

Land Currency Bill of the Independent League

Mr. Editor:—In my former article I took exception to the formation by those in favor of true reform of such organization as the "Independent League," as urged by the provisional officers of said society. My opposition was not founded on the avowed final objects of the society or with those I heartily agree. I claim that the very basis of a society is such as, if established, would render the declared objects of the society unattainable.

The only condition of membership is signing the following pledge. "I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of the state of — do hereby subscribe myself a member of the National Independent League, and promise, and pledge myself to the membership thereof, and to the National Provisional Committee of said League, that I will neither support nor vote for any candidate for congress who will not pledge himself in writing to the committee of said League that if elected to congress, he will faithfully support and actively aid in the enactment of the Land Currency Bill which has been endorsed and recommended by the National Provisional Committee of said League."

And the same pledge is made to apply to congressmen at large and to members of the state legislature. Let us then briefly examine the provisions of this bill for if they are weak, or vicious the League must partake of the same character and tendency.

SECTION 1, of the bill provides that any person having possession and ownership in fee simple of any improved real estate by a clear, obvious, and perfect title and who is competent to convey the same shall, upon the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be entitled to receive from the United States treasury an issue of National Currency, &c.

Section 4, provides that said issue shall not exceed the assessed value of the land.

Let us see who this arrangement would benefit. Sections 1 and 3 make it clear that those, and those only, who have an unincumbered and clearly recorded title to land can receive any of such issue of currency, and that such issue shall be made on demand to any one on all the land thus held, provided it is improved.

An Irish lord by the name of Scully is said to own in the United States 1,000,000 acres of land, a large part of which is improved.

Other aliens are said to own sufficient to make up the aggregate alien ownership to over 20,000,000 acres. Now, assuming that this land is assessed at an average of five dollars per acre, (and this is a low estimate for much of the land is valued at \$100.00 per acre), and this bill would authorize this issue of \$100,000,000 of said currency to aliens.

Again, in one of the eastern counties of this state which I visited recently I was informed on good authority that a National banker residing at the county seat owned 100 improved farms in the county. Assuming the farms to average 160 acres each and to be assessed at \$8.00 per acre, (which estimates I think would be low), and Banker Jones would be entitled to \$128,000.00 on complying with the conditions of the bill. This would doubtless more than double his banking capital, while not one of his hundred renters who work his land would be directly benefited by the bill.

Assuming that one thousand bankers in the United States are as well fixed as Banker Jones, they would be entitled, under the terms of the bill, to an issue of \$180,000,000 while their one hundred thousand renters would be entitled to none.

Again, land that is heavily mortgaged cannot be said to be held by a clear title, and all those practical farmers whose farms are mortgaged would be unable to comply with the conditions and could receive none of the money. It is safe to estimate that nine-tenths of the money which could be obtained under such a law could and would be taken by capitalists and money lenders, while three-fourths of the people could obtain no money under its provisions.

Another result would be that, as under the requirements of section 6, defaults in and interest payment rendered the property liable to foreclosure, poor workingmen would be continually losing their lands. The rich would be in danger of no such results, and thus it would only the more rapidly concentrate the ownership of land in the hands of the few. And further, as men of moderate means could not borrow more than they would actually need and three-fourths of the people do not own any unincumbered real estate it would make all that class depend on the bankers and loan companies for all the money they need to borrow, as at present is the case.

Again, by section 2 the management of the currency is put into the hands of one commissioner for each county to be appointed by the president, thus putting the control of the financial system of the country entirely out of the hands of the people.

There are other objectionable features in the bill, but enough have been shown to prove on how meager a foundation of reform it is proposed to build up a great national organization, and thus further divide the people and render them powerless to concentrate their efforts to obtain the enactment of such laws and the establishment of such systems as shall protect the people in the control of the products of their industry and shall ensure to all the people equal rights before the law.

J. H. POWERS.

An Open Letter to John M. Thurston

Verdon, Neb., Jan. 25, 1894.

DEAR JOHN:—My only excuse for addressing you is your very able speech made before the Nebraska legislature after your election to the honorable position of United States senator. You speak eloquently and pathetically about the toilers. You say you think this nation owes a great debt to the toilers of the land, those whom you term the wealth producers; but in spite of me I cannot get it out of my mind that there is a very large class of toilers who till the soil whom you did not have in mind when you were speaking. If so, and we (a nation) owe them a debt, is it not about time we were paying it?

Do you know that while the per capita wealth of the nation a little more than doubled from 1860 to 1890 (it increased

from \$514 to \$1,038), the agricultural wealth did not increase one dollar per capita in all that time. Here are the figures as taken from the census: In 1860 our agricultural wealth including farms, stock and implements was \$7,980,493,063; the number of people 31,443,321. In 1890 the same items were worth \$15,982,267,689; the number of inhabitants was 62,622,250 wealth per capita in 1860 \$254.70; in 1890 \$255.20. So there was an increase of but 50 cents.

Again, in 1890 the value of all farm products raised on all the farms in the United States was \$2,460,107,454. What I want to call attention to is that when we get the table of occupations complete you will find it took about 9,000,000 people over the age of 14 to produce this.

The expense of the government is about \$500,000,000 per annum, or one-fifth of the value of all the farm products raised in the year 1889; or, it takes all the products of 1,800,000 people to run this government. Is not this a little steep, especially when we remember that it takes as much more to run the states, etc.?

There is another idea that it would be well to examine. In 1870 the value of farm products (after reducing to gold basis) was over \$50 per capita. In 1890 after twenty years of high tariff to build up a home market they were less than \$40, or there was a decrease in the value of farm products of fully \$11 for every man, woman and child in the U. S.

One idea more and I am done for this time. You speak very highly of the McKinley tariff. The last national Republican platform declares for a tariff equal to the difference in wages here and in competing countries. Why is not this right, and if it is, why not create a competent commission to ascertain the difference and make that the law? "Calamity howler" (with a pedigree way back), I assure you that if you do as well as we might be led to expect from your speech you will have no more loyal constituent than myself. I am at present very truly your friend and well wisher.

GEO. WATKINS.

"Please Publish These Facts"

FRANKLIN, Neb., Jan. 26, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I write to you in behalf of the poor here in this county. There are hundreds of poor people here who did not raise a handful of anything to eat or feed, and they have been waiting on the action of a lot of proud-spirited supervisors. There is but little store credit allowed, and that is for the favored few. It makes matters serious to think of feed and seed to buy and groceries and clothing to get, with not a dollar in sight and but little of anything to obtain credit, to borrow with. What are we to do? still wait on a trifling lot of supervisors to ask aid for us?

I say this is a down right shame. Here they have relief committees to solicit aid and the committees just as well hung for a needle in a large straw stack, as to hunt aid where it hasn't been raised, or some resource to draw from. The poor are heartily disgusted to hear of the help coming from our native homes in the east and stopping at Lincoln and Omaha where the people have been blessed with good crops in the past years. Some of our upper tens here seem to think they are holding the credit of the county above par by holding out the aid. Our town supervisor is a loaning agent and is now reaping his harvest while holding out the aid supplies. Can you do something for the people here who are stranded on starving limits? If so it would be gladly received by hundreds who are stealing wood to burn to get through the winter.

To illustrate what is done in here, I will say, John Shunamon was appointed chairman of the county for relief, and James Dimmie told him in my presence to order a car of provisions for the poor, and what did he do? He ordered 1,000 pounds of flour, 500 pounds of meat, 300 pounds of beans. A team can pull twice that amount on one wagon, and yet one car would hardly give temporary relief. Such men with a heart so small dole it out like they had to give it all direct from their own labor. But his order was not filled from some cause. Now if you can get relief for the people and have it sent to me or J. T. Godsey, George Buck, Sam Sutton, or some trust-worthy farmer who will see that it is properly divided. Do what you can in this matter. Respectfully,
BENNETT TRAVIS.

A Farmers' Trust Motion

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Will you be so kind as to publish these few words: I move that G. E. Bentley of Beatrice, Neb., be made chairman of the State Board of Farmers' Commerce, and that Mr. J. E. Spencer be made secretary of the State Board, and that Mr. D. Bongner be made treasurer of said Board. This, the State Board, to have full power to recommend prices to the county Boards.

The next great wave over this country is the Farmers' Trust. We must fight our enemies with the same kind of a weapon they use on us. D.

The Idioties of Arrested Development

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

While meandering around among the people, we frequently hear this statement "I am a born Democrat," or "a born Republican," *ad infinitum*.

When one is born they know nothing, and all one has to do to be in good standing in the twin parties is to continue to know nothing. I pity the honest rank and file of the golden party. They are helpless and speechless when the Omaha platform is presented. If I stood on a platform that I could not "sass back" from I would crawl off, onto one that I could. I have no inclination to throw dirt at the twins. It is not necessary, they are now covered with garbage and they did it themselves. The grand old parties have sold themselves to the devil for naught. A. B. FLACK.

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?

Meeting of R-form Editors

The notice for the meeting of the Reform Press Association at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1895, has already been published. The headquarters will be at the Centropolis hotel, Fifth and Grand Avenue, where reduced rates have been secured.

As the meeting will be one of unusual interest it is urged that all editors and publishers of Populist papers be present. The following is a partial program for the meeting:

PROGRAM.

How can we get reliable telegraph news independent of the monopoly plutocratic press association?—Paper by Hon. H. E. Taubeneck.

Shall we have a National Reform Press bureau in Washington?—Discussion.

The power of the press for good or evil.—Paper by Hon. J. H. McEwell.

How unity of action with the reform press may best be secured in advocating and defending our platform of principles?—Paper by Gen. J. B. Weaver.

How to increase circulation and sustain our reform papers?—Paper by Paul J. Dixon.

How to secure advertising in reform papers? Paper by H. A. Heath.

The reform press—its possibilities.—Paper by Prof. C. Vincent.

Illustrations and cartoons.—Hon. F. E. Richey.

The ideal country newspaper.—Paper by Hon. Lyman Naugle.

Special features of a newspaper.—Henry Vincent.

State press association.—O. F. Dorn blazer.

Paraphrasing.—L. A. Stockwell.

Ready prints and plates.—W. S. Morgan.

The Reform Press Association—what are we here for?—Discussion.

Make-up of a newspaper.—A. Rozelle.

After 12th of February address all letters to W. S. Morgan, secretary-treasurer, Centropolis hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. McDOWELL, President.

W. S. MORGAN, Sec.—Treas.

Meeting of Horticulturists

HASTINGS, NEB., Jan. 25, 1895.

The first session of the twenty-sixth annual winter meeting of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society was held in room 15, Nebraska Hall, State University. About 100 fruit growers and others interested in the subject were present. About 500 plates of apples were shown, a choice collection of palms from W. J. Hesser, and the florists of Lincoln kept up a choice display of cut flowers.

The Secretary, F. W. Taylor, has adopted the policy of making each report a substantial volume, telling as concisely as possible the best the society knows of topics in hand.

The 1894 report was devoted to the apple. The 1895 report will be devoted specially to the grape, plum and cherry, and the papers were chosen with reference thereto.

The first paper of the series was presented by Prof. Charles Bessey, on the "Botany of the Grape." In this Professor Bessey noted the thirty to forty species of the grape in the world, of which North America had one-half. The Riverside, growing over the northwest and common in Nebraska, is the most valuable. The roots are practically proof against the Phylloxera, which works on roots of grapes of European origin. Professor Bessey gave a table showing the origin of the most common varieties. Professor Bruner followed with a valuable paper on the insects which prey on grapes and the remedies therefor.

Both papers are very valuable and should be in the hands of each planter. G. A. Marshall of Arlington explained the different methods of propagating grapes by cuttings and from layers. Favored use of three-bud cuttings.

Prof. F. W. Card, head of horticultural work in the university on the college farm, presented a very carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Vineyard Management," pruning and the different methods of training. Favored sub-soiling, planting ten inches deep, and favored winter protection for Nebraska.

J. W. Walker of Crete presented a paper on "Packing and Marketing of Grapes." The principle points were careful handling, grading in three grades, and being careful to hold trade with fruit fully ripe and in fine condition. For commercial purposes Moore's Early Warden and Concord were commended, the first bringing the highest price, but not yielding so much.

Wednesday morning President Stephens gave the annual address, reviewing briefly the past year in its effects upon horticulture, showing that fruit raising had not suffered so severely as other branches of farming, and urging sub-soiling and frequent surface culture.

At 11 a. m. the annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. F. Stephens, Crete; First Vice President, G. A. Marshall, Arlington; Second Vice President, D. O. Mosher, Lincoln; Secretary, D. U. Reed, Blue Springs; Treasurer, Peter Young, Jr., Geneva; Directors, J. L. Russell, Wyoming; G. A. Slayton, Salem; E. C. Erling, Omaha.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the Plum, with papers on varieties of plums for profit by E. T. Hartley of Lincoln, who had, in 1894, secured \$150 an acre; "Propagation of the Plum," by A. J. Brown, Geneva. Other papers were presented by well known fruit growers.

Thursday forenoon was devoted to the cherry, with papers on best market sorts by P. Young, naming Dye House, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Ostheim, English Morello and Wragg, ripening from June 15th to August 1st.

Headache? Get Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

Creamery Package Mn'g Company,
DEPT. E, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of

Engines and Boilers,
from 2 to 75 horse-power.
Feed Cookers,
of any desired capacity.
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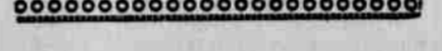
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Driven Out of the System by
the Use of

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"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. Today I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier."—JOSE A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence, 352 W. 16th St., New York.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



In experience with varieties from a commercial standpoint the President had found Early Richmond and English Morello most profitable. The Early Richmond planted in 1875 had yielded as much as three and one-half bushels on a single tree in 1884, and in 1894 yet had 100 quarts on single trees.

All agreed that the cherry should be frequently replanted, as it seldom continues vigorous and productive more than fifteen to eighteen years.

Thursday afternoon was given to scale of points for judging fruit, revision of premium lists, and the discussion and revision of the list of recommended varieties for planting.

The report will be out in April and may be had by sending 15 cents to cover postage and packing to Prof. F. W. Taylor, Lincoln, Nebraska. Those interested should cut this out, and at the proper time, forward postage and ask for a copy. E. F. STEPHENS.

WAR IN COLOMBIA.

Revolution in Progress in That South American Republic.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 30.—A revolution has broken out in the departments of Cauca, Bolivar, Magdalena and Antioquia.

The inhabitants are depending upon American protection. The United States cruiser Atlanta is coaling here and the United States cruiser New York is expected.

AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Missouri House Passes a Bill Making it a Misdemeanor on the Sabbath.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—When the house committee on criminal jurisprudence presented to-day morning and minority reports on the bill to make Sunday base ball a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50, it precipitated a debate that was as long drawn out as the morning hour. The majority report was against the bill, while the minority recommended its passage. On the roll call the minority report was adopted. Eighty-nine voted for it.

A Meeting of New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The clearing house committee met last night and discussed the recent withdrawals of gold from the United States subtreasury. The opinion was general that the government should at once issue bonds. That the subtreasury is fortifying itself against all demands for gold was shown by the big express wagons that are unloading their precious freight at the vault doors of Uncle Samuel daily. Assistant Treasurer Jordan, however, says there is no significance to be attached to these movements.

Small Reward for Express Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—The authorities of the Cotton Belt railway and the Pacific Express company have offered jointly a reward of \$400 for the capture of the robbers who held up and robbed an express car on that road in Arkansas Wednesday night.

Wheat Below Fifty Cents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The cash price of wheat in Chicago dropped under fifty cents to-day and the May price got below fifty-three cents.

GET A HOME IN LINCOLN!

A CHOICE RESIDENCE three miles from postoffice for sale. It is just outside the city limits of Lincoln, in the shadow of two colleges, between them and the city; two blocks from street car line, and in splendid neighborhood which enjoys all the luxuries of a city without its taxes, noise and dust. It is a good garden farm, new house, barn, windmill, best well of water, with water connections in bath room and kitchen. A complete system of irrigation. Fifty cherry, twenty-five apple and other fruit trees, also 10,000 strawberry plants, planted in 1894, enough native firewood for cooking stove. Here is the prettiest and most valuable holding in real estate about the Capital. If you desire to invest where large returns cannot fail to come your way, investigate this offer.

The colleges afford an excellent market for garden, poultry or dairy products. The owner wants to sell and change occupation. No mortgages. If you want this offer address,
J. H. DOBSON,
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F. S.—This tract consists of ten acres.

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The Largest, Best and Cheapest Farm Mutual Insurance Company in the State.

Over	\$7,000
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Losses Paid More Promptly than Any Old Line Company Doing Business. Insures against Fire and Lightning, Wind and Tornado, at One Per Cent. Has run Three years without any Assessment. Furnishes Insurance to the Farmers at Actual Cost. All Losses Paid in Full and no debts standing against the Company.

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NEBRASKA MUTUAL FIRE, LIGHTNING & CYCLONE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over half million insured. Have paid over \$500,000 in losses. Have had but one assessment, 10c per \$100.00. J. Y. M. SWIGART, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb. Agents wanted.

No Fire Insurance accepted from territory covered by local Co.

\$3.00 for first \$1,000. 4.00 for second 1,000. Same in Fire.

Irrigated Farm Lands

—IN THE—

FERTILE SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO.

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO, is a stretch of level plain about as large as the State of Connecticut, lying between surrounding ranges of lofty mountains and watered by the Rio Grande River and a score or more of small tributary streams. It was the bottom of a great sea, whose deposits have made a fertile soil on an average more than ten feet deep. The mountains are covered with great deposits of snow, which melt and furnish the irrigating canals with water for the farmers' crops.

The Climate is Unrivalled.

Almost perpetual sunshine, and the elevation of about 7,000 feet dispels all malaria, nor are such pests as chinch bugs, weevil, etc., found there. Flowing artesian wells are secured at a depth, on an average, of about 100 feet, and at a cost of about \$25.00 each. Such is the flow that they are being utilized for irrigating the yards, garden and vegetable crops. The pressure is sufficient to carry the water, which is pure, all through the farmers' dwellings.

Irrigation.

Already several thousand miles of large and small irrigating canals have been built and several hundred thousand acres of lands made available for farming operations. Irrigation is an insurance against failure of crops, because success is a question only of the proper application of water to them. The loss of a single corn or wheat crop in Nebraska, for instance, would more than equal the cost of irrigating canals to cover the entire state, so important is the certainty of a full crop return to any agricultural state. The San Luis Valley will grow

Spring wheat oats, barley, peas, hops, beans, potatoes, vegetables and all kinds of small fruits and many of the hardier varieties of apples, pears and all kinds of cherries.

In the field of all these products IT HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE CONTINENT.

Forty Acres Enough Land.

FORTY ACRES IS ENOUGH LAND for the farmer of ordinary means and help. Besides the certainty of return, the yield, under the conditions of proper irrigation, will average far more than the 160-acre farms in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the outlay for machinery, farming stock, purchase money, taxes, etc., are proportionately less. There are a hundred thousand acres of such lands located in the very heart of the San Luis Valley, all within six miles of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, convenient markets and shipping stations, for sale at \$15.00 per acre. Most of these lands are fenced and have been under cultivation and in many instances have wells and some buildings, everything ready to proceed at once to begin farming. A SMALL CASH PAYMENT only is required where the purchaser immediately occupies the premises, and long time at seven per cent. interest is granted for the deferred payments.

A Specially Low Homeseekers Rate

will be made you, your family and friends. Should you settle on these lands the amount you paid for railroad fare will be credited to you on your payments; and REMEMBER the land is perfectly and THOROUGHLY IRRIGATED, and the land and PERPETUAL WATER RIGHTS are sold you for less than other sections ask for simply the water rights without the land. NO BETTER LANDS EXIST ANYWHERE ON EARTH. For further particulars, prices of land, railroad fare, and all other information call on or address,

F. L. MARY,

(Mention this paper.) Manager Colorado Land & Immigration Co., BROWNELL BLOCK. LINCOLN, NEB.

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Has no equal for strength or simplicity. Awarded Medals and Diplomas at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. Also Gold Medals at St. Louis, 1892, and Philadelphia, 1876.
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225 Eastwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
That Lumps Back can be covered with Dr. Miller's NERVE PLASTER. Only 5c.