

WEALTH MAKERS



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

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NO 33

NEBRASKA LAWMAKERS

John M. Thurston, the Railroad Attorney, Made Senator.

WHERE MR. THURSTON STANDS

On the Questions of the Day—The Opposition to the \$100,000 Relief Bill for Drouth Sufferers.

The Appointments Not Made.

After three weeks of labor, the present legislature has done but one tangible thing and that is a bad one; viz, the election of John M. Thurston United States Senator. Within two days after Mr. Thurston was elected, he went to St. Louis to represent the interests of the U. S. railroad. Already a suit has been begun by those holding the first mortgage on that road, to foreclose. It is merely a feint. The real object is to force the government to relinquish or extend the government mortgage. In that work Mr. Thurston in the United States Senate will be invaluable. Does it stand to reason that a man like Thurston would relinquish a \$12,000 salary as chief attorney of a railroad for that of \$5,000 as senator? Hardly. And he hasn't done it. He is as much the attorney of the road today as he ever has been; and, though ostensibly some one else, may act as chief attorney, Mr. Thurston will still represent the interests of the U. S. road in the senate. The whole thing is a deliberately laid plan.

The Republican party has been made a catspaw to pull railroad chestnuts out of the fire.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The election of Mr. Thurston took nobody by surprise except ex-Senator Padlock. The old man was up here last week, throwing sheep's glances around at the legislature and I think he was really surprised that said legislature could withstand his many charms. But it did. Never seemed to phase a hair of it either.

On Tuesday the two houses balloted separately for U. S. Senator. On Wednesday they met in joint convention and canvassed the result. The vote stood: J. M. Thurston, 97; Wm. A. Jones, 18; W. J. Bryan, 17—not voting. Senator Gray (Pop.) absent on account of sickness.

As soon as the cheering which accompanied the announcement of the result had subsided Mr. Thurston was escorted to the platform where he rehearsed most of the speech delivered during the last campaign, to the delight of his Republican hearers.

WHERE THE NEW SENATOR STANDS

First, he was in favor of a re-enactment of the force bill. (Tumultuous applause.) Next, he thought if the Republicans could get enough votes to organize the senate they ought to do it. (More noise.)

Next he was in favor of a tariff bill containing the protection of Wm. McKinley and the reciprocity of James G. Blaine. (Received with as much delight by the Republicans as though they had never heard him say it before.)

Next he favored American bimetalism. (More applause though not so strong.) He thought every silver dollar should be on a "parity" with gold. (This was better received.)

The people had known where he stood on the silver question during the last campaign and still he had been elected. (Great noise, although most people present had an impression that they did not know where he stood during the campaign and were not dead certain where he stood yet.)

He was not in favor of retiring any more greenbacks. (Faint applause. Somebody evidently regarded this as a heresy.)

On the question of capital and labor the orator got off a lot of high sounding platitudes and didn't say anything. (The Republicans evidently recognized their own John in this, for they responded vociferously.)

Then he wound up with a peroration about the flag, which caused several of the faithful to skin their throats and otherwise injure their vocal apparatus.

After which the ball was over.

THE RELIEF WORK.

The relief commission, of which Rev. L. P. Ludden is secretary, is being roused on all sides for inactivity and general dilatoriness. He seems to lack business capacity and has not his work in hand. On the one hand he does not receive the goods that are offered and on the other he does not send them out as he promises. So far the legislature has not made a move to appropriate a cent to help in the work. In 1891, when the suffering was not so severe as now, the Populist legislature appropriated \$200,000 for relief and took very little time to do it. So far the present Republican legislature has done very little in that direction. On Saturday a bill was discussed in the committee of the whole house proposing to appropriate \$100,000 to relieve im-

mediate distress. The Republican leaders made a very hard fight to cut this down to \$50,000. The fight raged all day. The Populists, all but one or two, and the western Republicans favored the \$100,000 appropriation. The debate was the most acrimonious and bitter of the present session. Speaker Richards, Burch (of Gage), the Douglas delegation and most of the Lancaster delegation favored \$50,000. In spite of their opposition, the \$100,000 appropriation won by a vote of 34 to 31. It is thought that it will yet be cut down in the senate to \$50,000.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

There have been no new appointments given out by the governor since last week. It is thought that the five deputy oil inspectors will be named soon. It is probable also that a whole batch of appointments will be handed in about the first of February.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

So far two bills have passed the house. One was for appropriating the expenses of the present session; the other to allow county, township or precinct to bond itself to ten per cent of the previous year's assessment for the purpose of buying feed and seed to loan or sell on chattel to indigent farmers in the drouth stricken districts. This bill went through the house with but one dissenting vote. The dissenter was a Republican.

LAW MAKERS AS LAW BREAKERS.

Over in the senate they haven't done a thing as yet, except to adjourn from day to day and appoint more employes than the law allows. The law stipulates that the senate shall have only sixty-six employes. The present one has nearly a hundred. A resolution was introduced by Dale (Pop.) to look into the matter and to cut the number down to comply with the law and enough honest Republicans joined him to pass a similar one.

On Friday noon this precious body again adjourned over till Monday afternoon. One senator is authority for the statement that in the three weeks that body has been in session, there has not yet been thirty hours altogether in which it did business. J. A. EGGERTON.

Aid Meeting in Muddy Precinct Frontier County Nebraska.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

At a meeting held in this precinct January 12, 1895, for the purpose of devising means to secure grain for seed and feed during the coming spring fifty-two of our representative citizens were present, and it was unanimously decided that without even more assistance than our county and state authorities are able to give much of our land will have to lie idle next year. An aid organization was perfected with R. T. Sams as chairman and E. L. Walker secretary. Messrs Thomas Carter and W. A. Tibbets were elected as solicitors to go east and see what can be done for the needy of this precinct. The following resolutions in reply to the editorial in the Bee of the 28th passed:

Muddy Precinct, Frontier Co., Jan. 12.

Whereas, We, the people of this precinct, are convinced that the editor of the Omaha Bee has misrepresented or greatly underestimated the condition of drouth-stricken western Nebraska, and

Whereas, Editorials from said paper are being generally copied by eastern papers, thereby making it extremely difficult for solicitors from these parts to secure aid from the east, and

Whereas, Our condition is such that our land can not be put into cultivation next season without assistance (such as seed and feed for horses from out side state limits, therefore be it

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Omaha Bee and other state papers for publication.

Signed C. A. WARNER, C. S. TUNN, W. A. TIBBETTS, Committee on resolutions.

ANIMAL PARADOXES.

Some of the Curious Things Which the Close Observer Notes.

Perhaps no birds spend more of their lives on the wing than parrots and pigeons, the latter being also among the most graceful and rapid of the inhabitants of the air. In New Zealand a species of parrot is found that, finding its food entirely on the ground, has lost the power of flight. It differs from the rest of its family only in this particular and in being almost voiceless.

Among recent breeds of pigeons is the parlor tumbler, which has not only lost the power of flight, but has very nearly lost that of walking as well. Its queer motions when it attempts to walk has given it its name—the tumbler.

"As thick as the hair on a dog's back" expresses nothing in Mexico, for the Mexican dog is utterly devoid of hair on his back or anywhere else. The hot climate having rendered it superfluous. Mother Nature kindly divested him of it. Nor does "the little busy bee improve each shining hour" in that country. On the contrary, it soon learns that.

That James Beech can be cured with Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER. July 26.

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move." The Sun dies forward to his brother Sun; The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse; And human things return on themselves Move onward, leading up the golden year.

Japan is fast becoming our rival as a manufacturer of cotton goods.

Six thousand street car men are out on a strike in Brooklyn, New York.

New York is having an epidemic of the grip, aided by filthy thoroughfares.

People's party clubs are being organized in all the city wards of Chicago.

There is great destitution reported among the cloak makers of New York.

The cotton manufacturers of New Hampshire are some of them to be moved to the South.

Sixty people in Butte, Montana, were killed January 14th, by an explosion of gun-powder which became ignited in a fire.

In new South Wales the people own the railways, trainways, wharves, docks, sewers, telegraphs, telephones and waterworks.

The Minnesota State League of Populists has just held its meeting, with a large attendance of men of prominence and influence.

A new invention that is coming into wide use is a gripack umbrella and sunshade which can be attached to bicycles and otherwise used.

Chicago people are trying to break the bread trust of that city. A bread trust! Just think of it. But then all trusts are bread trusts in effect.

It is estimated there are 35,000 people in Chicago who will have to pay an income tax. The law affects those only whose yearly incomes equal or exceed \$4,000.

A co operative store in Mattoon, Illinois started five years ago with a capital of \$500. It is now doing a business of \$25,000 a year, saving its members 20 per cent.

The Chicago City Railway company has just held its stockholders annual meeting and the yearly dividends are published after meeting all expenses as 13.53 per cent on the capital.

Frances holds \$4,000,000,000 of foreign securities, largely Italian and Spanish. Such foreign securities exact the same tribute as tributary provinces used to pay their conquerors.

The cashier of the Dover, N. H., National bank robbed the bank of \$80,000, and upon discovery a few days ago suicided. He was a prominent church worker and city treasurer.

The shoemakers of Haverhill, Mass., are out on a strike. Local papers report that the masses of the people and the business men of the city are in sympathy with the strikers and are giving them material aid.

Great Britain holds \$8,000,000,000 of gold-bearing and demanding foreign securities. The money power is the real ruling subjugating power of the world. It does not itself support armies, but armies support it and enforce its decrees.

The Civic Federation of Chicago has arranged for a series of 1,500 meetings in that city between now and the spring election in the interest of municipal reform. At the first meeting the speaker, John Z. White, argued for proportional representation.

Senator Hill is making a hard fight against the income tax. The rich ought not to be compelled to perjure themselves or troubled to devise a way to shift the burden of the direct tax on to the shoulders of their renters and employes.

Judge Ricks, the notorious tool of the corporations and the enemy of organized labor, will have to start an impeachment trial before congress. The judiciary committee sustained the charges against him and (by a vote of seven to six) favor his impeachment.

The merchants and shopkeepers of Chicago are holding meetings and stirring up the people to oppose the great department stores. But it's no go. The small capitalists have got to combine or go under. Co-operation is the necessity of the age.

There are rumors of another strike of Carnegie's men at Homestead. It is on account of the new year reduction in wages. A meeting of the steel workers in the works called, was held last Saturday, but at this writing we have no report of the action taken.

The five asphalt paving companies of America, have combined again, and "the taxpayers settle the bills." The companies are known as the U. A. Asphalt Co., the Standard Paving Co., the Bermudez Asphalt Paving Co., the Western Supply and Paving Co., and the Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

The Chicago Gas companies were about to be absorbed by the Standard Oil trust at their annual meeting, but an injunction is now tying up the scheme. The stockholders are fighting among themselves, but in such a way as to offer no likelihood that the public will be benefited by getting cheaper gas.

The Radical Club is a new organization in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd, C. S. Darrow (attorney for the A. R. U.) Jessie Cox, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mor-

gan and other prominent reformers are in it. Plank "10," calling for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution is to occupy a very important place in the structure of the club.

Fifteen G. A. R. men have been appointed in as many states to give instruction in the training of pupils as soldiers, pupils in the public schools of various cities. If all were taught the necessity of working, there would be no occasion to teach fighting. The capitalist class, however, is getting uneasy and sees the necessity of disciplining and educating soldiers to defend them while pilaging by monopoly plunder.

Senator Pugh of Alabama has introduced a bill providing for the immediate issue of \$100,000,000 in treasury notes to meet deficiencies, the notes to be redeemed in coin and constantly reissued. The bill also directs that the \$55,000,000 silver bullion seigniorage be coined. The bill was referred to the finance committee. There is of course no chance that either this bill or Mr. Bryan's can pass the cuckoo crowd or the gold bug forces.

By the corrected estimates of the latest and best measurements astronomers affirm that the solar system, the sun with its family of planets, is moving forward through space at a speed of not less than 12 nor more than 20 miles per second, which is at the rate of 500,000,000 of miles per year. This movement is doubtless in a circle or ellipse, and is caused by the attraction of some inconceivably vast central attracting sphere. It is reasonable to conceive that that central sphere is the sent of infinite power, the throne of Him who dwells "in light inapproachable."

The Sugar Trust magnates who refused to answer certain questions put to them by the senate committee last fall were indicted for a criminal offense and carried the case to the court of appeals. That court has now found the indictments valid and the defendants will be brought to trial in about a month for an offense punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and by imprisonment of from one month to twelve months. Among those indicted are the president of the Trust, H. O. Havermeyer, and J. O. Searles, secretary. But no one believes these men will be convicted. They are too rich.

State Representative Bryan of Illinois has introduced a bill to provide for a state board of arbitration. The bill was drawn by the Civic Federation of Chicago. The bill calls for an arbitration board of three competent persons to be appointed by the governor, not more than one of which shall belong to the same political party. One member of the board must be selected from some labor organization, one from the class of employers of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon recommendation of the other two. The members of the board, expert assistants and witnesses are all to be put under oath. The parties asking for the services of the board of arbitration shall be bound by its decisions.

Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado is now east on a lecturing tour. He will visit most of the principal cities, including Washington. He stated to the question of a reporter: "I want only to educate the people as best I can in the direction of that which I believe to be vital truth, truth of the gravest importance to the common people of America!" The governor lectured in Racine, Wisconsin, and went from there to Woodstock, Illinois, and spent Monday of last week with Dobs in jail. It is an unheard of thing for a man to step from the governor's office of a great state into a prison to pay his respects to a man who is under judgment as a transgressor. But there is hope that labor may secure its rights and tyrants be swept from power when such a thing is done.

The newspapers and some of the preachers of the wealthy churches are lauding the Vanderbilts to the skies for "giving like princes" last week to Columbia College. Their gifts—Cornelius, William K. George W. and Fredrick W., and from Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane—aggregated \$750,000. But why shouldn't they give like princes? That is just what they are, princes, rulers, railroad magnates; and they get their money just as princes royal gets theirs, by taking it out of the people. But the strange part of it, that princes should be praised for giving what the sweat of others has produced. As long, however, as the clergy and the press extol our American princes for giving in charity what has been extorted from their working subjects, so long will the masses of the people suffer and the churches be made moral opium heavens for the rich to sleep and dream in.

Three thousand unemployed workmen gathered outside the city hall in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16th, and threatened to invade the building and proceed to violence if their demands for work were not complied with. Thirty of the cool-headed leaders went in and had an audience with the mayor, William D. Langton, a prominent leader acting as one of the spokesmen said to him: "Thousands of workmen of Montreal are in a desperate frame of mind because of their impoverished condition. Many cases of death by actual starvation had been brought to his own personal knowledge. As a representative of the Knights of Labor, he would tell the Mayor that the men were not going to lie down peacefully to die from starvation in a country where there was plenty of food and where

others were living in luxury. He hoped no violence would be indulged in, but if the men were driven to the use of guns and dynamite, labor organizations would not be to blame, for they were losing their influence over the men on account of their starving condition. An army of 500 anarchists could be raised in Montreal in a few hours. The question of the moment was, "Shall we have starvation or Anarchy?"

The state board of mediation and arbitration reports that about 425 strikes and lockouts occurred in the state of New York during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894. This is an increase of 25 per cent over the number of the preceding year. The committee states that immigration and labor saving machinery still contribute to swell the forces of idle men. In that state alone 2,000 commodities were permanently thrown out of work by the introduction of the five-tying machine during the last five years.

Dun's latest report says, "Wheat has sagged off 1 cent again, with western receipts only about half of last year's. Corn has declined 1/2 cents in spite of the very low government estimates of yield, receipts being now larger than wheat. Cotton has remained steady at 5 1/2 cents.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There are some good signs, but they do not as yet make sales, which is as much as it has done for months. Gold continues to go abroad, \$5,544,000 having gone this week and the deficit of revenue is already over \$9,500,000 for the month. This state of facts, with the failure of Congress to make provision for borrowing or for increasing the revenue, still operates to retard a wholesome recovery and the volume of domestic trade represented by exchanges through clearing houses is again about 7 per cent larger than last year as it was in the first week of the month, but is 33.7 per cent smaller than two years ago, a higher rate of decrease than for some time past. The industries are meeting a larger demand for some products since the new year began, but rather less for others, and no definite improvement appears in prices of manufactured products or in wages. In the main it is a waiting condition, with much hope that that positive improvement is not far off, but not very satisfactory evidence of it as yet.

Stand Together on the Omaha Platform

MABELO, NEB., Jan. 14, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I have been a silent but earnest reader of your paper for some time, and the various trends of thought as exhibited in your several correspondents have interested me much. I have also noticed with regret that there is a very wide divergence in the several views so ably presented, hence another view may do no harm.

Having a distinct platform, entirely at variance with anything presented at this time, there ought not to be any appreciable difference among the adherents of reform measures. Hence I protest against using or advancing any obstructing weapons for the demoralization of those whom we are opposing. "Hew to the line" on your own promulgated platform, instead of trying to load it down with matters which, at their best, relate only to the symptomatic of the real issues before the people. The Omaha platform deals with every important evil now affecting the people, namely: money, land and transportation. True, those recommendations after the platform was made were certainly timely and in place, but are no part and parcel of the real platform. And dealing as the Omaha platform does with the initial introduction of all our national evils, we ought to be content in standing squarely by it. Surrounded as we are by the worst foes of liberty the world has ever seen, beset as we are by the combined native and foreign kings of money-manipulated labor, we can at least not afford to have our attention diverted by the ingenious abstractions baited for us for that purpose. No, fight your battles with weapons of your own selection, upon the supposition that your enemies will not arm you in order to defeat them. If, after having fought the battle, you discover that you had not selected the proper weapons, it will be time enough to consider the advisability of renewing your arsenal for gaining the advantage. Surely, as we are at present, with contracted purchasing power on the one hand, while inflation was never greater on the other, there is no room for doubting which is at least akin to the declarations of our illustrious ancestors. To expend our energy in becoming divided is a deliberate suicide. At this time the question is not what to do, but that we stand side by side until what we have undertaken be done. Let us know our duty and remain one by another fraternally.

ROBERT WILBERT, State Committeeman, Brown County.

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Democratic Calculators.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: The Democrats of Nebraska knew better than to expose their weakness by making a party fight for party principles.

They fully realized the result would show them in so small a minority they would not be considered in the future. They thought best to nibble around the edges of the active parties in the campaign just closed for the official crumbs they might by trading or fusion induce to fall their way. Finding they could not induce the other parties to nominate any avowed Democrats they fished for office as best they could, using the best bait in their possession.

A year prior to convention day they claimed a fusion with the Populists was possible and the fusion scheme of these Democratic calculators as it developed proved to be a very simple affair and very inoffensive in appearance.

After the Populists had made their nominations for the state legislature all there was of the Demo fusion scheme was for the leading Democrats of each county to go to the Populist nominees and say to them: "Well, Mr. Pop, if you are elected and your party does not have a majority in the legislature and you find a middle of the road Populist cannot be elected U. S. Senator, will you be for Mr. Bryan, as opposed to Mr. Thurston?"

You know, Mr. Pop, Thurston is a U. P. R. R. attorney, and Mr. Bryan is almost a Pop; and besides, Mr. Pop, if you refuse, we Democrats will defeat you by voting for a Republican who will be for Mr. Thurston, and you know he is a U. P. R. R. attorney.

In this county the Populist nominees stoutly denied making pledges of any kind (and we believe them), but the Democratic organ of this county claimed a satisfactory arrangement had been made and that a vote for the Populist representative was a vote for Mr. Bryan for U. S. Senator. Under a threat of defeat, implied if not put in so many words, the Bryan bait may have been accepted by some Populists anxious for an election. But, kind reader, think of the low down meanness of the men who would under such circumstances ask for pledges, at the same time insinuate a threat of defeat if the pledges were not given. Men who will use such means to secure official positions, if not already there, will surely bring up in the lowest depths of Democratic infamy.

The pledge claimed by the Democrats and denied by the Populists must have been very unsatisfactory to the fusion Democrats. But it seems to have been the best they could do and was the straw that was to save the party for one more campaign.

It was unsatisfactory to Mr. Bryan, because in the event of a Populist majority in the legislature a middle of the road Populist would have been elected U. S. Senator.

From the nature of the pledge required it is evident these Democratic calculators for office had a high opinion of their own cleverness. They must have thought themselves smart enough to pull the political wires so nicely that the Populists would fall a few votes short of having a majority in the Legislature and that they could make up this shortage with middle of the road Democrats who would be for Mr. Bryan to a finish.

The Populists were expected to go back on the principle of government ownership of all railroads, go back on the principle of a postal savings bank system doing the loan and discount business of the whole people at cost price, and follow the lead of a handful of middle of the road Democrats.

These principles that the oppressed farmers had advocated in season and out of season (without the aid of the lawyers) until they had built up the Populist party to the winning point were to be thrown overboard. Populist voters were to eat any amount of crow and attitudinize themselves by voting for men who would oppose enacting into law the principles that had built up and held the Populist party together.

Toward the close of the campaign the activity of the Populists seemed to alarm the calculating Democrats. They feared a Populist majority in the Legislature and the success of the grand Populist principles in the state. To prevent it they opened the mud batteries of the World-Herald on the Populist state ticket. They overdid the thing, however, and gave the legislature to Mr. Thurston. These Democrats calculated so that it should be either a middle of the road Republican or a middle of the road Democrat for the United States Senate; and middle of the road Populist need apply.

The whole fusion scheme as claimed by the Democrats would be a most laughable, boyish farce, did it not retard the success of Populist principles. That a few Populists should be caught in the fusion trap is to be regretted. Should it occur again it will necessitate a straight ticket on the part of the middle of the road Populists who favor the government ownership of all railroads and a postal savings bank system making deposits safe and interest low.

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