

# THE WEALTH MAKERS

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

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NO. 16

## AT BOHANNAN'S HALL.

A Great Audience Turn Out to Hear Our Candidates.

## AND THE LINCOLN LABOR CLUB.

With Banners Flying, Head the Procession. Indications of a Great Growth in The Party.

Holcomb, Gaffin, Jones and Wilson.

The crowd that came together last Friday evening to hear Judge Holcomb and Prof. Jones filled Bohannan's hall and must have numbered over 1,500 people. In point of enthusiasm as well as numbers it indicated great growth on the part of the People's party in the chief stronghold of the Republican party. The Lincoln Labor Club, several hundred strong, which marched in a body to the hall with banners flying was a very significant showing. This labor club is solidly Populist, and indicates that the wage workers are in bodies and as unorganized individuals in great numbers coming to the wealth makers' party. When we all get together all power is in the ballot.

The first speaker of the evening, introduced by Chairman McNeerney, was Prof. W. A. Jones, our candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. As Prof. Jones' speeches have not been reported hitherto we will give a synopsis of his remarks.

### THE FAMOUS EDUCATOR SPEAKS.

Professor Jones said in substance: The duty of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction is to administer the school law as it is and in a faithful and efficient manner. Hundreds of men could do that.

His problem is to gain such an insight into the existing social organization of which the school is one of the parts, that if he had the power, he would make the schools reflect and even anticipate the economic and social changes that are constantly taking place in society at large.

As he apprehends these changes and comprehends them he may suggest such modifications, readjustments and methods as will more nearly correspond with the economic and social conditions of the people.

To do this with some measure of success requires special knowledge of the origin and idea of the school; not so much its origin in time, this would be incidental, but its origin in the necessities of the individual, of society. The speaker then traced briefly the method of tracing the social evolution of society from savagery to civilization; the genesis of the family, the phases of industrial society, the church and the state, and the functions of each. Then the origin of the school as an institution collateral to the church, then as collateral to the state, the separation of church from state in this country and the ground of it. This caused the secularization of the day school, and the rise of the Sunday school.

At this point the speaker was called by time. He had packed this meat into 25 minutes, and stopped short.

### THE OLD SOLDIER TALKS.

Judge Wilson, was next introduced. The Judge is a one-armed veteran of the civil war with fine face and soldierly bearing, a man whom our people nominated by acclamation for state auditor. The Judge did not in the few minutes at his disposal try to discuss the great questions, but in his few remarks made a very favorable impression. He believed he had been nominated because the people wished to honor the old soldiers. They believed in voting for the old soldiers,—and he did too, he said, a remark which pleased the audience. But some have no use for old soldier unless they are in the Republican party.

His reference to the U. P. order requiring their employers to keep out of politics, was what might be expected of a man who gave his right arm for the cause of liberty.

### HON. J. N. GAFFIN'S REMARKS

Hon. J. N. Gaffin was next introduced as the next lieutenant governor of Nebraska. He was glad to stand before so large

and intelligent an audience, and was proud of being a Populist, because Populist principles are right and just. He stood before them a worker, a common man for common men. He had earned every dollar he possessed. He had not accumulated it as a mortgage shark.

Mr. Gaffin dwelt for a moment on the identity of interest or common interest of the farmers and city workers. In elaborating his thought he suggested that each figure one day on the question, to how many workers we are each indebted, beginning with the cup of coffee in the morning. The principle of co-operation is right, said the speaker and competition is wrong. (This remark struck a popular chord that showed itself in a burst of applause starting from the Labor Club amen corner.) Our interests are identical, are one; we are brothers and must all stand together.

The speaker said, he was not, as a Populist, opposed to any industry. But he was opposed to corporations ruling the state. Our party is opposed to special privileges, class legislation. Our party motto is: "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none." And the People's party when it gets into power enacts into power the planks of its platform, the principles it advocates. It has done this just as far as it has been given power.

Mr. Gaffin closed by saying that if elected he would do the very best that he could to serve the people.

### THE COMING GOVERNOR.

Judge Holcomb upon being introduced received a very enthusiastic greeting the cheers being prolonged. It was his first appearance before a large Lincoln audience, and he was glad to meet the people of this city of colleges and universities and advocate the principles of the People's Independent party because its principles are grand and noble and just, are for all.

He had heard it said that the Populists are anarchists. Here in Lincoln he had heard that the Populists are law breakers. He knew them to be patriots, people who love the flag.

We say, said he, the principles of the People's party will bear investigation, will lead to repentance and a turning to the People's party. We believe we are advocating what will bring relief. Among happy homes and free men there will never be an anarchist. Give anarchists, even, a good home and they are likely to make good citizens.

The Populists demand government ownership of the railroads. And all can see that it is better for the government to own the railroads than for the railroads to own the government. Government ownership is in the future, but let us hope, the near future. The Populist party takes a bold and decided stand, and demands that the government take the Pacific road into their hands when the mortgage falls due, and this Populist "vagary" is the sentiment of very many men (who have business sense) in the old parties.

The Judge at this point read from the State Republican platform of 1874 in which they called for a double track government built and owned and operated railroad from the Missouri river to the Atlantic seaboard. He went on to say we could not here in Nebraska take government control of the railroads, but we believe freight charges should and may be regulated.

The Republican party also believes that the railroads should be made subservient to the public good. Sounds like a Populist platform. But the Populists of today were then in the old party.

The Judge took occasion while discussing the railroads to say he had never been in the employ of the B. & M. or any other railway, as had been charged.

Continuing the Judge said, I am honestly of opinion that the business interests of the state demand the election of the Populist ticket next November. And by business interests, I mean the interest of not a limited number, but of all men.

The Republicans have been convicted of misappropriation of funds and a majority of the supreme court has declared that the Republican state officials have shown such disregard of the interest of the taxpayers and so squandered the public funds as to bring upon them most deserved censure. Fifteen years ago the Republican party was for an honest and economic administration of

the state government. Now it allows the dishonest to go unpunished and calls on the people to vindicate (!) them by selecting the same old gang to run for office this year.

### AUSTIN H. WEIR.

#### The People's Independent Party Candidate for Congress.

The subject of this sketch was born in the state of New Jersey, although his earliest recollections are of the state of Illinois, whither he went with his parents in early infancy, and was consequently by training and education thoroughly western. His boyhood and youth were spent in the manufacturing town of Moline, Illinois, and here he received a common school education,



MAYOR A. H. WEIR.

and later an academic preparation under special teachers for a collegiate course. It was here while working in the planing and saw mills, during vacations, that he learned the rudiments of the lumber business, in which he has been actively engaged almost constantly since the war. The beginning of the war found him busily making arrangements for entering college, but close application to his studies had so impaired his health that he found it impossible to follow this course longer.

In hopes of recuperation he started early in the spring of 1862 for the then new country of Pike's Peak and Colorado. No railroad had yet reached the Missouri river, and the party which he had joined upon this trip took the long tedious overland journey across what was then the Great American desert by ox team. The stirring open air life, hearty food, and severe exercise of the long tramp by the side of the lumbering freight wagon soon gave him renewed health and vigor, and after spending the summer in the mountains, fully regained his old vigor.

With returning health came the burning desire to serve his country. The intense excitement of the war was stirring even the far away quiet of the great mountains. He with his only brother had often discussed the question of offering their service to their country. But as he had been in failing health, his older brother thought it was his place to go, while Austin should remain. But one morning after they had been discussing the subject, and while the older brother was getting breakfast in camp, he quietly made his way to the recruiting station in the little Colorado town, and cast his lot with Uncle Sam in what was then the Third Colorado Infantry. Being under age there was some hesitancy upon the part of the recruiting officer in accepting him, but he was finally passed. The Second Infantry had organized but neither regiment was complete, and the two battalions were sent east, and after about a year's service were consolidated and transferred to the cavalry service, becoming the Second Colorado Cavalry, in which Mr. Weir served until discharged at the close of the war.

After the close of the war, Mr. Weir returned to Illinois, but his former plans had all been broken and changed, and he scarcely knew what course to pursue. He, however, completed a partial course of study in the old Chicago University.

In 1892, he came to Lincoln, Neb., and has resided there constantly ever since. He has been engaged almost constantly in the lumber business since the war and is now one of the oldest lumbermen in business in the city of Lincoln. He came out of the war a Republican in politics, having learned the great dogmas of the party under the teachings of the immortal Lincoln. Later serious reasons became evident for differing with the party leaders on

the financial and other important questions, and for some time he was an independent republican, voting for such men and measures as met his approval. When the People's Independent party was organized, its declaration of principles fully met his views, and his allegiance was at once wholly transferred to that party. It was the old time republicanism of his youth. It breathed the spirit of the old political teachings. It was the doctrine taught by Thaddeus Stevens, Abraham Lincoln and the other immortal founders of the true Republican party. Since the platform and principles of the Populist party have been placed before the public, there has been no more hearty and earnest supporter of them than he.

Mr. Weir is hopeful of the present campaign. He believes the principles of the party are right and will triumph. He is zealous to see silver remonetized and restored to its place in our currency, and the money syndicates compelled to give back to the people their birthright. He is in favor of tariff reform that means something and made effective. He believes when these are accomplished our factories will be reopened, our business rehabilitated with life and activity and every interest restored to its former prosperity so far as it is now possible to do.

Mr. Weir has been prominent in all of the business enterprises of the city of Lincoln since he became a citizen thereof, and an active working member of the First Baptist church. He has twice been elected to fill the office of mayor, which position he now occupies.

He was nominated at the Congressional convention that met at Tecumseh August 30th, and no better representative of the First District of Nebraska could occupy a seat in the next Congress of the United States.

### Our Candidate For State Superintendent.

Prof. W. A. Jones, A. M., was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, June 16, 1830. He was educated in the schools of his native state and at Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He also took a course in the commercial school of Nicholas Harris, Hartford, Conn. He served three years as secretary treasurer of a manufacturing company in his native state. He voted for "Freemont Jessie" in 1856 and started the next day for Knox county, Illinois. He taught school seven years in one place in Knox county; was then elected principal of the high schools, and superintendent of the city schools of Aurora, Ill.

He occupied this position from 1864 to 1870. During this time he reorganized the schools of Aurora and did a work for them which attracted the attention of the school public beyond the limits of the state and which led to his selection by the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, located at Terre Haute.

Knox college conferred the master's degree upon Mr. Jones in 1863.

He became the first president of the Indiana State Normal School January 1st 1870. He organized that institution Jan. 4, 1870, and remained as its head till 1880; when, on account of his own health and that of his family, he resigned by advice of his physician, came to Adams county, Nebraska and settled on a farm in the spring of 1883.

Having been a student and teacher all his life, he did not cease being a student when he settled on his farm, but his studies were directed per force to economic and social questions. The character of his work as an educator is estimated by others in the following testimonials which were sent Mr. Jones on learning of his nomination to the office of superintendent of public instruction by the great Populist party of Nebraska.

From the October number of the Indiana School Journal we clip the following.

Wm. A. Jones, A. M., the first president of the Indiana State Normal School has been nominated on the Populist ticket of Nebraska for superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Jones was president of our Normal school for ten years and in that time did more for the cause of education in the state, as to its method and spirit, than has been done by any other man. His methods and his thought were not appreciated by the masses at the time and are even now only beginning to realize their full force.

The acknowledged leaders in educational thought today are standing on

the same platform occupied by him in 1870, when he assumed the presidency of our State Normal.

Mr. Jones is a leader among educational thinkers and he would honor the highest educational office any state could confer upon him. Nebraska could not do itself a greater honor, or confer upon its children a greater blessing than to elect him, without regard to the party, superintendent of public instruction.

Following is another testimonial from the superintendent of the Cleveland, Ohio, public schools.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17, 1894.

Office Superintendent of Instruction. To whom it may concern: This may certify that I was a member of the faculty of the Indiana State Normal School for some years, during the time in which Mr. W. A. Jones was its honored president. In my judgment no other man has done so much for the elevation of the general school work of Indiana as has Mr. Jones, the effect of his work being yet clearly noticeable throughout the state. He is one of the clearest thinkers of modern times.

Had he devoted himself to philosophy he would have ranked not far below Dr. Harris.

He is not a relation of mine and this note is given in the interest of education rather than in the personal interest of Mr. W. A. Jones.

Very truly yours,  
L. H. JONES,  
Superintendent Schools.

### A Young Populist Statesman.

Frank D. Eager, Lancaster county candidate for representative on the Independent ticket, was born in Rock Creek precinct, Lancaster county, and has never lived elsewhere. He attended the public schools in that precinct, receiving his first instruction in a sod school house, known as the Gar Creek school, and assisting his father on the farm during vacation. At the age of fifteen Mr. Eager entered the State University, where he attended for six years, completing the scientific course and receiving his diploma on the 7th of June, 1893. During this period he managed to assist materially in paying his expenses by delivering the



FRANK D. EAGER.

Lincoln daily newspapers. At the commencement of his senior year he received the position of Instructor of Military Science at Worthington Military Academy, which position he held for the ensuing year. The next year he was given charge of the scientific department of that academy, which he held for one year. He then accepted a more profitable offer from a Colorado school, which he was, however, compelled to resign, on account of the death of his brother, which rendered it necessary for him to remain at home.

Mr. Eager furnishes an apt illustration of what the "wild and woolly west" and particularly Lancaster county, can do in the way of producing men. The nomination of Mr. Eager for representative by the Populist convention was received with enthusiasm. His remarks, in accepting the same, were characteristic and met with the approbation of all.

### Our One Armed Candidate.

John W. Wilson, Populist candidate for State Auditor, was born in the state of Indiana in the year 1838. In October 1861 enlisted as a private in Company H, 57th Regt. Ind. Vols. In 1863 was promoted to 2nd Lieut. In 1864 lost his right arm in battle and was honorably discharged by special order of Secretary of War. Since the war the most of his time has been occupied in newspaper work. He homesteaded land in Keith county, Nebraska, and has carried on farming since 1885 in that county. Came to Nebraska in 1879. Is at present county judge of Keith county Neb.

Notice our new "ads" in the "3 cent column. Watch that column closely every week. It will make you money.

### PORTER BY ACCLAMATION.

The Political 'Cyclone' at Clarke Sweet all Before It.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Sept. 14.

### Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The Populists of Merriek county held their county convention at this place on the 12th inst., and amid much enthusiasm renominated Hon. W. F. Porter for the legislature by acclamation. E. H. Dorshimer, county attorney was also renominated in the same manner. Since the congressional convention at Norfolk the Demo fusion papers of this vicinity have labored hard to secure Mr. Porter's defeat for renomination, and this is the way they succeeded. After the convention Cyclone Davis of Texas was introduced by Mr. Porter to a full house and for three hours he held his audience as only an interesting speaker can. The court room was crowded full to overflowing with people of every political belief, though the meeting had been but poorly advertised. When Mr. Davis finished speaking the audience arose as one man and gave three rousing cheers for the Texas Cyclone. Every one present who has been heard to express an opinion of the speaker admits that his speech was the finest thing he ever heard, and was all truth. His speech is the topic of conversation on the streets and public highways, by men of every party, and it is fair to presume will make many converts, and should Mr. Davis ever speak again in Merriek county and will give ten days notice we will give him an audience of not less than 5,000 people.

Honest John Powers was also present but owing to the lateness of the hour did not speak. Mr. Powers will speak at Clarke at 2 p. m., the 22nd. The political pot is just beginning to boil in this county, and when we get through we expect to have the Republican goose well cooked. So here's three cheers for Porter, Dorshimer, Devine and the whole state ticket.

N. G. ADMIRE.

### Dale Renominated by Acclamation.

WILCOX, Neb., Sept. 17, 1894.

### Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Saturday September 15, the convention for the 25th Senatorial district met at Wilcox and renominated by acclamation, without a dissenting vote, W. F. Dale, the present Senator from this district.

An immense crowd of about 2,000 people were present to listen to Hon. W. A. McKeighan, Hon. John Powers and "Cyclone" Davis of Texas. The Atlanta Quartette furnished the music and was greatly appreciated. Never did the great political truths receive closer attention, for men of all parties were there, and one and all pronounced it a great success and seemed to endorse our great reformers. This is the greatest meeting Wilcox has had for years.

Yours, D.

### News of Campaign Meetings.

Cyclone Davis talked to a large audience at Tecumseh the 29th, holding their closest attention three solid hours while he expounded the three great Populist doctrines of money, land and transportation.

Judge Holcomb and Judge Wilson addressed an audience at Seward the 20th which crowded the court house, with many standing. Holcomb talked two hours on the tariff question, the management of the state finances and the maximum freight bill, and showed up the corruption record of the Republican state officials.

The Democrats of the First congressional district nominated Weir, Populist, on a platform not antagonizing Populist principles. Small attendance reported. If Populists are acceptable to the old party why keep up a separate organization longer?

The campaign was opened by the Fillmore county Populists September 15th, Judge Holcomb and Prof. Jones addressing a large outdoor meeting at Geneva. The Judge talked on local matters chiefly.

The Pawnee county Democrats endorsed Cleveland, Morton and Bryan, and favored fusion with the Populists. Think of the mixture which we are asked to fuse with.

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