

THE WEALTH MAKERS OF THE WORLD

W. W. Woods, Des.

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

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

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

Hoke Smith will speak in Georgia on "sound money."

Miss Susan B. Anthony is in favor of bicycle bloomers.

Chinch bugs have appeared in almost every county in Illinois.

Four babies at once in one family, that of Mr. Rankin of Pittsburg, Pa.

Minnesota and South Dakota had the heaviest rain in years July 18.

Indiana has had a soaking rain. The crops were in a withered condition.

M. Stambuloff of Bulgaria, attacked by assassins, died of his wounds July 18.

The strike at the Sharon Iron Works, Pa., won a ten per cent increase in wages.

No national silver party, is the decision of the recent conference of the silver leaders.

The fear of a committee of investigation is making the Illinois boodle legislators sweat.

Quay and Cameron are no longer on top in Pennsylvania. Governor Hastings is boss now.

The nine men imprisoned in the Pe-wabic mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., were all rescued alive.

Five to 20 per cent increase in wages has been given the 700 employes in the Oswego, N. Y., worsted mill.

An artesian well only 45 feet deep and flowing 100 gallons a minute has been struck in Brown county Nebraska.

Eastern Iowa was swept by a destructive storm July 19. Hail and violent rain leveled crops in a large section.

Hull House settlement at Chicago is having a \$12,000 property addition built in the shape of a children's building.

Jerry King of Alabama while visiting the United States Treasury vaults July 19, as a sightseer, had his pockets picked of a gold watch and chain.

Wages in the woolen mills and worsted industry of Rhode Island have been or are about to be advanced from 7 1/2 to 12 per cent.

There is a wide spread revival of industry and something like a ten per cent increase in wages generally reported. Railroad stocks have risen from five to fifteen per cent in six months.

The Lehigh Coal Company sold \$6,000,000 gold bonds in London July 17, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company \$1,000,000 collateral trust bonds to foreign bond holders July 18.

Mrs. Stanton is enthusiastically in favor of bloomers. She says: "Women's legs are much more graceful and pleasing to look at than men's, so why should they not expose them if they care to do so?"

Seventeen horses were sold in New York July 15, for a total of \$108,300. One of them, Hastings, bringing \$37,000. August Belmont was the purchaser. Another horse, Keenan, the great stake winner, brought \$18,500.

The Fox River Illinois and Wisconsin paper mills are all closed by reason of an order from the government which is occasioned by low water. Navigation rights conflict. The losses by stoppage of mills are immense.

Edison has invented a bicycle spring which may be wound up by the extra momentum going down hill, or by increase of pedaling force, and the spring will propel the wheel 1000 feet on the level, or less in ascending. As a force extorer it should have considerable value.

Mr. Roosevelt is enforcing the Hill-Tamm liquor law, which they had made hold as a club over the saloon keepers to control their political support. Mr. R. is giving the nation a convincing object lesson to the effect that any law not only ought to be but may be enforced.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has built an electric locomotive that has been tested by pulling 26 freight cars loaded to their full capacity and two ordinary engines added, a load of 2,800,000 pounds. Only a part of its power was made use of. When the electric engine was taken off it required the two steam engines to draw the train.

Rev. John Whitehead, pastor of the New Jerusalem church at Allegheny, preached against bloomers recently, from the text in Deut. 22: 5, which says: "There shall not be the garment of a man upon a woman, and a man shall not wear the garment of a woman, for an abomination to Jehovah, thy God, is every one doing these things." The preacher also argued against woman suffrage from the text.

We notice that political papers are saying more about religion these days than formerly and that the religious papers are saying more about politics. This tendency should be encouraged. If politics and Christianity are allowed to be kept separate the devil will look out for the rest.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

PEOPLE'S TICKET MANED

Massachusetts Party Reaffirms the Platform Adopted at Omaha

Boston, July 17.—The People's party convention held a meeting in Arcade Hall today and nominated this ticket:

For governor—E. Gerry Brown, Brockton.

Lieutenant governor—Thomas C. Budington, of Springfield.

State Treasurer—Dr. M. W. Moran, of Boston.

Secretary of state—Charles D. Nash, of Whitman.

Auditor—Andrew H. Paton, of Danvers.

Attorney general—B. O. Winn, of Greenfield.

The platform reaffirms that adopted at Omaha and pledges the party for an invariable dollar, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without waiting for other nations, sworn returns of personal property and uniformity of taxes, municipal or national control of all monopolies, state management without profit of the sale of liquors in cities and towns that shall vote license, published record of legislative debates and for all reasonable demands of labor and equal rights of suffrage. There were 164 delegates in attendance and several lively wrangles over sections of the platform.

BIG PHOSPHATE TRUST FORMED

Millions of Dollars Represented in The Combine Just Perfected

NEW YORK, July 17.—A big combination of all the phosphate companies in this country has been in progress for several months, but the knowledge reached the public today for the first time. Millions of dollars' worth of property are involved in this proposed trust and the effect will be felt by every farmer in the country. The only like combination in the world is the English syndicate, at the head of which is Colonel North, known as the "nitrate king," which controls the immense nitrate fields of Chile. American farmers depend principally on the phosphates found in Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee, and now these diggings are to be taken over by a big trust and the price raised. This big combination has been engineered by Dr. Otto A. Moses, of this city, who owns large phosphate beds in the south. Guggenheimer & Untermyer, of this city, are counsel for Dr. Moses and for several of the phosphate companies.

An Outsider's View of Our Gas Bills

We read in a paper that the price of gas in Chicago is \$1.25. Considering how easy it is to get coal to Chicago, and the low price at which it may be had anywhere in Illinois, it appears to us an outrage that so exorbitant a figure should be demanded. In few cities where one private corporation furnishes light, heat, power or water are the rates as low as they ought to be. The drift of sentiment on such matters is toward the public ownership, and until that shall be the rule the people will be more or less reactive over rates, rules and exactions.—Los Angeles Record.

Alliance Resolutions

Whereas; The purification of politics is one of the declared purposes of our order which we have pledged our sacred honor to labor to accomplish, and

Whereas; We believe that the forming of rings and combinations for the purpose of controlling and dictating party nominations is dishonest in principle, pernicious in practice and the fruitful source of political demoralization and corruption, and

Whereas; We believe that the men who enter into such combinations in order to secure the spoils of office are unscrupulous and mercenary, and therefore unworthy as public servants, therefore be it

Resolved; That we, the members of Polk County Alliance, in regular meeting assembled, express our unequivocal and unqualified condemnation of such disreputable political methods and pledge ourselves to do all within our power to defeat the men who adopt them, and be it further

Resolved; That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Shelby Sun, Polk Co. Independent, Headlight and THE WEALTH MAKERS for publication.

Some of The Rich Men of New York

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

We do not understand this passage of Scripture to apply to Boston, certainly not to some people we know in Boston, but the secretary of a large charitable society in New York City writes us that he took the New York Tribune's list of rich men and sent to four thousand of them, a request for aid, the result being that one responded with a contribution of one dollar, and the experiment cost the society nearly \$200. In view of this result we think he ought to be glad he got his hat back from that congregation.—Our Dumb Animals, Boston, Mass.

Usury

From an industrial point of view there are but three things in existence, land, labor and money.

Only two of these can be monopolized, land and money.

The fruit of monopoly is profit (interest or rent in some form.)

Profit is something for nothing, otherwise it would not be profit.

Labor (effort of all kinds) cannot, as a rule, make a profit, because it comes into direct competition with all other labor, with the result that it can only obtain a living return for its efforts, which is not a profit.

Rent, interest, or profits can be added to capital (a living cannot), consequently they give power to the profit taker to add continually to his tribute-levying capacity.

Such power increasing in geometrical ratio is bound, ultimately, to absorb all products (the increase of which is confined to the arithmetical ratio), because, ultimately, all debts are paid with products. To destroy monopoly we must have universal competition, which means universal access to the use of land and money, on equal terms.

The government—the people—must absorb all profit.

Let us keep the object we are working for in clear view, and we will never get side-tracked, or lose valuable time.

How Do You Like It?

A rapid fire gun, weighing but 45 pounds and capable of firing 650 bullets of large calibre every minute, such as has just been tested and approved at Sandy Hook, fills a long felt want. As an attachment to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, touching railroad riots, it fits like the paper on the wall.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How do the working people like that? They are only fit for food for guns that shoot 650 times a minute and to vote for the old parties whose mouth-pieces thus tell them of it. These plutocrats are getting bold as the implements of murder in their hands are perfected. The Supreme court, and Pullmans and Carnegies are their especial pets. If the working people sleep on in their dream of good times and justice they will find one of these guns at their heads unless they obey their masters.—J. A. Wayland.

If you are in Lincoln before August let you can buy shoes one-fifth off at the Foot Form Store, 1213 O St.

The Land Question

Reformer: "Well, Mrs. Flaherty, I suppose you are thankful that we have succeeded in closing all the saloons? Mike will be bringing all his money home now instead of spending it for liquor?"

Mrs. F.: "Ah sure indeed its thankful I am Sor, barrin' that the landlord has raised the rent on us because of the increased respectability of the neighborhood," he says, an' so we'll be after movin' away to some place where there'll be something left over from payin' the rent to buy bread and clothes for the children."

For cash, 1/4 off on boots and shoes. Webster & Rogers, 1043 O St.

Prince Ferdinand Not Sorry

CARLSBAD, July 23.—The conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria since the murder of Stambuloff, has caused much scandal. He feels, or affects, a gaiety which is simply revolting under the circumstances, so that the indignation of the public here threatens to find unmistakable expression. He is reported already to have been hissed by a crowd of Carlsbad visitors.

Stacks Struck by Lightning

NEWTON, Kan., July 22.—A great rain storm occurred in the northern part of this county last night. Near Hesston lightning fired the oat stacks of Farmer Cummings, destroying his crop, about 500 bushels.

Buy your dry goods and shoes of H. R. Nisley & Co., 1028 O St.

As a Polytechnic School

LINCOLN, Neb., July 22.—The Western Normal college, it is stated on rather reliable authority, will be opened next September as the Lincoln Polytechnic institute. It will be under the direction of Wm. H. Chancellor. He is but 28 years of age, but has been thoroughly trained and is of scholarly attainments. Outside of Chicago and St. Louis and this side of the Rockies, this will be the only school of the kind. Mr. Chancellor will have exclusive charge and will bring some of the most successful teachers from the east to the new institute. Financial support of a high character is assured.

Here You Are—Save Your Money

Bring this notice to the Chicago Cash Shoe Store 1016 O street, and I will take it for 10 per cent on any purchase, if you buy \$2.50 worth. I will pay 25 cents for notice or 10 cents for every dollars worth purchased.

M. H. Brown, 1016 O St.

A safe, simple, and effective remedy for indigestion is a dose of Ayer's Pills. Try the Pills and make your meals enjoyable.

and Against Free Coinage

The great debate on the money question now in progress in Chicago is attracting unusual attention among all classes. Both sides have prepared a statement of their case which we present herewith.

AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

1. The standard of value should have the highest degree of stability in the conditions affecting itself. This gold and silver has not.
2. Where the standard of payment is comparatively stable, like that of gold, exchange of goods is practically made without the use of gold except for very small fractions. Sixty thousand million dollars of values were exchanged for clearings in the United States in 1893 with almost no gold used.
3. Free coinage at 16 to 1 is silver monometallism.
4. With free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 there is a present premium of sixteen ounces of silver for melting every ounce of gold coin, therefore gold would disappear as money.
5. Free coinage of silver would raise prices and lower the purchasing power of wages and salaries.
6. Free coinage of silver would introduce a depreciating and varying standard like that of Mexico and India, and our trade would be equally unstable with theirs.
7. Free coinage at 16 to 1 would largely reduce, if not cut in two, the value of all savings deposits, building loan deposits, life insurance and the like.
8. The direct evils of free coinage would be largely escaped by bankers and shrewd business men, and fall upon the mass of the people—i. e., wage earners, salaried employes and persons of moderate income.
9. Under free coinage of both gold and silver in the United States we have always had an alternating standard, either of gold or silver.
10. Gold has been the standard of prices in the United States since about 1834, except in the greenback period, 1861 to 1879.
11. The production of gold since 1850 has been the greatest in the history of the world.
12. The most enlightened nations in the world have chosen gold as the ruling standard.
13. Measured by wages, gold has not only not depreciated in value in the last twenty years, but has appreciated.
14. Wages in silver-using countries are lower both in money and purchasing power than in gold-using countries.
15. Any one government alone cannot rehabilitate the value of silver.
16. Changes in prices of cotton in recent years have been caused by production out of proportion to consumption and independent of either gold or silver.
17. The decline in the price of wheat during recent years has been due to new sources of supply, mainly in foreign countries, reduced cost of transportation and labor-saving devices.
18. Most farm products have maintained the high prices of 1873, while articles which farmers purchase have largely fallen in price.
19. Tampering with the standards, rendering the future kind of payment uncertain, makes high the interest rate to the borrower and makes it difficult to negotiate loans. Free coinage of silver will work to the detriment of the borrower.
20. Given a certainty that the proposed free coinage of silver would be realized, lenders of money would hasten to collect their claims. Millions in securities now held by investors, both foreign and domestic, would be thrown on the market. The panic of 1893, with all its disastrous results to trade, manufactures and industries, would be repeated with aggravated intensity. For the people of the United States to adopt a proposition so ruinous would be the height of folly.
21. For nations and for individuals "honesty is the best policy."

FOR BIMETALLISM.

1. Silver and gold at about the ratio of 16 to 1 have been used jointly for hundreds of years with satisfactory results.
2. Seventy-five per cent of the people of the world now use silver money exclusively.
3. The cost of mining silver has been understated by the gold standard men. The best authorities say that it has cost more to produce a pound of silver than a pound of gold.
4. Gold can be hoarded by a few capitalists and the world suffers. With two metals as primary money (gold and silver) this could not be done.
5. The supply of gold is inadequate to the needs of commerce.
6. Gold does not increase as fast in proportion as does commerce.
7. While in 200 years there was under free coinage a variation of only about one point, in twenty years under demonetization there has been a variation of 16 points.
8. The decline in the market value of silver has been mainly caused by its demonetization in 1873, and in the years following, and the fall in prices of most commodities in the United States is due to the demonetization of silver in 1873.
9. When silver was demonetized, in February, 1873, silver as measured in gold was at a premium. The argument of depreciated silver could not then have been made.
10. England, by her possessions in Africa and her stealing of territory in Venezuela, controls most of the gold supply of the world and gets the balance

by reason of the world owing it to her on gold notes and gold bonds.

11. Except some silver production in Australia, England produces practically no silver.

12. The United States produces from one-third to one-half of the silver of the world. She certainly has the power to control the silver market, and yet she has not only not resisted England's repeated attacks on silver, both open and covert, but has assisted that nation in the discrediting of silver and the lowering of its value.

13. All single gold standard men whose opinions have been published agree in the statement that if the nations of the world or if England alone would consent to an international agreement, the ratio of 16 to 1 would be easily sustained.

14. It is vain to hope for help from England in the effort to restore silver to its former position. As the great creditor nation she thinks it is her interest to make money scarce and dear. (See Gladstone's speech of March 1, 1893.)

15. Only 4 per cent of the business of the people of this nation is carried on with foreign countries. It is better to legislate for the 96 per cent of domestic commerce than for the 4 per cent of foreign commerce.

16. The constitution of the United States gave power to congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof. Said Daniel Webster: "I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver at a ratio fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace the standard."

17. The reduction of the quantity of primary money reduces the price of labor, property and commodities.

18. Property measures its value in money and money measures its value in property. Money may increase in value by reason of its security. When this is the case it buys more property, property buys less money.

19. It is absolutely certain that legislation which reduces the volume of money one-half by depriving silver of its monetary function depresses prices and enhances the power of the remaining half. As the strain upon the remaining half increases this process is liable to go on until values are so reduced as to pauperize mankind.

20. The United States has reduced its debts from \$2,700,000,000 in 1869 to \$1,000,000,000, yet it will take under a gold standard as much of our property to pay the \$1,000,000,000 as would have paid the whole debt in 1869.

21. There are but \$3,900,000,000 of gold in the world. If this could all be inclosed in a solid cube it would be less than twenty-two feet in diameter.

22. The main use of silver was to circulate as money. When nations stopped coining it the demand fell off, and the price also. If this nation, with such others as would be easily induced to join it, should remonetize silver the demand would soon advance the price to where it was before demonetization.

23. Free coinage of silver at a fixed quantity to constitute a dollar protects silver against market fluctuations and the manipulations of bulls and bears, placing it on the same basis as gold in this respect.

24. There has never been at any moment in the world's history a superabundance or plethora of the two metals, or either of them, not even during 1851-75, during which quarter of our century the supply from the mines amounted to as much in weight as has been produced for 350 years antecedently.

25. The demand for money is equal to the sum of the demand for all other things. The competition for money is therefore not only incessant, but instant, urgent, importunate and universal. It is, therefore, a mistake to say that the demand for money is limited by the demand upon bankers for loans. There may be, however, plethora of loaning money at money centers when industries are arrested.

26. Wherever there have been oppressed people who have looked to this nation for hope and help in the past they are now looking to free America for relief, in the midst of the struggle against gold monometallism. We have it in our power to relieve them and enhance our greatness and the peace and prosperity of the world. Shall we do it?

27. Whenever any important country powerful enough to have the proper influence, establishes a bimetallic currency at a fixed ratio and maintains the parity, of necessity the whole world is on the same bimetallic basis.

28. The United States government is great enough and has sufficient resources to undo the wrong of 1873, and, as in 1776 we proclaimed the political emancipation of mankind, so now we will proclaim financial emancipation from the Shylocks of the old world.

29. We believe as Carlisle, the present secretary of the treasury, believed when, on February 21, 1878, he said in the congress of the United States: "I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever be so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry. According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery

upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

30. Silver has been called the money of the people, gold the money of the rich. The demand for the single gold standard is unqualified selfishness. The single gold standard means riches for the few, poverty for the many. As James G. Blaine said, when speaking in the United States senate in 1873: "It would not be difficult to show that, in the nations where both gold and silver money have been fully recognized and most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true form of prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day laborer whose toil lays the foundation of the whole superstructure of wealth. The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most helpless poverty in the humbler walks of life."

The Omaha Platform Reviewed.

NO. 5.

"The land, including all the natural sources 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 the railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands owned now by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only."

As I understand this plank it applies to the land, water, air with all the natural growth therein and thereon, without the agency of mankind. One of the purposes at least, if not the sole purpose of creating these things was for the use and happiness of mankind. Governments were instituted, and should be used for the purpose of protecting and directing mankind in the use of God's gifts. But the present condition of our country shows that in regard to land, this duty has been woefully neglected by our government.

More than 30,000,000 acres owned by aliens. Probably five times as much owned by corporations and syndicates, not needed in their legitimate business except for purposes of speculation, and far more than this held by individual citizens for speculative purposes only. And these are not the worthless lands, but mostly chosen from the best. At the same time more than two-thirds of our people own no land.

No wonder that discontent prevails among the people. Let a family have a home of its own with full control of the same, and on which the labor of its members will produce the ordinary comforts of life and though they may be slaves in other respects they may be contented. The money question may be mystified, and obscured so that an ordinary man, though intelligent, may endure oppression and look upon it as a matter of course, or even may be led to justify the bonds that afflict him. The question of raising public revenues, of tariff and free trade, have become so backied, and so mixed up with conflicting statistics, that the ordinary man may suffer the grossest injustice thereby and still may treat them with indifference or even be led to justify that which may be ruinous to his interests.

But the man who feels that he and his family own no home, and that the place occupied as such is only held at the tolerance of some one else, and who knows that he has been as industrious and as saving as the one who holds the title deed to the place, cannot be expected to endure with complaisance the wrong which is made an object lesson to him every day.

Mothers cannot instill into the minds of their children lessons of patriotism, while their every day surroundings continually remind them that their own government has permitted aliens to own what God intended for themselves. And children reared under such surroundings are in constant danger of becoming either syphilitic slaves, or the most dangerous anarchists.

What more reasonable then, than that the government should begin to make restitution to its own people. Reclaiming the land owned by corporations and aliens and dedicating it for the use and homes of the landless would go far towards ameliorating the condition of the people and securing the stability of the government.

No suggestion is made in the platform in relation to the disposition of the land held for speculation by individuals. But if all other lands were properly utilized the opportunity for land speculation would mostly cease and the condition would be self correcting.

If my view of the land question is correct then any political party that ignores it, or makes any other question the main reliance for satisfying the people and securing their prosperity, does but destroy some of the canker worms which are eating the foliage and fruit of the tree of liberty, while fostering or neglecting at least, the worm at the root which is destroying it very life.

H.

On underwear, shirt waists, wrappers, dress gingham, lawns, challies and posies at Fred Schmidt & Bros., 921 O St.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c.