

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The National Committee Makes Known Its Financial Needs.

To the Populists of the United States:

The National Committee at its recent meeting in St. Louis, Mo., declared in favor of making an aggressive educational campaign from now until the meeting of the next National Convention.

Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona hold state elections this year. Nothing ought to be left undone to make a vigorous campaign and win a victory in these states.

The greater portion of this work will fall upon the undersigned. We stand ready to do our duty to the fullest extent if the Populists of the United States will respond to the following resolutions adopted by the National Committee:

Resolved, That we ask and request every Populist member of state legislatures and county and local officers to pledge and contribute one, two or more dollars per month, as their incomes may permit, to support the National Committee:

Resolved, That we kindly and respectfully request that those Populists who can afford to do so and have the cause at heart, to pledge and contribute to the National Committee one, two, five, ten or more dollars per month as their ability to give may permit, to be paid on the 1st of each month.

We request that the Treasurer keep a list of those pledging a definite sum per month, notify each on the first day of each month, with the request that they remit the same.

Resolved, That we earnestly ask and request all officers of People's Party Clubs, Legions, members of county and local committees, also all others to act as a committee of one to take up collections among the Populists in their respective localities, in five and ten cent contributions. We request that they call on every person who voted our ticket, or who has our cause at heart and have them contribute from five cents upward, and forward the same to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.

Resolved, That all moneys contributed from all sources be paid to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind., Treasurer of National Committee.

But few realize the great task before us and the meager financial support we have received in the past. So far not a member of the National Committee has ever received one dollar for his time or personal expenses while engaged in the work. We can do more with one dollar between campaigns toward educating the people than with eight or ten during the campaign. If we remain inactive it will require five times as much work and money to get things in shape in 1896, than if we make an aggressive fight from now until then.

There ought to be at least, one Populist in each county in the United States who can afford to pledge and contribute one dollar per month, or who can take it upon himself to collect one dollar per month from the Populists in his county.

With this amount the committee can make an aggressive campaign, and organize for the great contest in 1896. This is a contest of the people, for the people, and by the people, and every Populist ought to do something towards advancing the cause.

First, We ask that those who have been elected to state legislatures, and county and local offices to pledge and contribute one or more dollars per month. This is not asking too much, when we consider that the purchasing power of the dollar has increased fully thirty per cent since 1892, and all salaries in the same proportion, and that thousands of men and women have given as much time and money towards the up-building of our party, without ever asking or expecting anything in return than those who have been elected to high positions.

Second, We earnestly ask those who have our cause at heart, and are able to pledge and contribute a definite sum to be paid on the first day of each month to do so. We believe there are enough men among the 2,000,000 Populists who can afford to give without injury to themselves, one, two, five, or more dollars per month, until the meeting of the next national convention, to enable the committee to make an aggressive campaign.

Fourth, We kindly ask and request that every Populist in the United States, resolve himself into a committee of one to call upon every Populist in his locality for five and ten cent contributions, and forward same to the national treasurer. We believe that every Populist can and ought to contribute five cents and upward, to restore this government to the people. If the Populists of the United States will assist us with funds the committee will re-open headquarters, organize and educate to make a winning fight in 1896; but before we can do anything we must be assured that we can secure enough funds so that we will not be compelled to close in the middle of the work.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman. M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer. J. H. TURNER, Secretary. L. J. McPARLIN, Secretary.

"Once More to the Breach" BY JACOB BECK.

Why is it that people reject measures that are calculated to give them relief? The reformer has but little to encourage him save the whisperings of an approving conscience; and even his conscience sometimes upbraids him for "Casting his pearls before swine."

The stupidity, indifference and moral cowardice existing among the masses render it impossible to inaugurate measures of immediate relief. To undertake to relieve the wants of humanity by acts of charity without furnishing employment to the idle, would swamp the whole nation in the bogs of poverty in less than ten years.

Here is a question I keep putting to my countrymen on all suitable occasions: "What is that man to do who has no home and is dependent on others for an opportunity to work and "no man hireth him?"

When I press the question for an answer, I am usually met with the old phrase, "God only knows."

When I proceed to show them that the government is nothing more nor less than the people in an organized capacity doing business for the whole people, they say: "Yes, that's true."

When I proceed to show them that once, in an emergency, the people in their organized capacity, with Abe Lincoln at the head, found employment for more than a million of men and paid the whole "shooting match" without one dollar of either gold or silver, they say, "Yes, that's true, but there was an emergency in them days."

When I remind them of the millions of enforced idlers, of the rapid increase of crime all over the land, of the failures, embezzlements, foreclosures, strikes, railroad hold-ups, burglaries, and highway robberies that are daily reported in the papers, and ask them if these things do not indicate that an emergency exists which tells us plainly that something should be done, they say, "Yes." Ask them what that something shall be and they say: "God only knows."

When I show them that under the constitution the government—under the right of eminent domain—may, by compensating the present owners, take possession of every foot of land in the United States, that she may give employment to the people to improve her lands, and lease the same in limited quantities for a consideration of one or two per cent per annum on what it cost her to fit them for occupancy—when I go on and tell them that the government owns millions of acres in the west and south that could be made into beautiful homes, by irrigation in the west and levees and drainage in the south; that employment could be had in an industrial army which the government should establish, into which all may volunteer their services, and into which dead beats and vagrants could be drafted—when I further tell them that the whole thing can be paid for in greenbacks, which the supreme court has decided may be issued and made a legal tender, and that all of it will return to the government as revenues due from the millions of happy leaseholders having homes free from incumbrance and the danger of foreclosure—when I tell them that 52 per cent of our people are in hired homes and 38 per cent of the remainder have incumbrances on the homes, and ask them, what will the end be? once more the reply comes: "God only knows."

When I go on and show them that I have developed a plan which gives employment to all, homes to all, at one cent on the cost of the same, that the inauguration of the plan will force billions of honest money into circulation and supply the government with revenues without taxing anybody. When I show them that the more people she employs, and the more money she makes, and the finer she makes them the greater will be her revenues, and then offer them one hundred dollars—which I have been doing for years—to any one who will devise a better scheme, they are as silent as Egyptian mummies with sticking plasters over their mouths.

Blair, Neb., Jan. 23, 1895.

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Can the Money Power Control the Populist Party?

EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS: If the Omaha platform is to be made shorter the essential planks should be retained.

Now that the ultimate success of the Populist party is looming up, and in the near future is assured, it is natural and inevitable that the money and corporate power that now enslaves the people should desire to switch the party from the essential through line to the non-essential side track.

Populist leaders who prefer the non-essentials either do not understand the principles of the party or the temper of its voters, or else they are willing to compromise for a price.

The free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or the issue of government paper to fifty dollars per capita, would not settle the currency question, as, to a final settlement, the amount or kind of currency in circulation is non-essential.

If they cannot get the Baltimore or English banking system adopted by our present Tory Congress, or if the Populist party should come into power and the bankers could not get a better deal, they would accept any kind of a compromise that would leave them the deposits of the people to do business with and the power to fix the amount of currency in circulation and the rate of interest as high as they pleased on their own and their depositors' money.

Allow the bankers the use of the people's deposits without security to the depositors, and allow them the present high rate of interest, and how long would the issue of silver, 16 to 1, or the issue of fifty dollars per capita, continue to benefit the people? How long before the present rate, or even a much lower rate of interest, would enable the bankers to absorb the fifty dollars per capita?

The bankers today have the power to take twenty-five dollars per capita entirely out of circulation because their interest rate has absorbed the whole issue.

If the bankers so willed they could lock the whole amount in their vaults and force the business world to make exchanges by barter.

Enacted into law the non-essential planks in the Omaha platform providing for the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency to fifty dollars per capita would probably prevent the bankers from cornering the people's money for about ten years; at the end of that time the bankers could refuse to loan and draw in loans, and thus start a financial crash, as they did less than two years ago.

The fifty dollars per capita would then be as useless to the people as the present twenty-five dollars per capita. The fifty dollars per capita would retard, but could not prevent, the ultimate concentration of all the property of the money loaners.

The fifty dollars per capita, all gold, all silver, or all government paper, would not prevent the bankers from contracting and inflating the currency in the channels of trade; thus they could, as at the present time, create a falling or a rising market.

The business men, the farmers and the labor organizations, demand a financial system that will stop the concentration of property, a system that will stop the great fluctuations in the price of labor and labor's products. They demand absolute security for all depositors and the loan of all deposits back to the people at cost price. These demands of the business men and rank and file of the Populist party necessitate an entire change in our banking system, and the change is provided for in the Omaha platform, where it reads as follows:

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange." This is the essential plank on the money question in the Omaha platform and if enacted into law according to Mr. Kem's banking bill, or a better one, the non-essentials of 16 to 1 and \$50 per capita would fall to the ground as so much dead weight.

The principle of the Omaha platform providing for a postal savings bank system doing the loan and discount business of the people at cost price, is the only plank in our platform seriously objected to by the bankers of our country, or the money power of the world.

If the present leaders of the Populist party are honest, earnest and understand and appreciate their mission and really desire to pulverize the money power, they will direct their whole force to labor earnestly to enact into law a postal savings bank system.

This government system once in full operation interest would be practically wiped out. The power of the present money lords of the world to corner the people's money and squeeze the people for a profit would be gone. Take away from the bankers the power to corner the money of the world and make a profit out of its use, and they would lose all interest in the finance question. They would then allow the people to go their way in peace, make their money out of gold, silver or paper, and issue 40, 50, or 100 dollars per capita, as a majority of the people might decide. This would settle the money question as effectually as the emancipation proclamation settled the question of chattel slavery.

We say to the little great men who would sidetrack the Populist party on nonessential hands off the Omaha platform. There is a divinity shaping the course of the party that will not permit it to succeed, with a lot of brainless compromisers in the lead. The party will become a radical, aggressive party, boldly attacking the strongholds of the money power, under the lead of great men who appreciate its mission. The party will move forward to settle the money question for all time, even if it has to be done by another emancipation proclamation liberating the white slaves. A compromise platform on non-essentials will be conclusive evidence to the old guard that the money power is trying to control the Populist party as it now controls both old parties.

JOHN STEBBINS.

Shelton, Nebraska.

STRIKERS UNRULY AS EVER.

Ten Thousand Soldiers and Police Out-fitted by Mobs.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Despite the declarations of Mayor Schieren that the strike was over so far as it would affect the convenience of the public and of Colonel Appleton of the Seventh regiment that he expected his men to be relieved very soon, violence and disorder continued to-day as marked as at any time during the past week. It is impossible for the soldiers to cover every place where there is danger of an uprising, and the strikers and their sympathizers are carrying on a guerrilla warfare. The hope that at least some of the soldiers would be able to spend Sunday with their families has been disappointed, for the attitude of the strikers indicates that if the soldiers are soon relieved from duty there will be worse scenes of violence.

With 1,500 regular policemen, 1,000 special officers, 300 or more Pinkerton detectives and 7,000 of the state's best troops, the mobs continue their riotous work, despite the fact that the weather is severe and they are moving around through snow and slush up to their shoe tops. Many of the mobs are led by men who have no real interest in the strike except that they sympathize with the strikers. About 200 of the men who struck have gone back to work at the old rate of wages, but many of the new men have quit work, and the strike leaders claim that they will win beyond question.

This morning Judge Gaynor of the supreme court issued an alternate writ on the application of Joseph Loader for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights railroad company to run cars on its lines for the accommodation of the traveling public. This gives the railroad company the option to run cars according to demands of the complaint or show cause for not doing so and allows to the defendants twenty days to file an answer.

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STRANGLER IN HER OFFICE.

A St. Louis Female Employed at Agent Murdered in a Brutal Manner.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—The dead body of Rebecca Land was found in the McLean building yesterday and it was thought she had died from cancer, but an autopsy completed this afternoon showed that she had been strangled, the grip of the murderer having been so great that her neck was fractured in two places.

So far no clue to the murderer has been found but the police are searching for a man who had acted as her partner in an employment agency which she had conducted in the office where she was found dead. Of three husbands of the woman one is dead, the whereabouts of the second are not known, and the third is in the city separated from his wife three years ago.

BURIED GOLD IN BANK.

Miss Overmyer of Green Ridge, Mo., Seizes a Long Buried Treasure.

SEDALLA, Jan. 28.—Miss Hattie Overmyer, the 18-year-old daughter of Levi Overmyer, a farmer living near Green Ridge, who started some weeks ago to hunt for buried treasure, has returned and deposited in bank Mexican gold coin worth \$50,000 in American money. It is said that she has not yet recovered other treasure buried by the same person.

Miss Overmyer refuses to give dates and names, for obvious reasons, but says that the money was buried about forty years ago.

Aimed at Train Robbers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—Senator O'Bryan has a bill which he will introduce defining train robbery and fixing a punishment therefor. It provides that any person or persons who stop a railway train and take therefrom or from any person thereon, any property or thing of value, or shall wound any person in attempting to stop or delay a train shall be deemed guilty of train robbery and that person convicted of train robbery shall suffer death.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The president has approved the urgency deficiency appropriation bill and acts authorizing certain army officers to administer oaths, for the relief of the widow of Captain O. B. Boyd of the Eighth cavalry, for the relief of Mrs. Victor Thunot and to remove the charge of desertion against Private Joseph McConnell, Fifth Connecticut infantry.

Irish Parliamentary Party Receipts.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Justin McCarthy, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, has issued the following statement of receipts for 1894: Canada, \$15,245; the United States, \$13,575; Australia, New Zealand, Siam and Newfoundland together, \$2,455; Ireland, \$26,275; England and Scotland, \$4,910; total, \$62,460.

Fatally Shot by a New Pistol.

NEWTON, Kan., Jan. 28.—Cushman Cone, an express messenger living at Burrton, accidentally shot himself through the right breast while examining a revolver last night. He was 31 years old and a promising young man.

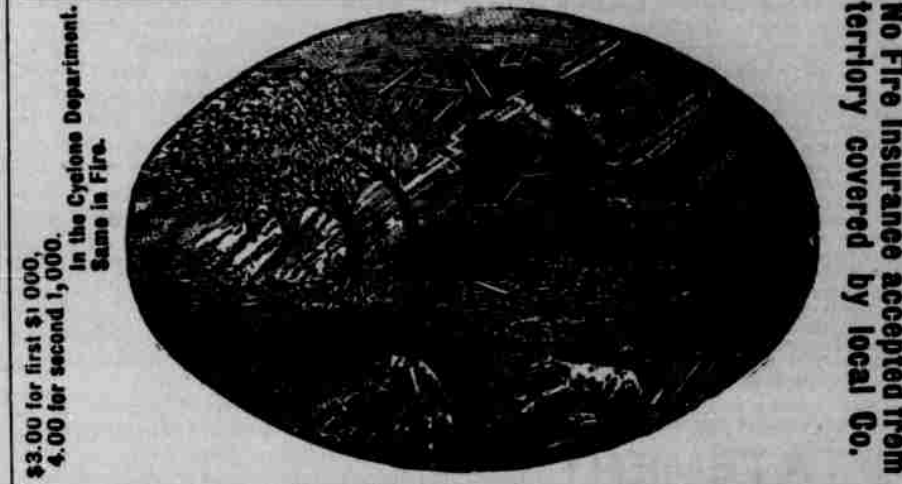
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His Poles Secured Just in Time. ARCHBISHOP, Kan., Jan. 28.—William Bailey, a horse buyer, who accidentally shot himself in the foot a few days ago, died of his injuries to-day.

Much Coal in the River. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 28.—The McKinley coal company of this city lost at Hickman, Ky., last night, eighteen coal barges containing 433,000 bushels of coal, valued at \$40,000.

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