

WEALTH MAKERS

OF THE WORLD

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

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

NO. 46

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

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

Business is said to be improving. The Illinois House last week passed the labor arbitration bill.

California shipped during 1894 37,626 carloads of green and dried deciduous fruits.

The Standard Oil Company has reaped millions by the rise in oil prices during the last few weeks.

The blind, door and sash dealers have again combined in a trust, and are backed by \$20,000,000.

There is a rumor that the Pullman and the Wagner Palace Car Companies are about to be consolidated.

What is called the slums in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore, contain 582,000 population.

It is reported that Dr. Nansen, a Norwegian scientist, has reached the North Pole, and that it is situated on a chain of mountains.

We have had a silver league (American Bi-metallic) for some time, and now there is to be an anti-silver league. It will be organized in Chicago May 17.

The new Standard Telephone company, it is reported, will put the price down to \$3.00 per month to business firms and \$2.00 a month to private households.

Three suicides were reported in Chicago as occurring in that city Monday night and Tuesday morning of last week. Shooting, hanging and throat cutting were the methods.

An electric mail box has been invented which signals the box proprietor whenever a letter is dropped into it. The box may be placed in the same electric current with a call bell.

Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt got a divorce the 6th of last month and now is married again, this time to Perry Belmont, the New York agent of the Rothschilds. Fine examples of decency these millionaires set.

Coin now has a rival. It is entitled Cash and Coin, and is published in a 25 cent edition by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago. Edward Wisner, editor of the Monroe, La., Evening News, is the author.

Judge S. P. McConnell, president of the Chicago Iroquois Club, finding that his public stand in favor of free silver at 16 to 1 was not agreeable to a majority of the club, has resigned. He is severely criticised by his friends.

The electric roads are running out the steam railroads in the east, where towns are near each other and the country thickly settled. The electric trolley lines are being put in on the highways to connect town with town, some lines running through several towns, and with much less expense they can reduce fares and beat the steam roads. But the courts are coming to the rescue of the steam railroad companies, and forbidding electric lines to use country roads free.

Will Dodge the Question

Chauncey M. Depew has been in Chicago this week and in a secret interview declares his opinion that silver will not be a prominent issue in the next campaign. It is not mentioned in the east, not discussed in the papers, nor talked about in the clubs, hence he believes 99 per cent of the people in the east are in favor of the gold standard. When asked if there was nothing ominous in the attitude of the west and south and if they might not unite and make this one issue he said:

"Not a bit. The situation does not alarm the eastern people a particle. I do not wish to be bigoted in reviewing the situation, because I know that in the south the sentiment is very nearly unanimous for adopting the silver basis. And the west also clamors for the same end. But it remains true that the east doesn't attach importance to the fact, nor do our people expect any serious step toward the change."

"Both the old parties will dodge free coinage in the platforms of 1896. The Democrats will have to make a stagger at endorsing it in order to hold old Democratic states, just as they did in the last campaign. But it will not be anything consequential, as it has proved with this administration. The Republicans will steer clear of the question. Either party it is safe to say, will only treat the matter so."

What a nice thing it would be for the old parties if the Populist party could be sidetracked onto the narrow-gauge short-line, Bi-metallic! They will adopt that political principle themselves reasonably soon through stress of circumstances, and then the rails and ties and equipments of the shortline will be offered for sale under the hammer with few bidders.—Antelope Tribune (Pro.)

It is related that Parson Brownlow used to say, that as soon as he reached Washington he felt like stealing something. Guess there's too much of the "practical side" of politics always rubbing up so close that even good men get their heads turned.—Chicago Express.

NEURALGIA cured by Dr. Miles' PAIN EXPELLER. "One cent a dose." At all druggists.

SECRETARY MORTON'S INQUIRY

Thinks There is a Ring to Put Up the Prices of Beef.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Morton has been inquiring into the prices of beef and has reached the conclusion that the packers are in a combine. The President takes a hearty interest in the investigation and has urged Mr. Morton to exhaust his department if necessary to get at the reasons for the rise. The secretary was in his office after the cabinet meeting yesterday, studying beef, and said:

"If anything is done to bring relief from beef extortions now going forward the papers will have to do it. The John Sherman anti-trust law will neither punish nor protect. We have gone all through it with a lantern and it was made to be invaded and gone about. There is nothing now but the whip of public opinion."

"I want to find where the tremendous profit on beef lodges. Who gets the rise? That's the question. I believe a beef combine exists, and from what I have already learned it would seem as if it was getting every cent there is in this recent go up in beef prices. The seller—that is the live-stock owner—isn't getting it. The rise in the price of live beef on foot has only been from \$1 to \$1.30 a hundred pounds during the year. A year ago \$5 was the high figure, now it's \$6.30, with most of the sales at \$6. In estimating beef profits to the slaughterer one need not pass over the hide, hair, horns and hoofs. There is not an ounce of the live animal which in one guise or another does not bring every penny the slaughterer paid for it on foot."

"As I said, my belief is that a beef ring exists among the big slaughterers. The difficulty lies in preventing it. I do not believe the live-cattle seller makes the big profit. He makes about \$1 a hundred, \$10 on a thousand-pound steer. Nor do I see, as far as investigation has gone, that the retail butcher is making it, but I want to be sure. If we can once lodge the profit, follow it into somebody's pocket for good, that somebody is the beef ring. Sure it is that the consumer, even public, to state it fairly and strike an average, is being swindled daily at least 10 per cent on every pound of high-grade beef consumed."

"As I looked over the markets of the country I find that where the beef combine has the best control the retail prices have been forced the highest, and that has led me to order special inquiries in California. I want to see how San Francisco's retail prices stand, and compare them with New York. My belief is that the beef kings have little or no foothold in San Francisco. I recollect that a few years ago Peter Her, a distiller, of Omaha, with the Nelson Morris Company, undertook to arrange stockyards and abattoirs and go into the dressed beef industry in San Francisco. My impression is that they did not succeed very well. The local slaughterers were too strong for them, and they never got anything better than a chance at fair competition in San Francisco. That's why I want California figures. I think they will help this story and point out the wrong we're looking for."

"Not only as I look into the business does it look as if the cattle sellers and the beef consumers were being beaten by a combination, but it has the appearance of a beat on the railroads, too. These big killers and packers have their own refrigerator car system, owning their own rolling stock. This enables them to force the railroads to lowest possible figures for the transportation. The fact is that our right now the cost of hauling dressed beef is the lowest in the history of the world. These beef magnates have got the railroads on their knees as well as everybody else."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Cost of Charity Molasses

HAZARD, Neb., April 11, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Yesterday was distribution in Hazard and after driving my team to Litchfield, nine miles, I heard of the distribution. I side-tracked my team to get a slice for the inner man and team of the two hundred thousand given by the state. When I got there I found a hoghead of Niggerhead molasses. That being all they had. It was leaking badly. Perhaps a gallon on the floor and no way to save it. I was told my share would be one gallon. I run around, got a jug; then I was told that I must sign an oath and get two freeholders to swear with me. I said I would take the paper and fill it out. I was told that the equine must fill it out and swear me and my witnesses who was miles away.

You see I would have to go and get my witnesses, which would take a day, then pay 25 cents each; three days work last;—all for one gallon of New Orleans molasses. O glorious state of red tapel Three cheers for Nebraska! Who cares for expenses? * * *

Be sure and supply your toilet with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the hair soft and glossy, and the scalp cool and clean.

Good employment for everybody. See "Money Found." For sale at this office. Send 25c.

Concerning Those Resolutions

BIRCH, Neb., April 10, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Bryant resolutions all right. No fusion here. Stick to the Omaha platform. Yours for victory, FRANK BIRCH.

ARBORVILLE, Neb., April 12, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: The Independents of Arborville heartily endorse the resolutions printed in THE WEALTH MAKERS of March 28, on which you ask for postal correspondence. They suit us exactly and nothing else will do. G. W. BINGHAM.

ODELL, Neb., April 17, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: The Bryant resolutions and the Omaha platform no fusion for me. We have a party of our own, let's stick to our principles and survive or perish with them. ED. ARNOLD.

GRAND RAPIDS, Neb., April 18, '95.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: J. M. Quick says, "if there is any going back on the principles of the Omaha platform count me out." Count me out—Quick—too, for I fully endorse all the planks in that instrument and will stand by it to the last ditch. No fusion in mine if you please. R. K. COSNER.

JUNIATA, Neb., April 22, '95.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: In response to your request of March 28th, I give my view on the subject. Although I am an old sandler the Omaha platform is good enough for me. No one plank for me. I stand on the whole platform. No fusion in mine. I stand in the middle of the road and to give equal rights to all men. Yours for right, ALBERT MECHAN.

HARTINGTON, Neb., April 18, '95.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I heartily endorse the resolutions introduced by Judge Bryant, every one of them, even including the discarded 6th. No true Populist can do otherwise. What pleases me as much as anything else is, Mr. Bryant's change of front since last fall. As Brother Jasper once said, "the world do move." CHAS. PLUMLEIGH, Chairman precinct 12, Cedar county, Nebraska.

GOTTSBURG, Neb., April 20, '95.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Find enclosed 25 cents due for my subscription. I am in the drouth-stricken district. Have not raised anything for two years. Would say that there is one thing, and that is, I don't want the Independent party to fuse with either old party. That hurt our ticket last fall. We should see that our ticket is not mixed up with either old party. If any body is a Populist let him deny the old party; if not let him remain filthy still. G. B. CAMPBELL.

OHIO, Neb., April 15, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription for THE WEALTH MAKERS. I like the stand you take on the silver question and the Omaha platform. The Independent party is the party that brought out the finance and silver questions, and now the old parties would like to claim or steal them as they do every thing they can. I say, stand by our platform. It is right and it will win without fusion. M. F. GARRISON.

BINGHAM, Neb., April 17, '95.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: In answer to your call for a vote on the question of fusion, please record my unqualified *no*. I do not think we are ready for that kind of suicide yet. Let our brethren review the history of the green-back party. See how they destroyed the confidence of the best element by such unholy unions. Let us build only with the best material and the structure will be of value and use to the dwellers. With your permission, I wish to be heard further next week. Yours, not for office, but for emancipation. R. LEE HAMON.

ENDICOTT, Neb., April 14, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I believe my subscription to THE WEALTH MAKERS expired in January, inclosed please find 50 cents.

You have made a gallant fight which entitles you to the respect of all honest citizens of the state.

I am glad the people responded to your postal request so promptly. I am squarely on the Omaha platform; have fought fusion as I would a pestilence. W. J. Bryan is an instrument used by plutocracy to disrupt us. Yours truly, J. P. BATTEN.

The Big Four

The National Watchman terms the Topeka Advocate, Nonconformist, THE WEALTH MAKERS and Farmers Tribune the "Big Four," and the Nonconformist by calling it the "Little One."—Farmers Tribune.

From a Brown County Leader

AINSWORTH, Neb., April 15, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: It sometimes makes one heartsick to see the "wabbling" of our friends in the party when the siren song of the enemy is heard. Here we have made a good healthy growth since the Omaha platform was duly made after deliberation, and yet a number want to cut and dissect it until the very fathers of it would have to advertise to find it. I am losing patience with this mistaken zeal. The party may skip the track, but it must go with me, as did that mountebank of an older party, years ago, I can afford to stay by the principles, but not one step from the will any party lead me.

Let it be understood that the men who stood for Peter Cooper in 1876, have withstood all the various ingenious methods adopted by our common enemy and their abettors ever since, and they do not propose to be tricked by a nauseous dose of "silver" or any other quackery. Stand by the platform though the heavens fall down upon you. No fusion! No trimming of the platform at the behest of bi-metallic politicians. No deviation because the leader's palms may have been itching! No faltering! No diminution of zeal in the work because "it is just after election!" No trades! No hesitation in denouncing errors in the leaders, the rank and file, or the course of the party. Nothing but a straight and fair course towards the realization of the cherished goal. Yes, the leaven of education is working well and while it may be a trifle slow, it will be "getting thar."

W. F. Bryant's resolutions are all right. Let us stand in solid phalanx for them. ROBERT WILBERT, Member C. C. of Brown county.

A Populist Leaders Wise Words

HOLDREGE, Neb., July 15, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: It would appear that this is a very good time for Populists to keep steady nerve and quietly, but persistently, advocate the principles as enunciated by the Omaha platform. It is a time when wise counsel should be heeded and cool judgment prevail. It is a time when feverish excitement, caused by the alluring promise or the dazzling prospect of victory to be gained by renouncing two of our cardinal principles and following after false gods, should be calmed into resolute will. Victory would be dearly bought by such a sacrifice of principle. The Populists are honestly striving to better the condition of the American people, and have no mercenary object in view. The bitter experiences of the past are certainly a lamp, sufficiently light, to guide our feet into the future. Entangling alliances may have caused victory to perch upon our banner for a season in the past, but more frequently has it ended in ignominious defeat.

At the present time internecine strife is raging within the camps of our opponents, and will continue with increasing fury as time goes on. The Populists should be interested spectators, but not active participants in the strife. The time is coming, and from all appearances is not far distant, when there will be a coalition of the forces in the camps of our opponents, whose selfish interests are arrayed against the interests of the people, as a whole. Such a coalition should be fearlessly met, bravely resisted and forced to utter rout, by the Populists.

Permit me, sir, to thank you for fearlessly and manfully opposing any mutilation of the Omaha platform.

Yours truly, E. P. MONTGOMERY, (Co. Supt. Phelps County.)

Too Old for Her.

George L. Dingman of Hastings, a veteran of the late war, is mourning the departure of his wife. She left home the other morning with the avowed intention of never returning. The old gentleman evidently considers her a woman of her word, with the exception of her marriage vow to stay by him until death, as he has made arrangements to rent his house and says he will apply for admission to the soldiers' home at Grand Island. He has passed the age of keeping bachelor's quarters with any degree of comfort. She was his second wife, some twenty years his junior, and her marriage to him was also her second matrimonial venture.

A Cruel Husband.

Mrs. John Wolfe of Omaha was badly beaten by her husband a day or two ago because she used some money which she had earned for a new spring dress. Wolfe returned home and found his wife sewing. He became angry, knocked her down and then kicked her in the abdomen. He left her lying on the floor in a senseless condition, where she remained for about an hour. Neighbors finally came to her rescue. Her internal injuries are quite serious and the outlook for recovery is not very favorable.

Physicians consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the most reliable blood medicine ever discovered.

SCRIBES AND PHARISEES

San Francisco Ministers Aflitted Over Dr. Herron's Coming

MR. JAMES G. OLARK, THE POET, Sends The Wealth Makers a Full Report and Sharply Criticises the Critics

Dr. Herron and Applied Christianity

James G. Clark on Dr. Brown's Criticism

It seems that the wave of "Applied Christianity" now preceding the advent of Dr. Herron of Grinnell college, Iowa, is likely to meet a counter wave from the Pacific coast.

Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church, San Francisco, read a paper before the Congregational club of that city on Monday, March 25th in which the absence of the Christ-spirit and the presence of economic and sociological ignorance are equally apparent. Rev. Brown does not hesitate to say some very severe and sarcastic things of his brother in the Lord, but he is evidently very much opposed to giving Dr. Herron an opportunity to use the same free speech before the same audience in defense of his motives and the course he so ably represents.

Of course Dr. Brown accuses Dr. Herron of "socialism and anarchism" in the same phrase, showing that he is ignorant of the real meaning of either term, as a man can no more be both "socialist and anarchist" than he can simultaneously ride two horses running in opposite directions.

The following verbatim quotations will give the reader a fair idea of Dr. Brown if not of Dr. Herron: "In his apology it is said that his rhetoric is accountable for all the objectionable passages in his books. No! When he pleads for the overthrow of institutions, that is what he means. When he says that possessors of wealth prey upon society, that is what he means. When he says the people ought to assume control of the instruments of production, that is what he means."

"He is an anarchist, but he does not believe in dynamite. Yet his teachings have great weight. He has but to touch the button and the mob will do the rest. Judged by the ordinary laws of human speech, the man who says such things—who repeats them in lectures and prints them in books—is a menace to public order. . . . The danger of such morals is not lessened by the pious cant of the drama or the solemn role of the prophet."

(Why not stone him, Brother Brown, as your class used to do in the days of the martyr Stephen? Or perhaps you would prefer that the federal judges should sentence him for "contempt," or the Pinkertons or militia shoot him, and in that case you might do your part by "holding the clothes" of the champions of "law and order.")

But listen once more to Rev. Brown: "The sand lots and the wild moanings of Dennis Kearney are well remembered. But Dennis Kearney never said anything worse than that interest is robbery, that institutions are despots, that property owners prey upon society, and that the people ought immediately to assume control of the instruments of production. Dennis Kearney is still here to give hearty welcome to the man who comes with such words."

To the credit of the club it may be said that Rev. Brown did not have things all his own way. Among those who answered the divisive pugilist—who closed by a threat to secede from the club "rather than seem to endorse George D. Herron"—were Rev. Dr. Cole, Rev. Joseph Rollins and Rev. Mr. Rominger, who scouted the idea of classing Dr. Herron with anarchists, and added: "If the church is on the wrong basis let heaven shake it down. Beecher, Briggs and Brooks all dissent. The spirit manifested in the paper today is playing into the hands of infidels. The treatment of infidels by the Presbyterians made more infidels than a hundred Ingersolls would have done."

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Dexter very sensibly remarked: "Are we afraid of the shadow of Herron? Mercy! give the man a chance to speak and if he is wrong try to correct him."

Rev. John Kimball was evidently non-committal, for he simply said: "I have nothing further to say than this, that young Professor Herron is getting a vast amount of advertising."

Rev. Dr. French said: "I have read Herron's works and have been helped by them, and consider Dr. Brown's criticism unjust and uncalled for and unchristian."

Dr. McLean was not inclined to endorse Herron but "regarded Dr. Brown's paper a trifle too pronounced" and expressed surprise at hearing Herron pronounced as the embodiment of conceit.

Rev. Mr. Henderson said: "As a piece of satire the paper is a decided success. If Herron is unreliable as Dr. Brown has been unfair I will 'take to the woods.'"

Rev. Mr. Fuller "regretted that Dr. Brown did not understand the spirit of Dr. Herron." At the conclusion of the discussion the question whether the club would endorse Dr. Herron came up, but action was deferred until after the next meeting, when the Rev. F. Pullen was to give a paper on the True View of Dr. Herron.

Brother Brown is not unlike the bewildered Indian who, when hunting for his wigwam, fancied that it was "not Indian but teepee that was lost." He has become so lost in the midst of mammon and the jungle of theology that he regards Christ, Herron, scripture and common sense, and not Brown, "lost in this discussion over the advent of applied Christianity."

Of course, as he says, Dr. Herron does mean that the existing order must be either overthrown or exchanged to give room for one in harmony with the spirit of Him for whom our civilization is named—or rather misnamed. And what sane person—especially a gospel minister—in view of economic conditions which have forced no less than 5,000,000 men and women to the verge of pauperism and starvation, does not indorse the proposition?

Of course he means that, as a rule, "The rich prey upon society." Otherwise their possessions would correspond nearer to what they earn. They prey upon society in various ways—by appropriating, controlling and manipulating surplus lands and means which the community toilers, and not the rich idlers, have earned by unrequited labor. They prey upon society by shirking taxes, which are wrung to the uttermost farthing from the poorer classes. That the rich do this in large measure thoughtlessly, unintentionally and through the blinding and deceptive trend and fog of competitive habit and usage, rather than criminal design, is no doubt true, but that it is done, and constantly becoming more and more apparent to the common mind is not less true. Hear what Dr. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., not a crank nor an anarchist, but the distinguished rector of St. George's church, New York City, said in a lecture delivered on February 26th, before the Buffalo Liberal club, and reported in full in the Buffalo Daily Express, the leading daily of the city containing a population of half a million:

"Think of all the despair; think of all the sense of defeat, embodied in this; think of all the aging that it means, and see what the real weight of the question of insufficient food in New York implied! I want to sum up what I mean on this subject when I say that till the 'haves' and the 'well-to-do' come near enough to the poor to feel the constraint, the perplexity, the bitterness of their poverty; near enough to share their burdens—absolutely to share them; till that day dawns, gentlemen, there will be no social peace, nor should there be. [Applause.]"

"I have jotted down, very hurriedly—for my time to fit myself for this unusually honoring opportunity has been of the briefest—on the back of my notes here, two or three items which may interest you, practically bearing out what I have said about the absolute need of intelligent and capable people looking into this question as it affects the very poor."

"The very poor in New York pay double the rent that we do. I have had several measurements made of tenements and the houses of well-to-do people in New York. I had one of the worst courts I know in the district where I have been—I have been working in the Tenth ward—measured; I had one of the most beautiful parks overlooking Central park measured, and the people in the stinking court—more a little, narrow, miserable court, not more than about fifteen or eighteen feet across and some forty feet long, into which 127 people breathe their breath every single night in the hot summer or the cold winter. The rooms off that wretched place fetched per cubic foot exactly twice as much rent as the beautiful apartments overlooking Fifth avenue brought. I say the poor pay per cubic foot generally twice as much rent. I say they pay their taxes more honestly, perhaps because they cannot help it, but they can't help it. There is no dodging taxes among the poor. They cannot change their domicile; they cannot have a lodge in New Jersey or a home in Westchester or an estate in Long Island where they pay their taxes."

"And that is a burning question that we have all got to look fairly and squarely in the face. I know a gentleman myself in New York who is worth—feels this thing too—certainly more than \$2,000,000, and pays on quite as large a proportion of his income as his property as anybody else does, only he has happened to be my landlord and told me what the amount was. He pays taxes on \$30,000. And I know another man who is certainly worth over \$50,000,000 and I think if I were to mention his name you would make it nearer \$100,000,000, and who pays taxes on \$100,000. That is the way we do things in the City of New York. But the poor man, gentleman, pays up to the limit every time. That is our system of indirect taxation. I suppose we don't agree about that. (Laughter.) The poor man pays \$15 a ton for his coal and in New York he pays 200 per cent for his water. You may not know that, but it is true. His streets are not cleaned and all the reek and all the possibility of epidemic that pours out from the nasty little back interior tenements and out through the narrow gates onto the snow and lies there till it soaks off by some kindly rain into the gutter, it is not removed for him. He has to

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