

**THE WEALTH MAKERS.**

New Series of  
**THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.**  
Consolidation of the  
**Farmers Alliance and Neb. Independent.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**The Wealth Makers Publishing Company,**  
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GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON, Editor  
J. S. HYATT, Business Manager



"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 hasty hand to do a wrong—  
Unto a fellow man. This life hath we  
enjoyed, wrought by man's frantic force;  
And who that hath a heart would dare prolong  
Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul  
That seeks a healing balm to make it whole?  
My bosom owns the brotherhood of man."

**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 postoffice given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.  
ALWAYS sign your name. No matter 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.  
CHANGES 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.

**STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION**

J. S. Hyatt, Business Manager of **The Wealth Makers Publishing Company**, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of **THE WEALTH MAKERS** printed during the six months ending October 31, 1894, was

211,200.

Weekly average, 8,123.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 11th day of October, 1894.  
[SEAL] K. J. HUNNETT, Notary Public.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr.

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An article of special value on trusts is printed in this issue.

SENATOR PEPPER'S bill to do away with Congressional funerals, is exceedingly sensible.

THE courts or judges of this country are fast drawing upon themselves the contempt of the people.

A BILL has been introduced in the U. S. senate to establish a University of the United States at Washington.

LETTERS keep coming in asking about the co-operative enterprise. The people in great numbers are ready for it.

We print this week the first part of a paper read by Hon. John H. Powers before the Irrigation Convention at Kearney, a paper of great interest and value. Don't fail to look for it and read it.

We made a mistake in our last statement regarding returns, giving McFadden's vote for Mr. Powers. There was a difference of a few hundreds, Mr. McFadden leading.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS of Vermont had an article in the November Forum giving nine reasons why we should continue to elect senators as we now do, instead of as Mr. Bryan advocates, by direct vote of the people.

We have received for review from Harper Brothers, the publishers, Henry D. Lloyd's new book, "Wealth against Commonweath." It is a large-sized volume of 563 pages; price, \$2.50. Review will appear later.

ABOUT the only progress we can hope for in the way of civil service reform from old parties is during the second term of their presidents. Cleveland has just extended civil service rules to over 2,600 places in the Internal Revenue service, heretofore treated as party spoils.

SENATOR ALLEN is too large a man to be run over or tricked from his position by such corporation tools as Pugh. The Alabama man is likely to get all he wants of Allen before the latter lets up on the Alabama election question. Senator Allen is determined to find out whether that state has a republican form of government or not, and the Republican Senators are likely to assist him. We hope our Senator will show himself as ready to fight the Democrats as to oppose the Republicans.

**THE LAW OF HAPPINESS.**

We wish one another in limited circles "a merry Christmas." We not only wish, but plan and toil that through the gifts we bring, it may be a merry, happy day. The world around, this day is celebrated. Why?

Near nineteen hundred years ago the child was born whose name has been placed by the world of men above every name. Jesus Christ is the one perfect man. He taught us to live and die for others. He both preached and practiced love.

He is called the Son of God, because his character is Divine, that is perfect, in love. He taught us to say, "Our Father," and was himself our strong, sympathetic, sacrificing brother. His moral teaching, as left on record, is all-comprehensive and unmixed with error. In this he is distinguished from and infinitely superior to all other teachers. But not all even of those who bow outwardly to him, believe in him, or in the Divine love he brought. He spoke with authority, and said, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you." He did not seek wealth or fame, or political power, but cared only to love and be loved. He called his disciples to him and said:

"Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles lord it over them; and their great ones exercise authority over them. But so shall it not be among you; but whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister, or servant; and whosoever of you will be chiefest shall be bond servant of all. For even the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

It is thus seen that he came to destroy the rule of force, oppression and slavery, caste, the statutes of the rich, monopoly, poverty, the power of evil; and so to bring good news to the poor, the enslaved, the bruised and the blind,—to proclaim God's willingness to forgive and to command that the strong restore to their brethren their equal birthrights in the earth.

He had many followers among the common people and a few who were rich, a few who were learned and great who became poor and despised for his sake. But his love for the lowly and downtrodden and his public denunciation of their rulers—who were then, as now, envious self-worshippers and greedy extortioners, though outwardly religious and respectable,—brought him to the cross, a cross of love which lifted him in sacrifice to the view of all the world. *Via crucis, via lucis*, the way of the cross is the way of light, men see. We must suffer together till we are saved together. We must labor and suffer vicariously, voluntarily, for those who cannot save themselves. We must fill up "that which is left behind of the sufferings of Christ," to save the world, while saving the world, out of the evils of the present selfish struggle for gain and place and power.

The word, example and spirit of Christ is a growing power. Slowly the nations and generations of men are coming to realize the perfection and full application of his teaching, that love instead of selfishness is the law of business, and that there is in love a greater value than there is in money! We are beginning to realize that it is suicidal to be self-centered, that we destroy our individual happiness by struggling with each other for money and buying therewith service which is loveless. We can some of us—though the number is yet very few—believe with all our hearts that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." And so "Christ has risen indeed." "Glory to God in the highest: on earth peace, good will to men."

**THEY WANT THE EARTH.**

The Congressional committee on banking and currency have been inviting the leading bankers of the country to appear before it to advise what sort of a bill they shall commend and engineer through Congress. The bankers are the only class that has been consulted, take notice. And the reason must be that they are not like other men, selfish, always looking out for their own interest. They care as much for the borrowing as for the lending class,—see? And they all agree that the government should turn over the business of creating fiat money to the banks. All government notes should be replaced with gold-drawing government bonds and the legal tenders destroyed. And the Shylock class should be allowed to print government endorsed paper, costing them one-half of one per cent a year, and be allowed to loan it at from six to a hundred per cent a year—the profit being from 1,200 to 20,000 per cent, besides what they get for loaning deposits.

Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in response to the request of the Congressional committee says he agrees with the president and Carlisle "as to the present weakness of our situation, and the great desirability of separating the government from the direct responsibility of currency issues." But his plan is:

"Authorize the issue of \$250,000,000 2½ per cent bonds, payable at such time as Congress may elect (twenty-five years desirable) to be offered to subscribers at par. Accept in payment United States legal tender notes or Treasury notes, the same to be cancelled.  
"Amend the National Bank act so that banks can obtain note issue to the face value of bonds deposited as security for circulation. Reduce the tax on circulating notes to one-half of 1 per cent.  
"This done, National Bank notes would make good the vacuum caused by the retirement of government notes. In fact, there would be some contraction, through forced redemption of bank issues, if it

be true, as some claim, that the volume of circulating medium in the United States is larger than can be maintained, and that the outflow of gold is nature's method of equalizing things, if this be so, if contraction through the exportation of gold, or through the retirement of a portion of the paper money by a logical sequence of our situation, then in that case the government being safe from demands, the banks with circulation outstanding would be obliged to bring their issues within narrow limits, but all this would work itself out and need not be dwelt upon at length now.

"The problem is this: To take the government out of the note-issuing business."  
"First—Without contracting the currency in the process.  
"Second—Without inviting expansion.

"Secretary Carlisle plan is subject to the danger involved under the last suggestion. Yours very truly,  
"LYMAN GAGE."

Look at the proposal in his first paragraph, a quarter of a billion greenbacks and Treasury notes to be replaced with bonds and cancelled, destroyed. These proposed bonds call for \$6,250,000 interest each year, which burden would be added to the backs of the already overburdened people, and the hard-earned wealth which it stands for to go as a pure gratuity to the banks,—they being permitted to issue full face amount of the bonds in bank notes, which they would control and loan at their own terms to the people. This, in figures, is the proposal of the bankers represented by Gage: to give \$250,000,000 for \$250,000,000 plus \$250,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. (Uneven exchange is no robbery, according to the bankers' code.) The people to get a great burden of perpetual debt heaped upon them as their only consideration for allowing \$250,000,000 greenbacks and Treasury notes to be changed into exactly the same amount of national bank notes!

Doesn't it beat all, the gall of the bankers and the readiness of our supposed representatives and professed defenders to listen and accede to their demands? Notice what Gage says the problem is.

**THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.**

Mr. Rosewater says Burns struck the keynote when he declared that there can never be a good government administered on a business basis in any of our great cities until the municipal monopolies are put under public ownership and control. What the Bee says is worth repeating to show how reasonable Populists doctrines and demands are. We quote:

"The rottenness and corruption engendered by the New York Tammany and all other Tammanys can be readily eradicated, by publicity and civil service regulations, by which the police and fire departments of cities are taken out of politics and municipal sinecures abolished and every city employe is required to perform a full day's work for a fair day's wage. But the boodling of councilmen, boards of public works and inspectors will always continue so long as private corporations are allowed to operate the waterworks, gas works, electric light plants, street railways and telephones.

"No effective municipal reform can be looked for until all those necessary public conveniences and supplies of light, heat and water are owned and operated by the cities, for the cities, and not for private gain. Municipal monopolization of water, gas and electric lighting have been in progress with the most satisfactory results. This is notably true of Philadelphia, the foremost manufacturing city in America. The acquisition of street railways, or tramways as they are called abroad, and telephones by our great cities, is only a matter of time. The corporations which have acquired franchises for these municipal monopolies will of course resist the inevitable change with all their might and main. Many of these corporations have loaded their plants down with mortgages of two or three times their value and besides paying interest on this inflated debt are earning dividends upon millions of watered stock. These extravagant profits all come from public use and privilege, which by right should revert to the municipality.

"But these excessive profits are not the worst feature of municipal monopolies. Their most pernicious feature is the constant tampering and corrupt manipulation of councilmen and city boards which result in the general demoralization of these officials and keep reputable citizens out of city councils and other city offices because they do not want to associate with boodlers and ward heelers. On the other hand the corporations that own municipal monopolies make it their business to control party primaries and conventions in their own interest, which is promoted by boodlers; while honest men would not allow them to violate their obligations and saddle upon the taxpayers excessive claims for service that is wretchedly performed.

"Manifestly the taxpayer citizens can only hope for relief from misgovernment and legalized robbery by the repeal of all franchises that are not already in force, and the gradual acquisition by purchase of all the municipal monopolies that are now controlled by private ownership.

These arguments support with equal force our demands that the railroads and telegraph be nationalized. Mr. Rosewater advocates the nationalization of the telegraph monopoly, but not the railroads, we believe. The railroads, however, as he very well knows, have long been corrupting both state and national politics, and the courts since 1876 have for the most part come into their possession. Witness the Dundy, Woods, Jenkins, Ricks, and Taft decisions as samples of their work. Monopolies of every form feed upon the basis of liberty, breed increasing political corruption, and if not taken out of private hands by a new party will soon force us to choose between the worst of slavery to property owners, and revolution against money lenders. The railroads and trusts now practically possess and run the two great political machines,

support powerful lobbies in all the state legislatures and the national congress, and have the courts so in hand that single judges sweep away all state laws which would curb corporations, issue blanket injunctions against the leaders of organized labor, and by sentence of imprisonment against President Debs and others propose to take from the organized workers their one weapon of defense.

Municipalization and nationalization of all natural monopolies will alone enable us to resist the encroachments and corrupting power of the corporations.

**CO-OPERATORS' MEETING MONDAY**

A meeting of those living in Lincoln or vicinity who are interested in the proposed Christian corporation, or community enterprise, which was recently discussed at the Co-operators' Conference, is called for Monday evening next at the parlors of the Universalist church, corner 12th and H streets. There is much to talk about, and it will give us an opportunity to get intimately acquainted. Regular weekly meetings will hereafter be held at the above place to spread a knowledge of the movement and perfect ideas concerning it. All are welcome. Come and bring any friends whom you can interest.

"The inn was full at Bethlehem;  
A busy crowd was there;  
And some were rich, and some were wise,  
And some were young and fair;  
But who or what they were today  
There is not one to care;  
But in the cattle's manger  
They lay a baby stranger,  
Soft nestled, like a snow-white dove, among the  
scattered hay;  
And lo! through him was given  
Our songs to Earth and Heaven,  
The song two worlds together sang upon a Christ-  
mas day:  
"Glory to God! Good will to men!  
O, listen! Wake it once again!  
Peace upon Earth! Good will to men!"

We are indebted to **The Outlook** for some interesting figures taken from Van Oss's "American Railroads as Investments." It is the most recent railroad authority and is written not by a Populist but by an English investigator who justifies stock watering and the methods employed by the railroads to conceal their profits from the general public. On pages 138 and 139 this English authority says:

"The mere fact that American railroad bonds pay an average of 4.36 per cent suffices to show that water is not detrimental to the investor of today. These bonds represent no par investment; the average price at which they reached the first investor did not exceed 68, no matter what somebody who buys them today must give for them. Hence American bonds now actually return an average of 6.50 upon the real investment.

The above relates only to bonds, but we will show that the same conclusion must be arrived at concerning shares. Shares, according to "Poor's Manual," now pay 1.80 per cent on the average—apparently no high figure.  
But for \$4,650,000,000 shares now in existence, the original investors certainly paid not more than \$465,000,000, or ten per cent of their face value, and probably less. Hence shares should now return at least 11 per cent per annum upon the actual investment."

PROF. J. L. FRANK of the Lincoln College of Music is to furnish the orchestral music for the governor's reception. Prof. Frank, it will be remembered, composed much of the music in our new Populist song book *Armageddon*, the music of "Get Off the Earth," "Sons of America," "The Alarm Beat," "We Have the Tariff Yet," "God Save the People," "It Stuck in His Crop," etc., and he has composed a new march called "The Governor's March," which will be rendered by a fine orchestra under his direction at the Governor's reception following the inauguration, probably the evening of the 3d of January. The Governor's March is being brought out in sheet music form and will be for sale at this office and at the College of Music, Y. M. C. A. building. The price is 35 cts. Title page is adorned with a fine engraving of Governor S. A. Holcomb, the first Populist governor, but not the last. Prof. Frank is a musical director and teacher of high rank, and it will be an advantage to remember his school, if our people wish a musical education.

JUDGE WOODS, in pronouncing sentence upon Mr. Debs and his co-workers, said: "Combinations are condemned not only when they take the form of trusts, but in whatever form found, if they be in restraint of trade." Condemned by whom? Has there been any successful suit against trusts under the Anti-Trust law? This decision of Woods is the first case in our knowledge, tried under the Trust law of 1890, which has secured conviction, and in this case one man was both judge and jury. The Anti-Trust law was a dead letter until the corporations and Railway Managers Association, assisted by Attorney General Olney, brought them of trying its force against the starving striking workmen, through their leaders. Judges of the Woods variety are fast breeding anarchy.

PRESIDENT DALE of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance, re-elected, has sent us his address which will appear in next week's WEALTH MAKERS. We also received, just before going to press, a communication from Mrs. Kellie, the secretary.

It will not be necessary for us to publish the provisions of the income tax. None of the wealth makers of Nebraska have a \$1,000 income. It is the wealth takers whose income gets above this figure.

THE New York Journal of Commerce says, "The halt of enterprise is little more than the effect of a temporarily unmanageable superabundance of products." What do you say to that, wealth makers of Nebraska? Have you been producing so much wealth you don't know what to do with it? Too rich for comfort, are you? The J. of C. says there are two methods of overcoming the evil of having too much wealth: one way is to find new sources of consumption; the other is to abate the existing hurry and overwork. New sources of consumption! We should search the world over for a people who are in need of the surplus wealth that America cannot consume! Or we should quit working, now that we have so much wealth that we can not consume it as fast as we produce it. The editor of the J. of C. must be a descendant of the seven wise men.

With the first of the year the European money lords will have to be paid their annual interest tribute on \$3,000,000,000 of American securities, \$180,000,000 obligations, and the demand for gold will probably under the circumstances send it to a premium. The banks seem to expect this and are fast drawing out what the recent \$50,000,000 bond issue drew in. With the scramble for gold beginning now we may look for Cleveland to add two or three hundred millions of bonds to the one hundred millions already issued, to avert a gold panic. We are drifting on the rocks rapidly, and the banks are turning the danger to their advantage by hurrying through a bankers' currency bill.

The growth of corporations having special privileges and powers not possessed by the citizen, and their insatiable appetite for class laws of the sort which give them monopoly advantages, are making them the controlling factor in our elections and in our lawmaking and executive bodies. Their work is all of a corrupting sort from the top to the bottom. As Professor Herron said, "We do not select the men we elect." Elections are for the most part a sad farce by which we ratify the acts of political hypocrites and monopoly robbers. What's in a name? Rome was a republic in form and name long after tyrants had obtained absolute power in it.

PUBLIC OPINION, published at Washington, D. C., is a paper which we feel like commending to our readers. Its weekly clippings from the leading papers of all parties are of great interest and value, the selections being made with care and excellent judgment. It costs but three dollars a year, and for a busy man it is really worth more than twenty times as much invested in the papers it culls from. Its editorial summary of the progress of events at home and abroad is worth much. It also has financial, sociological, civics and other departments of interest and value, making altogether in its contents the most comprehensive publication printed.

PROFESSOR CORBETT seems to be a man of no character. On the evidence of Dr. Connell it appears that he promised two parties the same position and drove one of them to despair and suicide, by refusing to fulfill his agreement after having made all possible use of her before election. Corbett's campaign work was underhanded and dishonorable from beginning to end, and part of it we have already exposed. Mrs. Notsen was sent out by Corbett during the campaign to visit the teachers in his interest. He gave her to understand that he would make her his deputy, allowed her to spend hundreds of dollars working for his election, and then cast her off.

NEWFOUNDLAND is in the throes of a financial crisis. The Commercial and Union banks have failed and nearly every manufacturing concern in St. Johns, the principal city, has ceased running. "Many mechanics and laborers have been dismissed, there being no cash to pay their wages. In the merchants' stores fish worth \$2,000,000 has accumulated, on which the proprietors cannot realize. There is no shop trade for want of circulating medium. Help is urgently needed or the results will be serious." Yes, why don't they use gold, don't they know?

DUN and Bradstreet report falling prices in the face of lessening stocks of goods. Failures are two per cent more numerous even than last year. Gold is going to Europe by the millions and it is also being drawn out of the Treasury by the banks in order to force another issue of bonds. The banks are crowding a currency bill through Congress which will give them all power to absorb the surplus product of labor and reduce the people to worse conditions than those of chattel slavery. All money will be placed in their control, and with it all wealth, all capital, all lands, all people who must toil.

The price of "Shylock's Daughter," which we reviewed in a preceding number is but 25 cents, instead of fifty, as we stated. C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, publishers.

THE Treasury has lost \$14,613,210 of its gold in ten days, and only a third of this has been sent abroad, showing that the banks are not emptying it in order to give Cleveland an excuse to issue another \$50,000,000 bonds.

**TAKE NOTICE!**

To those of our subscribers who have not been getting their paper regularly, we wish to say that it is probably due to the neglect of one of our mailing clerks to do her duty. This we have just recently discovered by accident and we regret it more than we can tell. We assure our readers that it will not happen again if we can help it. We intend that THE WEALTH MAKERS shall reach you not later than Friday or Saturday each week, and if it does not, write us immediately and we will know the reason why.  
WEALTH MAKERS PUB. CO.

"SYMPATHETICAL co-operation" is all right on the part of trusts, but all wrong on the part of strikers. See?

The Idaho Populists gained from 25 to 42 per cent this year over their vote of 1892, and are the second party in the state.

By decision of Judge Woods President Debs goes to jail for six months, and other A. R. U. officials for a less period. So the battle for human liberty must again be fought out on American soil.

O Liberty! can man resign thee,  
Once having felt thy generous flame?  
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?  
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

This paper did not comment on Auditor Moore's effort to pin the shamefully corrupt extravagance of the Republican state officials to the backs of the Populist legislators. The Quill and other papers have effectually shown up Moore's tricks. He is a cunning politician and a fraud whose personal record will not bear investigation.

The railroads refuse to obey, flagrantly and criminally violate, the Interstate Commerce law, and propose the pooling bill in stead. And Congress stands ready to compromise with the lawbreakers, judging from the vote of the house. It makes all the difference in the world whether corporations or individuals trample on the law.

The Union Pacific' it is reported, is the party which has just purchased the private coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyo. It was a \$200,000 deal, and gives the railroad a monopoly of the entire coal output in southern Wyoming. The railroad companies of the whole country are in possession of the price, controlling part of the coal mines, bituminous and anthracite, and they are robbing every family in the land.

The Nicaragua Canal bill will probably go through Congress, and furnish a gang of thieves an opportunity to rob the taxpayers of the country of something like \$70,000,000 of bonds, and several millions yearly interest on the same for a generation or more. Politics, you see, is a matter of business, and morals are suspended in business and war. "To the victors belong the spoils," is the idea that prevails. Civil Service Reform Leaguers and Populists ought to get together.

ATTORNEY WEBSTER argues very strongly against Judge Brewer's decision, or rather assertion, that the Maximum Rate law would reduce rates below what would be just, and advises that the case be carried higher. The Populists would say men to this if they had an Attorney General and State Board of their own; but what is the use to waste money paying railroad attorneys enormous fees to prosecute railroads? It would all be a farce.

THE Lexow committee has got the cover off in New York and is proving by sworn testimony, part of which is confessions, that the police department of that city is a huge blackmailing political machine. Police captainships brought in the neighborhood of \$15,000, this money being collected from the people by force. The higher officials in a few years all amassed wealth, and a few enormous fortunes. Elections for years have been controlled by Tammany and equally corrupt Republican politicians.

The new railroad bill allowing railroads to pool their earnings has passed the House by a vote of 170 to 110. If the Senate also passes it and Cleveland signs it, as no doubt he will, it takes the railroads out from under the common law against combinations in restraint of trade. Mr. Bryan made a good argument against the pooling bill. It was in effect that there is but little competition between railroads now, and a law to further exempt them is utterly unjustifiable. The present bill is a bill to promote monopoly.

The Bell Telephone company has lost its case in the United States Circuit court, its own patent expired in Jan. 1894, but it had obtained what are known as the Berliner patents, which it had never used, yet, dog-in-the-manger-like, prevented others using (a sample of "business") and tried to make use of after the Bell patents expired to shut off competition. The Berliner patents were knocked out entirely by the recent decision, as having been obtained unjustly, on false claims, to serve the Bell company. But the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.