



5 POPULAR FREE BOOKS

Below we give a list of twenty-five good and useful books, suited to every member of the family. Many are by famous authors, known wherever the English language is spoken. Among them are the following:

DICKENS, DRUMMOND, JEROME, HARRADEN, BRADDOCK, KIPLING, STEVENSON.

And others almost as well known. Each number is a complete book, and each is bound in a separate cover with beautiful design like that shown in the illustration above.

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- No. 92. **The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.** By Jerome K. Jerome. Mr. Jerome is known as the "English Mark Twain." He is a writer of the finest sort of fun, which is sure to be highly enjoyed by all who will read this book. It is considered his best.
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- No. 94. **Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.** By R. L. Stevenson. A thrilling account of the perilous adventures of a party seeking for a sunken Spanish treasure-ship.
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- No. 98. **Two Ghost Stories.** By Dickens.
- No. 99. **The Battle of Life.** By Dickens.
- No. 100. **Three Christmas Stories.** By Dickens.
- No. 101. **Cricket on the Hearth.** By Dickens.
- No. 99. **The Courting of Dinah Shadd.** By Rudyard Kipling, who is thought by many to be the greatest living story-writer.
- No. 100. **A Bird of Passage.** By Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night." The book which has had such a phenomenal sale during the past year. This is a charming story, told in beautiful language.
- No. 101. **The Greatest Thing in the World.** By Henry Drummond. This book is on love as taught by Christ and the disciples; and if any one doubts that love is the greatest thing in the world, and if they want to be made stronger in their love for all things, they must get this book, by all means.
- No. 102. **Changed Life.** By Drummond.
- No. 103. **Peace be With You.** By Drummond.

A FREE GIFT.

Everyone subscribing or renewing their subscription to this paper within the next **THIRTY DAYS** will receive **five books** selected from the above list, also a year's subscription to the **Ladies' Home Companion**, a paper for women, by women and its departments are edited with rare skill and attractiveness by women whose names are familiar in every household. The quality of illustrations, merit of its fiction, practicality of the articles on housekeeping, care of children, hints on inexpensive and tasteful home adornment and fashion changes, have given this standard home journal the enormous circulation of 140,000 copies each issue. It is published twice a month, each issue containing 20 to 28 large pages, at \$1 per year.

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PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural production amounts to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore,

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

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FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements:

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

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.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN IS A STUDENT.

A Clean Stable the First Thing—Utilize the Straw—Weights and Prices—Feeding Pigs—Corn Leaves—Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Success in Dairying.

Every dairymen should at all times class himself as a student of the industry, and, more than this, he should not confine his studies to books and papers, for, at the stable and pasture, there is ever an unfolding lesson that, if subjected to close scrutiny, will be of value to the farmer. John Gould says in the American Agriculturist that success comes quite as much from noticing the little details of dairying, and classifying them according to cause and effect to secure the desired results, as in complying with the more prominent rules that are quoted as lying at the foundation of dairy success. He says: The dairymen who watches closely the habits and doings of the cows of his herd, will soon see that success in a great measure is the result of a fixed set of regulations that are to be observed and made part and parcel of the daily round. These things must be made individual to some extent, so as to fit each and every cow, for what is adapted to one cow, is not just what some other cow will require to make her comfort complete. During the past summer I have had this in mind, and for years for that matter, and I find that so far as the details are concerned, that the closer we approach a certain line of regularity, the more marked the success.

Feeding Pigs.

Charcoal and wood ashes with numerous other things, sometimes poisonous drugs, are given to growing pigs to correct the acidity of the stomach and prevent the rotting process which results from undigested food in the stomach at a high temperature. This rotting is the result of glutinous, whether found in man or any other beast, and should be corrected by the thoughtful and experienced feeder. Too much is not only not good because calculated to impair the vital functions and militate against their successful working, but it is a waste of food as well, and it is in the economical use of food that we find our profit. But should such a correction to the acidity of the stomach be really called for there is nothing better or more readily available than burnt corn cobs, or a few ears of burned corn. Ground with cobs is probably better after all, affording as it does bulk as well as nutriment and permitting the gastric juice an opportunity to thoroughly permeate the mass in the stomach.—Colman's Rural World.

Farm Notes.

In every department of farm work it pays to have sharp tools. The best farmer does not depend on commercial fertilizers alone, but utilizes all the manure of his farm. An Englishman declares that breeding thoroughbreds to scrubs depreciates the value of the former. It may, but we don't believe it all the same. Don't buy sheep for wool and then harvest them for mutton, is the advice of a contemporary. The fact is, all sheep should be raised for the mutton with the wool as a side issue. An English court has held that an owner of barbed wire fences on the public highway, is liable for any damage that it may inflict on passers by, and inferentially for damage to stock lawfully on the highway. Are the cultivators, harrows, rollers, plows and farm machinery under shelter, or are they scattered over the farm? Implements exposed to alternate sun and rains will not last half as long as if taken care of. A writer says that clover is a grass that makes land richer and better for having grown on it, and we never lose anything by growing it for honey. It may not sell as well as a hay crop, but it enriches the soil so much that it pays for itself in a year or two. If the tops of clover are cut off, says a writer, the roots will increase in bulk much more than if the tops had not been removed. It is an immutable botanical law that if the parts of a plant above the ground are severely pruned it will develop root growth. Never ring hogs unless it is absolutely necessary. Some people seem to think that it is the science of hogology to ring swine whether or not. We have seen hogs rung to prevent their rooting in a pasture, when the old thing needed nothing so much as it needed rooting up.

Home Hints.

Ether will take out water marks from silk. A little paraffine rubbed on screws will make them enter wood more easily. Madras muslin or printed frilled curtains are effective bedroom draperies and are much sought after by reason of their artistic coloring. Nervous headache may be greatly relieved by the application of hot water to the temples and the back of the neck, particularly if a hot foot bath is used at the same time. Violet and orris make the best combination for bureau and chiffonier sachets. The orris imparts an odor of cleanliness and the violet gives just the delicate fragrance that is needed. Coffee stains should not be obstinate if treated as follows: Rub the stain before the cloth has been laundered with a mixture made by dissolving the yolk of an egg in a little lukewarm water. Wash with clean warm water. Brass should be cleaned at least once a week. Alcohol, spirits of turpentine, benzine or kerosene will generally remove all ordinary spots on this metal. The final cleansing and polishing should be done with powdered rottenstone, oil and chamois skin. There is only one right way to clean wall paper, and that is with a weak-old loaf of bread cut in halves. Begin at the top of the wall and wipe downward with the crumb side of the loaf, making the stroke a half yard or so in length. Never rub crosswise or upward, but always downward. Generally after this operation the paper will look as good as new.

Utilize the straw.

Now that hay is sure to be scarce this winter it will undoubtedly lead to the feeding of all the available oat straw, and to a good share of the chaff and the better part of the wheat straw, says the Nebraska Farmer. Straw can sometimes be used in this way to good advantage. It does not make a bad food when helped out with the cornstalk field and some hay and perhaps a little bran. A dairy cow should have something better of course. If her butter product won't pay for the best of feed she is no good as a dairy cow and should be reduced to the ranks of an ordinary cow. But there is always on the ordinary farm quite a per cent of young steers, cows out of milk and young things that would not pay to buy hay for. These can be carried along on a part ration of straw. They would make a better growth on good hay but the increase in weight would not be worth what the hay cost.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN.

Many men, from the effects of youthful indiscretions, have brought about a state of weakness which has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease; and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have treated many cases of this kind, and our success has been such as to induce us to offer as a certain and specific cure, hundreds of cases having been reduced to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure and safe, which will cure most cases, for \$5. All letters respectfully answered.

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- 2—Cinchona, 1 drachm.
- 3—Helonias Dilecia, 1 drachm.
- 4—Gelsemium, 6 grains.
- 5—Ext. granis ansera (alcoholic), 2 grains.
- 6—Ext. Sassafras, 2 scruples.
- 7—Glycerin, q. s.
- 8—Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every case in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from impotence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are astonishing, and in use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor.
- 9—To those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1, a sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 60 packets, which will cure most cases, for \$5. All letters respectfully confidential.

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HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a low price. Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve. It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate:

- What are Democratic principles?
- What does a single tax advocate propose?
- If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm?
- What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city?
- What does a Republican believe?
- Why be a Republican and favor high protection tariff?
- What are the arguments for and against protection?
- What do the Socialists want?
- What would be the conditions if Socialistic principles prevailed?
- What do the Populists desire?
- If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money, and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprises started up and everybody had employment, what then?
- What do the Nationalists want?
- Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries?
- What do the eight-hour advocates propose? If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit?
- How could women be benefited by voting?
- What started the financial panic of 1893?
- Who commenced the trade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law?
- Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars were drawn out of the banks and hidden within a period of ninety days?
- Who was President of the United States in 1849-1850-1851?
- Who have been the occupants of the presidential chair since 1879?
- Who have been members of the Cabinet during every presidential administration?
- How many Democrats, Republicans, and members of other parties have we had in each and every Congress?
- How many lawyers in each Congress?
- Whence originated the names of "Brother Jonathan," "Uncle Sam," "Loco-Foco," "Silver Greys," etc., etc.?
- What were the issues involved in the Missouri Compromise, the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott Decision, Fugitive Slave Law, etc., etc.?
- What of the biographical record of the great leaders in our early history, including Washington, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Webster, Franklin, Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson and others?
- What has thrown so many people into idleness of late years?
- Why so many tramps?
- What is the history of the Cozy movement?
- When did the coal miners' strike begin and what was the extent of that movement?
- What are the facts about the Pullman strike, the American Railway Union and the boycott of the Pullman cars?
- What are the remedies proposed whereby capital and labor may each have justice?
- See "Hill's Political History of the United States."

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