



# AN ENTIRE FURNITURE DISTRICT PURCHASED

Michigan Furniture Manufacturers "Squeezed" by Eastern Money Lenders.

Rumors began flying thick and fast about four weeks ago in the Chicago money market that certain Michigan Furniture Manufacturers were financially embarrassed, it was an open secret that they had to raise thousands of dollars in a few days or go to the wall, large buyers were immediately wired for, and our eastern buyer arrived the following morning. Without going into further details, we wish to state that before sundown we had purchased \$40,000 worth of goods for less than half their value, and the cool cash had been passed over the counters of the Citizens' State Bank. The consignment made 13 car loads which has been arriving all of last week, and every dollars worth will be on sale, beginning to-morrow, Monday, Oct. 28th; for positively one week only, at such prices as would astound any buyer. Be sure and attend this sale, as you may never have such an opportunity again. No dealers supplied during this great sale. We wish to add that prices on every dollars worth of stock has been made uniform with goods purchased.

**These Prices are Lower than Jobber's Figures**

480 Chamber Suits	\$12.50, worth \$25
672 Chamber Suits	\$17, worth \$30
179 Chamber Suits	\$20, worth \$35
88 Chamber Suits	\$24, worth \$40
61 Sideboards	\$12, worth \$24
980 Bedsteads	\$1.45, worth \$4
110 Bureaus	\$7, worth \$14
367 Center Tables	90c, worth \$2.50
1750 Chairs	25c, worth 65c
880 Kitchen Safes	\$3, worth \$7
21 Dining Tables	\$2.75, worth \$5
1025 Rockers	\$1.45, worth \$3
18 Rolls Ingrain Carpet	25c, worth 45c
25 Rolls Brussels	68c, worth \$1.25
7 Rolls Stair Carpet	16c, worth 40c
1000 Window Shades	35c, worth 75c

11 Folding Beds	\$24	worth \$40.00
31 Folding Beds	\$32.50	worth \$50.00
25 Folding Beds	\$45	worth \$75.00
100 Bookcases	\$5	worth \$10.00
50 Bookcases	\$7.50	worth \$15.00
88 Wardrobes	\$9.75	worth \$18.00
125 Lounges	\$5	worth \$10.00
82 Lounges	\$7.50	worth \$15.00
82 Lounges	\$10	worth \$20.00
26 Parlor Suits	\$24.50	worth \$40.00
20 Parlor Suits	\$32.50	worth \$50.00
25 Parlor Suits	\$45	worth \$65.00
500 Pictures	35c	worth \$100
750 Comforts	75c	worth \$1.50
300 Blankets	82	worth \$4.00
400 Springs	\$1.40	worth \$3.00

181 Plush Rockers	\$8.75, worth \$16
90 Plush Rockers	\$12, worth \$22.50
400 Plush Parlor Chairs	\$3.75, worth \$7.50
9 Hall Racks	\$6.50, worth \$15
12 Hall Racks	\$10, worth \$20
7 Ladies' Writing Desks	\$10, worth \$20
105 Pictures	\$2, worth \$5
400 Heating Stoves	\$5, worth \$10
350 Heating Stoves	\$9, worth \$16
226 Heating Stoves	\$12.50, worth \$22.50
100 Heating Stoves	\$15, worth \$30
461 Cook Stoves	\$9.50, worth \$16
169 Cook Stoves	\$12.50, worth \$22.50
4000 Joints Stove Pipe	10c, worth 20c
2000 Elbows	6c, worth 25c
500 Stove Boards	75c, worth \$1.50

## People's ★ Mammoth ★ Installment ★ House,

613-615 North 16th Street, Between California and Webster.

OPEN AT NIGHT.

TELEPHONE 727.

B. ROSENTHAL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

### THE MAKING OF THE CITIZEN

It Can't Be Accomplished by the Machine Method.

### THE SCHOOL AND THE STATE.

Children Need Fuller Instruction in the Principles of Government, in the Ethics and Economics of Social Life.

### True Citizenship.

Written for The Bee.

In a country where the people govern, it is too obvious to need argument that all the people should know something about government. Either there are certain principles of government in which wise men and practical men are agreed, and such principles can be learned and should be taught, or government is a matter of chance to be managed at hap-hazard. Does any one believe that affairs of government are the only occupation in which rational men engage where study and the experience of others are of no value to learners?

Since any male citizen of suitable age may become a legislator or an office-holder, while every citizen has an appreciable influence upon the political life of his neighborhood, it is evident that every citizen of the United States ought to have some intelligent comprehension not only of the essential features of our own government, national, state and local or municipal, but also of the fundamental principles of political ethics, political economy and political science.

We get our supply of citizens from two sources—immigration, and the growing up of American children. We are keenly alive to the dangers that threaten our government when ignorant and immoral foreigners are made citizens by hundreds and thousands.

Our United States laws are explicit in requiring evidence of fitness for citizenship, before naturalization papers are granted. "It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such alien [a] that he has resided in the United States for at least five years, \* \* \* [c] and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good, moral character [d] attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States [e] and well disposed to the peace and good order of the same." This is the law. How safe we should be from the pernicious effect of much ignorance and vicious anarchism which now trouble us, if committees of good citizens had attended at our courts of naturalization and had forced home upon the consciousness of all officers of the law who have power to grant naturalization papers the will of the people that this wise law be obeyed! But in practice these provisions of the law are a dead letter, as any one knows who has sat for a few hours in any one of our large cities and has seen the purely mechanical method of making Americans citizens out of foreigners, ignorant, reckless, too often manifestly immoral and besotted. The process is "mechanical" because it is usually conducted in the interest of one or the other of the party "machines." By its agents the machine brings these undeserving candidates to court and pays their way through, that it may "vote them" after

ward. The shame, and the danger to our government, are manifest.

But the great majority of our citizens come to us not from the immigrant streams but from the public schools!

What are our schools doing, to provide the United States with citizens intelligent enough upon matters political, and patriotic enough, to secure the permanent success of our form of government "by the people, for the people?"

The obligation of the state to maintain the school we hear often emphasized. In the obligation of the school to support the state by using all right means to train good citizens as franky recognized and as fairly met?

In our school system, is there a large enough place made for those students which promote intelligent patriotism, voluntary obedience to law, and public spirited interest in public affairs?

The state—society, organized with reference to rights and corresponding duties, obligations and corresponding privileges—is founded upon relations of justice. Every man is born into the state, and no man can by any possibility get out of the state, for he must always be in relations of right and wrong with other men. The state is founded on morality. In the moral convictions, in the "conscience" of its individual citizens, lies the strength or the weakness of every government. The moral training of its young citizens is thus seen to vital to the state. In the earliest school training principles of social morality, of regard for the rights of others, of public-spirited interest in the welfare of others will mark the school that is training good citizens.

In his school-life, the conditions are so essentially different from those of his home life that the boy virtually begins his social life when he enters school. At home, in the family, love, self-denial, the law. In the school, as in the state, considerations of justice, of equity, of impartiality, must have the first place. "What relations with others, my equals, are possible for me?" is the question the school-boy is practically answering, day by day, whether or not he puts it into words. This is the way in which he carries himself among his schoolmates, the standard of honor and of behavior which he accepts and helps to form, will go with him through life.

The school, by its tone and spirit as well as by its studies, determines in no slight degree the nature of these relations with his fellows—relations just and harmonious, or selfish and discordant—which are to make or mar his life as a man and citizen.

In his school-life, the conditions are of everything else that is precious in life, it is true that "if we would preserve it, we must love it." And intelligent study of the underlying principles of government will stimulate a just pride in our own form of government, and will spiritually adjust all powerful forces with which our present system (?) of taxation deals.

But whatever may be done or left undone by our colleges, let Americans see to it that in the great system of public schools which is so closely connected with our national life, there be early introduced, steadily pursued and strongly emphasized, such studies as tend directly to make moral, intelligent, loyal citizens, who understand and love not only their rights, but also their duties as citizens of the great United States, or highest interest depend upon this. Such an early government by the people will go on with safety to the people, and it is an unquestionable maxim of government, as deserving of attention in directing the peaceful policy of national education as at moments of crises and manifest danger to the state. "Salus populi lex suprema." "The welfare of the people is the highest law."

In Germany, it became a fundamental maxim of state policy a century ago, "What you would have come out in the life of the nation, you must put into the schools and the universities." The wonderful vigor of the national life of Germany in these last decades is directly traceable to her observance of this law of self-preservation applied by the state to Germany's educational system, in which patriotism is steadily and systematically inculcated, and the fitting of young men for the proper discharge of their public duties has made the school that is training good citizens.

The state—society, organized with

what is right! Even in his early school days, every future citizen should learn to feel the solemn responsibility which rests on every citizen of a free state to govern himself, thoughtfully, voluntarily and strictly.

If with such a course in the ethics of citizenship a teacher combines study by the pupils of the offices, the forms and the proceedings of our own government, local, state and national, the patriotic interest of the local citizen is almost invariably awakened which the teacher will need to direct and keep within bounds rather than to stimulate.

Later in the course, more detailed study of theories and forms of government will find their place, with history. The elements of political economy will come still later. High institutions of learning must give constantly increasing attention to studies which prepare the way, by greater intelligence on these subjects alike among voters and legislators, for more discriminating and scientific treatment, by our state and national legislatures, of the delicate

issues and problems of the day.

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When I Was Twenty-three.

San Francisco Call.  
Ah, me! what changes time has wrought,  
I'm forty years to-day,  
And losing back all the gains I thought  
I had made in my navy.

And though the world is just as fair,  
It does not seem to me  
That I enjoy it as free from care.

As I did at twenty-three.  
When I met a friend  
Whom I had not seen for a long time,  
Sometimes a jolly evening spent

In old-time song and chaff,  
But it somehow lacks that hearty zest  
And merry, joyful glee,  
With which I used to spend

As I did at twenty-three.

I see my friends of yesterday  
Grow wrinkles, old and gray,  
Whose faltering step too surely says  
They are not what they used to be.

Has dealt the same to me,  
And faster down hill now I climb  
Than up at twenty-three.

My dreams are of scenes of long ago,  
What life was then before,

When I was twenty-three.

There is one face, though, that will fair remain,

That to me can never grow old,

As I list once more to that sweet refrain

That came from a heart of gold,

And though others may see my wrinkles  
deep.

I know that she sees in me

The lover she gave her heart to keep

When I was twenty-three.

October, 1889.

To allay pains, subdue inflammation,  
heal foul sores and ulcers the most  
prompt and satisfactory results are ob-  
tained by using that old reliable rem-  
edy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil  
Liniment.

### THE NORTH WIND DOETH BLOW

Does It Presage a Long Cold or Mild Winter?

### NATURAL PROGNOSTICATIONS.

What It Requires in the Way of Money to Shelter Mortals From the Rigors of the Wintry Blasts in Omaha.

### The Needs of Winter.

As winter approaches, the question arises as to whether or not it will be a long and severe one. As a matter of fact, any kind of winter is severe enough for the poorer classes, but, in some cases, the amount of suffering is materially lessened by the mildness of the weather.

Last winter was an exceptionally mild one, and, for the greater part of the time, the days were warm and pleasant. Hence the prevailing opinion that the coming season will be a very cold one. Farmers assert that the shocks on the corn are thicker than usual, which is regarded as an infallible sign of a severe season.

Along the river banks the muskrats have built their homes much larger than usual, which fact is considered as a never-failing sign that the intelligent little animals are fortifying themselves against a long siege by cold weather. The hunters who chase game over the hills in this vicinity claim that the few squirrels which are to be seen in this locality are working very hard to store up provisions for the coming season, while some stockmen claim that even the cattle are putting on an extra coat of hair for the purpose of protecting themselves against the chilling blasts.

But all these signs or indications are of the old-fashioned kind and, while regarded as beyond question by the oldest inhabitant, do not agree with the signal service department, which maintains, as a rule, that two extremes in weather do not necessarily follow one another, and that this winter is as likely to be a mild one as last, while there is yet a strong probability of its being a cold one.

The sign of the corn husk and muskrat house does not count with the signal service officer who relies on his record of rainfall, temperature, and the state of the barometer. When all these have failed, he gets out of his dilemma by asserting that it is next to impossible to predict weather four or five days ahead.

During the rule of chance, which has governed the weather matters for so long a time, the probabilities are greatly in favor of a cold winter. And the thoughts of the chilling blasts sweeping down from the north leads one to shiver and think of how they shall be met.

As compared with last winter, the expense attendant upon the securing of bodily comfort will doubtless be much heavier this season. This presumption is based, of course, upon the supposition that the mercury will be lower than during the winter of 1888-89. Not that there is any noticeable advance in the cost of the necessities of life, for in this respect matters are nearly equal; but

simply, for the reason that the quantity consumed will be much greater.

House rent is lower than it was last year. Cottages, which formerly brought \$10 per month, now rent for \$17 and other dwellings are in or portion.

The completion of the suburban lines of street railway wrought decided change in this direction,