation by the various states as well as by congress, but I feel certain that if congress would take up the matter in earnest the states would not be slow to follow. I would also provide that the fine should be increased with each succeeding offense, so that industrial corporations would soon find from experience that it is better to be satisfied with a fair profit than to extort unearned money from a helpless public. I would likewise make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for any manufacturer, corporate or otherwise, to attempt to fix the price at which his customer should sell his goods after he had once purchased them or in any other way to interfere with the free movement of his products after they were out of his possession."

Hard Times For the Rich.

Alas for Dives, whom every reformer wants to reform, whom every socialist wants to strip, whom every Populist wants to loot, whom every demagogue wants to fatten on and every promoter and philanthropist and college president and trustee of school or hospital or museum to "interest!" Alas for him! There was an Attila who was a scourge and a Charles who was a hammer. Our Dives is neither, but a far milder thing—a pocket. Every rasorial tries to dip into him, good men warn him that he should relax his strings, bad men threaten to rip him up, and in the intervals between assaults his own conscience warns him that he has far more than his proper share of this world's goods. He is not happier in this world than most of us, and for the world to come the Scripture gives him only slight encouragement to hope for better times. What shall we say to him? Not much—there is no need. He talks to himself. But what we do say let us say to him directly, and let it be comforting, if possible. Let him try to be honest. That is all.—Scribner's.

When Goldbugs Deliberate.

The New York Evening Post, a sheet owned and controlled by money sharks, is impatient. It wants congress to pass a law at once to establish irrevocably the gold standard and in its frenzy exclaims: "Have you ever thought of it? We are subjecting our national honor to a daily debate at every director's table where a discussion is had about securities. In every broker's office, in every lawyer's rooms where loans are negotiated, in every home where investments are talked over, the possibility of a change in our standard of value lurks like a skeleton in the closet."

But unfortunately there are other places than those named by The Post where the "national honor" is debated, where honest men and not knaves discuss standards in the interest of all the people, rather than for the benefit of Rothschilds, Shylocks, Judas Iscariots and others—native and foreign born pirates who prey upon the people, who are bleeding to death, that they may increase their wealth.—Railway Times.

"I'll Do What I Can."

Who takes for his motto "I'll do what I can" Shall better the world as he goes down life's hill. The willing young heart makes the capable man, And who does what he can oft can do what he will. There's strength in the impulse to help things along, And force undreamed of will come to the aid Of one who, though weak, yet believes he is strong And offers himself to the task unafraid. "I'll do what I can" is a challenge to fate, And fate most smoothes when it's put to the test. A heart that is willing to labor and wait In its tussle with life ever comes out the best. It puts the blue mists of depression to rest, And makes many difficult problems seem plain. It mounts over obstacles, dissipates doubt, And unwarms knicks in life's curious chain. "I'll do what I can" keeps the progress new, In good working order as centuries roll, And civilization would perish, I ween, Were not those words written on many a soul. They fell the great forests, they felled the oak, They seek new inventions to benefit man, They bear no extortion, make pounds of toil Ob, great is perch's debt to "I'll do what I can."

DENVER MINING CONVENTION.

Delegates From Nebraska Appointed by Governor Holcomb.

Gov. Holcomb has appointed the following delegates to represent Nebraska at the international gold mining convention to be held in Denver July 7 to 9, having for its object the promotion of the mining industries of North and south America: J. G. Smith and C. Christensen, Fremont; Hon. Guy C. Barton, Omaha; Geo. J. Woods, Lincoln; F. W. Brown, Lincoln; W. C. Kelly, Omaha; Captain R. O. Phillips, Lincoln; John T. Mallalieu, Kearney; Hon. Wm. F. Bechel, Omaha; Ed House, Broken Bow; Dr. J. N. Lyman, Hastings; Reynard Walquist, Hastings; W. H. Lanning, Hastings; Hon. W. H. Dearing, Plattsmouth; G. D. Chadderdon, Stockville; Hon. J. M. Patterson, Plattsmouth; B. E. Wood, Easting; Henry Mann, St. Paul; Hon. W. M. McMan, Albion; J. L. Clafin, Ord; Dr. J. B. Conaway, York; A. M. Conkling, Ashton; F. Kimmel, McCook; B. D. Smith, Kearney; W. M. Hoover, Falls City; G. W. Inskip, Falls City; Chas. Davis, Falls City; A. J. Sheldon, Fairbury; M. C. Harrington, North Platte.

Christian Endeavorers to San Francisco.

The Denver and Rio Grande R. R., the "Scenic Line of the World," presents to the Christian Endeavorers the most varied and beautiful scenery and the best accommodations of any of the Trans-Continental Lines. Endeavorers en route to attend the National Convention at San Francisco, in July, 1897, will find it to their advantage to use the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. in one or both directions. The choice of two routes is offered via this line, using the standard gauge line through Leadville, Canon of the Grand and Glenwood Springs, in one direction; and the narrow gauge line over the famous Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison in the other. Both routes take the passenger through the world famed Royal Gorge. For further particulars and beautifully illustrated pamphlets call on or address, S. K. HOOPER, G.P. & T.A., Denver, Colorado.

The way of the transgressor is hard and to them death is terrible. The republican party in Nebraska realizes this fact.—York Democrat.

- FIRST-CLASS Hair Cut 10c Shave - - 10c Seafoam 10c Shampoo 10c Best Tonic 5c

This is what you get for your money at

TOM RUSH'S, 1323 O Street, LINCOLN, NEB

MAKE CHEESE AT HOME

Send One Dollar to E. C. KITTINGER, Powell, South Dakota, and receive by mail ten Rennets with plain printed instruction in making Cheese at home with such apparatus as every farmer now has. Full cream factory Cheese the kind made, and your money refunded if you fail while following instruction. Three pounds of cheese can be made in place of one pound of butter.

E. T. ROBERTS . . .

UNDERTAKER

Phone 474. BUYS BLOCK. 124 North 12th St., Lincoln, Neb.

GRUBBER STUMP PULLER. DOES THE WORK OF 20 MEN. GRUBBERS CO., LA CROSSE, MINN.

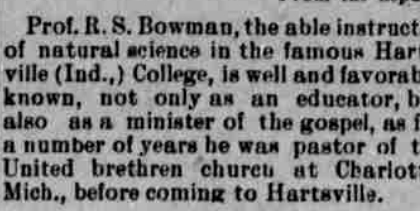
T. A. CAROTHERS,

ICE. 85 Pounds Daily to Any Part of the City. \$1.00 Per Month. Telephone, 478. Office 234 E St.

A newspaper is a necessity.

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.



Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of the pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills a while longer and was entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story which was further endorsed by the following affidavit:

HARTSVILLE, IND., March 16, 1897. I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897. LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public, STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, or by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, New York.

CLOTHING ONE PROFIT. BUY DIRECT. A \$20 TAILOR-MADE SUIT FOR \$10. Cash with Order and Coupon. These Fashionable Suits are made from an ALL-WOOL BLACK DIAGONAL 18 OZ ENGLISH WORSTED. The most popular cloth for fine dress wear or neat business suits. Its wear-resisting qualities place it in the front rank of the clothing of the world. The linings and trimmings are the best, giving our suits a finish unexcelled. DON'T PAY 100 PER CENT MORE THAN COST when you can buy direct from the manufacturer at the same price your dealer pays. We are making this great 30 day offer to get more customers and figure these tailor-made suits down to cost. This rare opportunity gives you a saving of \$70, and is a good investment, because woollens are sure to advance, and you will have great cause to congratulate yourself for purchasing at our reduced price. Don't delay, there are a thousand other people reading this ad., and knowing the goods will order at once. We follow the rule "First Come, First Served." OUR GREAT 30 DAY COUPON OFFER. Fifteen Dollars is our price on these tailor-made suits, but in order to enlarge our business we are making this special offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a fine suit at less than wholesale. On receipt of \$10 cash and coupon we will ship one of these suits and guarantee a fit. Your money cheerfully refunded if suit is not satisfactory. Give your chest measure over the vest, your waist measure under the vest and length of forearm of pants, your height, weight and age, and we guarantee to give you a perfect fitting suit. Should you want to see a sample before you buy, write us at once and enclose a 2-cent stamp for reply. Send the coupon with order. H. C. LEECH & CO., 183-185 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Home Seekers' Excursions...

To the Wonderful Fruit Lands of Utah, Situated in the Famous BEAR RIVER VALLEY . . .

Excursions Every First and Third Wednesday of Each Month.

TO A MAN desiring a peaceful, happy and contented life under his own vine and fig tree, where winter's blizzards and the scorching summer's hot winds are unknown; where gentle breezes laden with the delicious perfume of apple, peach and cherry blossoms prevail, where Mother Earth pours into the lap of Ceres the most bountiful crops; where the murmuring ripple of the cool mountain streams softly flowing through the valley gives a realization of Moore's enchanting Vale of Cashmere, that man need look no farther than the

GREAT BEAR RIVER VALLEY IN UTAH

There the Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company at an expense of \$3,000,000 has constructed a canal ninety miles in length, with more than sixty miles of lateral ditches, watering thousands of acres of the most productive lands in the world, which it has put on the market for home-seekers at remarkably Low Prices, with guaranteed perpetual water right. These lands are for sale in the raw, or unencultivated state, or in bearing Orchards of Fruit Trees, in tracts to suit purchasers and on the Most Favorable Terms.

NO SAFER or better paying investment can be found for a man of moderate means than in these Fruit Lands and Orchards under the terms upon which they are offered by this Company. The Company is backed by millions of capital invested in the best security in the world, the best of farm lands; and it guarantees to every person purchasing that if through misfortune he should be unable to complete his payments, it will REFUND TO HIM THE MONEY HE HAS PAID, WITH INTEREST. What safer or better investment could be wished for?

UTAH is far surpassing California in productive capacity, and the excellent flavor of its fruits. The average yield per acre of wheat, oats and other cereals in the Bear River Valley is greater than in any other part of the United States. In that part of the Valley in which our lands are situated there are 8,000 people with 18,000 acres under cultivation. Ogden, a city of 18,000 inhabitants is only twenty miles distant, and Salt Lake City, with 65,000 inhabitants, about fifty miles from these lands.

Two railroads, with stations at convenient distances, pass through these lands, and with the social, educational and religious advantages afforded by the numerous schools and churches, and the rapid settlement of the Valley, it is destined to be, and in fact now is, the perfect Eden of America. For further information concerning these Lands and Excursion Rates, write

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO., Land & Immigration Agts., 204 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM. J. C. McNERNEY, Agent, 1026 O STREET, Lincoln, Nebraska.