

State Historical Socy  
R4 1531

# WEALTH MAKERS



IN THE SWEAT OF THY FACE THOU EAT BREAD IF ANY WILL NOT WORK NEITHER LET HIM EAT

### LET US EXCHANGE VIEWS.

[In the time intervening between now and the date of the People's Independent State Convention this and succeeding columns will be open to the Populists of the state to propose candidates for the tickets of '94, and for United States Senator, and to show reasons for individual preferences. We shall not have space for anything more than names and brief reasons for the choice made, because we wish to hear from a great many. LET NO MAN BE HERE PROPOSED FOR OFFICE WHOSE CHARACTER AS WELL AS INTELLECTUAL QUALIFICATIONS THE WRITER WILL NOT PERSONALLY VOUCH FOR. If any candidates seem to be leading whom our readers cannot conscientiously support, by all means let us know why they are strenuously objected to. But let us respect one another's views, avoid anything tending to disharmony if it be possible without sacrifice of principles, and hear willingly those who differ with us. "In a multitude of counselors there is safety." But with many to hear from each must be brief.—Editor WEALTH MAKERS.]

### A Voice From Above the Sand Hills.

ALLIANCE, Neb., May 14, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
I am not so sure who will be the best to lead our state ticket. May be Gaffin and Darnar are the men; but I feel sure that we will make no mistake in again nominating Hon. O. M. Kem for Congress.

Mr. Kem will suit our people up this way, and I feel confident that he is the man to again lead us to victory.

Truly,  
J. K. STURGEON.

### For Wolfe, Gaffin and Others.

VALLEY, Neb., May 6, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
Inasmuch as many have expressed their choice as to who should lead our state ticket in the coming election, I will now give you mine:

For governor, J. V. Wolfe, of Lancaster county; for lieutenant governor, Hon. J. N. Gaffin, of Saunders county; for treasurer, John Powers, of Cornell; for secretary of state, W. F. Porter, of Merrick.

The official record of the above named men has proven them to be true to the cause.

Yours for right and justice,  
C. W. MILLER.

### Wants Honest John Powers to Lead.

ORD, Neb., May 2, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal. I could not get along without THE WEALTH MAKERS. I think it is the best paper of the kind I ever read.

Populists are numerous in Valley county, and they want no fusion. They are of the straight kind.

I am well pleased with the administration of "His Compulency, Grover Cleveland." It is making more Populists than ten thousand stump speakers could.

By the way, I think Honest John Powers is the proper man for governor.

Yours for justice,  
W. A. SMITH.

### Why Johnson for Governor.

MADRID, Neb., May 15, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
For governor, the Hon. B. J. Johnson of Nemaha county.

Why? First, because he is the strongest man we have in the Populist party.

Second, because he is well qualified and would fill the chair with credit to the state and party.

Third, because he is honest, honorable and upright in all his dealings.

Fourth, because he can and will be elected if nominated.

Fifth, because he is a farmer and stock raiser.

Sixth, because he is not an old politician.

Yours for the good of the people,  
A. MEYER.

### Treasurer Benjamin of Hitchcock County Names His Choice.

TRENTON, Neb., May 11, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:  
You may insert this letter in your valuable paper and express my personal preference as to the man for governor.

As I am only one man it may not amount to much; but the man that I will name in this short letter is a man that I think every true independent in the great state of Nebraska can and would be proud to support. That man I have been personally acquainted with for the last twenty-five years.

In him you would find the true metal, a man that would not fear to do his duty in any case; and there would not want to camp in this commonwealth for any great length of time with him on their trail. He is a man whose big heart goes out to the fellowman in poverty as well as to the man of means. The man I will name I believe would poll more

### votes than any other our great party could name.

That man is B. J. Johnson, or Uncle Barney, as he is called, of Nemaha county. He is my first choice. Then for congress in the big 5th district the man that has always made the G. O. P. tired, W. A. McKeighan. The Populists are on the alert here, and Hitchcock county will maintain her record.

Yours for success without any fusion,  
G. W. BENJAMIN.

### Get off the Fence.

RISEING CITY, Neb., May 8, 1894.  
BROTHER GIBSON:

Since I have been a reader of your paper I have only noticed one short communication from your old stamping ground, viz., Rising City, and that from Neighbor Pool, who seems to think Bryan should be elected again. Now I am a Populist, but not good enough Populist to fuse with any party or man who expects to go to Congress astride the fence, with the heavy side leaning over into the Democratic fold. No sir, none of that in mine.

Hon. C. D. Casper's "We Must Go to Them," hits the nail, with sense and reason. We have tried the old parties for reform time after time, and only got out of the frying pan into the fire. So let them sail under the independent banner, or stay at home. Give these coyotes with sheep pelt apparel thunder. They need electricity to change their ignorant howl.

Yours truly,  
J. T. QUIGLEY.

### The Fusion He Favors.

GERING, Neb., May 12, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As you give space in THE WEALTH MAKERS to name candidates for state offices, I send you my ticket also. As I am in favor of fusion I will leave all the offices blank to which our friends, the Demo-Republicans may send the names, as they can agree on. Here it goes:

For governor, J. N. Gaffin of Saunders; for lieutenant governor, J. H. Darnar of Dawson; secretary of state, W. A. Poynter, of Boone; auditor, A. J. Gustin, of Kearney; attorney general, Judge Holcomb of Custer; treasurer, J. H. Powers of Hitchcock; superintendent of public instruction, A. d'Allemand; commissioner public lands and buildings, W. F. Porter of Merrick; candidate to penitentiary, — candidate to reform school —

The Demo-Republican combine may fill these blanks with some of their good and true men. Yours for victory,  
WENZEL HIEBSCHER.

### Hon. Barney Johnson for Governor.

BROCK, Neb., May 14, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I not only deem it a pleasure, but a duty, to speak very highly of Hon. Barney Johnson, ex-member of the House of Representatives, having known him for the past twenty years, and can say from personal experience that he is a straight, upright, honorable man, and possesses a natural originality which a man for governor should possess.

In the eastern part of Nebraska there is no other man that would poll a larger number of votes than the man above spoken of, having lived in Otoe and Nemaha counties for the past years.

He not only has strong mental and moral qualifications, but is one of the strongest men in the Populist party in the state.

It is well known that Barney Johnson would draw heavier from the Democratic party, than a man that had once been a Republican, and that is the kind of a man we want.

Taking everything in consideration Hon. Barney Johnson is the man for governor of the state of Nebraska.

D. N. JONES.

### Judge Shapland Wants Men of Character.

BARTLETT, Neb., May 11, 1894.  
Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Please find list of subscribers enclosed. I cannot well get along without your valuable paper for I think you talk about right to the people and I don't see how an independent can keep posted without it. As regards candidates for state officers it is a big question, and I think we have plenty of good men to choose from, but we should know they are good men, know them not only by reputation but their character. Plenty

(Continued on 2nd page.)

### GET OFF THE GRASS.

The Rights of American Citizens Viciously Trampled On.

### FLUOROACY'S DECREE CONVICTS.

With Such Usurpation and Injustice the Liberty of Americans is Lost and its Memory is a Mockery.

### Extracts from Senator Allen's Speech

[Senator Allen introduced May 8th, a resolution calling for a committee of investigation to report to the Senate the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment of J. S. Coxe and others. His speech May 9th, in support of it was a splendid defense of the rights of American citizens. It would occupy so much space that we cannot give it in full but print extracts below.—EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS.]

Mr. President, important as the tariff question is and as I believe it to be, it is a mere atom floating upon the ambient air as compared with the constitutional right of American citizens to peacefully assemble and peacefully speak their minds with reference to the public policy of the nation and to peacefully petition any branch of the government for a redress of their grievances.

The transaction that took place on these Capitol grounds on the first day of this month was a scene worthy to take place in St. Petersburg or in the capital of any Eastern monarchy, but was entirely out of place in an orderly, civilized Republic like ours.

What did these men do that they deserve punishment or criticism? I stood upon the east steps of the Senate wing of the Capitol that day, where I could observe a portion of the proceedings that were then going on.

What did these men do? It may be said that they violated the law. Sir, they marched upon one of the principal streets of this city and halted outside of the Capitol grounds, while Coxe and Browne, and possibly Jones, came upon the Capitol grounds, where 5,000 people of this city had assembled at that precise moment. They did not come armed; they were not backed or followed by a mob; they were not reinforced by a military or police force, nor did they make any show of force. They came simply as law-abiding and peaceable, but perhaps misguided, citizens would come for a lawful purpose.

When Mr. Coxe got up to the middle steps of the east side of the Capitol building he was told in a peremptory manner that he could not even read his petition; that he could, in fact, do nothing, and the police force took him bodily and forced him from the grounds of the Capitol.

Not only this, sir, but when the misguided man who was with him, Browne, unarmed and alone came upon these Capitol grounds with a little banner about 3 inches long by 2 inches wide, mislabeled as he may have been and with a misconception of the work he would be able to accomplish, he was met with a mounted police force who used the baton, or more properly known as the policeman's billy, and was beaten down and carried off the grounds by this force.

There was not the slightest resistance upon his part. He was unarmed; he was not accompanied by men who made any show of force. He came upon the grounds unguarded and alone, and he was met with a brutal force that had no jurisdiction whatever on these grounds, called the Metropolitan police, who were then unlawfully on the grounds, and he was beaten with the policeman's club and carried off and locked up in a dungeon in the police court of this city.

Why were American citizens thus treated? What had they done? What had they said? What had they attempted to do in violation of the laws of this country? Nothing. There was no menace, no threat, no attempt of violence on their part.

This instrument contains two distinct charges that were made in the court in this city against Coxe, the one that he went upon the Capitol grounds with a little flag or banner in violation of the law which I have read, and the other, that his vulgar feet trod upon the sacred turf of the national Capitol grounds

(Continued on 2nd page.)

without the permission of some distinguished blue-coated and brass-buttoned policeman.

The feet of an American citizen who does not live in the District of Columbia are looked upon as so vulgar that Congress prohibits a citizen from placing them upon the turf of the Capitol grounds.

Coxe was arrested and carried before the police court of this city, properly so named, on these two insignificant, trivial and false charges—charges that were made and used as a mere subterfuge or excuse for his arrest and prosecution; but there is not a Senator in this Chamber, there is not an intelligent and loyal American from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean or from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico who does not know full well that the real charge made against this man was his attempt to exercise his Constitutional right of peacefully assembling upon the Capitol grounds of his nation and petitioning Congress for a redress of his grievances.

That was and is the real charge against him, however much those in authority may undertake to disguise it. He had the temerity to come here with some of his followers, deluded, perhaps, into the belief that they could induce Congress to do something to relieve the distressed condition of the country, and step upon the Capitol grounds of this great nation and read an address to his fellow-citizens designed as a petition for a redress of his grievances, and while he was arrested upon these two trivial charges, upon which no citizen of the United States should be arrested, and was carried before the police court here and convicted, as every man knew he would be whether guilty or innocent, the people will not be misled as to the real animus of the prosecution.

No man in this country is to be misled or deceived into the belief that he was in good faith prosecuted on these charges, nor will any man doubt that the real offense for which he was convicted was an attempt on his part to exercise his constitutional right of assembling, speaking, and presenting to Congress a petition for a redress of grievances.

The officer who put his hands on this man on the Capitol grounds, and the officer who used the policeman's billy or club to strike down one of his followers, gave a savage, wicked and vicious blow to two undoubted constitutional rights of American citizens, and it was done for the purpose of stifling the cries of hunger and distress.

Mr. President, the statute upon which this flimsy prosecution was predicated, the statute upon which this travesty in the nature of a prosecution for trampling upon the turf of the Capitol grounds was made, is in direct violation of the Constitution of this nation.

It is vulnerable to two objections upon constitutional grounds that no intelligent and sober-minded man can gainsay or deny.

I recognize as fully, and am as deeply sensible as any man in this Chamber can be, the necessity of police regulation for the control of these grounds and this building, but the line of demarcation is not to be drawn according to territory. It must be drawn upon other lines.

So long as American citizens congregate upon the Capitol grounds of this nation for peaceable and lawful purpose if they do not disturb the transaction of the public business, if they do not menace the public peace, if they do not threaten or menace life or property, or obstruct the highways and passages leading to and from this Capitol, no man upon the face of the earth, let him occupy whatever position he may, has the lawful right to prevent them from speaking or presenting to Congress their petitions. This is the line that is observed by the Constitution, and the only practical rule that can be applied in its construction.

Mr. President, these rights were, on the first day of the present month, ruthlessly and unlawfully violated. It will not do for any gentleman to suppose that within a week or two the attention of the American people will be turned away from this outrage and that it will be suffered to sink out of sight like many other public transactions have been lost sight of. It will not do to take this resolution and put it in some cavern or dark recess of this

(Continued on 2nd page.)

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

It is Fast Falling Down The Elevator Shaft.

### THE CONFESSION OF ITS FRIENDS.

What The New York Sun, Louisville Courier Journal and Baltimore Bay of the Democracy.

### A Rotten Old Party Cannot Reform.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have been extremely interested in the discussion as to the particular policy of the pending bill—whether it be a protectionist or a revenue measure—and I think it may be well for us for a few moments to pursue the inquiry a little further. I made a collection a few days ago of Democratic opinion from the leading newspapers of the country on this very point, but it is not at hand; and hence I can not give our Democratic friends the benefit of it; but from newspapers which have come to my desk today I have made some clippings which I think are of sufficient interest to go into the Record, so that our Democratic friends may read them and, possibly, be governed somewhat by them.

The New York Sun of this morning, admittedly the ablest Democratic newspaper in the country, has an editorial under the caption of "Up to Date," in which it says:

Everybody knows what the Democratic tariff platform was in 1892. As amended by the facts that platform today reads thus:

"We believe in the robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few, and also of the few for the benefit of the majority."

"We believe in a tariff for protection with incidental revenue."

"We cordially indorse the principle of the McKinley tariff while reserving to ourselves full liberty to alter the scale and distribution of the protection it affords to American industries."

"We believe that protection is constitutional and that the Constitution is protectionist."

"We point with pride to our general treatment of such trusts as are directly dependent upon protection."

"We point with pride to the income tax as the culmination of class legislation."

"We hereby warn all persons against harboring the Star-eyed Goddess, as we shall hereafter pay no debts on her account."

Then the New York Sun says: All this change in less than two years! But motion is rapid when you are falling down the elevator shaft.

In another editorial in the same issue of the New York Sun of this morning, I find the following:

Looking back from this elevation of enlightenment to the proceedings since December of last year, they will now see that the President's initial betrayal of the Democratic principles of revenue only, in his last annual message to Congress, down to his submission of these last amendments to the Senate bill, through the medium of the financial officer in his Cabinet, Secretary Carlisle, all tariff business, whether steered by Wilson or Voorhees, has been mere protectionist rough and tumble in which no professing Democrat ever showed his head. Talk about a tariff bill that should "conform to the Democratic platform," or "redeem the pledges of the Democratic party," has been humbug from the start. There has been nothing but a squabble in the protection nest between its owner and the cuckoo about the disposition of the stinging, and nothing more or different has been visible at any stage of the game of fraud and bluster set a going by the last annual message from the White House.

Turning to the Louisville Courier-Journal, acknowledged to be one of the leading Democratic newspapers in this country, the editor of which great sheet has been an ardent and uncompromising advocate of tariff reform for revenue only, I find the following in its editorial columns:

If in the Democracy of this country there is a depth of contempt which had not before been disturbed by Democracy's alleged representatives in the United States Senate within the past six months, it has certainly been reached by the action of the Finance Committee in the latest "compromise" tariff bill agreed on.

It would be as profitless as it would be humiliating to multiply words on this miserable betrayal of a cause for which years of struggle had been given, and for which the most signal of political triumphs had been won.

Intrusted with a mission whose faithful performance meant the political policy and material welfare of 70,000,000 of people; directed by a chief as clear as sunlight and as authentic as their own commissions; empowered by

(Continued on 2nd page.)

a popular verdict as regular as the judgment of a court of law and as sovereign as a revolution, these senile or invertebral agents of the people will shrink at every shadow, dodge at every shape, and can not surrender too quickly whatever and whenever a Democratic renegade or a protection freebooter demands.

The result is weary months wasted to the business world and to the party; and, after it all, instead of a bill redeeming the pledges they were commissioned to redeem, a mongrel plaid of patches and pusillanimity, a grotesque hodgepodge of pretense and pettifoggery, a nondescript abortion of incompetence, selfishness, cowardice, and treachery.

Then we take up the Baltimore Sun, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the Middle States, and we find an article no less pronounced and no less denunciatory as regards the position of the Democratic party in this contest. The Baltimore Sun says:

Compromise is not the word that properly describes what the Democratic majority in the Senate is now invited to do with the tariff bill. Surrender is the only word that fits the situation. And no such abject surrender of a great party has ever been proposed or even contemplated in any previous American Congress.

The four hundred amendments proposed to the Wilson tariff bill, which had already been subjected to important modifications in the interest of conciliation and harmony, will, if they are enacted into law, be with a string of exceptions inserted as a blind, a virtual abandonment of the Chicago platform of 1892. They cannot be defended on any other principle than the same which underlies the McKinley tariff itself—protection pure and simple; not such moderate protection as may be properly given to American industries as an incident in the raising of needed revenue, but protection for protection's sake, regardless of revenue.

The passage of such a tariff bill as a fulfillment of the pledges of tariff reform which the Democratic party has given to the people in every national campaign for twenty years past, and which it renewed with more explicitness and emphasis two years ago than it had ever previously given them, will be at once a legislative fiasco, a party humiliation, and a national misfortune.

Mr. Gustin Writes to Gov. Crouse. CHICAGO, Ill., May 16, 1894.

To His Excellency, Governor Crouse, Lincoln, Neb.

HONORABLE SIR:—In an Omaha (World-Herald) paper of the 15th inst., I notice a letter from some obscure "prominent citizen of Ashland," who suppresses his name. This is wise on his part because of his letter being a thinly disguised and cowardly slander upon unfortunate defenseless men. There is more danger in the great Democratic Ape It at Washington dying this summer of the Jim Jams than there is of its being harmed by an outraged public.

I heard it stated by a friend of Mr. Smith's that Mrs. Brown told Mrs. Jones that somebody told her by close questioning of Mr. Tobias that certain Federal employes were going to be "removed," and "as that is so much like Guitauan used about Garfield," I wish you would please tell some detective about it. If the cowardly male gossip of Ashland does not obtain reward from dear sweet Grover for his friendly sub rosa tip within ten days, please act with "promptness and vigor."

Call out all the prominent citizens of Nebraska who ride on passes and watch the Pullman cars carefully for Coxeites. You will find most of them labeled "protection;" some travel as "timid capital;" looking for a bank charter under the paternalistic wing of the Federal treasury. Please look out for one certain Mr. Thurston, who has been soliciting railroads for wealthy paupers for years and just now wants our paternalistic nation to help his poor railroad with one or two hundred millions of dollars for an hundred years at 2 per cent. Do not let the common Coxeites get on to this, or they may want it divided up with them. Now that we know what we think of "dat" Coxeities, please give us your views on the Pullman car species that we may know how the G. O. P. and the pass riding blikers of railroads look at wealthy Coxeities who disband into bribing crows, blocks of five, and such like bands.

Yours with great solicitude,  
A. J. GUYLIN.

We want fifty thousand new subscribers to THE WEALTH MAKERS. Will each one of our present subscribers help us by sending two new names? If you are unable to get two new subscribers, send them in for three or six months. See our special offer in another column.