PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH AND TELE-PHONE OPERATE IN GERMANY.

The Service Is Far Superior to What It Is In This Country and the Rates Not One-Fifth as Large-An Interview With Germany's Director of Telegraph.

In Germany they do not operate the telegraph and telephone on the same plan as prevails in the United States. and many thinking travelers assert that the system in vogue in the German empire for the conduct of those enterprises, as well as the railroad, is a model fit for all nations to adopt. Details of the way in which Emperor William's country manages the electrical department of government were related to a San Francisco Call reporter recently by Heinrich Hofmeister, director of the German telegraph system and superintendent of the cable station at Emden. He arrived here from Central America, where he had gone on official business for his government. This is Dr. Hofmeister's first visit to California, though he has often crossed the ocean to the Atlantic states. Asked to state the difference between telegraphic service in his country and this, Dr. Hofmeister

"The greatest difference which I have observed is that we do more for the small towns and villages all over the empire. We have arranged it so that the smallest communities have a service twice a day for letters, newspapers and money, and that they have an efficient telegraph and telephone service. In Germany the mails, the telegraph and telephone are combined in one department, known as the reichs postant, or as you would call it, the postal department. Dr. von Stephan is at its head, and since 1876 his strong personality has been bent to this one end, that in the matter of intercommunication the people shall have s perfect system at the minimum cost. His success has been wonderful and his work the admiration of the world. His theory is that effective service at low rates multiplies business. His slogan was, 'Reduce the tariff.'"

"How do your tolls compare with the rates in this country?" was asked.

"Very much lower. The charge for a 10 word message to any part of the empire is 20 pfennige, or 5 cents of your money.

"Irrespective of distance?" "Yes. It is the same for five miles as

for 500. "What are the telephone tolls?"

"Twenty-five cents for five minutes" conversation. We do not take distance into account. You can talk from Berlin to Hamburg at the same rate as the nearest station. We charge individual subscribers 150 marks (about \$36) a year for the use of the telephone, and there is no charge for switches."

"Is there a deficit or a surplus at those

"Oh, a handsome surplus every year. which is turned into the general treasury. Lest you may think the charges by your private corporations are too high as compared with ours, I ought in justice to say that we operate much of our mail, telegraph and telephone system conjointly. In small places one man acts as postal clerk, telegraph operator and telephone manager. When we added the telephone service, we did not incur in many places additional cost for buildings, employees and incidental expenses. But, as I said before, the people of the interior are better served than Americans. We provide fire alarms, calls for physicians, weather reports, etc., and we are always prepared for emergencies.'

"Do you still string wires on poles?" "Indeed not. We abolished overhead wires long ago, not only in cities, but throughout the empire. We employ underground cables containing seven hard copper wires constructed like submarine cables and encased in iron pipes like gas mains. Germany is one gigantic spider web of underground cables. Main lines radiate from Berlin to the outermost edge of the country, and these radiating lines are joined together at regular intervals. Spider web exactly describes the system. It is Dr. von Stephan's chef d'œuvre. With this network under the earth no meteorological disturbance, however severe, can interfere with the perfect working of the wires from Berlin to any part of the realm. No invading army could cut the wires unless it dug trenches over the face of the

Occasionally we string wire on poles in the country, but we use two poles, strongly braced, to support the crossarms, much like the bents of a bridge, and we put up porcelain insulators, which prevent the escape of the electric current. It seems to me that in this country your poles are too flimsy and your glass insulators imperfect."

"Do you think government control of the telegraph and telephone applicable to the United States?"

"Why not? This system is a success in Europe under every form of government. You must come to it sooner or later. The people demand the best facilities for intercommunication at the minimum of cost, and these cannot be secured from private corporations, but only from the government itself, and it matters little whether such government be monarchical or democratic."

Work, Work, Work!

It is the Democratic party that is to be shelved in 1896. All the monopoly interests will concentrate on the Republican party as against the People's Party

-and be beaten. Mark my prediction! Never let the campaign lag, brothers. White the robbers are dividing the speils of their raid, scour the country for patriot recruits. Arouse every citizen to a existing business depression, which, as a sense of the danger to the republic and human liberty. Having got the offices, they are drunk with success and will be weaker, and we will be stronger in November, 1894. Press on the fight! Remember winter is the time people read. Furnish thous books or papers if it takes part of the aread from your cable. Work, work, work!--Coming Nation.

ABUSE OF CREDIT.

Professor Adler Speaks of the Responsibility of Speculation For Hard Times.

Professor Felix Adler had a very large congregation in Carnegie Music hall Sunday morning, when he spoke on "The Ethics of Hard Times." His sermon was forceful, analytical and in many parts he was addressing.

"Is there a moral side or aspect," he ssked, "to the present commercial de- little if any difference between the two pression? There certainly is. The laws stronger parties. If each were contend-of morality and the laws of health and ing for different principles of governpublic well being must rest on private ment, a third party could not maintain morality for their foundation.

There is a deeper cause. The unwary steps of the traveler may precipitate an avalanche, but certain conditions must have pre-existed to make so slight an impulse productive of such disastrous results."

Professor Adler alluded especially to the abuses of the credit system. "The credit system," he said, "permeates the commercial workl as the nervous system is ramified through the living organism. Credit is a term of moral meaning. It implies confidence and trust. He who, whether dishonestly or recilessly, abuses credit is an enemy of ciety at large, because he shatters the bond on which the security of all trans- standard and against free coinage of actions depends.

"Credit is abused when it is placed at the service of purely speculative enterprises. What is a speculative enterprise? The function of credit is twofold-to keep intact existing wealth by reproducing it, and to increase wealth. The latter is the lure. The former is the safeguard. Every enterprise is speculative in which the prospect of more than average increase of wealth makes those who engage in it neglectful of the safeguards for the maintenance of wealth.

"The speculative enterprise itself is prompted by a desire to win gamblers' games, to secure an income without its equivalent labor.

"We can hardly claim to have arrived at an advanced state of civilization so is but one logical outcome, a complete long as men, otherwise worthy and de- realignment of political parties. Add to serving of respect, still venture their this the growing discontent among the wealth as in a lottery. The working people of the west and south over the classes, however, are the chief sufferers. It is admitted that by no prudence or there is no room for doubt as to radical foresight on their part can commercial changes in party lines, and that at an crises be prevented, and yet the worst early date. Evidence is not wanting that horrors of the calamity when it comes the south and west are to become the fall upon them in loss of employment.

"He who takes out of the pocket of the laboring man money which he needs will be applied with unusual vigor. It to pay rent and get food for his children is a criminal of the deepest dye. But he, too, who assists in creating conditions which prevent the laborer from paying rent and getting food for his children is not to be held guiltless. And this ap | will come the result is now an acknowlplies not only to those engaged in spec ulation, but to those who invest even a event to come at once. part of their wealth in shares of such enterprises, for they, too, are prompted by the desire to win gamblers' games. They, too, encourage the bad drift."

Speaking of national conditions, Professor Adler said: "The question of the standard of value is certainly not unre- law of those remedial measures which lated to moral questions. The standard stand out plainly and clearly defined in of value must be a fixed standard and its platform of principles. - National can only be such when people trust one Watchman. another.

"We are bound to ask ourselves whether the agriculturists of the south and west are not subject to unjust conditions? Is not this disturbance of the standard of value the penalty which the manufacturing and industrial classes pay for their indifference to the demands of the agriculturists?"-New York Times.

Panics and Banks.

The competition between the banks in their efforts to secure a large and profitable business at times induces them unduly to expand their credit by making unsafe loans. At other times, to protect their own safety, they are forced to contract loans to the ruin of bank customers.

Bank figures clearly show the banks had expanded and loaned too much on May 4 last, because on July 12, only two mouths and eight days thereafter, they found it necessary to contract their loans to the extent of \$136,000,000. The enormous expansion and contraction of banks periodically cause widespread bankrupt-

Why should a banking corporation with a capital of \$100,000 and no surplus | who find, as their products decrease in price, be permitted to expand its credit four or five times beyond its capital, and thus realize 20 or 30 per cent on its actual capital, while individual loaners must

be content with 5 or 6 per cent interest? Incorporated banks are useful to the public as places of deposit, of discount, of exchange, but these offices are quite as well performed by individuals. Why is it not safer for the public to have more money and less'bank credit in circulation? Would not the frequency of financial calamities, such as we are now

Have not the special privileges granted to banks, to expand or contract their credit and loans at will, proved too costly to the public? The periodical revulas thereby occasioned are not only destructive to all business, but cause an immense waste of labor never afterward recovered.-Charles M. Dupuy in New York Press.

Simpson on the Election. Speaking of the Republican landslide in the east, Congressman Jerry Simpson

"It was simply the result of a scare among the masses. There are a let of lunatics in the country who know nothing themselves and were made to believe by the Republican press that the threatened revision of the tariff periended evil to the working classes. Bestdes this, they blame the Democratic party for the matter of fact, is a result of iniquitous Republican legislation. The common people are like a man on a raft of saw logs. As one log sinks, he jumps to another and another, coping to keep himself affoat. They will finally get on the People's Party log, which is big enough to support them."-Frees Report From Kansas City.

BUT TWO PARTIES.

The Republican and Democratic Parties Practically United Against the Populists. Doubtless never before in the history of any country, certainly not in this, have the two dominant political parties been divided and threatened with destruction through the propaganda of one particularly applicable to the audience single well defined and openly declared platform of principles. In fact, such a condition can only obtain when there is a contention upon similar lines with "The financial disturbance was but both, but in the present case when the the occasion for the present crisis. two old parties have lost their identity upon nearly every great factor of economics and have become a unit save in form upon all important measures of legislation and their construction, it is not difficult to account for their discomfort and probable defeat through the teaching of similar doctrines.

There is now little, if any, difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, save only that one is in office and the other is out. Upon all important questions they are, or rather the leaders of these parties are, a unit.

Both are in favor of national banks and against government issues. Both are in favor of a single gold

silver. Both are in favor of the present rail-

road system and against its control or ownership by the people. Both are in favor of a contraction of the currency and centend against all

ume in circulation. Both favor monopolies and vote to increase their power whenever possible. Both legislate for the cities and ignore

legislation that would increase the vol-

the country. Both are governed by the same principle and actuated by the same desire. Because of this the propaganda of the People's Party acts like a two edged sword -it cuts both ways.

When such conditions are met, there plutocratic domination of the east, and victims of the east during the present administration, and that this coercion is also apparent that a revolt is being organized, and is liable to break out at any time, that will surely bring industrial freedom to the producing classes. The more vigorous the coercion the sooner edged fact, and some are anxious for the

Every indication of future action points directly to an eastern party of the classes that will be met by a southern and western party of the masses. The result will be the building up of the People's Party and the enactment into

A POPULIST MESSAGE.

The Governor of Colorado Advises Prayers of Petition as Well as Thanksgiving. The governor issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. He finds much to
O Streets.

Missouri Pacific Railway.
Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and

be thankful for, even in Colorado, but he does not hesitate to call to the attention of the state a cause for prayer and supplication to Almighty God. The proclamation is as follows: Whereas, The president of the United States

has designated Thursday, the 30th of the present month, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, I, Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado, do hereby appoint the same day as a day of thanksgiving for this state, and recommend to the good people thereof that they assemble on that day and render unto Almighty God praise and prayer for his blessings. No war, famine or pestlience has vexed the land dur-ing the past year, and the earth has yielded bountifully of her increase. But in this thanksgiving I invoke the people of Colorado to remember especially their "brethren in bonds' -the 45,000 miners of silver who in a land of boundless natural resources have been deprived of employment by tyranny and corrupt and unconstitutional legislation, and in many cases have been compelled to abandon their homes the agriculturists of our state, whose crops cannot be marketed for the cost of production, and the value of the notes and mortgages which represent their indebtedness correspondingly increase—and the real estate owners and business men of Colorado, who, under a system of trust deeds and attachment laws, the most infamous since the days of Caliguia, find their property, when encumbered, often sacrificed at a tithe of its value, and all this injustice is perpetrated to increase the inordinate riches of extortioners whose avarice and greed, aided by corrupt legislation, has grasped in the hands of 30,000 people more than baif of all the wealth of the United States, and is just reducing to pauperism the common people of the

I implore the citizens of Colorado, on this day of prayer and praise, most fervently to pepassing through, then be very much les- tition Almighty God that he will arouse the public sentiment to a sense of the dangers which threaten not only our state and nation, but civilization itself, and that in his mercy be will so order it that "this government of people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth."

one at the capitol, Denver, Nov. 8, 1893. DAVIS H. WATTE, Governor of Colorado.

What the "Gains" Meant.

Republicans will take much glory to themselves for the "gains" they have made in the recent elections. They forget that had they not lost so much last fall there would not have been so much room to gain now. The votes they got this fall were rather an expression of contempt for Democracy than any compliment for Republicanism. The people are only stulling them preparatory to slaughter, just as the ancients ornamented the horns of steers just before knecking them in the head .- Noncon-

Colorado Ali Bight.

The People's Party still retains control of Colorado. The vote cast on Tuesday shows that the party is much stronger than it was in 1802, when it swept the state. It is only in the larger cities, where the political hobo class and bankers' boodle combine together, that the People's Party is weak,-Rocky Mountain News.

Tourtist Rates to Colorado. The Union Pacific Railway (overland

route) will now sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo, at the low rate of \$2 good returning until October Stopovers allowed between Charenne and Pueblo. Full particulars given at 1044 O street. E.B. SLOSSEN J. T MASTIN, City Tinket Ag't. General Agent

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The Lowest Rates to Chicago. October 15th to 31st the North-West ern line will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good to Nov. 15th, for \$11.55.
Through Buffet Sleepers.
W. M. SHIPMAN,

Gen. Agt. A. S. FIELDING. City Ticket Agt., 1133 O street. E. T MOORE, Depot Agent, Eighth and S streets

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Railroad Time Tables.

The Northwestern Line (FREMONT, ELKHOPN AND MO. VALLEY B. R.)
DEPOT COR-ES EIGHTS AND STREETS. CITY
TICKET OFFICE 1133 O STREET. (Continuous lines to all points mentioned.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and east	•1:35 p. m.	*12:20 p m.
City, St. Paul Dulu: h Marshaltown, Cedar Rupids, Cileton, Des Moines, Parre, Aber- deen, Oakes	*1 35 p. m.	*12:20 p. m
Omahs }	‡7:30 a.m.	*12:20 p. m.
Waboo, Fremont, Nor- folk, O'Neill, Long Pine (hadron Casper) Hot Springs, Rapad City, Deadwood		*5:20 p. m.
Fremont accomodation.	+3:50 p. m. +11:35 a. m.	19:30 p, m.

		Withhew.
Auburn and Neb City Exp St. Louis day Express	*12:25 pm	5:30 pm
Auburn and Neb. City Exp St. Louis night Express Accomocation	9:30 pm	6:45 u m
Union Pacific DEPOT, CORNER OF (9 AND POT TICKET OFFICE, 104	HTH STREE	

Omaha, Council Bluffs	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Valley, east and west	† 9:02 & m	†7:59 p m
Manhattan east and west, Topeka, Kansas City, east and south	†7:45 a m	8:45 pm
Bioux City, Stromsburg. Sioux City, David City, Columbus, Denver,	† 6:30 p m	† 10:40 a m
Salt Lake, Helena, San Francisco and Portiand	* 2:45 p m	• 3:50 p m
Bestrice and Cortland	:50 p m	† 9:02 a m

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Depot corner Eighth and S streets. City ticket

office 1133 O street.		
	Leave	Arrive
Wahoo, Fremont, Nortfolk, Long Pine, Chad ron, O'Nelli, Deadwood, Black Hills and Wyoming points.	1 1	f giao p m
Omana } Wahoo, Fremont, Mis- souri Valley, Cedar	7:25 a m + 1:45 p m	* 12:05 p m
Rapids, Chicago and Fast Maduen, Mil- waukee, Sioux City, Minocapolis, St Pani, Duluth and Northwest	* 1:45 p m	* 12:05 p m
Fremont Accom'dation }	+ 12:05 p m	+ 7:15 a m

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad (C. B. & Q. R. R.)
Ticket office at B. & M. depot and corner of

Tenth and O streets,		
	Leave.	Alrive.
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and east, via main		
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Omaha and Chicago		*11:55 a m
via Ashiand out-off	*10:10 a. m	* 8:30 p. m * 8:19 p. m
Plaitsmouth and east	- water print.	A. c. le m
local via (maha	+ 5:00 p. m.	† 9:50 a. m
Red Cloud Ob rlin, Chayerne and west	+ 6:00 a. m.	#10:17 p. m
Cre v, Hactinea Kear		
ey. Hadredge, Me-	*13:25 p. 10.	* 9:00 K. III
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The Burlington Spe-	Sec.	
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am a member, or any business house or good citizen of this town. Agents wanted Ad-dress, Mrs. Rachel V. Thomas. Cowarts, Alabama

In the District Court of Lancaster County Nebraska

Cora Helmer,
Defendant.
The defendant, Cora Helmer, will take notice

The defendant, Cora Helmer, will take notice that on the 30th day of O-tober, 1893. William C Helmer, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county. Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to recover from said defendant a divorce.

You are h-reby required to answer said petition on or before the lith day of December, 1893.

WILLIAM C. HELMER.

By Lamb. Adams & Scott.

By Lamb, Adams & Scott, 20-4t His Attorneys.



L. H. SUTER, Neligh, Nebraska.

Proprietor of ELKHORN: VALLEY: HERD

-OF-Poland-China Swine.

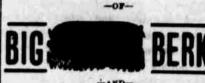
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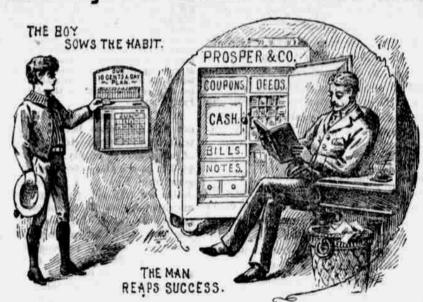


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