

OFFICERS STATE ALLIANCE.

President, W. L. Dale, Atlanta. Vice Pres., Prof. W. A. Jones, Hastings. Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Kelle, Harwell.

Chairman, I. N. Leonard, Lincoln. Executive Committee: E. Soderman, Harwell; L. W. Young, Wilsonville; C. M. Lemay, Wahoo; J. M. Dimmick, Macon.

THE WEALTH MAKERS ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. J. T. KELLIE, SEC'Y.

Greely County—I am very thankful for the information about machines and would say that I purchased a cultivator and wagon box from the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co.

It has been very hard to find firms to deal with us in machinery, but since we found we could deal with the Kansas Alliance Exchange we gave a prominent firm in this state due notice that we would have to have considerable reduction from their regular rates or send all our trade out of the state.

Lancaster County—Will celebrate the 4th of July at Merritts grove near Raymond. Oration by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin of Lincoln and others.

Kearney County—Will celebrate at Danmires grove six miles north of Minden. Prof. W. A. Jones of Hastings will be secured if possible.

Saunders County—Reports that Bro. J. H. Powers made a great hit in his four speeches in that county.

Leonard Neff formerly secretary of Pleasant Dale Alliance No. 1291 writes from Des Palms, Cal., that he will do all he can for our order there and all for the Alliance people for freedom.

Furnas County—Is there any place where we can ship butter hiring a cooler and pay commissioners profit and have anything left or at least enough to make it profitable to ship in small quantities say 25 pounds, every 10 days? The most we can obtain is 10 cents a pound, oftener 6, 7 and 8. Mrs. W. C. B. Aisler—I do not know of any such place at present.

One of the fearless State Senators of N. W. Nebraska writes: "I am watching the course of our political party very closely and anxiously it is going either right or wrong at about this point. It may become necessary to again resort to the Alliance organization to receive enough independence in the laboring class to make them understand that lawyers and professional men do not represent productive labor."

This is the sentiment of many letters. The people are waiting and watching. Many of them are almost hopeless of any relief by legislation. Such complete discouragement financial and political was never known before.

If the Nebraska farmers say to the American manufacturers of barbed wire that they will give them the preference over the foreigners if they will sell as cheaply, and the American manufacturers proceed to act on the suggestion the first thing to do will be to cut down the wages of the men to the foreign level or near it.

Hart County—At the County Alliance of Hart county June 1 a vote was taken and resulted almost unanimously in favor of going to the state convention as suggested by Bro. Wright.

Whereas, We believe the ranks of the commonwealth army are filled by honest laborers and loyal American citizens who are peaceably striving to petition congress in the interests of the unemployed and laboring people generally, therefore:

Resolved, That we warmly sympathize with Gen. Coxey and his followers, and that we severally criticize the actions toward them by the authorities at Washington.

Resolved, That we warmly commend our representatives in congress for their faithful efforts in behalf of the producing classes of our country, and especially do we commend Senator W. V. Allen for the noble work he is doing in the U. S. Senate and for the eloquent and manly speech in defense of General

Adams County.—West Blue Alliance No. 275 has been reinstated. Furnas County.—Eureka Alliance No 632 is reinstated.

Cedar County—Please send me a blank application for charter as I would like to organize an application in north west Pierce county and think I can get a good strong Alliance, W. J.

Bro. Powers reported that our friends in Sarpy county were very earnest.

Furnas county reports the good work still going on, with the strong assurance that it will culminate in the grandest of achievements.

Saunders County.—We are doing the best we can for the good of the cause in this county. Our county organization is busy all the time. We have five or six aid degrees established. Many of the old members seem to be waking up once more and coming to the Alliance meetings.

Polk County.—Geo. Horst, of Osceola, is commissioned as organizer. Bro. W. F. Wright has reorganized two Alliances in Nemaha county and secured Bro. Bradford, of Auburn, to go on with the work.

Base Instructions. STRATTON, Neb., June 17, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Enclosed I send a slip cut from the Chicago Daily Tribune, roasting Senator Allen for his vote to give fifty millions to the sugar trust. I would like to know what defense Mr. Allen can make for himself for that vote: can THE WEALTH MAKERS say anything in extenuation of his course.

Our noble Allen of whom we were all so proud and in whom we had such entire confidence to sell out to the infernal sugar trust is most discouraging. GEO. F. JONES.

If fair methods were employed, or if our friends, the enemy, would stick to the truth, THE WEALTH MAKERS would not feel called upon to defend or explain the official actions of Senator Allen.

The paper above referred to is a Republican paper of the goldbug stripe; and that class of papers in Chicago, New York and other eastern cities are just now considerably exercised over the political outlook in Nebraska; so much so indeed that they devote whole columns of editorial space to the dear farmers of Nebraska: neither do they scarcely have the semblance of truth in them. The article referred to abounds in insinuations without statement of fact. We give it below, allowing our readers to use their good sense in reading it.

Senator Allen, the Nebraska Democratic Populist, is one of the men who voted to give to the sugar trust fifty millions of government revenue by putting off to Jan. 1, 1895, the collection of the tax to be imposed on raw sugar. He tried since then to explain why he cast this extraordinary vote, but the explanation is one which stands in need of much further explanation.

The Senator admitted that he had voted for the sugar schedule, conveying tens of millions of money to the sugar trust, but he pleaded that he had secured free barbed wire for the farmers of Nebraska. That is to say that he sold his vote to the sugar trust robbers for free barbed wire. Therefore, free barbed wire for Nebraska is to cost the General Government fifty million dollars of revenue, that being the amount the Treasury will probably lose and the trust gain by Allen's vote.

Nor is the fifty millions of revenue given to the trust all that free barbed wire for Nebraska will cost the country. There are 15,000 Americans engaged now in the manufacture of that article. If the Nebraska farmers are to be supplied with free barbed wire from Europe, as Senator Allen thinks, then these 15,000 American mechanics will be thrown out of their jobs, and will not be the consumers of the agricultural products of Nebraska and other states as they are now.

Senator Allen sought to show that the trust would not make the fifty millions by deferring the date when ten 40 per cent tax went into effect. His argument was in substance that if the trust set to work to buy this year's sugar crop prices would rise owing to the heavy demand; to fall again after the 1st of January, 1895. But, as Senator Taylor was kind enough to point out to the Dan. Pop. Sen. from Nebraska, if that did happen still the government would lose the tax on a year's sugar supply. The only difference would be that instead of the trust getting all that was withheld from the government, less what went to the hoodlum Senators, the trust would get some and the foreign sugar producers would get the rest.

What the trust does not pocket foreign producers will pocket. Between them the government is to be bilked out of about fifty millions of the revenue in order that Nebraska farmers may have free foreign barbed wire! Now what the people want to learn from Senator Allen is the names of the Senators who drove this infernal bargain with him. Who told him he could not have free barbed wire unless he voted for the sugar steel schedule? Who went in him while the metal schedule was under consideration and said "it is

when the sugar schedule is reached? Who are they? It is most desirable to know the names of these bulldozing Senators for they are the hoodlum Senators. The men who "held up" Allen of Nebraska are the ones responsible for this villainous scheme of "holding up" the United States Treasury for the benefit of the robber trust. Who are these Senatorial highwaymen who have forced Allen in exchange for his free barbed wire to give up to a trust which is odious to Nebraska fifty millions of revenue which ought to go into the United States Treasury?

Until these names are made public Senator Allen's explanation will not be accepted. He ought to tell the whole story at once. He was confused and perplexed when Senator Teller got after him and riddled him with questions he dare not answer. After he has recovered his composure he should rise and finish his explanation and tell the truth. His constituents and those of every other Senator want to hear the names of the hoodlum bulldozers.

To satisfy our readers as to the facts in the case, we give below part of Senator Allen's speech on the subject, taken from the Congressional Record of June 5, '94. The writer is not in full accord with Senator Allen's position; but does not for a moment question his honor or integrity in his action; and he may quite possibly be entirely right.

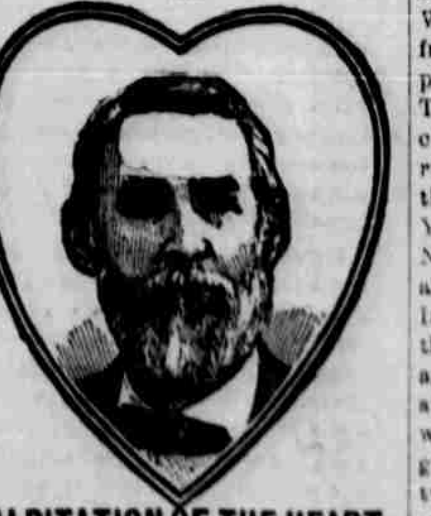
The Record says: Mr. Allen. Mr. President, I am not a believer in the system of bounties. I do not believe it would be wise policy to offer a bounty for the production of any article, nor do I believe it to be clearly within the power of the government to do so. An industry which was in existence at the time the McKinley bill became a law, in my judgment, has no claim upon the continuance of the bounty, admitting for argument's sake that the government possesses the power to grant bounties, which I do not admit. Yet after a bounty has been granted and an industry has been developed upon the strength of that bounty to a very great extent, it becomes a moral question if not a legal question whether a great government like this can properly and instantaneously repeal the bounty before the industry is developed and before the statute by its own language ceases to operate.

I voted this morning, as I shall continue to vote, against the continuance of the bounty for the full eleven years to all the industries embraced within the term of the amendment of my colleague. I do not believe that the sugar planter of Louisiana is entitled to a bounty. The cane that grows in Louisiana is indigenous to that soil and climate. It has had the fostering care of the government in one form or another for many generations. If it is not developed today to its highest degree, it never can be developed upon its own resources, and it never can be sustained unless the government continually supports it in the form of a bounty or tax.

I desire to see the time come in this country when sugar shall be free. Although I represent in part a great commonwealth where the sugar beet can be cultivated with profit, and one of the largest beet sugar factories in the United States is situated in the country of which I have the honor to reside, I do not believe that it is either wise on the part of this government to adopt the bounty system as a policy, nor do I believe the government has power under the constitution to encourage the development of anything by a system of bounties.

I recognize, however, that when the government has offered a bounty, and upon the strength of the offer contained in the statute an industry is developed which perhaps would not be developed but for the granting of the bounty, whether the government had the power or not, it certainly has morally no power to suddenly take the prop from under that industry and permit it to fall without any warning of its purpose to eventually renege from the bounty system.

Therefore when my colleague offered his amendment, which looked to a gradual reduction of the bounty system, until it would expire in 1905 dropping one-tenth each year, I voted for it. When he offered his amendment proposing to make the bounty 1 cent instead of 2 cents a pound I voted for it, because both propositions looked to the gradual extinction of the bounty system, and because to my vote would not seriously wrench the industry which is being developed in my state today.



PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet. "For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure also his Nerve and Liver Pills. After beginning to take them I felt better. I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer. E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

What Will the Harvest Be?

VERDURETTE, NEB., JUNE 23. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

It will be just what it must be. It must be what the seed sown can and will bring forth. The seed sown is and has been for a generation of men intense money worship. We shall gather the harvest now and for years to come. No one need hope to escape the consequences of this evil sowing. Such a hope is vain, we shall not escape. It would be just as reasonable to hope for escape from the Russian thistle. The seed is here, and has attained luxuriant growth, now the harvest must be gathered whether we will or not. Prompt, vigorous, united action can harvest the thistle even to its annihilation. The same rule can gather and destroy in a large measure the multifarious error and wrong of our money greed, but in neither case can the harvest be evaded, nor will it be. We called it enterprise to build Pacific railways, and many other railways, that we could not pay for. We borrowed money and wasted many millions of the public domain and got the roads. Now we have the debt, but the roads do not pay the debt, and so the people must. This is only one case of many that might be named, for the cases are legion. When all our indebtedness is counted up it makes a sum total somewhat greater than half the value of all property in the nation. But making money was the business, the calling, and the passion of the age. All, practically, were at it, and so the banker and all money lenders took their chance with the rest. These were shrewd calculators, as were the railroad builders and many others, and so secured much legislation in their favor.

The "common people" looked on and admired their success, and wished they could do so too. And thus the wonder grew. The awkening had to come, and has come in the fullness of time. This money god has been a demon every hour in all these years, and is yet, and will remain a demon. The thing we really needed was men, but we cast that away for the dollar, and now we find the demon has us by the throat, and it is a struggle for life with us. Now we are beginning to find out many things not even noticed before. We find ourselves mining silver at half price and selling it to India to be coined into full price. This sets her ten cent per day men all at work, and so she prospers. Her imports are small and almost entirely made up of the precious metals. Her exports are five, or more than five times her imports. She spins and weaves about half of her cotton crop, nearly half of her jute crop, sends out millions in tea and wheat, and drives even England out of China and competes with her in Australia and San Francisco. All the while we furnish the cheap silver to do it all, and make Coney and Kelley armies by way of emphasis. Our wheat and cotton go begging along with the armies of unemployed and thousands go hungry in sight of plenty. Why not if money-making is all men have to do? The gold bugs are getting rich out of all this, and manhood never once enters into the calculation. What difference about a man or millions of them, so some one gets rich? Little did the men of our country dream of the slavery war from '61 to '65 when they made the Constitution. But it all came, and so has this, and the end is not yet. The harvest of the seed sown in 1887 is not all gathered yet, and its doubtful, very doubtful, if the child is born who will see the end of our money worship harvest. To surrender without resistance gives up the land to the thistle. The only hope is to man the pumps and work them for all they are worth, and stand to our guns and work them for all they are worth too. Less than that and all is lost. With that, liberty may be saved, and freedom from the slavery of this money power reached somewhere in the future. The present policy and all its tendencies leads labor in these United States right towards European conditions first, then to India last. Is there any hope? Yes, if God and His law be counted in. No, if man alone is our trust. Looking at men is not assuring for many reasons. Instances the farmers who come by thousands to the Alliance five years ago, and now the thousands that never attend. Matters have grown constantly worse, why then should any farmer grow old in his zeal? The afternoon of two Saturdays could be most profitably spent in school house meetings every month. It would pay vastly better than more corn. Why is it not done? Simply on account of stupid indifference. This indifference is costing untold millions, and may mean death. More than a thousand indignation meetings ought to have sprung out of the ground when Coney was sent to prison. But the term submission was everywhere and the indignation limited to newspapers. If men are they average in this age were our only show for hope, then there is little to encourage the reformer. But we are not limited to men, thank God. "There is a destiny that shapes our ends." Our "rough hewing" has been bad very bad indeed. But we may hope that irretreatable ruin is not involved, and for one I do hope. That we shall suffer long and suffer much is now certain, but perchance we need not. There is a

COMMISSION WOOL. Silberman Brothers. 212-214 Michigan St., Chicago, Illinois. SACKS FREE to Shippers. We have every facility necessary for securing best results to shippers.

HORSE SENSE IN A FEW WORDS. Stubblefield April 8/94. "Ordinary" Mowers & Binders. You have got the hardest pulling mower I ever tracked up against. It took me about ten minutes to tell it snoked me out. The draft is the heaviest I ever saw - I'll give you pattern after the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower & Binder. It is extremely light making it very easy on horse flesh. Yours truly, C. Horse. THE WORLD'S FAIR. Committee, who tested the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower in the only regular exposition field trials, in a heavy growth of timothy and clover, said, in their official report: "The efficiency of the machine is thus, under fair conditions, nearly 70 per cent. Ordinary figures for ordinary mowers are at least twenty pounds higher in total draft, with an efficiency of not above 40 per cent. which latter figure good machines should be expected to exceed." The McCormick is the lightest draft, and most effective grass cutter yet produced. (Highest Medal awarded.) McCormick Binders, Reapers and Mowers are built by the McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, and are for sale wherever grain or grass is grown. Write for prices and terms to R. BINFORD, Agent, LINCOLN, NEB.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL! WE are revolutionizing the wool trade by our prompt sales and quick returns. If you have ever shipped wool East you know that it takes them from six to twelve months to close out a lot of wool. We can make you full account as a within ten days after your wool is received. SACKS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Liberal advances made when desired. PELTS! PELTS! PELTS! SAVE a middleman's profits by shipping us your pelts. We are not dealers, but have a large tannery and tan our pelts. Does it not stand to reason that an exclusive wool commission house can do better for you than a general commission house who sell hay, corn, etc? Certainly it does. We give our full time and attention to wool. In writing to us mention this paper. References, any bank in the United States, also Wealth Makers Pub. Co. The Great Northern Wool and Fur Co. 104 and 106 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOL DOES WOOL GROWING PAY? That depends upon how you sell your Wool. You ship it direct to market and to the right house it does pay. It is no experiment. Our shippers testify it unanimously. We will not only obtain the highest market price for your Wool, but we will send you the returns. We are revolutionizing the Wool trade by Prompt Sales and Quick Returns. We have done the Wool Trade said was impossible. Instead of taking six to twelve months to make returns for Wool, as most houses do we make returns in that many days, and our shippers back up in this statement. Write for Prices on Wool and see testimonials of our shippers. We are not an exclusive Wool house, but handle Hay, Grain and Produce of all kinds. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 474 So. Water Street, Chicago.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE To Texas, The "Fix'd Star" State GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE LIMITED 6 TO THE EAST. BEST DINING CAR SERVICE IN THE WORLD. Nothing can be clothed with more facts than the statement that thousands of farmers and fruit-growers will leave the more northern climes and locate in Texas. This was evinced by the excursion of January 9th, over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to Texas, and the hundreds that availed themselves of the low rate were well repaid for the trip, and if each one could be heard on the subject, the unanimous verdict would be: "It is better than I expected to see and just suits me." Many thousands will avail themselves of these coming excursions and low rates offered, as did the hundreds on the last one, and everyone who desires to secure a farm of 100 acres, or a 20 or a 40 acre fruit tract in that land of mild climate, should not stand on the order of their going but "Go" the first excursion possible. Apply for detailed information as to rates of fare to any representative of the Great Rock Island Route or any Coupon Ticket Agent, or address "Editor Western Trail," Chicago, for full facts as to the land. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago. Not Unusual. The Union Pacific will sell tickets 6th of July excursionists at one fare the round trip. See your nearest U. P. Agent for particulars. Sunday, July 1st. The Union Pacific will run train to the Beatrice Chautauque grounds at 9 a. m.