PROGRESSAND MONEY

FINANCIAL DELUSIONS A BAR TO DE-VELOPMENT.

How May the People Be Sufficiently Employed In Competition With New Inventions and Discoveries Which Daily Make the Struggle More Difficult?

Every year productions are more cheaply created by new devices. Not a day passes without witnessing some new discovery to compete with and cheapen labor. Power machinery has usurped the place of hand labor. Tools both large and small are more thoroughly perfected every year, and the discoveries of science constantly open shorter and newer roads to vie successfully with the old methods. In every direction things are produced at less and less cost.

This would all be well if our present system did not at the same time more than proportionately lessen the profits of human labor by which commodities are purchased. Unfortunately the labor of hand and brain is either daily wasted beyond recovery or is so imperfectly compensated as to be denied a sufficient power to purchase. The average purchasing power of the people is so much restricted as not to permit them to have a reasonable use of these cheapened productions. Hence in the midst of an apparent abundance poverty unduly prevails, and the difficulty daily grows more serious. Applicants at the employer's threshold meet hundreds upon the same errand who go their way hopelessly disappointed. All avenues are overcrowded because machinery, devices and discoveries supersede human labor. The growth of cotton surpasses its profitable sale. The output of looms and spindles exceeds the market demand for cloth. This is not because there is a surplus of cloth, but because there is an inability of a majority of the people to buy sufficient cloth for use out of the profits of their labor. In like manner the demand for all other productions is correspondingly limited. So everywhere a use of commodities is denied owing to the limited purchasing power.

Why is it that millions of the race are denied that which should be the inherent right of all-that is, to market the fruit of their energy? After summing up thriftlessness, imprudence and worthlessness at the most liberal estimate and charging whatever is due to nature's sterile soils and frost locked seasons a vast margin of poverty is still unsatisfactorily explained.

Undoubtedly automatic machinery and modern discovery are answerable for much of the displacement of labor and the difficulty of securing for it comfortable existence, but must there not be a comprehensive adaptation to circumstances that fails to meet and overcome these grave economic difficulties? Society ignorantly aids in making vagabonds and then pays dearly to convict and imprison them. It prompts suicide of hopeless poverty. Is there no possible improvements or discoveries. way to change this sad condition? The self satisfied few see no remedy. A majority of those who enjoy the fruit of toil without personal effort are blind to the situation. Notwithstanding this the time must come when a solution will be imperatively demanded, for, whatever may be the perfection of machinery and discovery to cheapen productions, human labor must nevertheless be sufficiently employed to purchase these productions. It is not only the normal right of labor, but the very necessity of human existence. Under every possible circumstance labor must be utilized for the well being of society. If man's energy, aided by discoveries, succeeds in multiplying commodities either fifty or a hundred fold or however much the increase may be, a way must be found to provide for its use. How can such a way be opened?

The whole country, the whole world, lies open for development. It is in a state of comparatively barren unfruitfulness when contrasted with what might be its yield. Greater activity, with all the possible aid of modern devices, is demanded to smooth its ruggedness and adapt it more generally to human comfort. The progress of this century is but a faint prelude of what should be the grander development of should be by the accumulating discoveries of the past.

Cast your eyes around and observe everywhere amid wasted energy how impediments which might readily be rea healthful social growth. See how prevailing malaria abounds from imperfect drainage, begetting fevers and death. See poor roadways everywhere needlessly taxing human energy and obstructing traff); Observe the poor food, shelter and clothing which falls to the lot of so large a proportion of the people. In every field of human effort see how more labor is required to improve and utilize natural advantages, while labor is daily permitted to go to total and irrecoverable waste. The great fault of society must be in its continuance in the old, old way when the laws of progress clearly becken it enward to better meth-

Let us survey some of these fields. How much easier and cheaper might the interchanges ; ! domestio commerce be made. For e unple, the colossal commerce of Canr a and the 16 states tributary to the great northern lakes, although but in its infancy, already annually exceeds \$6,000,000 tons, or more than three times the world's present tonnage through the Sucz canal. Its future growth, which will almost exceed any reasonable estimate, demands the obeapest means of transportation. For this purpose a great ship highway has been proposed to pass unbroken car-foss from these inland waters to the cocon. The Sault Ste. Marie lock in Minigan recently completed by the Coloral government to connect Lake for with the lower lakes is 560 follong, 60 fout wide and of 26 feet

depth. The drainage canal at Chicago, connecting Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi, will soon likewise be finished. This canal has a depth of 26 feet and a surface of 300 feet. Its lockage, like the Sault Ste. Marie, is adequate to pass any ship that can sail the lakes. The capacity of these two great improvements will pass ships of 8,000 tons burden which now navigate the lakes and is a fair gauge of what should be the entire waterway from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Atlantic ocean.

Modern devices have greatly cheapen ed construction and invited improvements throughout the country on a more extensive scale than have ever hitherto been undertaken. The Chicago canal will cost less than half the original estimate. Hundreds of drills, worked by one central power, cheaply and rapidly cut the rock; modern dynamite explosives, in place of gunpowder, save millions of dollars in blasting, and enormous modern hoisting, shoveling and conveying devices, by the simple turning of a crank, hoist and remove the material at a fraction of what would be the cost of human labor. These modern appliances demonstrate how machinery now triumphs over what have been hitherto considered impossible obstacles. They have paved the way in all directions for a newer, bolder and cheaper system of public improvements.

No insuperable difficulty now exists to prevent a ship waterway not only from the Mississippi valley, through the great lakes, to the St. Lawrence and thence across to and down the valley of the Hudson to the ocean, but also from Hudson bay and the Red River of the North, through the great lakes and by the same route, to the sea. Modern pneumatic locks will now lift vessels at one operation 150 feet with as much facility as the old locks lifted them ten

Great ship canals are no longer a chimera, but are made eminently practical by the various modern discoveries and inventions which have so vastly cheapened construction. A canal at the isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, may now be easily accomplished for a great saving to the world's commerce. In any section of the country, wherever life will be made easier by useful public improvements, there the energy of man, aided by modern appliances, is now invited to remove obstructions which hitherto have been considered impossible.

The great natural waterways of the Mississippi and its tributaries as well as of other streams are by modern discoveries made susceptible of easy improvement. Not only may the channels of these streams be now cheaply deepened and their banks be better guarded from overflow and abrasion, but a syssad lack of general intelligence and of a tem of storage of much of the surplus water for use in dry seasons may be practically accomplished. By these few foregoing illustrations it may be realized that in all other various departments of human skill the field for more labor lies wide open for occupation, by furnishing no outlet for the despair without regard to present or prospective

No imaginary fetters conceived in ignorance should be allowed longer to cramp the career of man. It is the natural law of progress that he should henceforth bound forward with a speed greatly accelerated by modern discoveries in the arts and sciences. They who would impede his movement and waste his energy by selfish appeals should be pushed aside, for the general advance of the race transcends beyond measure all consideration of individual interest.

With energy pressing to avail of natural opportunities in every direction. can society rightfully continue longer to hedge itself around with artificial and unnecessary barriers to progress?

Is the specious credit of banks and money changers essential to the cause of advancement in this age of modern discovery? What is the relation between progress and money? Whether the money is gold, silver or paper, so far as human progress is concerned, is it not a mere counter, a token? Have services, commodities and ideas, when well welded together, ever gathered increased productiveness from money? Does money really contribute inherent profit of itself? Is it not rather an undue absorber of the profits of production? Does not the union of the three forces, commodities, services and ideas furnish all the the twentieth century, accelerated as it sources of increase, independent of money? Away then with the quibbling argument that money is essential to promote development. We shall see hereafter that services, commodities and ideas have been welded together with profit-, cy. moved are allowed to exist and obstruct able return without regard to a money

medium. In Duncan's work on "Bank Charters" it is stated that the town of St. Peter-le-Port, island of Guernsey, desired to build a covered market house. They had an abundance of idle labor and ample material for the purpose, but no money. In their extremity they appealed for re-lief to the governor. With wise forethought he caused the issue of paper warrants of small denomination, which were duly signed, stamped and declared legal tender, of sufficient amount to buy the material and pay for the required labor. These warrants were gradually redeemed in rent for stalls in the market house, and when all were so paid were canceled and destroyed. Thus the work was tegun and completed, trade was made active by the circulation of warrants, and the market house in the end became public property without the load of a bended debt as a mortgage on posterity.

The above simple lesson shows how well conceived public works, certain to yield a reasonable income over cost, may be constructed without gold, silver or bank credit. Such solid enterprises become themselves the guaranters for investment and public confidence, independent of private credit.

Why may not any proposed city, state. or national enterprise of moment, whose productiveness is assured, be constructed and paid for like the Guernsey market house by warrants of small denomination specifically issued on the enter-

prise, these warrants to be received at 10 per cent premium in place of money and to be afterward canceled, leaving the improvement ever after public property without bonded debt? Why would not these small warrants be like the French rentes, a favorite investment for the people generally?

A vaster field for opportunity is now opened for the people to occupy through the various modern discoveries and inventions and their collateral advantages than has ever before been presented. With the opportunity has come a practical method of more widely interchanging services, commodities and ideas on a grand scale, a method independent of the arbitrary restrictions of gold or silver. This impetus has not come through expensive wars and destructiveness to life, but it has come silently to herald beneficent and peaceful pursuits in order generally to ameliorate the condition of the human race. The twentieth century will soon be called upon to decide upon this great problem with a comprehensive and farseeing economy. Let us hope it will be equal to the emergency that will be thrust upon it. CHARLES M. DU PUY,

58 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked By Those Afflicted With Piles

Is a sprained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

People often become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling them that their case is hope-

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an natonishingly short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the aching or itching at once.

Thousands who had resorted to expensive surgical treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure-in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a pile spe-

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemmorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure this country has ever known and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

Handy Contrivances.

One often sees about railway freight stations an affair similar to the one rested you while you were quietly shown at Fig. 1 in the cut, but not having the convenient shovel handle. The lip of iron at the bottom is placed under the edge of a heavy barrel or box, the whole balanced over the small wheels and the whole easily wheeled away. The shovel handle makes the wheeling



TWO USEFUL CONTRIVANCES.

away much easier. Such a device will be found very useful on the farm. Make it of hard wood, with wide iron trucks. At Fig. 2 is shown an improved form of device for moving heavy bodies in the house or barn, stores being handled with special ease by the use of this little platform on very low, broad castors. The rear end is so low as almost to touch the floor. Farm Journal, which originally illustrated both these articles, says, "By tilting up the object to be moved and backing the platform in under it it can then be wheeled anywhere.

News and Notes.

Poor hay is greatly in evidence with a comparative scarcity of choice to fan-

It is believed that good sound seed potatoes will be high priced by the time the planting season arrives.

Professor Bangs of Denmark is said to have separated the germ that causes certain forms of abortion in cattle.

The Marsden company, which is exploiting corn pith in a large way, to be used in industrial capacity, is reported to be erecting a number of new factories in the west and southwest.

The winter wheat situation is report ed as being more hopeful.

The old way of cutting ice with a crossout saw is sure, but rather slow, and makes hard work of it. The ice plow is now in general favor.

SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, sores and all cruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarasparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, hillousness and all liver ills. Price

Very Probable. The Clairvoyant-Yes, I get most of

my business through the papers. The Mesmerist-Ab, you are an advertising medium then !-- New York

Burprised. He kined her on the ruly lips, fibr nearly had a fit; For they, you see, were man and wife, And she wasn't used to it.

THE CANNON CRACKER.

And How it Caused the Bachelor to Change His Boarding Place.

"In the long run," said the bachelor lawyer, "a man is sure to get paid up for keeping bad company. During the holidays I staid late down town several nights, just to see what was going on, and one night this week I indulged the same reprehensible curiosity. As I started home between 1 and 2 o'clock I was joined by a clever old German gentleman who had been more bibulous than the law allowed. We left the street car and were jogging peaceably along the two squares we had to walk when suddenly he launched out, in broken English, into a long and fiery tirade against my landlady. He was in the grocery business and she had, so he thought, once dealt unfairly by him.

"I let him babble on, without argument, but as we neared my boarding house be took a giant firecracker from his overcoat pocket and announced that he had bought it to throw at her window in slight expression of his unfriendly feeling for her. All effort to dissuade him was futile, but I finally prevailed on him to promise that he would not light it and throw it until I was safely in the house. To this he agreed, and I hastened up the steps and applied my latchkey to the door.

"Whether I was nervous and slow or be was faithless to his vow I could never determine, but just as I had got the door open and had stepped inside whiz came the big cracker over my head into the hall, exploding with a diabolic, deafening noise just as I closed the door behind me. Of course the whole house turned out in their nightclothes, landlady and all, before I could escape up the stairs, and it was useless for me to attempt any explanations, for not a soul believed me. Everybody was convinced that I was inebriated and previous good conduct didn't count in my favor at all. I, and no other person, had fired that awful cracker in the hall, intending, no doubt, to burn them all in their beds. I hunted another boarding house in a few days, and as for that lying old scoundrel, when I next saw him I couldn't even make him remember that he had seen me inside of six weeks." -Detroit Free Press.

High Lights.

They also serve who only stand and

Where two are company three might as well be a hundred. Worth makes the man, but he picks

out his clothes himself. Man always meets trouble half way

and then stands on a corner expecting happiness to come along.

One reason why bald people dislike red hair is that the owner of it always has such an awful lot.

Listening is a lost art. Conversation is making 60 miles an hour just as usu-

A woman's work is never done because she always has to stop to wait on some man.—Chicago Record.

His Business.

Magistrate-You say the officer arminding your own business?

Prisoner-Yes, your worship. Magistrate-You were quietly attending to your own business-making no noise or disturbance of any kind?

Prisoner-None whatever, sir. Magistrate-It seems very strange What is your business?

Prisoner-I'm a burglar. - Tit-Bits.

Objectionable Witness.

Judge-Were you present when the row began?

Witness - I was (turning to the judge). He said, "You bow legged, lopsided, goggle eyed old fraud"-Judge (nettled)-Will you be kind enough to address the jury and not the

Anxious Father.

Wife (reading paper)-There is an article in here about a remarkable kid-

court?-New York Sunday World.

naping. Husband (walking the floor with the baby)-It must have been a remarkable kid. Nothing short of chloroform would make this one do anything of the kind. -Richmond Dispatch.

In Luck.

Seedy Individual-Can't you give dime to a poor homeless wanderer?

Well Dressed Individual-No home Why, man, you're in luck. I've got a bill in my pocket for \$200 taxes on mine, six months overdue, that I can't pay. - Lewiston Journal.

Uncomfortable Case.

"A man," said the aged statesman as his young spouse was seen sneaking away across lots for the forty-second time-"a man with a wife and child ought to be happy, but when they happen to be one and the same he isn't."-Indianapolis Journal.

The Klondike Dogs. "Even the trained dogs can't stand

the weather," writes a Klondike correspondent. "It takes the bark off them," It is inferred from the bills of fare we have seen from that region that it also takes the skin off them. -Atlanta Con-

Job Printing Department

Of this office has lately added a complete assortment of the most effective styles of type and borders to be found in the market.

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A SPECIAL invitation is extended to the farmers of Lancaster County and vicinity (since spring is approaching) to call at our place of business and get prices for your spring Painting. Our quotations will surprise you. Why buy inferior goods, when the best can be purchased for the same money? We have it, and give you a guarantee with every article.

Our past experience has taught us that the farmer uses as good an article as anybody, and why not give them the worth of their money? We guarantee that you will receive the best of treatment and satisfaction. Respectfully,

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IAMS' "Horse Show" at the five largest United States State Fairs of 1896-97-the great St. Louis, Ill. Royal, Minn., Ia., and Nebr. State Fairs, smothered his competitors.

IAMS' "Herd of Draft Horses," wins first prize for five years in success

sion at Nebraska State Fair. imports and breeds his own horses. No stale worn out old horses, and he sells them at his home barns. No salesmen are hired by Iams to peddle inferior stallions to farmers. No First-Class Horses Need to be Peddled to be sold.

Breed Big Draft and Flash Coach Horses, KLONDIKE MINES

It takes 6 years to raise a 5-year-old horse; never was there a time so good as now to invest in breeding and raising first-class horses. The man that breeds good Draft and Coach horses will have a KLONDIKE MINE 1900.

Horses Must all be Sold; never was there so many bargains in his barns. lams Exchanges Horses of Different Breeds, good guarantees, and the linest collection of 1,700 lb. horses in Nebraska to select from, Clydes, Shires, and Gray Percherons at one-third less

I B. A M. and U. P. Ryt. FRANK IAMS, St. Paul, Neb.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Of Lancaster County, Nebraska. JACOB NORTH AND JACOB H. NORTH,

partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Jacob North & Co., Plaintiffs,

HENRY S. REED. Desendant.

The defendant. Henry S. Reed, will take notice that on the 2d day of February, 1898, the pisintiffs, Jacob North and Jacob H. North, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Jacob North & Co. filed their petition as plaintiffs in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebrasks, against the defendant, Henry S. Reed, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment for 11.55.17 and costs of which \$86.72 is due from the defendant to these plaintiffs on account for goods sold and delivered, for job work performed, and for rent, and \$445.00 is due on three notes of \$100.00 each. executied under date of March & 1884. That there is now due and unpaid on oald account the sum of \$445.0, for which some, together with interest from this date, and ceate in this behalf expended, the plaintiffs pray judgment against the defendant. The pointiffs have caused the foliowing described property, belonging to the defendant, to be attached! HENRY S. REED, Desedant.

Northwestern Philosophy.

A great many people go through life trying to pop corn on a cold store.

The man with money to burn usually spends a part of his life sitting in ashes.

Rush City Post.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spells their sieep, You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate, it nourishes, cheers and loods. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. Fur nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the persons people and children is the care in the c Commencing at the northeast corner of the

LAMB & ADAMS, Attorneys. In the District Court of Lancaster County,

Pinintiff,

ya.

James C. McNerney, et al.,

Defendants.

The defendant, The Bear River irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, will take notice that on the 4th day of February, 1998, Abraham N. Wycoff, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lencaster county, Nebrasha against said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, James C. McNerney, John stuthest, W. F. Statheit first name un-known and Perry Croster, the objects which was to recover certain monies due the plaintiff and James C. McNerney and accumulation from the defendant, the Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and to compal the defendants, John Statheit, W. F. Stutheit, first name un-known and Perry Croster to pay into contributions in monies due the said defendant, The Bear River Irrigation & Ogden Water Works Company, and for an accounting inclusion this plaintiff and the said James C. McNerney, and the application of sufficient of said money to pay any sum found to be due this plaintiff on earld accounting.

You are required to answer said patition on or before the 4th day of April 1898.

Dated this 18th day of Rebroacy, 1888.

Bated this 18th day of Pebruary, 1888.

RERAILAM N. WYCOFF, By Lamb & Adams his attorneys.

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