

Your Greatest Opportunity!

These lands can be secured under the Carey act, the most liberal law ever enacted for the wage earner or man of moderate means.

**YOU CAN SECURE
A PIECE OF LAND AT
DOUGLAS, WYOMING**

Under the
**LA PRELE DITCH AND
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In a country where Natural Gas, Oil, Coal and Other Minerals are in abundance : : :

**Greatest Sheep Belt
in the world.**

We Offer Special Inducements to the Wage Earner. We Employ no Agents.

These Lands are secured through us from the State of Wyoming.

CALL IN PERSON, OR
ADDRESS

Erwin & Ellingsworth, 65-67 BROWNELL BLOCK, Lincoln, Neb.

UNION MADE CIGARS THAT ARE MADE IN LINCOLN


There are numerous reasons why Lincoln men should smoke Lincoln made cigars. First, there are none better made anywhere. Second, they are well made, in clean and sanitary shops by well paid labor—no sweat shop, Chinese, Childish or Tenement conditions. Third, every time you smoke a Lincoln made cigar you add to the volume of the City's business, build up Lincoln's institutions, and add to human happiness. The following firms are entitled to your patronage. Call for these brands and do your share towards making Lincoln a bigger and better city.

SURE THING 10c-15c
DOMINIO 10c

Standard, mild
Extra Fina, medium
Bully, Little Havana } 5c

P. J. WOHLBERG
128 South 11th Street

**SMOKE
THE BEST**

UNION  **MADE**

Manufacturers
WILLIAM SEELNFREUND
Wholesale
931 S STREET

Two Union Favorites

QUEEN OF HEARTS 5c
LINCOLN 10c

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Herminghaus & Hellweg
122 SOUTH 10TH STREET

**REMEMBER
BLUE RIBBON**

5c 10c 15c

NEVILLE & GARTNER
1330 O STREET

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

Good Meeting Held and Some Plans Laid for Future Work.

The mass meeting of the allied printing trades last Sunday was an interesting one, even if it was not one-half as well attended as it should have been. W. M. Maupin was elected chairman and Fred Ihringer was elected secretary. The "rustling committee" had performed good work, and as a result there were enough cigars left over to provide the next meeting, which will be held the second Sunday in January. Due notice of time and place of this meeting will be given, and it is to be hoped that every union will be fully represented.

The meeting brought out some interesting developments concerning the allied trades council and its failure to accomplish much worth while. It was pretty generally agreed that the delegates elected "sloughed" their duties, and also that the council was handicapped by a lack of funds, even if it were alive and trying to do business. The general trend of the talks was to the effect that it is up to the allied printing trades to put some value into the label. As the matter now stands the printing trades seem to take such a view of the label that others are led to believe that the trades do not think much of it. This must be corrected and the label made to stand for something really worth while. Ways and means were discussed at length. Messrs. Coffey and Smith of the Typographical union, President Rens of the Bookbinder's union, Mr. Brooks of the Pressmen's union and President Cronley of the Stereotypers' union were called upon and made interesting talks.

It was suggested that one real need of the printing trades was a central headquarters where men out of work could register and where employers needing men could make their wants known. The suggestion met with favor and on motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Coffey, Rens, Cronley and Brooks was appointed to look about for suitable headquarters and submit a plan at the next mass meeting of the allied trades. The meeting adjourned to convene again the second Sunday in January.

The members of the allied printing trades are under obligations to the following firms for providing the first-class union made cigars smoked at the meeting:

Neville & Gartner, P. J. Wohlberg, G. R. Wolfe & Co., Frank Du Tell, N. H. Cinberg, Wm. Seelinfreund, Herminghaus & Hellwig and Eskew & Samons. The cigars were equal to the best and sufficient to prove that Lincoln made and union made cigars are the only kind for Lincoln men to smoke.

PROPHETS NEEDED.

The Labor Movement Must Have Real Men to Lead It.

The labor question will never be settled by passing resolutions. Neither will its solution be hastened by misrepresentation and abuse. Nor yet will snobishness or tyranny bring about a more cordial relationship between men. No temporary advantage gained at the sacrifice of a righteous principle, can permanently benefit the victor. Men may boast of their power and sneer at their helpless opponents, but just as sure as there is truth in the world, so sure will come the day of reckoning. Some there are

who seek to put off the "evil day," but their actions are hastening the time when justice shall prevail and truth shall conquer.

Whatever all this may mean to the employing class, it means to the workingman that the day has gone by when the counsel of the cheap, short-sighted, ignorant blatherskite is to be heeded. Statesmanship of the highest order in the cause of labor is demanded. Far beyond the narrow limits of the man who has been bowed like a bulrush, or he whose eyes have been dulled by the lurid glare of his own imagination, must be the vision of the man who is to be the prophet and leader of the people.

Slowly such master minds are emerging from among the masses. Sometimes unappreciated by the very ones whose battles they are fighting and whose destinies they are working out, these men and women must go on as did the prophets of old, until the hour shall strike that shall proclaim the victory of the common people.

For, frankly, workingmen—like most other men—are ungrateful to those who are sacrificing most, and who are putting their best into a movement which is giving utterance to their own cry for help.

How often do they break the hearts of their idols! And yet, how frequently do they make unto themselves golden calves and bow down before them, while their true leaders are toiling in the mountain-top to secure for them that which will be of permanent value.

What a responsibility this puts upon the leader! How close he must live to the highest ideals. How free he must be from the petty jealousies in the labor movement. Looking not only upon his own things, nor upon the interests of his own craft, but seeing the need of the great body of toilers, he must dare and do for MEN—the men whose needs are just as great as those who are closer to him.

Only in this way will the strife among workingmen—jurisdictional and every other kind—be done away.

Does this seem like a sermon? Call it what you please—you know it's true. —Rev. Charles Stelzle.

THE RICH MAN'S BANQUET.

One Visitor Who Came In Without An Invitation.

Once upon a time a rich man sat at his banquet board, surrounded by obsequious servants, and fronted by the choicest of viands and the rarest of vintages. Suddenly there came a knock at the door.

"Who's there?" queried the rich man.

"This is Care," was the reply. "Away with you," shouted the rich man contemptuously, as he continued his feast.

A little later there was another knock at the door.

"Who's there?" queried the rich man.

"This is Want,"

"You have no place here!" shouted the rich man. "Away with you." Brighter flashed the wines and louder rang the laughter of the rich man. Suddenly there came another knock at the door.

"Who's there?" asked the rich man.

"This is Misery," was the wailing reply.

"Away with you!" shouted the rich man. "I never knew you, and I have no place for you."

Up went the gleaming goblet. The rich man quaffed the rare wine as he laughed at the idea of Care, and Want and Misery invading the portals of his mansion.

But suddenly the door flew open and in stalked a gaunt form, unannounced and unheralded.

"Who are you?" gasped the frightened rich man, "that dare enter my house without permission."

"I am Death," was the calm response.

And the rich man made neither motion nor reply.—W. M. M. in The Commoner.

MASS OF POWDER EXPLODES.

Ten Thousand Pounds Ignited at Eckman, W. Va.

The explosion of 10,000 pounds of powder, loaded on three mine cars and drawn by a mine motor at Eckman, W. Va., caused the death of one person and the injury of nine others, two of them probably fatally. Two women in houses nearby are among the seriously injured.

The men were on the powder in the laden cars. The powder was in tins and was being moved from a freight car when a spark from the motor set it off.

WOMAN IS BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Charles Heckathorne of Beatrice Succumbs.

At Beatrice, Neb., Charles Heckathorne lighted a fire by using kerosene and her clothing caught fire from the explosion that followed. She ran out to the street, but before the blaze could be extinguished she suffered such severe injuries that she died at midnight. She was twenty years old and leaves a baby four weeks old. Her husband is a plumber.

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION

The Nebraska Mercantile Mutual Insurance Comp'y

was organized in 1897 and has been doing a successful Fire, Lightning and Tornado Insurance business ever since, besides saving cost to its policy holders, paying its losses promptly and making satisfactory adjustments.

They now have insurance in force of \$8,000,000.00, distributed among 10,000 policy holders.

It is a Lincoln and Nebraska enterprise, its home office, No. 1220 P Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Chas. E. Hewitt has charge of the city business.

Auto 2244—TELEPHONES—Bell 660

Use the Best

it is

LIBERTY FLOUR

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BARBER & FOSTER



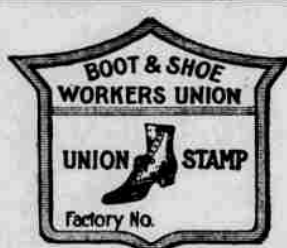
Watches

Make fine Xmas presents. Pick out one—we'll save it for you.

As an extra inducement, notice this—

7 Jewel, 25-year filled case...\$14.00
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Examine our line of Solid-Gold Gent's Watches.

E. Fleming
1211 O Street



Why Not Help The Shoemaker

to get better wages and better working conditions. Insist upon having union stamp shoes. They are the best made and the longest wearing. Made in the cleanest and best factories.

If you cannot get union stamp shoes in your locality, let us hear from you.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL MENTION.

The first session of the new Chicago Municipal Court was held Monday, December 3d, at 12:01 a. m.

Over 60,000 children under sixteen years of age work in Southern cotton mills.

Twelve hours in winter and fourteen in summer was a fair average day's work in the sixteenth century.

A special from Washington, D. C., says: Between the depression and Asiatic competition the whites are being driven out of Hawaii and Asiatics are succeeding them.

Saturday half holidays are now granted during the months of June, July, August and September to the skilled mechanics and laborers and all employees in the classified service at the navy yards and naval stations of the United States.

Immigration to the United States is increasing. In the six months ended

October 31, 1904, the number of arrivals from all countries was 442,685, and the corresponding period this year 632,137 immigrants landed at American points. This was an increase of 45 per cent.

The Hindoo coolies problem has now become of great import in Western Canada. The government has sent an agent from the immigration department to Vancouver and Victoria to investigate. Hundreds are arriving, and it is said that 50,000 are now camped at Hong Kong, awaiting transportation to the western coast of Canada.

In comparing the pay of Maine women teachers with the wages of cotton mill operatives in the state it was found in favor of the former; the 6,530 women working in the cotton mills of Maine get an average weekly wage of \$5.99, while the woman school teachers get an average weekly wage of \$6.90.