

# First Grand Sale, Low Prices.

## WE ARE NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

The boom for Furniture, Carpets and Stoves has come. Our Grand Spring Opening last week was an immense success, people were actually turned away. Our fine assortments, low prices and easy terms, is the talk of the town. Our sales last week were more than double than the same week a year ago. We will furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a very comfortable style, at a very moderate cost, and you can take your own time to pay for them. If you doubt any of our assertions, come and see for yourselves and we will not only convince you but show you the finest line ever brought to Omaha. Free delivery for 100 miles. Car tickets furnished those living at a distance.

### Big Bargains in Every Department.

- Wood Seat Chairs worth 65c..... this week 28c
- Kitchen Safes worth \$6.50 .... this week \$3.45
- Bedsteads worth \$3.50 ..... this week \$1.45
- Chamber Suits worth \$20 .... this week \$13.50
- Chamber Suits worth \$30..... this week \$19.50
- Ingrain Carpets worth 40c ..... this week 23c
- Matting worth 40c ..... this week 16c
- Brussels Carpets worth \$1..... this week 67c
- Stair Carpet worth 40c..... this week 18c
- Rugs worth \$3.50 ..... this week \$1.90
- Parlor Suits worth \$40 ..... this week \$23.75
- Plush Rockers worth \$14 ..... this week \$8.50
- Comforts worth \$2 ..... this week \$1.25
- Pillows worth \$1 ..... this week 40c
- Lace Curtains worth \$3 ..... this week \$1.50
- Chenille Curtains worth \$8 ..... this week \$4.50
- Sideboards worth \$25 ..... this week \$14.00
- Hall Racks worth \$12 ..... this week \$8

### Note Our Easy Terms.

\$10 worth of goods \$1 a week or \$4 a month.  
 \$25 worth of goods \$1.50 a week or \$6 a month.  
 \$50 worth of goods \$2 a week or \$8 a month.  
 \$75 worth of goods \$2.50 a week or \$10 a month.  
 \$100 worth of goods \$3 a week or \$12 a month.  
 \$200 worth of goods \$5 a week or \$20 a month.

**MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE**  
 613-615-617-N. 16<sup>TH</sup> ST.

- Cook Stoves worth \$14 ..... this week \$9.25
- Cook Stoves worth \$20 ..... this week \$12.50
- Ranges worth \$35 ..... this week \$25
- Wash Boilers worth \$2 ..... this week 88c
- Potts' Irons (per set) worth \$4 this week \$1.60
- Baby Carriages worth \$15 ..... this week \$9.50
- Baby Carriages worth \$20 ..... this week \$12.50
- Bookcases worth \$8 ..... this week \$3.75
- Bookcases worth \$10 ..... this week \$5
- Gasoline Stoves worth \$8 ..... this week \$5.75
- Folding Beds worth \$35 ..... this week \$25
- Folding Beds worth \$50 ..... this week \$35
- Lounges worth \$9.50 ..... this week \$6
- Bed Lounges worth \$14 ..... this week \$9.50
- Bed Lounges worth \$19 ..... this week \$12.50
- Wood Pails worth 25c ..... this week 10c
- Hanging Lamps worth \$3.50 this week \$1.85
- Wardrobes worth \$13 ..... this week \$7.50

Come at once to avoid the rush. No trouble to show goods. No extra charge for collecting. No interest charged. All goods delivered free of charge and sold on easy payments to South Omaha and Council Bluffs.

## OUR MOTTO: POLITENESS, PROMPTNESS AND POPULAR PRICES.

### TELEPHONE 727. B. ROSENTHAL & CO., Props. OPEN AT NIGHT

#### THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE.

Ex-Minister Benjamin on the Dan- gers of Over-Legislation.

#### THE EXAMPLE OF SPARTA.

A Complete Subjugation of the Rights of the Individual—The Prin- ciple on Which Our Gov- ernment is Based.

#### Magnifying the State.

From the beginning of the world to the present day no question has received more constant and general attention than the solution of the problem of government. The happiness of every man is at stake in this question. Strange to say, notwithstanding that some approximation towards a satisfactory solution of this perplexing subject appears to have been reached by several nations, thus offering a model for others to follow, yet the question has never been more earnestly discussed than now; it may be in part because of the greater general freedom permitted to the people in the direction of government affairs. But in this country at least it is also due in part to the fact that, while the true principles of government are better understood at present, many details relating to the practical application of those principles are still in a nebulous or experimental state.

There have been few sovereigns who would be willing to admit that they were inspired by other motives than the welfare of their people even in their most arbitrary acts. Even the czar of Russia, when he undertakes, in this nineteenth century, to force all his subjects under the stress of horrible penalties to bow at one shrine, to speak but one language, and to avoid political discussion or the seeking after individual liberty, would doubtless vehemently assert that he is moved by strong patriotic motives alone. Most sovereigns, whether good or bad, have been blinded by such specious pretenses, ignorant of the tricks which our mysterious human nature will play on us.

#### MAGNIFYING THE STATE.

The fact remains, however, that government has been almost everywhere in all ages, a magnifying of the state and a minimizing of the people and the individual. The state has been everything and the individual nothing. This might not always have resulted in evil especially in small or new communities, like the Greek republic or Rome in early days. But the trouble has been that in most cases the hereditary sovereign has been de facto if not in theory an epitome of the state. "L'etat, c'est moi," I am the state—the famous dictum of Louis the XIV—if somewhat too flatteringly put, is still in point of fact a correct definition of government as it has been practiced the world over during these thousands of years past.

Even the so-called republics of Greece and Italy were actually oligarchies in which the government was really vested in the hands of a few ruling families who lived off the state and for whom the state practically existed.

#### THE EXAMPLE OF SPARTA.

The most remarkable example of this form of government, in which the iden-

tity and the rights of the individual citizen or subject were merged in the state, was that of Sparta.

This example is the more noteworthy because before the declaration of independence by the continental congress of the United States there never was any more deliberate, more carefully considered or more thoroughly tested an experiment in formulating a theory of government than the plan said to have been invented by Lycurgus and put into practice during several centuries at Sparta.

Although nominally a monarchy, the government of Sparta was really an armed camp, whose sovereign was a hereditary general-in-chief and whose citizens were soldiers who surrendered their very identity as it were to the state. They sat at common public mess tables; both sexes, belonging from birth to the state which had arranged the selection of the parents, were obliged to exercise naked at the vigorous public exercises of the gymnasium, while those who were constitutionally feeble or deformed were killed; those who became a burden to the state. To such an extreme was this principle of the supreme importance of the state carried that during the protracted Messianic war, when many of the ablest males were slain, a number of vigorous young men were selected from the army and ordered to return to Sparta for the express purpose of rearing a new generation of soldiers; for the good of the state the women, whether married or single, submitted to this promiscuous intercourse. In Sparta then the state was everything, the individual nothing. The state, which is merely an abstract figment of the brain, was elevated to be the chief end of government. The same error was made in the case of the Pharisees, who assumed that man was made for the Sabbath. What was the result? Sparta left no acts, no sciences, no literature, she made no lasting impression in the progress of the race, and when she fell, her citizens were the most selfish and corrupt in Greece. They had been taught but one principle, physical courage and strength developed for the state.

#### OTHER EXAMPLES.

Most governments existing since then, which have shown evidence of vigor on the part of the rulers, have practically treated the people as if they existed only for the state, just as the church has too often treated the world, as though the people were for the church and not the church for the individual soul. Enormous crimes, appalling cruelties, have been perpetrated by both church and state for the purpose of forcing men to accept this principle of civil and spiritual government.

This is all wrong. Society exists for the benefit of every unit that composes it. Government or the state exists not for itself, but for the individual, and is then only what it should be when it allows the greatest possible liberty consistent with order to every individual citizen. The state should be like the heart; man does not exist for the heart, but the heart for man; so long as the laws of hygiene are observed, the heart performs its duty of sustaining the life of the individual in a quiet, invisible way, never interfering with the thought or the action of the being whose action it sustains. The Sabbath is made for man and not man for the Sabbath. So a government is ordained for man individually and not man for the government. Only on this theory can that liberty be preserved for which our fathers fought and without which life is well nigh intolerable to the thinking men and women of this generation. It was exactly for the purpose of form-

ulating this basal principle of government that the colonies rebelled and formulated the constitution whose adoption marked the greatest era in the progress of free government since the decline of Sparta. It is the rights of the individual and not the glory of the state which the constitution lays down as the foundation principle of good government—a government "by the people for the people."

These facts are so patent to our people who have now for generations imbibed clear and generally correct notions concerning the right theory of government, that it almost seems absurd to recapitulate them again. And yet it is necessary from time to time to recall them, for the reason that there is a real and growing danger that those very liberties which have been assured to us in this way may be stolen from us through thoughtlessness or failure to perceive some of the dangers which threaten our dearly bought independence. There is unquestionable danger that we may drift back to the mistaken and most deplorable theory that man is for the state and not the state for man. It is not likely that outside of the ranks of the organized hierarchy of some branches of the church, anyone could be found to admit such a notion. And yet the ill-considered efforts and practices of too many are leading precisely to such a result. If it comes, we as individual citizens cannot evade the responsibility of contributing to bring it about either by negligence or by not sufficiently scrutinizing the character of the man who make and administer the laws for us.

#### TOO MANY LAWS.

Without looking at other causes, let us reflect for a moment that besides the two houses of congress there are no less than forty-two legislatures grinding out law for this long-suffering people; most of them enacting exclusively ridiculous task-animal. Forty-three legislatures steadily making new laws or tinkering with old ones, for a nation having not twice as many people as France! Law is a good and necessary thing, so is medicine; but one may have too much of either.

Aside from the fact that we have twice as many laws as we need, many of these laws are positively bad, bad as law and bad in practice. It is quite possible that a people may become so smothered with various petty laws, that either it is bound hand and foot if it observes them all, or it becomes a nation of law-breakers; for it is impossible for such a multitude of laws to be always strictly observed even by law-abiding citizens. The greatest caution is requisite in legislating regarding matters which are not in themselves bad, although perhaps liable to abuse. Better that such abuse should follow somewhat, than to hamper respectable citizens with a law whose force they fail to appreciate and for that reason find it hard to observe. Man is not made for the state, but the state for man.

#### EVILS OF OVER-LEGISLATION.

The danger from this cause is twofold. In the first place the commonwealth is imperiled when too much law leads to a disregard of some of the laws, and hence a disrespect in general towards the majesty of the law; and in the second place, danger arises from the resultant indifference to the character of those whom we delegate to make our laws. Granting that a certain proportion of our legislators are men of sound practical sense, high principle and pure patriotism, the fact remains that by far too many of them are either hopelessly partisan or they are steeped in ignorance and besotted with their own self-conceit; or they are men feeble in will-power, or trimmers, who, for the sake of retaining office, make that the

guiding principle of action; or, worse than all, they are ranting fanatics, who are elected or get themselves elected to such responsible positions with the distinct purpose of forcing on the people the practice of some pet theory or impudently socialized reform of their own on the specious plea that it is for the good of the state. Most great reformers are men of earnest views, who by dint of their single-mindedness, their earnestness, determined bearing, and everlasting persistence succeed in overcoming all opposition and producing great ultimate public benefit. Unfortunately, while most self-styled reformers are men of such character, but few of such character fight in a thoroughly good cause or advocate theories that would prove of benefit to any but themselves. They are, however, by far the most dangerous men we send to our legislatures, for they possess the very qualities that insure success, and when they do not convince they finally win by dint of persistent hammering. These are the men who, for the so-called benefit of the state, are willing to sacrifice the rights of the individual and to resort to the winds the dearly bought liberties for which our fathers fought and died. To them the state is everything, the individual nothing. In Sparta they would have been tyrants, in Spain inquisitors, in this country they are—legislators.

#### THE NATURAL RESULT.

The natural result of this condition of things is a growing tendency to resort to what is called moral or sumptuary legislation. The experience of past ages has shown how rarely such legislation is permanent or permanent, although it may be expedient in rare cases. Besides weakening the influence and responsibility of both families and individuals, and lowering the moral influence of the church, when functions belonging exclusively to religion are relegated to the civil arm, the final outcome of this form of paternal government must inevitably prove disastrous to that respect for individual liberty which so strongly differentiates our government from that of different periods or of many other nations. The perfect system does not exist and probably never will in this world. Hence great caution should be exercised that in avoiding one apparent evil, we do not fall into one far more serious and permanent.

We admit that as society improves it becomes more complicated; just as the intricate steamship of today is far more intricate and complex an affair than the ship in which Columbus came to America. But yet it can never be forgotten that however vast be the increase of detail in the mechanism and organization of such a steamship, the first thing and the last thing to consider in that wonderful fabric are the rights and privileges of the passenger for whom it was built and for whose benefit the company was chartered. In like manner, if our republican presents a far more complicated system than the governments of other ages, it should still never be forgotten that the state was founded for the people and not the people for the state. We have far too much legislation; whatever be the remedy for this over-legislation, whether by reducing the number of legislative sessions or by exercising more caution in the selection of our legislators, or otherwise, is it not time for us to consider the drift of events? Is it not time for the people to emphasize once more the fact that man is not for the state, but the state for every individual man? S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Little Flaxen Hair—Papa, it's raining. Papa (somewhat annoyed by wind in hand)—Well, let it rain. Little Flaxen Hair (timidly)—I was going to.

#### CONJUGALITIES.

Within the last twenty years the courts in Kansas have granted 7,191 divorces.

A man who had eloped from Easton, Pa., sent his wife a note from Jersey City telling her to take care of the baby.

James G. and Ann Tomlinson of Plainfield county, Indiana, lately celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 100 and the wife ninety.

A Jackson county (Mo.) man is suing for a divorce from the woman he wedded thirty-eight years ago. He said his wife made him do the washing and the general housework.

A widow in New York has, it is said, brought a suit for damages against a well-known neurologist for taking her husband's brain, and also for violating an alleged contract to give her \$1,000 for using her husband as a medical object lesson.

De Trompy (to a former flame who has been a party to a May and December marriage)—Is marriage a failure? Former Flame—(with a glance toward her husband in the next room)—Not a failure. Only a temporary embarrassment.

Rufus Thompson of West Swazey, N.H., the father of the actor, Donnan Thompson, was married a few days ago to Mrs. Sarah Walker of Westminister West, Vt. Mr. Thompson is eighty-three years of age and the bride is eight years his junior.

There is a man at Crawfordsville, Ind., who has been married four times. The first time he was gone seventeen years, five years the second time, two years the third and a year the fourth time. After leaving the fourth time his wife obtained a divorce and now he is back again. She has always made her own livelihood.

A man and wife residing in North Minneapolis, who own forty acres of land within the city limits, were offered \$200,000 for it five years ago. The husband wished to sell, but the wife refused to sign the deed, the result was a quarrel between the pair, since which time not a word has passed between them. The wife cooks for both, but they eat their meals at separate tables and sleep in separate beds.

An Englishman who came to this country thirty years ago, leaving a wife at home to whom he soon after ceased writing, was amazed Sunday at his boarding house, in Cohoes, N. Y., by coming face to face with her. They eyed each other for a moment and then embraced. She had been searching for years for him, going from town to town all over the country. He was a weaver, and went to Cohoes from Philadelphia.

An English count has just decided that a wife married in Japan after the fashion of that country is a legal wife in England, on the ground that Japan has just been recognized as a civilized country. A previous decision in a case where the wife was a Hottentot and was married after the Hottentot fashion had upset the union on the ground that the Hottentots were heathens and polygamists, and did not know what marriage, in a civilized sense, meant.

#### An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL AHEITINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for all sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL AHEITINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

Kearney is hustling hard for a ball team and have good prospects of securing the following players: Ted Ready of Grand Island, catcher; C. F. Monitor of Topeka, pitcher; A. Sydney of Silver City, Ia., left and change catcher; Harry Gatewood of Omaha, right; Lee Kipp of Ashland, Wis., pitcher; Charley Crane, third; Ely Wilson, second; Leo Pond, short; R. B. Barnes of Lincoln, first, and C. F. Beardsley, middle and manager.

#### The (New) Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute



For the treatment of ALL CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES. Braces, Appliances for deformities and Trusses. Best Facilities, Apparatus and Remedies for Successful Treatment of every form of disease requiring Medical or Surgical Treatment. NERVE DISEASES: Head and Attention, Head Accommodations West. Write for circular on Deformities and Braces, Trusses, Club Foot, Curvature of Spine, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Heart, Diseases of Women Free. We have lately added a Lying-in Department for Women During Confinement. New Restorative treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Parties unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicine or instruments sent by mail or express carefully packed to indicate their use or send one personally. Send us your name, address and a full and correct history of your case, and we will send in plain wrapper our BOOK TO MEN FREE upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases. Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, with question list. Address:

Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute  
 Corner 9th and Harney Streets, Omaha, Neb.

### Max Meyer & Bro.,

Corner 16th and Farnam Sts.

#### Continuation of our Great Closing Out Sale

Hundreds are being made happy on account of the Wonderful Bargains we are offering on Everything.

#### ALL DIAMONDS RETAILED AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

WATCHES—Ladies' or Gentlemen's heavy hunting-cased, solid gold, stem-winders, were not good times, for \$225 upwards. Ladies' fine solid gold and genuine diamond cased Watches, (all jeweled movements, only \$35 and upward.

All other watches in proportion. JEWELRY—Chains, Lockets, Rings and all other jewelry at about HALF former prices. Clocks are going fast and our MARKED DOWN FIGURES—\$9 CLOCKS go for \$5, 40—dozens of styles to select from. Finest assortment of Lamps ever shown in Omaha from \$5 up to \$50. See them. Beautiful beyond description is our line of Silver and fine quadruple-plated ware. It must be seen to be appreciated. Rich, novel and original designs: Emergencs, Water Sets, Tea Sets, Fruit, Salad and Nut Bowls, Bake Dishes, Soup Tureens, Biscuit Jars, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Individual Castors, Napkin Holders, Cups, etc., besides an immense line of French ware, in artistic patterns, all of which are being sold at about 50 CENTS on the DOLLAR.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 9.

STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

N. B.—Great Reduction in Prices of Pianos and Organs

WATCHES  
**CS RAYMOND**  
 DIAMONDS  
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 Solid Silver OMAHA  
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