

# WEALTH MAKERS



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

## DOINGS IN WASHINGTON

### All About That Draw Poker Bankers' Bond Game

### ELECTION RETURNS OF INTEREST

### The People Robbed by Wall Street Tools in the White House and Cabinet and Robbed of their Representatives Also.

### Special to the Wealth-Makers

For several days anxiety ran high, when it was rumored that a new bond issue was contemplated by the treasury department.

It was reported that Secretary Carlisle was opposed to said issue of bonds, and that if the president insisted upon the issue that it was very likely that Mr. Carlisle would resign from the cabinet; but that has all proven to be incorrect, since Mr. Cleveland has taken the pains to publicly deny that there was any disagreement whatever between himself and his secretary of the treasury.

On last Wednesday, the 14th instant, the following circular was issued from the treasury department announcing the issue of \$50,000,000 of five per cent bonds, and calling for bids for same:

**THE SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR.**

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1894.

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of congress, entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of November, 1894, for United States five per cent bonds, in either registered or coupon form, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly, in coin, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay twenty per cent in gold coin, or gold certificates, upon the amounts of their bids, as soon as they receive notice of the acceptance of such bids, and to pay in like coin or certificates an additional twenty per cent at the expiration of each ten days thereafter, until the whole is paid; but they may at their option pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The first payment, however, of not less than twenty per cent must be made when the bidder receives notice of the acceptance of his proposal.

The denominations of the bonds will be \$50 and upward, and bidders will, in their proposals, state the denominations desired whether registered or coupon, the price which the bidder proposes to pay, the place where it is desired the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasury of the United States or an assistant treasury of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, in order to make the proposed issue uniform as to date with the existing issue; but interest thereon will begin November 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of five per cent on the face value of their bonds from November 1 to the date or dates of payment. The total issue of bonds, in pursuance of this notice, will not exceed the sum of \$50,000,000.

The secretary of the treasury hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked "Proposals for the purchase of five per cent bonds." Blank forms for proposals may be had on application to the secretary of the treasury.

**J. G. CARLISLE,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

The excuse given for this bond issue is that the gold reserve must be strengthened in order that confidence may be preserved abroad, and that in the near future heavy exports of gold to Europe is expected, therefore to keep the gold reserve from being wiped out entirely these gold bonds must be issued.

It has recently come to light that when the \$50,000,000 bonds were issued last February, the banks of New York took greenbacks to one window of the United States treasury, exchanged it for gold then took the gold to another window and bought the bonds. It is reliably stated that more than one-fourth of that issue was taken up in that way without increasing the gold reserve a single dollar. This entire issue can be, and no doubt a large portion of it will be, taken up in this way, without putting a single dollar of gold more in the treasury than there is now.

This outrage is to be consummated by November 24th, in order to have the whole thing fixed and sealed before congress meets, because it is understood that congress would object to the issue. When congress meets, if they have any regard for their oaths, and as much self respect as an Ethiopian, they will begin proceedings at once to impeach both Carlisle and Cleveland for malfeasance in office and treason, because it is perfectly plain to the mind of every thinking man who has taken the pains to investigate the matter, that there is not a vestige of law upon the statute books of this country, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for any purpose whatever.

The report of the secretary shows that expenditures of that department for October was \$13,000,000 more than the receipts.

The question naturally arises: Can it be possible that this country can survive the two remaining years of the Democratic administration?

We have just received the report of the strike commission appointed by the president to investigate the Chicago strike last July. Your correspondent was informed at the labor bureau that only a few copies of the report had been printed without the testimony, but as soon as congress meets it will be asked to have printed several thousands of the report, with all the testimony, which will make a large book of about 2,000 pages. The report is a very valuable document. As far as we can judge without having the testimony, it is very fair and just, having been impartially made from the facts brought out by the testimony. The commission recommends that a permanent United States strike commission be established, with powers similar to those of the interstate commerce commission; labor organizations incorporate under the law, so that they can go into court and defend themselves as other corporations do, and that the states adopt some system of conciliation and arbitration on the line of that now in use in Massachusetts.

The report unmercifully scores the methods of the Pullman Car Company and the General Managers' Association. It treats the labor organizations very fairly, and virtually admits that the American Railway Union was right. In commenting upon the report, the daily press has treated it very fairly, and has urged the adoption by congress of the recommendations made by the commission. The only adverse criticism we have seen was from the Railway Age, the organ and tool of the General Managers' Association and railroad corporations generally. It viciously attacks the report, declaring that it is not honestly based upon the facts brought out by the testimony. Taking it as a whole, it appears to be a great victory for organized labor.

The election returns are yet very unsatisfactory so far as the Populist vote is concerned, owing to the fact that the press does everything in its power to suppress our vote.

It is very plain that a large number of our congressmen in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have been counted out by the Democrats.

The Populists will contest about twenty seats of Democrats in these states. In nearly all of these districts the Democrats have counted themselves in by majorities or pluralities of less than a thousand. It is now settled beyond doubt that the Populists have elected members of the Fifty-fourth congress as follows: North Carolina 5, Alabama 1, Kansas 1, Colorado 1, Nebraska 1, and Nevada 1, making a total of ten members in the house. We will have six members in the senate which will, without doubt, give the Populists the balance of power in that body.

Senator Peffer has reached the city. He attributes our defeat in Kansas to fusion, and says he is not at all discouraged. He says our people in Kansas are educated on economic questions, and will now make a winning fight for Populist principles, without any entangling alliances with either of the old parties.

J. H. TURNER.  
November 17, 1894.

### YALE WINS JUST AS USUAL

**Harvard's Foot Ball Colors Trained in the Dust Once More.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26.—The Yale-Harvard foot ball game this afternoon was won by Yale by the score of 12 to 4.

A citizen of Wilcutt, Fla., has a curiosity in the shape of a cow horn five feet long and eighteen inches in circumference at the base.

Thomas Murray of Brooklyn was struck by an express train and thrown over a thirty-foot embankment. He was not killed. He was drunk.

Investigation by the Municipal Order league of Chicago, shows that many of the infants in possession of female street beggars are hired.

To the present day the leaves of the talipot palm are used in Ceylon for writing purposes, even many legal documents being executed on this primitive material.

Moses H. Katzenberger, a wealthy Hebrew citizen of Memphis, Tenn., left in his will directions that fishing tackle should be put in his coffin and buried with him, in order that he might be able to enjoy the sport "if there is any fishing in the other world."

### To the Populists of the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1894.

The result of the late election is before us. We have increased our aggregate vote about one hundred per cent since 1892, and have broken the solid south. We have convinced our opponents and the world that we are a fixed factor in politics and have come to stay. A new party that can double its voting strength in two years shows a vitality that has not been exceeded by any new party in the history of our country. Every Populist can be proud of the record we have made this year. The People's party is the only political organization whose members stand as a unit in all sections on the principles it advocates. The two old parties have their eastern, northern, western, and southern factions, each one holding antagonistic views on all the

arena, which demanded close attention. On these questions we were flooded with letters, demanding that our committee issue an address endorsing the industrial army movement, and inviting every one to come to Washington, while others as zealously demanded that we issue an address denouncing it in the severest terms. The same was true of the great coal and railway strikes, which was the cause for some acrimonious correspondence between some good Populists and headquarters. Although we at the time were severely criticized by both sides for remaining silent, yet I think that time has proven that the policy of the committee was best.

Headquarters will have to be closed after this week, but many suggestions have been made by our press and leaders for a conference composed of the members of the national committee, chairmen of the state committees, representatives of the reform press, congressmen of the 53rd and 54th congresses, and other

and concentrate all our force on the money question.

To do this we must have a conference of all our leaders, map out a policy, and make a vigorous educational campaign.

H. E. TAUBENCK.  
Chairman National Committee.

### The Labor of Bootlers Expensive

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

You ask me to explain what that judgment against Lancaster county in favor of Van Dyne and Green of \$2,000, lately obtained, was for. It appears that the state treasurer held some of the many Lancaster county bonds, issued years ago as investments of the public school fund. These bonds were made payable after ten years if the county saw fit to pay them. Money has been and is being paid, so the commissioners thought to issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest and sell them or exchange them for those already held by the state treasurer.

Doing just such work as that is what we pay the commissioners \$5,400 annually for doing. But they did not see fit to do this job, so they hired Van Dyne and Green to do it for the county and agreed to pay them what was reasonable. They did not dare to specify the amount, for election was coming on. After the job was done Van Dyne and Green thought \$7,500 would be about reasonable for the two hours spent in going up to the State house and talking over the matter. But the commissioners thought \$2,000 was enough, and paid that amount. So Van Dyne and Green took the \$2,000 and sued for the \$5,500 balance. The court gave judgment for \$2,000.

Now judging others by ourselves we have this to say: The state officers may have received a part of the boodle, the county commissioners may have shared it with Van Dyne and Green—\$4,000 for five of them. But this we know, if we had been one of the commissioners, Van Dyne and Green never would have got that job unless they had divided with me, and we do not believe the commissioners are any less selfish than we would have been.

There has been quite a rumpus raised lately about packing and bribing juries, or doubtless the county would have been mulcted for the full amount of \$7,500.

H. W. HARDY.

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The State Executive Committee decided that all delinquent Alliances could be reinstated by the payment of dues for the quarter ending Dec. 31st.

No doubt all Alliances in the drouth district of the State will be allowed seats who have paid any dues for the year 1894. Reduced rates on all railroads have been applied for.

Independent papers please copy.

W. F. DALE, President.  
Mrs. J. T. KELLIE, Secretary.

### Obituary

We are pained to be obliged to chronicle the death of Alma Sophia, the eldest daughter of Brother S. H. Erickson, and Sister Erickson, on the 13th of the present month. She was a promising girl, far advanced in her studies, including music, and just ready to enter the State University. Lovely in character she was the joy and pride of her parents, and had made many friends. Her illness was typhoid fever, from which she suffered a relapse.

### JAPAN WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

**The Mikado Will Listen to China's Proposals Through Minister Dun.**

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—It is officially announced here that Japan recognizes that the United States minister at Tokio, Mr. Dun, is a suitable channel through which China can open up negotiations for peace. The European powers will not take any part in the negotiations. It is considered that China is in a position to pay the Japanese damages, if the war ceases now. Japan to hold Port Arthur until her demands are satisfied.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—A battle occurred at a church near Carrollton, Miss., yesterday between officers and a murderer, and as a result one man is dead and two others wounded. Ben. P. Catham, the marshal of Carrollton, and N. Brewer, a deputy sheriff, left for Enon, a church ten miles south of Carrollton to arrest Claude Moss, who is charged with murder at Monticello, Dewitt county, Ark., and who had been a fugitive from justice for more than a year. Moss resisted arrest and after a most desperate struggle Catham shot him dead.

### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Postmaster General Bissell's Annual Report to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Postmaster General W. S. Bissell has submitted to the president his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894. He briefly outlines the policy of the department in the following:

"In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the laws as to second-class matter so as to place the postoffice department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis.

"Second—Avoid expensive experiments like postal telegraph, rural fee delivery, etc.

"Third—Develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz: Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it; accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law, and quicken railroad transportation.

"Fourth—Revise and reclassify the organization of the railway mail service and reclassify clerks in post-offices.

"Fifth—Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from the classified service, as recommended in my last annual report."

"The revenue for the year was \$75,080,479; expenditures, \$84,324,414, leaving a deficit \$8,243,935. The estimates for the current year ending June 30, 1895, are: Revenue, \$84,427,749; expenditures, \$90,399,495; deficit \$5,971,747. The estimates submitted to the secretary of the treasury for the next fiscal year are: Revenue, \$88,907,407; expenditures, \$91,059,388; deficiency, \$4,151,976."

This annual deficiency, the postmaster general says, could be overcome by the increase of postal rates, but he does not believe this advisable. Economy has been practiced, but nevertheless, great care has been taken that it should not affect the efficiency of the service.

The economies have consisted mainly in retletting contracts for mail transportation and in the cost and amount of supplies; also in the abrogation of seven of the eleven steamship subsidy contracts which will mean a total saving in the ten years of the contracts of \$14,431,335.

Mr. Bissell recommends the experimental free delivery projects should be discontinued, and thinks that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people. Both these projects were originated by his predecessor.

One of the most important and interesting features of Mr. Bissell's report is its discussion of class matter. In his last report he referred to the great disproportion of growth of second class matter. He has made a thorough investigation during the year, upon which he says: "The effect of all this upon my mind is a conviction that the statutes and the precedents upon which the business now rest are defective; that they embody the only great abuse at present existing in the postal service; and that, as this business is growing all the time, some remedy should be applied."

Of the obstruction of mails by strikes, the postmaster general says: "In my last report I called attention to the necessity for legislation such as then was and now is recommended by the superintendent of the railway mail service for the punishment of train wrecking, and for legislative determination of the definition of a mail train. Such legislation would be of great advantage to the postal service."

The postmaster general does not favor the postal telegraph, a system advocated by his predecessors. He points out that in a country where the territory is so large the cost of a postal telegraph would far exceed any possible receipts or benefits.

Mr. Bissell gives the following daily average business of the department, which shows the vastness of the postal service:

Number of miles of post route run	1,100,000
Number of stamps manufactured	8,500,000
Number of envelopes manufactured	1,800,000
Number of postal cards manufactured	1,500,000
Number of pieces mailed	13,770,000
Number of letters mailed	7,400,000
Number of pieces of mail matter distributed and redistributed by railway postal clerks	27,500,000
Number of pieces handled in dead letter office	21,000
Daily transactions in money order	1,100,000
Business	\$1,100,000
Daily expenses	\$21,100

The postmaster general believes in civil service in the postoffice department. He says, "If the system has produced such good results in the clerical force of the department, it is reasonable to inquire whether something like it could not be applied with advantage to the lower grades of postmasters." Mr. Bissell closes his report with a request that a new building be provided for the postoffice department. He says interest on the cost of an adequate building would be less than the amount of rest paid.

The infant sea otter, when removed from parental care, dies of either grief or starvation. So far it has been impossible to raise it to maturity by human hand.

We want you to notice every new "ad" in our columns. They are put there especially for your benefit.

## LIGHT, LAW, LIBERTY, LOVE, LEADERSHIP.



The WEALTH MAKERS, published at Lincoln, Nebraska, and edited by George Howard Gibson, author of the famous political and industrial song book, ARMAGEDDON, is devoted to the study of the moral, social, economic, and political questions. It is holding up the divinely perfect, new (yet old) standards of justice. It is making plain the source, in long established injustice, of the social antagonisms which threaten revolution. It is proving to the selfish that selfishness is unprofitable, and to the unselfish that organization is necessary. It urges first that the wealth makers combine their voting strength and recover the government from the control of the wealth takers, the monopolists; and it is breaking down every position of the old, time-honored, society-stratifying conception of slavery, viz., that it is well for some to labor without gain, in order that others may gain without labor. Its mottoes are:

"In the Sweat of Thy Face Shalt Thou Eat Bread."—"If Any will not Work Neither Let Him Eat."

We believe there is not a paper published whose light upon social, economic, political, and religious questions is more clear or valuable. Religiously

great industrial questions which are forging their way to the front.

In twelve out of the fourteen states west of the Mississippi river, which in the past have been classed as Republican, the People's party is first and second in voting strength, all except Iowa and California. In these twelve we have reduced the Democratic strength to a few stragglers, and had it not been for the administration and goldbug Democrats nominating dummy tickets for the Democratic farmers and laborers to support, while they voted with the Republicans, we would have elected our candidates in a majority of these states. In the states south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, we are second in voting strength, in eight out of fourteen states, and the Democratic party remains in control by fraud and counting the colored vote.

The Democratic party in the south is the negro party, because without their votes a majority of the southern states would have elected Populist governors this year.

Headquarters of the People's party was opened January 1, 1894. Contributions to defray expenses were made by the Populist senators, representatives and other friends throughout the land.

The total amount received from all sources was \$1,340.80, an average of \$122.71 per month, only a trifle more than a congressman's clerk receives for "spinning yarns." Out of this amount we had to defray all expenses, as room rent and furniture for same, fuel, gas bills, clerk hire, stationery, postage, telegraphing, printing, board, and many other incidental expenses.

Any one familiar with this kind of work can readily see that the greatest economy was necessary; doubtless either one of the old parties has used more than this amount in the average county in the United States. In connection with this I wish to thank Hon. Lafe Pence of Colorado, George Ellison, of Washington, D. C., Leroy Templeton, of Indiana, and Thomas Davis of Macon, Illinois, who came to the rescue, and saved headquarters from being closed in the middle of the campaign. I doubt if the people will ever appreciate or be able to repay them for the sacrifice they have made for our cause. There is one thing that Mr. Pence don't know, and that is when to cease giving for the cause.

In many respects this campaign has been a phenomenal and stormy one, in fact, it has no parallel in our history. Many grave questions confronted the committee, which required careful consideration, and perhaps but few realized the critical position the party occupied. The industrial army movement, as well as the strikes and general discontent, intro-

leaders in our party, to discuss ways and means, for conducting an educational campaign from now until the meeting of the next National Convention.

This is very important, because during the short session of the present congress and the 54th congress, questions of great importance will be discussed. The money power is not yet satisfied; they demand the repeal of the income tax, the destruction of the greenbacks, and the passage of the National Banking Bill, as outlined by the late Bankers' Association held in Baltimore, Maryland.

The financial question will come to the front, and the Republicans will be as servile and do the bidding of the money power as much as the Democrats have done.

In addition to the Populist delegation in congress, I am greatly indebted for counsel to Mr. J. M. Devine, Mr. I. L. Johnson, and Byron E. Shear. Mr. Devine as secretary of the "American Bimetallic League" has loyally stood by our cause. He is one of the ablest men in our party, and will do credit to any cause he may espouse. The people of this country will never learn, or be able to recompense Messrs. Shear and Johnson for the sacrifices they have made. They have given their money, time and counsel on every occasion. The "American Bimetallic League" as well as all farm and labor organizations, though non-partisan, have stood by our cause as never before, their officers and leaders, almost without exception, are in the Populists ranks.

Populists, in making a special and radical study of economic conditions, are well aware that not all the evils of our time proceed wholly from one source. Our platform has been a broad protest against the most visible and most practical forms of present monopoly. At the same time, and above all else, we have been the only political organization of sufficient capacity and information to comprehend the one paramount question on which now depends not only the immediate welfare of the masses, but even the civilization and Christianity of a great nation. This is the money question,—the question as to whether the American people shall be permitted to have the vehicle of exchanging labor, and all things produced by labor, in such a volume that they can live by honest industry, and not be turned, with no fault of their own, into beggars and tramps, is paramount to all others.

As the demand for money is equal to the demand for all other things, so is the demand for monetary reform, equal to the demand for all other industrial reforms combined. The money question involves all others, and is one-half of each industrial question the mind can conceive.

I believe we ought to begin at once, to organize for the great conflict of 1896,

and concentrate all our force on the money question.

To do this we must have a conference of all our leaders, map out a policy, and make a vigorous educational campaign.

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