April 11, 1890

just as the horse or cow, and their treatent should be such as shall secure the largest product with the smallest outlay. Those whose lack of wit compels them to become producers are allowed to remain on the earth just because the product of their labor is needed; otherwise, like a worthless cur, they would be expelled from the earth. There is a hope for better things, but this generation, or this nation, may not live to see the fulfillment of the hope, for wealth is now strongly intrenched in power, which it will never surrender without a struggle. -Ponca Gazette.

Governm nt Railroads in New South Wales

One plank in our platform calls for government ownership of railroads, etc. In New South Wales a province of Australia the people own the railroad system, and their record of ownership is a good one. The miles owned and operated is 2,619. The net earnings last year were five million dollars, or three and one-half per cent on investment. The average wages of the salaried employes is \$900 a year, other employes about \$2.00 a day. Everything about the road in construction and service is first class. Bridges and viaducts built largely of stone, and even the platforms at the stations are several hundred feet long and built of solid masonry. The roads are controlled and managed by a board composed of three commissioners appointed by the government for a term of seven years. They are men trained in railroad service, and under their supervision the employes are efficient, polite and faithful. No public donations of land were made to induce corporations to build. The government kept its land for actual settlers, and borrowed money at 4 per cent to build its magnificent road. New cent to build its magnificent road. New South Wales owns her railways, tram-ways, wharves, docks, sewer, telegraph, telephones and waterworks, and they are yielding a reserve equal to the in-terest on capital invested, and an income of \$2,500,000 in excess of interest on total debt. REV. C. E. BENTLEY.

The Cost in Wheat

In the administration of Franklin Pierce-and it certainly never was accused of severe economy-the total cost of the national government was not quite total cost was not quite 700,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year it was more than 800,000,000 bushels, and what it will be for this fiscal year God alone the money question. knows, for on the day I write this the export price of wheat in New York is 56 000 bushels in any event, or 30 per cent These two planks of the Omaha platform more than in the most expensive year of the civil war. J. H. BROWNING. the civil war.

The Cry From the Ground

every state capital where government is nothing to support old age. in theory supposed to go on by the people, for the people, what is the spectacle rion there swarm all the agents for carrying out schemes of public plunder. Thousands of such schemes are devised

At present prices the people cannot afford to borrow money with which to do business at any interest, much less at present rates of interest. The money now being loaned is mainly to pay debts or meet pressing necessities. Another check to circulation is the fact that the security of the common people has been exhausted in obtaining the money already borrowed. On the debts already contracted high rates of interest are exacted, and at present prices these debts with the interest cannot be paid, and consequently uo more money can be borrowed by the mortgaged class. As fast as money reaches the people it flows back again through the interest channel into the coffers of the wealth absorbers. Up to the time when the security of the people became exhausted money flowed

out freely into general circulation in the way of loans, and during the process there was an apparent prosperity, but that channel has run dry. The chief business of the country is now to pay interest on debts contracted. The masses have borrowed all they can get on their security. The more fortunate who are able to give security can afford to borrow. At present prices and rates of interest the average debtor can only pay his debts by surrendering his property. Then of course his power to borrow

These are the general facts in the finansial situation and it is as plain as daylight that the only remedy is to lift prices and lower the rates of interest. To raise prices and lower the rates of interest, money in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of business must flow into general circulation, and to secure this sufficient volume and general circulation, national banks of issue and banks of deposit must retire from the field and give place to government banks. This sys-tem would make deposits absolutely secure, do away with usury, provide loans to the people at a small per cent above the cost of issue and cause all the money of the country to flow out from the centers into general circulation.--Cedar Rapids Republican.

Free Coinage a Nonpartisan Question

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

It seems to be generally admited that in future political campaigns the money

Then it is very proper to ask what con-40,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. For the fiscal year 1865, during which the government expended much more coinage of silver, 16 to 1, the entire than in any other year of the war, the money question? We answer, no! Yet there are those who would have the people believe the silver question constitutes

.Is the increase of the money of the country to \$50 per capita the entire cents, and the market price is noted as "dull." It cannot fall below 900,000,- money question? Not by a long shot. enacted into law would be of but little benefit to our people burdened as they

are with a debt so large that to pay the There never was a greater humbug on annual interest eats up the product of earth than this thing called representa- all our labor, and leaves us nothing but tive government. At Washington and one ceaseless round of toil and absolutely

Government postal banks doing a deposit, loan and discount business at cost presented? At every session of the law-makers, exactly like buzzards over carmain feature of the money question.

This plank enacted into law would first pledges, "no fusion." But there are many others who have not kept good every month. Anything to get either a free themselves from the clutch of the here and now that the spirit and letter hand upon the public money or some money power. The government would of the 4th and 5th of Mr. Bryant's resoadvantage over the mass of the people. soon become the only money loaner; then lutions be faithfully adhered to in the all interest would go into the United Inture. You can not make Democrate of l interest would States treasury in lieu of other taxation for the benefit of the whole people. Government banking at cost price would soon enable the laborers to obtain homes of their own. Of course Shylock has billions he will use to defeat the principle of banking at cost price, as advocated in the Omaha platform. The railroads have millions



his vote on the Omaha fire and polic bill. The wardenship matter is not yet settled; neither is the Norfolk asylum, though it is generally conceded the latter will go to Dr. Mackay, of Madison. It is thought that as soon as the governor gets through with the consideration of bills, the remainder of the appointments will be speedily made.

CONCLUSION.

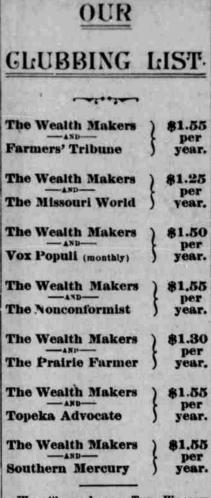
This letter ends my correspondence for this winter. I desire to offer one word of apology: Having held one or two other positions, I have not had the time to devote to this work that I should have liked. I have done the best I could, however; and think I have given a brief and impartial report of the proceedings of the session. If my castigations have been somewhat severe, they have been honest; and I say now and I hope without prejudice, that this has been absolutely the poorest makeshift of a legistature I have ever seen-I do not even except that of '91, which, God knows, was bad enough. This legislature has been the most unfair the most partisan, the most thoroughly dominated by corporations, and of the least benefit to the people, of any that Nebraska has known—at least in the last lecade.

Now that the incubus has been thrown off; and the rains promise to be bounteous, we may expect our state to step once more into the road to pros-perity, which it will never more desert; for the curse of the drouth and the other curse, equally bad, of Republican domi-nation, are both at an end; let us hope orever. J. A. EDGERTON.

Concerning Those Resolutions [Continued from 1st page]

is of no less importance. Can the editor give us some estimate of the amount of money that has been wrung from the

people through (pirates) bank failures during the last three years past? The second resolution is all right. When you have reformed Hades then you may undertake the reformation of either question will become the leading issue to be settled by the parties. The parties is and the Bryan Democrats, but when we speak of Messrs. Castor and Morton you make grimaces. The ring master is as essential to a circus as a clown; and these gentlemen all go with the Democratic show. I mean no disrespect to these gentlemen personally. It is no longer a secret that the leading Democrats intend to name our leaders or kill the People's party. This same treatment killed the Greenback party, the anti-monopoly movement, and was getting in its work on the Union Labor party when the People's party was handed out by the Alliance. Men were elected to office through the influence of the Alliance who called themselves Independents before election, but after election attended every Democratic ratification from McCook to Omaha. The Alliance demands have been repudiated in part by these men in the halls of Congress. It is given out that the late banquet at the Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, was very much Democratic. Yet we are expected to tell our former Republican members that there is no Democratic side-show about it-that we are all in the middle of the road. Mr. J. V. Wolfe and many other former Democrats we believe have tried to keep



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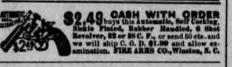
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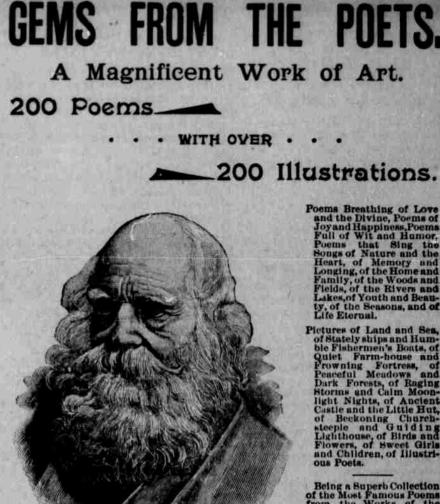
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As poetry is the cream of Merature, and as this collection is the cream of all poetry, this magnificent work should be possessed by every person who reads the English language. The works of the best authors are expensive. A thempt to make a collection of the poets and see what it will cost you; you will need hundreds of dollars to get half way through the list. Besides, in the works of all the poets there is a great deal of chaff along with the wheat, and to find the real grain you would need to hunt through many bulky volumes. But here is a work which presents to you the very essence of all that is good—the nectar without any of the dregs—all carefully selected by a ripe scholar who has, by gift and training, the rare faculty of choosing the best, i us assuring to the readers a rich feast. The work is most profusely illustrated. Boautiful engravings illustrate the poems. These illustrations were engraved by the word. Fine pictures of some of the most popular poets are also given. Most of the engravings are full-page size. Each page is 6 inches wide and 10 inches long, including margin. As a book for the center-table it is unexcelled.



And at last everywhere that representative government has been tried, the voice

of complaint, the cry of blood, rises from the ground to the ear of heaven. In what are called the great nations the cry is sharpest. And the one source of all evil is found in law. Truly did that able despot, Napoleon, warn the Swiss deputies when they boasted to him of their new found panacea for political evils, repre-sentative government: "Gentlemen, I have yet to learn of any people anywhere who delegated to their servants the power of lawmaking that did not end with loss of both property and liberty." And so the Swiss soon found. And if we think that with laws protecting individuals in grasping unlimited acres of land, and all the railways and manufacturing, and giving the public credit to banks, we can remain free, it only shows how green we are. Unlimited hold upon all the opportunities of life is unlimited power. What is the influence of ten million poor, poor voters, though they may "be, but bound to the one locality where they reside by poverty, as compared with that of half a dozen organized rich men who can go everywhere, can control the railways and telegraph, and the news-papers and all the issue of money?

We know that a few thousand armed disciplined men can hold millions down. And we are now learning that a few dozen men of monstrous wealth, organized, disciplined, are more than courts, juries and millions of people. True, "The public be damned."-St. Joseph Herald.

Free Coinage Not Enough

We need more money, but a much greater need is a system of issue which will put the money we have into circulation. Free coinage would of course increase the volume to the extent of the go into general circulation, but free coinage alone is by no means an adequate remedy for the present deplorable financial condition. The greatest need is reform in the method of issuing money. We need postal savings banks, and government banks of issue, in which the people can with absolute safety deposit their money and from which money can be loaned at cost of issue. If we were compelled to choose between free coinage of silver, and government banks of deposit and issue, it would be a thousand times better to choose the government banks and do without free silver. What we need is not simply a sufficient amount of money in existence, but money in circulation. The present banking system not only presses continually toward contraction of the volume, but prevents the free circulation of what money there is. It compels to be locked up in the vaults an enormous reserve. It refuses to circulate money except at a cost above what the people can afford to pay for its use. By contracting both volume and circulation point so near the cost of production as better one to our Omaha platform. to make business unprofitable even when no interest is paid on the capital used. | Shelton, Nebr.

they will use to prevent the government ownership of all railroads and a reduction of freight and passenger rates to cost price.

The influence of these two powers and their subsidized tools in our ranks may lead the party away from the central ideas of the platform.

The money question amounts to just this: who is to do the banking business of the country? Shall the people continue to allow a few banking corporations to do the banking business of the country for a handful of money loaners? or shall the government do the banking business at cost price for the benefit of the whole people?

Compared with the question of government banking the free coinage of silver 16 to 1 is really insignificant, a small side issue, on which the banking corporations would gladly sidetrack the Populist party.

The Populists favor the coinage of silver because nearly all government bonds are payable in coin, and if the government debt is ever paid it will be in silver coin 16 to 1. So effectually has the Populist party advocated the free coinage of silver it has at the present time become a non-partisan question and will force itself to the front for settlement without the aid of a distinctively silver

party. The U. S. senate is reported as having a majority of ten in favor of free coinage, composed of Populists, Republicans, added coinage and the new money would | and Democrats. In the next the silver ele ment will be more aggressive if not larger The same may be said of the house.

If all the silver men in Congress are as true to the principle as the Populists they will soon force free coinage in a nonpartisan manner. The next national platforms of the political parties will each contain a free silver plank.

As a result of Populist agitation the government ownership of railroads is ikely to become an accomplished fact through non-partisan action before the Populist party can get into power as a party.

Our opinion is, that if the Populist party ever goes into power as a party it will be to enact into law the principle of government banking.

Without fear for the result we submit it to the intelligence of the party if we as Populists should not advocate every principle of our platform until we force them oue and all into the field of nonpartisan politics (as we have done the silver question), or until we as a party possess the numerical strength to enact them into law. We should go one step farther, as fast as we are able to force one good principle into the domain of prices are reduced correspondingly to a non-partisan politics we should add a

JOHN STEBBINS.

nture. You can not make De Independents, and the fair-minded Democrats could scarcely expect or desire such an event, after the two years of Democratic debauch in governmental affairs. John Stevens.

From Ex-State Lecturer Fairchild Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I feel so confident of the intelligence and honest conviction and patriotism of the thousands of Populist voters whom I have had the privilege of meeting in council and meetings throughout the state, I cannot believe that many of them

will be found who will desert the Omaha platform and the lines now formed, to

join the Demos, single-plank silver party, or any other party gotten up for the purpose of saving any old party ship and a remnant of its private crew. Government ownership and management of the entire system of money, transportation, and land is what humanity, justice and God demands at our hands. Are we then like true noble patriots equal to this demand, ready to make any and all sacrifice that justice and truth may be preserved to mankind?

Should there be any of our chosen leaders who through a lack of knowledge of the demands of the people or through selfish ambitions are advocating fusion with our former enemies, they had better place their ears to the ground and catch the rumbling sound of warning, or get out of the way, that their places may be filled by those whose only ambition is to voice the sentiment of the people. Your Christian Co-operative movement is the grandest step taken and its efforts must lead to the final triumph of justice, truth, and love. S. C. FAIRCHILD.

and love. Oakdale, Nebraska.

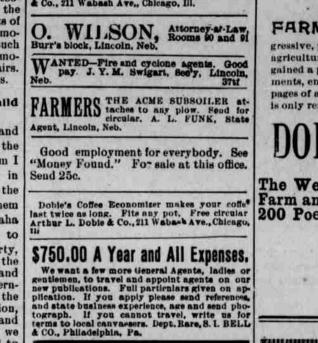
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