

WEALTH MAKERS



Box 1531

VOL. VII.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

NO. 16

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

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

Mexico is being shaken by earthquakes. Five hundred nailmakers at Joliet, Ill., are on a strike.

Race hatred is causing the Jews to be ill-treated and even killed in Vienna.

John Jacob Astor has presented his wife with a \$1,000,000 piece of jewelry. Cholera is raging in the east. China and Japan are reported reeking with the scourge.

The H. T. Clarke Drug Company of Lincoln has failed. The mortgage indebtedness is \$95,000.

The mortality to infants in Chicago, caused by the unprecedentedly hot September, is reported appalling.

Mrs. C. M. Hudders of 2411 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, suicided September 18. Cause, failure to support herself and child.

It is reported that Gen. Kelly, who led the Industrials from California last year, says there will be another march on Washington next spring. He is now in Idaho lecturing.

The Cotton Seed Oil Trust has fixed the price of cotton seed lower, at \$5 a ton. Why do not the people of this country rebel against such despotic power and plundering?

The Wisconsin Central, passenger and mail train was held up by armed men near Waupaca, Sept. 19, the engine and baggage car dined. Dynamite was used to blow open the express safe but without avail. The wreck was a bad one.

"Gail Hamilton" is slowly recovering. She was so near death that many papers not to be beaten by news contemporaries, published obituaries of her. Now, while convalescing, she reads them for amusement.

A consolidation of street railways was effected at Pittsburg Sept. 18, over 200 miles of track being controlled by the combine at a capitalization of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Widener and Senator Steve Elkins are at the head of the combine.

Sixteen presidents of the great trunk lines of railroad met in New York last month (they were appointed to do the work by Trunk Line Association), and "an agreement was reached, to be finally acted on in September, to control East-bound and West-bound freights." And the American people sleep on, each year voting the old party tickets as usual.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows in session at Atlantic City, N. J., has finally adopted an amendment to the constitution providing that no saloon-keepers, bartenders or professional gamblers shall be eligible for membership. This amendment has been successively introduced into the grand lodge for four or five years but hitherto has failed to carry. The vote stood 147 to 32.

George M. Parsons, an eight times millionaire of Columbus, Ohio, is dead. Couldn't take a cent of his money with him. He did not earn it, got it by a deed from his father in the shape of a large tract of land on which the state capital was built. Other men's unpaid labor made him rich. He leaves the fortune to his heirs to go on plundering labor according to law.

The most brutal, horrible state of things has been unearthed at the Cook county, Illinois, insane asylum. It has been run on political principles. Two men have recently been kicked and pounded to death by attendants, and another man who was sane has been incarcerated by men one of whom owed him money and got him committed to have him out of the way. The last man referred to was choked and his eyes and mouth plastered up with shoemakers' wax. He was sworn in on a false name and as a pauper, though a man of means.

Two Republican alderman of the city of Chicago at a meeting of the G. O. P. county central committee dyed the carpet of the Great Northern parlors with each other's gore. "Both men were loaded to the muzzle with bad whisky, and punched, and pummeled and gouged each other like infuriated bulls. Before they could be separated both aldermen were covered with blood. Both of Lamers' eyes were sealed, and he was led away, a pitiable sight, by his friends. McCarthy's right orb was in eclipse and his face resembled a sirlon steak." This is the report of the Times-Herald, a Republican paper.

Bargains in Dress Goods. A big drive in Dress Goods, Novelties, and plain wares. Regular prices 40c., 50c., and 65c., for one week choice at 33c per yard, at Fred Schmidt & Bros., 921 O St., opposite Postoffice.

Dr. Madden, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases, over Rock Island ticket office, 8. W. cor. 11 and O streets. Glasses accurately adjusted.

A Tract for Clergymen

BY A HEATHEN.

It appears to the writer that the people of the United States, representing what is commonly supposed to be the highest state of civilization extant, under a governing constitution whereby the liberty and freedom and general welfare of all is intended to be the chief feature, are, as a whole, not deriving the beneficial effects which should be the outcome of such a constitution. Under our social system it seems not only possible, but is a fact, that one, while theoretically enjoying these blessings, may at the same time be in a state of absolute poverty and misery and entirely dependent upon others more fortunate for food or an opportunity to work (the latter often denied him), being forced there through conditions over which he has no control, and through no fault of his own.

If but an isolated case of this kind occurred now and then it could be easily remedied, and would be a matter of small moment; but it is known that there are thousands and thousands of just such cases in the United States, and the remedy is not so easily applied. Just think of it; free-born American citizens, living under the flag of liberty, and unable to support themselves in one of the wealthiest countries of the world, where vast tracts of land lie untilled, and mines of various kinds remain in a state of dormancy waiting for labor to develop and open up their treasures for the benefit of the race—and these people are absolutely unable to get work! Our liberty and freedom and general welfare is indeed of a peculiar nature. We also know that over one-half of the people are unable, by their most earnest and desperate efforts, to obtain more than the actual necessities of life, and that only by the sacrifice of the greater part of their lives to hard, unremitting toil.

In view of the above facts, does it not occur to the average mind that these things are a little out of gear? That life is hardly worth living to the majority, and that existence, such as it is, does not tend towards bringing out man's nobler traits (consequently a direct loss to the nation), and that such a life of toil has the tendency to not only smother all higher aspirations but to stimulate and bring into existence these traits which go a long way toward filling our poor-houses, jails and asylums.

Are not our preachers, bishops and ministers a little to blame for this state of affairs? In their plan to enlighten man have they not overlooked one very essential feature, namely, his material welfare? They aim to eradicate the suffering and crime by instilling good truths into the mind. While this is perfectly right, still it does not go far enough, the results of their labors not being anywhere near commensurate with the amount of effort expended, and it would therefore appear that something was radically wrong. Now, as suffering and crime are the direct results of poverty, the abolishment of poverty should naturally be the first thing to be considered; and this can only be practically accomplished by looking after his material condition. In a land of plenty there is no reason why so many should be poor and compelled to a long life of labor, thus unfitting them for the reception of divine truth or a higher life.

The poverty, suffering and crime in the United States (or all over the world, for that matter), is not the result of man's inherent wickedness, but the natural and logical outcome of a social system which promotes that which is worst in man and stifles that which is best. He is governed to a large extent by his surroundings and the condition in vogue. This system being man's handiwork, and found to be not good, will therefore have to be changed by man; and not until it is changed, for one under which it will not be possible for one person to do better his condition at the expense of a less fortunate brother, will the selfish and evil tendencies of mankind, which now dominate, be overthrown, and their place filled by brotherly love and a higher conception of their duty one to another.

to the correction of a system which is directly responsible for the sufferings and ills of God's people, and thus allow the spiritual nature of man a chance to develop.

Instead of preaching a doctrine of calm resignation to our afflictions, thereby leading us to believe that the conditions under which we live are of the Lord's making and therefore unalterable, and also keeping the mass of the people in ignorance of the fact that it is to man's mistakes they mostly owe their oppression, and not to a divine Being, the clergy should unite and combine their efforts in a practical and overwhelming crusade against the evils and corruptions of a system under which most of us bide out a bare existence, and which is slowly but surely crushing out all of the best instincts of the human being and filling us with the spirit of the principle of "every man for himself, etc." It is the stupendous ignorance of the masses that keeps them in a state of slavery to a false economic system and its evils, and it should be the first duty of all religious teachers to work to improve man's material conditions and never stop until further improvements cannot be devised—when that time arrives it will be found that souls will come to the Lord without much coaxing.

Our ministers of the present day, with some few exceptions, by ministering to the spiritual part of man, think they have done their duty, and that it is their fault if their exertions are barren of good results. As it is, their efforts are almost entirely wasted. Before the spiritual nature of man can be brought into prominence it is absolutely essential that his material condition should be sound. A man's soul does not cause him half the uneasiness his body does, and if, under present conditions, to sustain life requires a lifetime of attention, rest assured it is going to receive it and at the expense of the soul. In other words, it is natural to suppose, if a man is compelled the greater part of his life to devote all his energies in the effort to provide himself with enough to eat, that by the end of that time he will have forgotten all about the demands of his spiritual nature. If the tiny spark has not then been totally extinguished in the struggle.

The deduction necessary is, that the efforts of our spiritual advisers are, to very large extent, nil; and that not until they devote their energies to the betterment of mankind's welfare will their labor of saving souls commence to be rewarded. By a full realization of this idea they cannot help but see that this business-system, that oppresses and grinds down over one-half of the race, is a wrong and vicious one, and is at the root of the evil, and that to sweep away the barriers that keep God's creatures from developing into the true life of wisdom and love it will be necessary to tear it down and replace it by one with the rock-bottom principle of the welfare of all mankind's material condition as the first and highest consideration. With such a system established, the good impulses inherent in man would leap to the front as naturally as the flower develops under favorable conditions of the soil and sunshine, and bad tendencies would die and disappear for lack of nourishment.

It is worth working for?—Twentieth Century.

A Deserved Compliment
Supt. J. H. Bayston, of Red Willow county has been nominated by the Populists for University regent. Supt. Bayston is one of the most capable and level-headed superintendents in Nebraska and if elected the interests of the University will not suffer.—Journal of Education.

Things to Think About
Old partyites insist that the Populist policy drives out capital, or keeps capital from coming in. They insist, also, that the influx of capital from Europe for investment is a good thing. We admit that capital is a good thing; but how about the capitalist? Has he been a blessing to the people? Back of capital is the capitalist. He invests to make. There is no sentiment in his dealings. With him business is business and he doesn't mix philanthropy up with it. He is after rent, interest, and profits. He buys where he can buy the cheapest, and sells where he can get the most. He treats the laborer as he does commodities and procures both where they can be had the cheapest. The capitalist doesn't create the capital; labor creates it; the capitalist absorbs and enjoys it. A half million dollars comes into a place and invests. At the end of twenty years there are from ten to twenty-five millions in the enterprise. All of this was created by labor. The proprietors live in fine mansions, and enjoy the fat of the land; but how about the laborers. They are on the ragged edge of want? For their long years of toil they have little to show but bent forms, calloused hands, and gray hair. At every point of the game margins were clipped from their products to fill the coffers and increase the ease of their masters. Rent, interest, profits have swallowed up their wages. Paupers, prostitutes, child labor, adult idleness will have increased all the time. We have the statistics of capitalism, gleaned from the census reports. It is not pleasant reading. Capital under our

statements labor. Think of it. Thirty thousand men own half of all this country's wealth; 4,087 men or families, have more than four times as much wealth in their possession as 6,599,000 other families (the tenant class). There are certain legally constructed grooves in this country, along which the wealth created by labor flows into certain reservoirs, which we call "capitalists." Populists favor a plan by which those who create capital will be the capitalists. With the Populist principle of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" in operation, idle non-producing schemers would no longer be capitalists.

But let us look at the European investor for a moment. He comes into this country, we will say, with ten million dollars, and invests it in manufacturing. According to Geo. K. Holmes, special census agent, capital invested in manufacturing in this country, yielded for 1890 a net increase of 26.1 per cent. Let us be conservative and allow the European investor only ten per cent. At the end of ten years the account stands as follows: He still has his plant upon which the wear and tear has been kept up as a part of the annual expense. His plant has greatly increased in value owing to the centering of population around it, and not from anything he has done. In the meantime he has taken out of the country in the shape of profits, ten million dollars, the original cost of the plant. Now if it is a good thing for capital or money to come into the country, and a bad thing to keep it out, then it must be a bad thing for that ten million dollars to go out. But the fellows who are afraid that Populist policy will keep out and drive out capital have nothing to say against the annual drain in the shape of interest and profits on the billions of dollars of foreign investments in this country. Why is this? The fact is that the capital class, as one, it matters not whether they live in America or Europe. They know no country and no flag, and are a unit in the struggle for power and pelf. They try to shape laws in every nation in the interests of their class. When the robbed and bedeviled rise up and protest, the plutes engineer divisions and diversions, and set up scarecrows to keep them from uniting. It only takes a little to set the people to cutting each other's throats in the interest of the robber class. God grant their eyes may be propped open and their common sense be in ascendancy in the struggle that is at hand.—New Charter.

Center Shots
We are sick unto nausea with all this clap-trap about the relative merits of gold and silver—we need not either. We are weary and tired with all these hair-splitting decisions about "16 to 1" or "15 to 1."

With all this farce and burlesque about the money of the world: With all this intolerable nonsense about bi-metallic and mono-metallic. With all this interminable war of words about the "yellow metal" and the "white metal."

With all this dishonest quibbling about "international standards." With the fake contest that is being waged between gold-bugs and silver-bugs—carried on for the sole purpose of diverting the minds of the people from the one vital issue of greenbacks instead of either gold or silver.

It is a trick of the shysters to sidetrack the question of paper money—full legal tender, issued direct by the government without the intervention of banking institutions. The money-mongers care not whether it be gold or silver, or both. What they fear is the greenback. And the plentier they are the greater their fear.

It is a conspiracy—and one that is ensnaring some of our brightest and best co-workers—to sidetrack the supreme issue of the century—the question of scientific money of civilization against the twin relics of a barbaric age.

In this dog-fight over the so-called relative merits of gold and silver—When the attention of the people is distracted thereby—THEY WILL COVERTLY DEAL A DEATH-BLOW TO THE GREENBACKS.

It will then be gold and silver money—with bank currency based thereon. Gold and silver has been shylack's money since the day that Judas betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver. Government paper money has been the one thing money mongers have hated from time immemorial.

Let the government coin all gold and silver that is brought to the mint—and let it be done free. Let it be done for the benefit of the benighted heathens and barbarians of this and all other lands. Let the government stamp at the weight and fineness of the coin, and let them both stand upon their own merits. Demonetize them! If the world wants, let the world use them for exactly what they are worth commercially. Let them no longer strut through the world as the "best money," as "intrinsic value" money, as "honest money" when every intelligent man knows that without the despised "fat" behind them they would not survive a single generation. Let us stand squarely upon the Omaha platform—giving preference if anything, to the plank demanding "a national currency (greenbacks) safe, sound and flexible. . . a full legal tender for all debts. And that "the amount . . . be speedily increased to \$50 per capita." Let the yellow metallists, and the white metallists, and the mono-metallists, and

the bi-metallists, and all other "metallists" big and little, native and foreign, fight their own battles; and let the people who love their country and their fellowmen touch elbows and carry forward the fight for greenbacks, full legal tender—and plenty of them.

We, for one, are not going to be sidetracked. We are not going to bow down to either golden calves or silver goats. We are not going to be wheedled by the sirens song of expediency, or be betrayed by the promise of better things at some indefinite future time. The time to make a fight is right now. Greenbacks and Prosperity. Nail the banner to the mast head and stand by it to the bitter end.—Chicago Sentinel.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES
Store the grain. Borrow money on negotiable warehouse receipts to pay your taxes and extinguish the chattel mortgage.—World-Herald. Why that's populism. Be careful.—Sutton Register.

IOLA, Kan., Sept. 25.—Colonel W. C. Jones, the noted Democratic leader and ex-United States marshal of Kansas, drove, this morning, to his farm, about five miles from here, and had passed through the gate into a wooded pasture, when the spirited horse he was driving became frightened and ran away, throwing him against a tree in such a way as to break one leg and crush the skull.

Physicians were summoned as soon as possible, but the injured man died without showing any signs of consciousness. A young man who was with him jumped from the cart and escaped unhurt. Colonel Jones came to Kansas City in 1860, settling in Allen county. When the war began he enlisted in the Tenth Kansas regiment and was made captain. Afterward he became major and in that capacity he served until the close of the war. Later he was made lieutenant colonel of the Eighteenth Kansas, a regiment organized to fight Indians who had invaded Kansas and were laying waste the country. April 6, 1883, Colonel Jones was appointed warden of the state penitentiary, in which position he continued until April 1, 1885, when he resigned. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President the first term.

April 5, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Colonel Jones United States marshal for the district of Kansas and he held the office until 1889. In 1890 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee and managed the campaign of ex-Governor Charles Robins n. He was chairman again in 1892, but that year his party had no ticket in the field and his duties were little more than nominal. In 1892 Colonel Jones was again a delegate to the national Democratic convention and voted for Grover Cleveland. Upon Mr. Cleveland's reelection he sought again to be United States marshal, but Senator John Martin favored Dr. S. F. Neeley for the place, and Colonel Jones lost, although W. C. Perry, who had been United States attorney, and G. W. Glick, who had been pension agent during Mr. Cleveland's first term secured their old places.

Colonel Jones took this as an affront and although he mixed with the Democrats as usual, when he happened to be in Topeka he seldom visited the capitol and had almost disappeared from politics at the time of his death.

Colonel Jones owned a farm near Iola, and his affairs are in pretty good condition, if properly managed. He left a widow and three children. His oldest, a son, he had just placed at the state university. His second is a daughter of 14 and his third a boy of 8 or 10.

While Colonel Jones was not an adroit politician he was a successful one when he sought office for himself for he had a faculty of bringing strong influences to bear whenever he wanted their assistance. He "stood in" with more powerful men who could help him, and was successful in combining forces—"pooling issues," he called it. He missed the United States marshalship in 1894 simply because his ambition was opposed by a United States senator. If that influence had been out of the way he would have been successful, although he had a fight at home.

Dr. P. Reed Madden, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, 1041 O street, over R. I. ticket office.

The Mercury's Big Drop.
ELDORADO, Kan., Sept. 25.—When the cold wave struck here the thermometer registered 74 degrees and within an hour it had gone down 23 degrees. The cold wave was accompanied by rain and considerable frost.

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11th and O streets. Bridge and Crown Work a specialty.

Cheap Socks.
60 dozen heavy Socks, 5c. a pair, worth 8c., at Fred Schmidt & Bros. The hair cannot flourish unless the scalp is kept in good condition. Ayer's Hair Vigor gives universal satisfaction as a dressing.

MR. MAXWELL ACCEPTS

And Will Be Elected by an Overwhelming Majority

THE PEOPLE VS. THE RAILROADS

A Plain Issue and a Candidate Known by The Men of all Parties, the Univer-sally Honored Ex-Justice.

Mr. Maxwell's Letter of Acceptance

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12, 1895.—Hon. Samuel Maxwell, Fremont, Nebr.—Dear Sir: It becomes our duty as well as a great pleasure to inform you of your nomination by the People's Independent party in delegate convention assembled in the city of Lincoln on the 28th ult., to the office of judge of the supreme court of Nebraska, to be voted for on the 5th day of November next. It is also a pleasure to us and a flattering testimonial to your character and fitness for the high position to state that your nomination was not only unanimous but was by acclamation. By your long services upon the supreme bench and by your distinguished character as a jurist, as well as by your unimpeachable private character as a citizen of our state for so many years, you have endeared yourself not only to our own people but to a large majority as we believe of the whole people of the state without regard to party affiliations; and we, as well as the people generally, more as patriots than as partisans, turn to you and ask that you once more permit your name to be used in connection with the high office for which you have been named and which you for so many years filled so acceptably to the people and with such distinguished honor to yourself.

We are aware of the fact that you have not only not sought this nomination but that to accept it will be a great personal sacrifice on your part, but your hitherto loyalty to the people, and especially to the common people, was our only assurance that you would again listen to their voice and obey their call. Relying upon this assurance, we shall await with confidence your reply.

J. V. WOLFE,
W. A. McKEIGHAN,
SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
W. Y. ALLEN,
J. N. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

FREMONT, Sept. 23, 1895.—J. V. Wolfe, W. A. McKeighan, Silas A. Holcomb, W. Y. Allen, J. N. Campbell, Committee, Gentlemen: Your communication notifying me of my nomination for judge of the supreme court as a nonpartisan, by the convention of the People's Independent party held at Lincoln on the 28th of August, 1895, was received on the 12th inst., and has been duly considered.

While I did not seek nor expect the nomination, yet I am urged by many members of all parties to accept it in the spirit in which it is tendered. A nonpartisan nomination as I understand it means that national questions are not involved in a mere state campaign, but only questions relating to good government and affairs of the state, and the system best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. As applied to a judge it means one who will faithfully, fearlessly and impartially administer the law to all alike without feeling, bias or prejudice and without regard to their political opinions, or his own.

The supreme court is clothed with the sole power to try charges of impeachment in cases where an officer has been impeached by the senate, and house of representatives. This is an unusual power conferred on the court, but was designed to secure a fair trial free from partisan influence or bias. These duties, however, require the court to construe the law and determine for what offenses an officer may be found guilty. The state government is a great business institution in which many persons are employed and many contracts made and supplies for the various institutions purchased. These contracts and purchases of supplies if not executed in good faith afford opportunities for the misapplication and misappropriation of public funds. The business of the state must be conducted on business principles and the same degree of integrity and accountability required as in a first class private business establishment, and it seems to me the court should fix that as the standard. A party should be made to feel that larceny from the state is as culpable as if committed against any private individual, and that an officer who commits or sanctions the wrong in any of its forms is unworthy to hold his position. There is no half-way course possible. If the court even indirectly sanctions the larceny or misappropriation of public funds, its influence will be felt in every department by lowering the standard of official duty, and as tending to corrupt legislation as well as the public service, and in time may affect even the courts themselves.

I accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered and if elected judge I will perform my duties faithfully, fearlessly, and impartially to all alike, and to the best of my ability enforce and secure the rights of every one. Very respectfully,
SAMUEL MAXWELL.