conorable judy that of the reason-tions of the expeditures for operating roads, and which are taken out of the earnings, thereby reducing the net age. If these operating expenses nings. If these operating expenses are easonable it reduces the amount which to meet the demands of the bondholders stockholders.

and stockholders.

It would seem that if the stockholders come into court alleging that the rates fixed by the bill are too low, they should be required to make a full and complete showrequired to make a full and complete show-ing, not only as to the net earnings of the roads, but also the income from all sources and all expenditures and for what purpose made. Free transportation, rebates, if any, and other like sources of expenditure or fall-ure to collect revenue rightfully belonging to the road are all elements to be consid-ted in order to arrive at a wise and instred in order to arrive at a wise and just scision in a case of that kind. With the aformation you have already received and fter consultation with those who have had charge of this case, if you, in your wisdom, deem it expedient to acquiesce in the decision rendered by Judge Brewer, I have no doubt of your ability to enact a law which will be fair to the people, just to the railroads and at the same time violate no constitutional rights of either.

Free Transportation.

The subject of granting free transporta-tion to persons holding the more important offices in the state has occupied the attention of the public mind more or less and has been a fruitful theme of discussion in Ne-braska for several years. I understand that the state of New York with her great milesca of railroads has year recently of railroads has very recently a constitutional provision prohibite issuance to or the acceptance by the

different elective officials in that state of free passes to travel on railroads. It may well be questioned whether Nebraska by legislative enactment to accomplish a similar purpose may not very properly emulate the example of New York.

It is a custom of long standing and universal practice for railroad officials to grant free transportation to state officials and members of the legislature. I do not apprehend that these passes are given with the intent of unduly influencing official action or legislation favorable to the corporations, nor do I believe the users of this transportation feel that they are placed under any obligation that would render them incapable of honest and unprejudiced action. They are doubtless given as a matter of courtesy and accepted as such. The motive involved is perhaps different from that in the case of the individual who carries free transportation because of his alleged political influence, or the indiscriminate use of free transportation at political conventions and during

or the indiscriminate use of free transporta-tion at political conventions and during campaigns, whereby a fair and impartial ex-pression of the will of the people is prevented. I am of the opinion that the very general issuance of passes to individuals is per-nicious in its influence, has a tendency to debauch the public mind, and should be op-posed to the same extent as the possession of free transportation by those in official life. In either instance there must naturally fol-low a corresponding reduct on in the net earnings of the railroads and an incidental increase in the cost of transportation to the earnings of the railroads and an incidental increase in the cost of transportation to the individual citizen not so favored. I can see no difference in principle in discrimination in passenger traffic than in freight traffic. The system is wrong in principle and I respectfully recommend to your careful consideration the propriety of enacting a law to prevent the issuance of free transportation and its acceptance by officials or portation and its acceptance by officials or persons in private life save the bona fide em-aloyes of the railroad companies.

Arbitration. The oft-recurring difficulties between the The oft-recurring difficulties between the larger institutions and corporations in the state and their employes seem to demand the attention of lawmakers. Some mode of arbitration looking towards a settlement of these difficulties in their inciplency—long before they have assumed undue proportions, threatening the peace and welfare of the state—and preserving to both employers and employes their rights under the law would seem to be a satisfactory solution of the matter.

Interest on State Warrants.

There is now and has been for some time past a large floating indebtedness existing against the state, evidenced by registered warrants on the state treasury. These warrants are of undoubted security, thereby making them much sought for as an investment by those engaged in that business.
Under the law they draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent, causing them to command in the market as soon as registered a premium of from 1 to 2 per cent. It occurs to me a great saving might be made to the state and an injury done to no one if the interest on state warrants be reduced 1 to 136 per cent. I am led to believe that state warrants drawing interest at the rate of 5% or 6 per cent will always be worth their face value as an investmen

Necessity of Economy. It is needless for me to attempt to impress It is needless for me to attempt to impress on you the necessity for the greatest possible economy in the public business consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of state. By economy is not meant such parsimony as will curtail the usefulness of state institutions or render less efficient any oranch of the state business, but such watchful care in the expenditures as will reduce to the minimum the burdens of the taxpayers, which have been rendered especially oppressive by the present depressed conditions in all branches of business.

Conclusion.

The press of other business has prevented me from giving more attention to subjects you will probably have to consider during your session. If occasion requires I shall communicate further by special message.

I am desirous of extending to you as legislators all means within my power which may in any way assist you in enacting wise and just legislation. And I trust when the work of this session is done it may redound to the good of all the people of the entire state. I trust that your work during the short time your labors will be required will fully demonstrate the wisdom of the people in selecting you as their representatives in the legislative department.

Relying for guidance upon the All Wise tuler of the destinies of nations, let us take up the work to which we have been called y our fellow citizens and discharge our unies honestly, fearlessly and faithfully.

Tenant Farms.

A partial list of tenant farms will go a good ways to show our readers whither we are drifting. The following is given as a substantially correct list of tenant

ssouri	39,872
nnsylvania	
aryland	13,898
ginia	34.537
ch Carolina	52,728
gia	62.175
Virginia	12,000
	48,283
	40,050
	85,244
	17,511
	65,174
	11,491
	44,057
	22,901
	57,296
	41,558
Contract Contract	26,130
	55,465
easi	ly be verified by
al sta	atistics at Wash-
3000	

potent enemy is un Sarsaparilla.

Cannot Love Withhold

CHICAGO, Jan. 1. DEAR BROTHER GIBSON: I think already told you that I am a new sident of the principles of co-operation and the recent Conference gave me much food for reflection.

After further considering these matters in the light of those discussions I wish to suggest a query whether it may not be better for the present to adopt a plan considerably modified from the one heretofore proposed. Your plan is doubtless an ideal one, but there are so many adverse conditions, emergencies and difficulties to meet, that it seems to me that it may be safer to reach the desired end by degrees, rather than by one bold

Before suggesting changes in the articles of organization, let me briefly describe such a community as I have in mind.

Instead of each member contributing all of his means and effort to the community, and sharing equally in the total

earnings, let the co-operation at first cover only part of the ground.

Suppose that fifty families can be interested in the enterprise at the start.

As one of the preliminary measures let there be appointed a good committee on location, and let that committee seek offers from those interested in Lincoln suburban property.

I believe that a location can be found where the property is overmortgaged and abandoned, and can be purchased for about half the actual cost of improvements, thus saving very much at the outset in the cost of homes

Let as many be purchased as can be secured on satisfactory terms, and as near together as possible.

If means will not admit of the purchase of enough for all, let others be rented by the society on the best terms possible

There should be secured or erected one large central house in which to provide for those who wish to board.

Let the homes be rented to the members at such rental as may be agreed upon. For instance, a four or five room cottage can, I think, be bought for \$100 to \$500, and \$3 per month would cover the cost of insurance, etc., and pay 6 per cent on purchase price, and still be so low a rent as to be a constant monthly benefit to the members.

Next let there be secured a farm large enough to raise sufficient garden produce and fruits, and to support a dairy large enough to supply the community with choice butter, cream, milk and cheese, also to raise poultry and eggs, and the necessary beef, pork and mutton. If the funds will permit the farm should be purchased, or at least that part to be his proposal means. devoted to fruit or other permanent improvements, and the balance can be rented for less money than the interest value of the purchase price.

Perhaps a store would come next, keep ing such staple articles as can be furnished at a great saving to the members. A laundry would wash and iron for the bakery.

The community could probably keep at least one person busy in each of the following industries:

A tailor, a shoemaker, a milliner, a painter, a paper hanger and a carpenter. The store should sell meat. An ice house should be provided. In the professions there should be a physician, a dentist, a music teacher and a trained

Arrangements could doubtless be made lish a school in the community and to select as teachers members of the community, who would of course be under the same jurisdiction as the other schools of the city.

After a while would come a telephone

system, owned by the community, with outside connections, an electric light plant, and an extension of city water to the community. Perhaps a gas plant would follow, for furnishing fuel, especially. The ladies could probably devise some kind of training for developing efficient hired girls, and this suggests that the hand and mind of woman should be prominent in the entire enterprise. All solution are in every organization they of these services and commodities should | form. be furnished to the members at actual cost, unless by common consent a small percentage be added to create a fund for increasing the active capital.

All of the work should be performed by the members, if possible. The best talent and ability should be used for managing the different branches.

There would not be work for all at the outset and perhaps it would never be practical for all to be engaged in community service, but the society should undertake to do all in its power to provide work for all of its members who de-

Those who work should receive fair wages, but soft snaps and high salaries should be unknown. I have no idea that I have suggested all of the directions in which co-oper-

ative industry may be profitably applied by such a community. Manufac-turing and other lines may be added as the society becomes able to handle them. Now as to the articles of the associa-

I would continue the test of belief in God, Christ and human brotherhood, as you proposed, not insisting on a personal experience of the Savior's redeeming love in the soul. Make the shares of stock \$5.00, as before, and require some payment down. It should be \$100though that might shut out some wor-thy applicants. But this enterprise cane carried on without capital.

Provide for receiving gifts or other sums and I believe it might be wise to arrange to accept gifts with a proviso that the donor receive an annuity from it during life. Or provisions might be made for issuing a limited amount of preferred stock, bearing a small dividend. The object being to provide some means by which friends to the cause could contribute more than their stock and still not have too great a voice in the management, or power to cripple the

enterprise by calling for payment. In order to insure the success of the movement it will be necessary to have more money than will come in on issuing one share only to each member, as there will be many desiring to join to whom it will be necessary to grant credit.

In my opinion the best solution will be to issue the shares as talked, one to each member, and receive gifts outright, and also gifts with an annuity to the donor for life, not exceeding 6 per cent, and a proviso that in case of dissolution the assets shall be distributed on the basis of the total contributions of each for

both stock and by gift. It seems to me that such an organization would be attractive to many good people, who would hold aloof from the e plan heretofore pro-

ould still be in such close world that it could exhence in bringing others to of Christian living. old, in time, exert a living, pur-

uence upon the politics of the in fact the gospel leaven would be st where the Master intended it should be, in the big measure of meal, until the whole was leavened."

The present time seems to me peculiar ly fit for such a movement not only a Lincoln, but at many of the cities of the land. By thus utilizing many of the va-cant houses it would be demonstrated that the broken boom was not in vain.

I would like to see a discussion of these suggestions in The Wealth Makers.

Wishing to yourself and all the co-operators a most Happy New Year, I am sincerely yours,

The modification which our brother proposes appears to me to be an impossible compromise with evil, a compromise which destroys the moral motive and denies the moral necessity. Just what he has in mind which he calls "adverse conditions, emergencies and difficulties to meet" I do not know. I apprehend that there is only one difficulty confronting us who wish to be saved, and that is, selfishness, or love of property. And that difficulty is removed when we give up our property to one another and have all things common.' If selfishness is what stands in our way, sacrifice must be the treatment. "Go and sell all that thou hast and give to (provide capital for) the poor," and join Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." That is the only way to save ourselves, as well as others. He that would save his life must lose himself in others.

"Safer!" I do not like the word, as our brother uses it. It means, does it not? that property in one's private hands is worth more than the promise of God. It is not safe to obey God wholly, from the heart, with all our means? It is safer to doubt His word, to experiment with Him to socialize a twentieth or a tenth of our property, and if so much obedience proves that He knows something and is not a liar, proves it by the profit it brings, then we may safely and selfishly invest more-is that it?

Not so was our brother consciously reasoning, I am sure. Yet that is what

What he proposes is not to his mind a moral obligation, I take it, but a selfish business venture. For if it is our duty under the law of love to socialize or communize any of our property, it is our duty to mass the whole of it, fifty members at a great saving in fuel and our labor, skill and wisdom as well. and labor, and the same is true ef a If only an experimental part of our property is socialized, we shall remain selfcentered as now, and no one would take hold of such a social enterprise except those who could figure out a probable money gain by so doing. We would not attract capital to a venture we had small faith in ourselves. We could obtain no endowment fund for an enterprise which was organized without recognized moral sanction or obligation,-a mere business venture. And faith in one another would be impossible if we showed ourselves selfcentered and faithless of one another by holding on to "a part of the price," a part of our property.

For one I would not go into any such selfish, faithless, half-and-half, unmoral attempt to attract both the selfish and the unselfish and experiment fluancially with them. Men who are moved and controlled by selfish motives cannot permanently co-operate. The seeds of dis-

I am ready to join a body of men who bow to the law of equallizing love, and prove it, at once, by communizing their capital, talents, labor, everything. Cooperation must not be looked at as a mere business affair, but as obedience to God, to supreme law. Men who so understand it, and such men only, can be trusted. Such men, and such men only, can be bound together in love. Such men, or men who so give up all they have and are, draw out all hearts in love to them. Love the supreme law, love that equalizes by sharing all, by lifting up and leveling down, love that delights to serve by toil, by sacrifice, by suffering if need be, has infinite power to create and perpetuate love and subdue in each heart and in all the world the reigning power of selfishness. Love gives all, commands

There is all the difference in the world between love and charity. We do not want the endowments of charity, but gifts which include the giver, the gifts of

"The plan heretofore proposed" does not separate us from the world. We shall provide work for all that we can, under direction of our chosen superintendents; but we would no more be separated from those not co-operating even then, than are the employes of any other corporation from workers on all sides not in it. And there will be for a long time some members of our body who will have to work where they now are-perhaps for other corporations-because great variety of employment cannot be at first furnished. So we shall remain in very close commercial and social relation with the world, and the light of our love to one another will stream out into all the

Notice Taken up Dec. 16, '94, one spotted pig, lour miles east of Crete. O. E. HARRIS, Crete, Neb.

If our advertisers do not treat you right, let us know. We want no 'fakes' in THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there something in our "Three Cent Column' that will profit you?

INSURANCE

STOCK COMPANY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

If a farmer had a horse that was utterly unfit for a thing on earth, and yet had no moral or other scruples that would keep him from selling that horse to the bighest bidder, do you suppose that he would tell every man he met that that horse was balky, subject to fits, would kick, bite and strike? Of course not; and yet you cannot find an old line agent on the road but what is loaded with just that kind of an outfit to represent his various companies, and our farmer friend will listen to his Poll Parrot lingo and just write his name where he is told, and next day, when his neigh-bor drops around, he tells what a grand nsurance company he is in: but his neighbor is in a better one, and each one will tell how much his company is worth. One is worth three millions and sixteen hundred thousand dollars; the other is worth even four millions, and of course that is the best. Neither will stop to think that neither company has a cent but what is taken from the earnings of some one else, excepting the first \$50,-000. And for many years the stockholders are drawing in dividends from one to four times as much each year as they ever invested in the business

The agents telling you all the time just what they are doing, and yet you think that old and rickety system of robbery is just the thing.

The above is not overdrawn, but one that we can see in any advertisement of any old line company, and any one can see it if he looks for it.



The question of the hour is, How can I make money? These have indeed been trying times, and the question has been a perplexing one, but I think I have a solution of it, which many of you would do well to follow. As now is the accepted time to begin this line of work, a few timely hints I trust will not come amiss

My suggestion is this: Put a little time and money into the right sort of a market garden, and supply the large Northern markets with desirable early

Tomatoes-There is money in this very popular and quick selling vegetable, and f your present line of merchandise does not meet with ready sales, try this line that promises profitable and quick re-

The wholesale price on early shipments run as high as 20c. per pound on the Chicago markets, but even taking 5c. per pound as an average, I know of nothing that will turn more clean cash, net, per acre. Tomatoes at even 1c. per pound beats wheat at \$2.00. Tomato seed may be sown in hot beds

at once and grown in heat until the second leaf appears. Then transplant same inc. rold frames 2x3 inches int old frames 2x3 inches apare, and hold in good stock side planting arrives, taking care not to over water, and giving all the air and light possible.

When the time for planting to the open grund arrives, set them so as to admit of horse cultivation both ways, which will save all hand hoeing and other needless expense. They should be given good cultivation while growing,

Shipping-As Northern markets command the highest price, have your arrangements made with a good reliable commission merchant to handle your produce. The crop should be packed at just the right stage, so as to admit of its carrying properly.

The boxes for packing should be light,

neat and attractive. Nothing but first-class stock should be packed. By dealing honestly and furnishing fine stock only, you will stimulate a demand for your goods, for when a buyer can depend upon a grower, his goods will always find a ready market. I would recommend as a few of the best varieties the following first class sorts: Buckeye State, Atlantic Prize, Buckbee's Tree,

Favorite, Beauty and Dwarf Aristocrat. Radishes-This is another most profitable vegetable, and from three to five hundred dollars can readily be realized per acre from this vegetable alone. They mature in from twenty-five to

thirty days, under favorable circumstances, and if well grown and placed in Northern markets in January, February and March, they will find ready sales. Some of the finest varieties are as follows: Rapid Forcing, a fine scarlet turnip variety, which matured in twenty days on our Rockford Seed Farm the past season; Rosey Gem, a most beautiful white-tipped scarlet turnip variety, matured under same conditions in twenty-three days after planting. Then comes the famous Chartier, a white-tipped, long, scarlet, which is a great favorite wherever grown.

The seed may be sown in drills % to % inches deep, with a distance of fourteen to sixteen inches between rows, so as to admit of hand cultivator, which every gardener is supposed to have.

The ground must be rich, so that this vegetable may be grown as rapidly as possible. Give same careful attention to packing and shipping as mentioned above, and you will be repaid for your labor a hundredfold.

Limited space prevents my writing of numberless other vegetables that, handled with the same careful attention, will yield equally as good results. Here is success to you the coming sea.

ROCKFORD SEED FARMS, Rockford, Ill.

If you want to trade a little money and a good

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Martin & Morrissey M'fg Co., Omaha, Neb.



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200 L. E. Berkshires Poland-Chinas.



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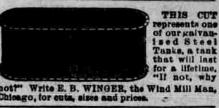
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