

ploying people, are as literally wage-workers as the man who digs in the street. One of the most serious objections to the present system is the fact that it denies to the masses sufficient time and opportunity for self culture.

We are vitally interested in the wage question, and the problem is, how to eradicate abuses, and retain all that is healthy.

While this question is not confined alone to this country, it must, in the nature of things, find its solution in the United States.

Our country possesses unequalled natural resources, which can only be developed by labor.

Inventive genius flourishes, making labor most productive.

There is plenty of skilled labor at hand; intelligence also is diffusing.

Political and industrial freedom are mutual aids.

Under equitable conditions, every one willing should be able to find profitable employment. Some writers condemn the present system to a pyramid balanced on its apex.

Why not let it fall, and rest on a solid base? It is pleasing to note that all preceding changes of industrial systems have been made gradually without great friction or much bloodshed.

The evolution from the old to the new was accomplished with comparative equity.

We think there need be no great fear that the abolition of the present wage-system, if abolition becomes necessary, will involve any great disturbance in our national affairs.

The coming system must be highly organized, since society is thoroughly organized, except that much in social life is arbitrary and compulsory. Trusts and monopolies are splendid object-lessons, teaching that a few men can control the varied and complicated industries of this immense country to their own profit; and leading us to reasonably presume that an industrial system of government could find men equally capable of transacting its business for the benefit of its people. Wage-workers and trade unions are gradually assuming control of various crafts, and it is pleasing to note that their affairs are adjusted with very little friction.

Representatives of employers and representatives of wage-workers frequently meet and arbitrate vexing questions, the results are reasonably satisfactory to both.

Sometimes such meetings are unsuccessful, because of the difficulty of meeting on an equality, for caste is strong, even though its coat of arms is a ham or a coal oil barrel.

If the present system could be graduated into one of hearty co-operation instead of heartless competition, and could direct present organizations into channels of harmonious adjustments of the general interests of the employer and the employed, the evils of the present system would disappear, because the wage-workers would then of necessity help to determine the question of their share in the products of their labors.

Existing methods of production and transportation could remain essentially the same.

An equitable distribution of the products of labor in this country would mark a new era in the history of the development of the race. Henry Clay crossing the Rockies, reaching the summit, alighted from the stage coach, and gathering his heavy mantle about him, exclaimed, "I hear the tread of countless coming millions!"

So we, vision toward sunrise, hope for the light of a brighter day, when  
All men's good be each man's rule,  
And universal peace  
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,  
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,  
Thro' all the circle of the golden years.

Until the consummation of the present hopes, let the faithful wage-worker believe that  
"When the last dawns are falling on the gray,  
And all life's toils and ease complete,  
They know who work, not they who play,  
That rest is sweet."

MRS ALICE A. BAUGHMAN,  
Musical Preceptress.  
Dorchester, Neb., Sept. 2, 1892.

Likely Enough.  
Inquisitive Neighbor—I hear that your sister is engaged. Is that true?  
Small Boy—Guess. She generally is.

A Timely Allegory.

The American Peasant by T. H. Tibbles and Mrs. Elia W. Peattie is indited "a timely allegory," a story interesting as that of Benyan's pilgrim, interesting because a story of ourselves, our present legal destruction and the way of industrial salvation. The allegory feature of the book is the merest film, the change of place, names and events not hiding for a moment the actual events, causes and conditions upon which light is thrown. It is a story of the work of our American "finances," and brings out with startling distinctness the taxing, enslaving monarchical power which a monopoly of money has secured to them. John Sherwood is another John Sherman, or we might say John Sherman himself, who, as leader of the financial schemers, in the emergency of war, cornered the coin and then induced the government by acts of congress to base its credit upon it, thus bringing an enormous war debt into their hands, and all private demands for credit to the bankers' doors.

Owning the debts and controlling the credits, the money the people must borrow or buy, not only enabled the "financiers" by means of interest to drain off from labor's earning all the surplus above cost of maintenance, but by forcing congress to contract the currency in a corresponding ratio increased the market value of the dollar and the burden of each and every debtor.

The way by which the people's robbers, the "financiers, were outwitted, exposed and routed from office and power, is described in the story given us by the author of "The American Peasant," and it makes intensely interesting and entertaining reading for American workers of every grade. The average untrained mind loses itself in the intricacies of many effects, lines of causes not traced to their beginning, and which cross each other and act and react upon each other. This is just the book, it seems to us, needed by all such. It removes the reader from the scene of action just far enough that the individual differences fail to distract, and the effects of a great common cause, the robbery of the workers by the money power, can be clearly seen. The writers of this book have given a remarkably lucid exposition of what money is, may be, and must be to secure justice to all: the power of interest, or usury, to reduce a few people to the condition of slavery, and the power of money when issued by the government direct to the people at cost of loaning and in quantity corresponding to their needs, to establish universal liberty.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON.

We send a million and a half dollars out of Nebraska every year to eastern insurance, and complain of hard times. Insure in the Home Fire of Omaha, and keep your money at home. Home companies loan their money in Nebraska, and it is kept in circulation in our own state. Not a dollar is loaned in Nebraska by eastern Fire Insurance Companies, nor can they by laws of the Eastern States, loan their money in the west.

On November 15th, Mr. Z. S. Branson the widely known and popular live stock auctioneer will have his first public sale of Poland Chinas to be held at Walnut Grove Farm, which is located two and one half miles from Waverly Neb. There is probably no finer herd in the country to select from. All parties interested in fine stock whether they wish to purchase or not should attend this sale. We can assure them of a cordial welcome and that they will receive honorable treatment.

Low Rates for Nebraska State Teachers Association.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway will sell Tickets to Lincoln at low rates on certificate plan. Ask your Ticket Agent for particulars.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A.  
Chicago, U. S. A.

Telling Diamonds by the Taste.

Diamonds and crystals can be distinguished from glass and paste by touching them with the tongue. The diamonds feel much colder.

# SAVE 10%.

By cutting out this advertisement, and save it. When you get ready to buy your

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Present same and we will allow you 10 per cent for Cash on the following goods:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Dress Goods.        | Table Linens.        |
| Flannels.           | Towels and Toweling. |
| Blankets.           | Bed Spreads.         |
| Comforters.         | Lace Curtains.       |
| Shawls.             | Prints.              |
| Skirts.             | Ginghams.            |
| Hosiery.            | Muslins.             |
| Underwear.          | Live Geese Feathers. |
| Gloves and Mittens. | Hats and Caps.       |

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR New Stock is Immense!  
OUR Goods are A No. 1 in Quality!  
OUR Prices are Lower than the Lowest!

## DROP IN AND SEE US,

Bring this advertisement with you and thereby Save 10 per cent. No premium tickets will be Given on this sale. The above stands good until December 1, 1892.

FRED SCHMIDT, 921 O St., opp. P. O.

# CUTTING PRICES.

—THE—

## GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

### BLANKETS.

Our New York buyer has sent us a large line of sample Blankets which he purchased from the largest Blanket house in New York at a discount of 33 1/2 per cent.

Single Blankets only 19c, 25c, 39c, 50c and upward.

Double Blankets, 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 a pair and up. Special value in this lot.

All Wool White and Gray, single and double blankets at greatly reduced prices.

### CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

Our Stock is so large that it is impossible to describe goods but will quote you a few prices.

A good cloak for only.....\$2.50.  
A better grade for..... 3.50.  
A Beaver plaid for..... 4.40.

And a few more of those elegant \$5. cloaks left.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets. A Complete line of medium and finest grades at astonishingly low prices.

### DRESS GOODS.

In winter weight we have 239 pieces of Scotch plaid goods from sheriff sale of Ely Stearns & Co., importers, go on sale this week. Worth from 38 to 40c a yard. Our price only

15c.

REMEMBE we have the largest Department Store anywhere in the west and carry a larger stock than any house west of Chicago. In buying fall and winter goods you can save at least 25 per cent by dealing with us. Special attention to mail orders.

HAYDEN BROS., OMAHA, NEB.

40 inch all wool suitings in stripes, plaids and mixtures, worth 65c a yard. 133 pieces to select from. We offer them at

28c.

54 inch all wool flannels worth 65c. Without doubt the greatest bargain of the season, only

45c.

28 inch all wool flannels, worth 40c, in all colors,

24c.

Our line of dress goods is complete in every respect and we will gladly quote prices on any goods in the market. Write us.

### JACKETS.

An all wool fur trimmed Jacket \$5.00. No satinette or shoddy but wool.

A still better jacket for \$6.75.

A Concord Beaver fur trimmud \$8.75.

A Scotch cheviot \$9.25.

In plain walking jackets we offer an elegant line of novelties at \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 \$7.25 up to \$25.00.

Send for rules for self measurement. We can give you a perfect fit.