

THE WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1150 M Street, Lincoln, Neb.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON, Editor. CHAS. T. GRIFFIN, Business Manager. J. S. HYATT, Advertising Mgr.

"If any man must fall for me to rise, Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain I choose not for my good. A golden chain A robe of honor, is too good a prize To tempt my hazy hand to do a wrong Upon a fellow man. This life hath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that hath a heart would dare prolong Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul? That seeks a healing balm to tangle's coils? My boom owns the brotherhood of man."



N. I. P. A.

Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of THE WEALTH MAKERS is \$1.00 per year, in advance. AGENTS in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office. ALWAYS sign your name. No market how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made.

PEOPLES INDEPENDENT PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18, 1894.

The People's Independent electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby requested to elect and send delegates from their respective counties to meet in convention at the city of Grand Island, Neb., on Friday, August 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following state offices, viz: Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings and superintendent of public instruction; and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from each county in the state and one additional delegate for each one hundred votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in 1893 for Hon. Silas A. Holcomb for judge of the supreme court, which gives the following vote by counties:

Table listing counties and their respective vote counts for the previous election. Includes Adams, Antelope, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Burr, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cherry, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Currie, Dakota, Dawson, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Front, Furnas, Gage, Garland, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Jefferson, Kearney, Keith, Keya Paha, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, Madison, Morrill, Nelso, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Rock, Saline, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Thayer, Thayer, Trego, Union, Valentine, Washington, Wayne, Webster, York, and Total.

We would recommend that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegates present cast the full vote to which their respective counties are entitled. J. A. EDGEMONT, Secretary. D. C. M. DRAVER, Chairman.

In another column may be found the particulars of the assassination of President Carnot of France, by a young Italian.

"The workman works with his arm of brass; the capitalist with his brain. The landlord does no work at all, but he gets there just the same."

DR. HERRON'S recent oration in Lincoln has been highly praised and well thought of by the better element of the Republicans of this city.

A RELIEF from most existing evils in the industrial world, may be found in the issue of paper money by the general government direct to the people at cost.

MORE than 58 per cent. of Nebraska's taxed acres of real estate are mortgaged and nearly 47 per cent. of Iowa's and 62 per cent. of Kansas' is in the same condition.

As announced last week, the editor of this paper is away for a week's vacation. Whatever of lack in its usual interest that may be noticed, in this issue of the paper, can be attributed to the novice into whose hands the quill has fallen.

UNDER a proper government banking system no depositor would lose any of his hard earnings and frugal savings, either through dishonest bank officials or money panics. Officials would be under lands; and money panics would be unknown.

WHO ARE THE ANABORISTS?

The plutocrats and the plutocratic press, are loud in their denunciations of parties or persons who dare to express their convictions of justice and right; and who do not fall down and worship at the shrine of the money power with its corruption and fraud. This same money power, the root and source of the very worst of anarchy, cries anarchist! anarchist!! The plutocrat seems to think this an answer to every argument, a silencer of conscience; a barrier to investigation.

Webster defines anarchy to be "Want of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power or where the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion."

The highest law is the law of God, which says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Any law in conflict with this higher law cannot stand, any more than a statute of a state which is in conflict with its constitution can stand.

That is anarchy which abrogates the law of love and common brotherhood of man, though it be framed into statute to shield and protect the law breaker.

Much of the statute law of the United States is framed in the interest of anarchy—where the laws are not efficient, and individuals and corporations do what they please with impunity. If the statute law does not exactly suit the taste of the conspirator he at once sets about to lobby or buy legislation that will suit him; and this is not confined to our own country; but frequently extends to Europe where the money power is deeply interested in our financial legislation. If any one doubts this statement let him read the circular issued by an agent of London capitalists in 1893, known as

THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR. Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money, to accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control this.

But not all of the corruption comes from across the water. It may mostly start there; but our "great financiers" are not slow to appreciate and adopt a good thing (financially) when they see it. The government issue of greenback money stood in the way of corporations controlling the money volume, and thus control labor by controlling wages; hence this must be stopped. The great New York banks were equal to the emergency, and in 1878 issued the famous circular to the national banks throughout the country, known as the

NATIONAL BANKER'S CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR:—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to deprive the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests, that we may control legislation.

After this circular all went well with the bankers for a while, but banks largely increased, the coupons on the bonds were getting short, the greed of the interest coupon clipper was increasing and legislation must again be directed. See how nicely it was done. March 12, 1893, the National Bank Association issued a circular to the national banks, which is known as

THE PANIC BULLETIN.

DEAR SIR:—The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the national bank notes, upon a gold basis, made the only money. This will require the authorization of from \$300,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and set with the other banks of your city in securing a petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

In the light of subsequent legislation does any one doubt the power of these circulars? Can any one read these circulars and doubt the power of money to control and corrupt legislation? And these are but a very few of the many corruptorials who, while they are breeding corruption in its vilest forms, are pretending to defend the law. If

space would permit we might name these corruptionists by the hundreds, notably among whom are the Seyds, Shermans, Clevelands, Moshers and Crouses.

But if one dares to stand and defend the law of love and order, and show up the fraud and corruption which plentifully abounds in high places, the guilty parties squirm, and a Crouse may be found with no more conception of good breeding than to suggest that the speakers digestion is poor.

If one sentence or one line of Dr. Herron's speech in Lincoln was not literally true, a whole volume of defense of lawlessness, fraud and corruption may be read between the lines of the short, bitter, unwarranted, vile, malicious and vulgar attack of Governor Crouse.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

STOCKVILLE, Neb., June 13, 1894. Wealth Makers Pub. Co. Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the amount of your bill up to June 17th, and I will remit for the paper up to that time. I really haven't any use for the paper, too much anarchy about it. Groshoppers and hot winds they say makes Pops. We have the hot winds and dry weather; but Pops are getting scarcer in these parts. I think we will bury the last of them in November. So here's to you that you may see the error of your way and repent.

Yours truly, C. E. SHAW.

Some people will never learn, or if they do, they will not own it. Some would rather die the slow death of starvation than face the ridicule of the plutocrat.

Brother Shaw's seeming cool indifference to the unfavorable situation of himself and his brother man in these perilous times; brings vividly to mind a profane story describing an incident of the flood.

After good old Noah, at the command of God, had preached righteousness for one hundred twenty years, and had commanded men everywhere to repent and leave off their great sins; and after Noah and his household were safe in the ark, and the windows of heaven were opened and the floods deluged the earth, still men scoffed and would not heed the warnings of God. At this juncture, when nearly the whole landscape was covered with water and all animal life outside the ark had perished, or was perishing; the story tells us, a man in his desperate struggle for existence had climbed to the highest mountain peak; and as the waters of destruction were fast rising about him, soon to sweep him from the face of the earth, the ark sailed by. The man thus standing on the highest known point of land, in the water to his knees, cried out to Noah as he passed: "Go on with your d-d old ark; I guess it won't be much of a shower."

"And as it came to pass in the days of Noah, even so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man."

MORTGAGES AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

The prosperity shriekers assume an air of great wisdom, as they declare that the census shows only about 80 per cent. of the farms of the United States to be mortgaged.

Not only is the table in the census report from which this statement is made misleading; but the statement itself is false.

There is a wide difference between the terms "farms" and "taxed acres." The census report says that 32 per cent. of the taxed acres are mortgaged; and that the average amount on every mortgaged acre is \$9.30; and the average mortgage indebtedness for every taxed acre is \$3.02.

A farm may contain forty, four hundred, or four thousand acres, and even these are not extremes; but a tract of land containing more than four hundred acres, owned by one person is relatively seldom mortgaged. The exceptions being generally those of large tracts of grazing or mineral lands; notably those of New Mexico, where each mortgage averages to cover 2,876 acres, and where the whole 567 acre mortgages average \$10,290 and cover 1,330,692 acres.

The average of 32 per cent. is made up from 33 states and territories which include Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Montana, Tennessee and Wyoming; which together average less than 11 per cent. of the taxed acres under mortgage. These can hardly be called agricultural districts. But take the states of Iowa with 46.95 per cent. Kansas 61.56 and Nebraska 58.13, and we see that this great agricultural center has an average of 55.35 per cent. of all its taxed acres mortgaged. Now if we take out the large tracts owned by railroads and syndicates, which are not mortgaged, we will find a very large majority of the farms are mortgaged.

If the Nebraska farm mortgages were spread evenly over the taxed acres of the state; every such acre would have a mortgage of \$3.84 upon it.

Iowa and Kansas are still worse; the one having \$4.30 and the other \$4.05. On the first day of January, 1890, Nebraska had 155,377 real estate mortgages, aggregating \$132,982,322 in force; and was paying an annual interest of \$10,953,169 on the same. With this amount increasing at the rate of 38 per cent. per annum, as shown by Superior

tendent Porter's report; will some wise congressman who asserts that "mortgages are an evidence of prosperity," please inform us how long it will take as to become wealthy?

GOD PITY THE RICH!

The text given out from the pulpit of St. Paul M. E. church in Lincoln last Sunday morning may be found in Isaiah, 54, and reads: "What could have been done more to thy vineyard, that I have not done in it? wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes?"

The speaker prefaced his sermon by showing that the prophecy was a figure primarily of Judah—the children of Israel, and finally of the world generally.

The sermon was intended as an answer or criticism of Dr. Herron's recent oration in this city.

Just why Dr. Lasby chose this text to controvert Dr. Herron's burning words of truth, is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary quill pusher.

That God has done all that could be done for his vineyard none will deny; but that it is bringing forth wild grapes is what Dr. Herron and many others are saying.

If Dr. Lasby would study the context he would find that although this figure represented a literal condition of the chosen children of God at that time; it was not pleasing to God; neither should it be perpetuated in these latter days.

Let us read further of the same chapter: "For the vineyard of the LORD of hosts is the house of Israel, and the man of Judah his pleasant plant; and he looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry. Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth!"

Is not this woe pronounced upon those who have accumulated vast numbers of houses and tracts of land until they can almost literally be said "they own all that joins them;" and certainly that "they be placed alone in the midst of the earth?"

The eloquence of Dr. Lasby is charming. But eloquence does not always express the simple truth. It is said that the great railway attorney and orator, John M. Thurston, can say, "my countrymen," with a pathos that will arouse every emotion of patriotism in the hearts of those within the sound of his voice. He can win the affection of the starving poor by the simple tremor of his voice; he can weep with the poor widow who has just lost her home and been thrown upon a cold and indifferent world with her half clad and half fed little ones, to satisfy the greed of a Shylock; and vote the Republican ticket; all in the same day. W. J. Bryan can say "the Populists have done more towards tariff reform in the last two years than the Democrats have ever been able to do," in such a tone as to bring fourth such an applause that it almost seemed doubtful if the walls of the great exposition building would stand the pressure, and in almost the same breath say, "I am a Democrat," in such a strain as to bring forth from the same throats such a yell as to make it doubtful to the listener if the ribs would stand the tension.

It is not the purpose of this article to analyze Dr. Lasby's sermon; but only to point out a few of the more glaring errors into which he and the church are falling; but many of his statements, left in the abstract as they were, call for a stern rebuke; but we have neither time nor space to answer them. We will however give a few of them and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. He said: "You can't change a man's heart by external advantages."

"There is a great difference between the rich and poor; no more than before; but people are just finding it out."

"Blessed are they that hunger." "We become what we worship." "He'd no cry against the rich." "If there is any upon God's footstool that needs pity it is the rich."

We shall only attempt in our weakness a partial answer to the last, or possibly last two statements.

Let us again refer to the 5th chapter of Isaiah, from which the text is taken. "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil!" "Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight!"

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink; which justify the wicked for reward!"

We need not follow the preacher to Africa among the cathbals; to the untutored, half clad, uncivilized Indian; nor to the wisdom and learning of ancient philosophers to find wild grapes. We are prepared in the United States to reap a bountiful crop. This crop is growing daily.

It is true, God has done his part; but what are the churches doing? Are they not justifying the wicked for reward? Are they not commanding and holding up to the public gaze the liberality of the millionaire who occasionally donates of his ill gotten gains to build some palatial church in which his name may be perpetuated; or to swell the already large salary of some pastor who is willing to admit that things are just as God wants them to be.

Dr. Lasby in portraying Jesus in Jerusalem, going in and out among the

rich and poor, the sick and distressed, healing all manner of diseases, said of him: "He'd no cry against the rich."

The writer is no Greek or Hebrew scholar; is not a polished theologian; but has been taught by the simple reading of his plain English Bible, that Jesus mingled with, taught and ministered to the wants of the poor, while he many times condemned the rich. At one time while talking with his disciples privately, he said: "A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." At another time he said:

"Woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger." He also uttered these words, which if applicable to the present time, must mean somebody: "And many false prophets shall rise, and shall deceive many. And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold."

Unless the church get down off from its high pedestal of self-righteousness; and cease its palliation of unrighteousness; except the rich cease their unrighteous, ill-gotten hoardings; and our country, which has a bountiful supply of all of the necessities of life, provides for the alleviation of the distress of its millions of destitute human beings; unless we cease to bring forth wild grapes, God will say again: "And now go to; I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard; I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall come up briars and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it."

THE BRYAN SILVER CONVENTION.

The silver convention of the Bryan wing of the Democratic party met last week in Omaha as per call. Partly through zeal in the move and partly through curiosity, a very large number were present. The lines were defined for controlling the Democratic State convention; which by resolution was reluctantly set for August 10; but it is understood in inside circles that this date is not pleasing to the leaders and that it will not be the date of the convention. It is understood that the convention will be held after the conventions of the other political parties. This however will depend upon which of the factors have the largest "pull," or which time suits best the dominant wing of the party, which, at the present at least, has the state central committee.

The convention was very properly a Democratic free silver love feast and all resolutions were in that direction; principally among which was the following: We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for any other nation on earth.

The attraction of the convention was the eloquent speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan. It was a strong effort for free coinage of silver at a 16 to 1 ratio; and was vociferously applauded throughout.

He complimented the People's party and Farmers' Alliance in the following language: "I wish to give the Populist party and the Alliance in this state credit for making more converts to tariff reform in Nebraska in three years than the Democratic party made in thirty years." He also gave credit to Senator Allen "whom the Democrats helped to place in the United States senate, for his utterances against the whole protective tariff system."

Take it altogether the convention was a great success from a free silver Democratic standpoint; just what it will result in nobody can more than guess at this time.

IS GOLD COINED FREE?

CHARLESTON, Neb., June 18, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Please answer the following questions in the columns of your paper to settle a dispute: Does the government receive toll for the coinage of gold? If so, is it called free coinage? Were gold and silver coined on the same terms prior to 1873?

The dispute arose from what was said by a political speaker not long since, whose teaching seemed very erroneous to some. Respectfully, J. E. TRACY.

The first act of the Congress of the United States respecting coinage, was the act of April 2, 1792, entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States." From that time down to 1873, gold and silver stood upon a plane of absolute equality as to all rights of mintage and power of legal tender. During this whole period of over three-quarters of a century the holders of either gold or silver bullion were allowed, without any discrimination, to deposit their metal and have the same coined for their benefit into the various full legal tender coins prescribed by Congress, without limit and free of cost, except such expense as might be incurred to bring the bullion to the required standard for coinage.

In other words base coins must be brought to the standard required for coinage at the expense of the holder; but the coinage was free. Holders of gold bullion still have this privilege. Gold is coined free. The only charge that the holder of gold bullion is subject to, is the cost to the mint of the labor and materials re-

quired to bring the metal to the proper standard for coinage.

The ratio between gold and silver has been changed several times; but their mintage rights and power of legal tender were the same from the time of their adoption until the passage of the infamous bill known as the Sherman bill, in 1873, which deprived silver of its free coinage rights and also crippled its legal tender functions.

THE WOUNDED BUZZARD.

Governor Crouse ought to keep cool, or some person might suspicion that the governor was himself hit. The governor probably saw his own picture in the mirror that the speaker was holding up to his audience. From his fluttering, after the shot was fired, some people are inclined to think that he was the wounded bird, that was hit. Some go so far as to suggest that the wreck of the Capital National bank and the almost certain loss of \$238,000 to the state by official act of this same governor in approving a straw bond knowing, or at least having the means to know, the condition of the bank and that the government had been its wet nurse for some time as the secretary of the treasury just prior to his inauguration ought to have known and most likely did know, as it is reported that he advised at least one of his close friends to withdraw his money and sell his stock if he did not want to suffer loss. Oh no the governor did not like Dr. Herron's address. There is a class of men it is said "Never felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

A QUESTION.

THE WEALTH MAKERS would like to ask Dr. Huntington a question suggested by that part of his sermon last Sunday evening, wherein he condemned the recent action of the coal miners in their strike to maintain wages at a living rate, and upbraided the governors of the several states wherein these troubles exist, for want of executive ability and force of character to compel the men to submit or give place to others. If these troubles between capital and labor became so aggravated that it is necessary to compel somebody to do something; would it not be as well to compel the rich corporations who own the coal to set their men at work at living wages, as to protect them by the importation of foreign pauper labor to drive out worth laborers and their families to become what it pleases many of the unsympathizing to call tramps and vagabonds? Or better still, if the corporation has become so strong and relentless that it squeezes everybody that it comes in contact with, from this government down past the laborer to the consumer—even the Pinkertons and police being subject to its dictation; would it not be as well for this government to take and operate the mines for the benefit of the whole people under its rights of eminent domain?

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. Herron's latest book, The Christian Society, is a book which ought to be in the hands of every Christian. We have no time now to review it, but that our people may know what it contains we select and print below brief extracts. Dr. Herron is thinking for all men. His voice is the clearest, divinest voice the world contains. Below are the extracts:

An anarchy of good individuals is not Christianity; nor is it yet a church.

What we understand now as a church differs as much from anything authorized or instituted by Jesus as structures of marble and granite differ from life.

The law of self interest is the eternal falsehood which mothers all social and private woes; for sin is pure individualism—the assertion of self against God and humanity.

Christ offers no different terms of discipleship to any American man of wealth than he offered to Matthew at his custom table. The centuries have not bulged the needle's eye. It is as hard to enter now as when Christ mentioned its smallness to the rich Pharisees.

All work is divine; all work is a participation in the eternally creative life of God. Any society which regards one kind of work as less honorable than another disgraces God's name, and dishonors his fatherhood. What we call rising in the world is social falsehood. It is no more honorable to be a senator, an artist, or a preacher, a bank, or a railway president, than it is to be a coal-heaver or a brickman. There is no such thing as rising in the world by leaving one occupation for another.

Political economy, when it becomes a science, will teach society how to so regulate production and distribution as to provide for the economic needs of all. Economic science is thus an ethical science; it is a science of righteousness; it is a science of the communism of justice. Whatever system fails to secure to each man the fruits of his labor, whatever science proceeds upon the assumption that it is natural and