

WEALTH MAKERS

OF THE WORLD

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

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

The population of New York City is 1,849,856.

The New York World has a circulation of 553,813 daily.

Fifteen people were killed in London Oct. 29, by an explosion of gas.

Four sweat shop toilers were burned to death in a New York fire Nov. 3d.

The jury in the Durrant murder trial convicted him, agreeing on first ballot.

The Iron Moulders Union has gained ten per cent in membership or 3,500, since August 1.

The Hawaiian government has appointed Francis W. Hatch its minister at Washington.

There are in this country 293 colleges and universities, with an attendance of 141,800 students.

H. H. Holmes has been found guilty of murdering members of the Pitzel family, for insurance money.

The assassination of the queen of Corea is causing Japan trouble. Some Japs had a hand in it.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit has been named for presidential candidate next year. He is a people's man.

Depev has issued an order forbidding the sale of "Coin's Financial School," on the Vanderbilt system of roads. See?

The wholesale murderer for life insurance, Holmes, is being tried for his life in Philadelphia, and will doubtless hang.

At the National Institute for the Blind in France cycling is one of the amusements, and they even race and have established records.

The earth has been trembling under Chicago. No wonder. It is a wonder that the Almighty does not make it shake at New York and Washington.

Walking backward is said by the Medical Record to be "an excellent and never-failing cure for the headache." Ten minutes is as long as is usually necessary to promenade.

Bill Nye, it is reported, was rotten-egged at Paterson N. J., Nov. 1st. The audience did not appreciate his jokes and he was deluged with stale eggs when leaving the church and at the train.

A woman and two children were burned at the stake in Hidalgo, Mexico, by order of the auxiliary judge of Tecapa, he obeying the mandate of fanatics or alleged saints who claimed they had a vision.

Mrs. Richard Walsh, weighing 200 pounds, jumped from the third story balcony of a Chicago department store, Oct. 29, and was dashed to death on the floor of the rotunda, in the presence of hundreds of people. It was intentional suicide.

The editor and associate editor of the Vorwarts, German socialist papers, have been sentenced to six, nine and twelve months imprisonment for offending His Majesty the emperor. An appeal has been taken, and they are out on bail.

Eugene Langen of Cologne, France, a director of the Otto Gas Engine Works of Philadelphia, died of heart failure the 2nd of October. He had acquired a \$20,000,000 fortune in best sugar manufacturing business in his country, and engaged extensively in gas engine manufacturing in Germany as well America.

The Hudson is to be spanned at the North river junction by a bridge which is pronounced the greatest undertaking in the world. It will be a 3,200 foot suspension bridge 150 feet above the river and will cost not less than \$22,186,540. The four steel towers to carry the cables will overtop the great Washington monument. The masses of masonry that will have to be built on shore to resist the enormous pull of the 16 cables will in their united weight and bulk rival the great pyramid of Gizeh. When loaded to its full capacity the bridge can carry in midair 17 heavily loaded trains which if strung out would be two miles in length and represent a load of 26,000 tons.

Francis Schlatter, the healer and preacher to the poor, it is said, has performed any number of genuine cures. He accepts no money, is self-deprecating and humble. Rev. Myron Reed has borne witness to his sincerity and believes in his power, saying that his life is "the most literal following of Jesus Christ that I have ever known." Two years ago he was a shoemaker in Denver. In obedience to what he regarded as the divine voice, he footed it to Arizona, fasted forty days in the desert, then began his healing, and after another period of fasting lasting sixty days returned to Denver. He was arrested during this time and confined in jail for traveling without hat and shoes, and while in jail claims to have been reincarnated. The New York Voice commenting on his work says: "The evidence that seems to be accumulating daily in support of his claims is beginning to demand something more than superficial attention.

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

L. P. Davis, Dentist over Rock Island ticket office, cor. 11 and O streets. Bridge and crown work a specialty.

THE INVESTORS' REVIEW

Of London Talks About the Flow of Gold To England

AND ITS CAUSE. IT ALSO TELLS

What Effect Flows From Bond Issues and Increasing Our Private Debts to Aliens—England's Power Increased

Over Us by Our Borrowing Gold.

"The Bank of England now holds about \$43,000,000 of the precious metals in its vaults—mostly gold," says the Investors' Review of London. "It never possessed or controlled so large a sum before, and does not know in the least what to do with the money. Still the pile increases in size. Gold comes to us from the ends of the earth. The old 'law' which used to be so eloquently discussed by authorities in banking, to the effect that when rates of interest fall to a low point, gold tends to leave the country, has for the present ceased altogether to operate. Rates of interest have been low beyond precedent for several years now, and will, to all appearances, for some time continue just as poor. Yet gold arrives by every ship, and the Bank of England, as things are now going, may soon be put to it to find a storage room.

"Why should this be the case? It scarcely requires explanation. To readers of the Investors' Review, at all events, the causes should be plain enough. Gold is coming to us, primarily, because we are a creditor nation to whom most other nations owe debts payable in gold. For a series of years our dominating position in this respect was concealed by the enormous totals of our fresh lendings abroad; but since the crisis of 1890, and since the preliminary collapse of the Australian colonies, these lendings have been materially reduced. As a consequence inter-national trade has been likewise curtailed, and the debtor nations and settlements have been obliged, to some extent, to fall back upon the yellow metal with which to liquidate a portion of their obligations to us.

"Such is broadly the abiding influence which works always in favor of the shipments of gold to this country when times are 'quiet.' But there are an infinite number of secondary forces—some of them of high importance—also at work in the same direction. Not least of these is the cheapness of commodities. Owing to the fall in the prices of the simple products of nature, or of the mine and the farm, which most of our debtors have to depend on for the means of liquidating their debts to us, a much more severe strain is put upon them than they formerly felt. It may often take twice as much of their merchandise to furnish the necessary balance now as it formerly did, and the power to sell enough produce at any price is frequently wanting. When the State or private debtor cannot find in the market enough commercial bills to buy for remittance to pay obligations falling due, gold performance must be bought and sent, under penalty of default.

"The United States have been obliged to resume the shipment of gold to us,—as we from the first ventured to say they would,—principally because their exports to Europe do not amount to the value required if their debtors are to be met without gold. American financiers have been very persistent and ingenious in staying off the evil day once and again, but it only comes round with increased peremptoriness after each new device has been exhausted. That was a bold flying in the face of nature which was embodied in the syndicate of bankers formed to prevent gold leaving the country for a given time, and its boldness has borne fruit. Gold is now leaving the United States faster than ever, because the public loan with which the syndicate started has been all absorbed and exhausted, and nothing now stands between the States and their inexorable creditors, not even fresh investments in American securities. To keep the gold from leaving New York for Europe during the 'close' time decreed by the very earthly powers at Washington, the gold syndicate had quite early to engage in the manufacture of credit, to (in other words, and vulgarly speaking) 'fly kites' in the shape of bills of exchange drawn against nothing, and sold on the market to supply the demand for means of remittance. The calculation, of course, was that, by the time the bills came due, America's crop would be harvested and sold to such an extent that trade on this side would be eager buyers of return drafts, by means of which these 'kites' would be liquidated. Harvest is over, and the States rejoice in bumper yields—of maize especially; but we are in no such desperate haste to purchase. Other countries have corn and cotton and beef to give us just as cheap-

A Short Sermon

BY REV. CHAS. M. SHELDON.

Pastor Central Cong. Church, Topeka, Kansas. (Preached by the Devil every Monday morning from the pulpit of Six-Days-in-the-Week.)

Dearly Beloved You will find the text this morning in First Corinthians, tenth chapter, thirty-first verse: "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

This is one of those texts which need careful explanation. The word "whatsoever," for example, has no reference to anything a man does in politics or business. It refers exclusively to whatsoever a man does while attending divine service on Sundays, teaching a Sunday school class, while he is praying in a prayer meeting or conducting family worship. This is very plainly the meaning of the writer when he said "whatsoever." To attempt to use the word absolutely literally would result in the greatest confusion and disturbance of the political and business world as it is now organized and carried on. Evidently it refers simply to religious matters connected with the churches and Sundays.

Again, my beloved hearers, let me call your attention to the word "all" in the next text. It is very easy to see that the writer did not mean that "everything" a man did should be done to the glory of God. By "all" he means those things which, outside of politics and business, can be done to the glory of God when it does not conflict with money-making or with political and social success. Any attempt actually to do every thing to the glory of God would result in the overthrow of the great competitive system under which we as a nation exist today. For, as you all know, the competitive system is founded on selfishness. If every business man and every politician should begin to do "all" things to the glory of God, it would result in establishing business and politics on love instead of selfishness, and the result would be a complete revolution of all the present system.

Finally, brethren, having made these two points clear, namely, that "whatsoever" and "all" are not to be taken literally, let me urge upon you the careful and regular attendance of church services on Sunday. By all means cultivate that Sunday religion which does all things to the glory of God on Sunday. Do not absent yourself from the prayer meeting, and pray long and loud while there, to the glory of God. But remember that six days in the week belong to yourselves to make money and scheme for party places, and have a good time in social amusements. Do not be disturbed by the preaching of some ministers who say that this text means what it says. They are impractical reformers who do not understand the laws of business or of political parties. Above all, my dear friends, attend my services and sit under my preaching every Monday and at last you will come to believe every word I say. And if you don't, you will know all about it when you come to die. The congregation is now dismissed to attend to its money-making and politics and amusements for the next six days.—The Kingdom.

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

Neither calomel nor any other deleterious drug enters into the composition of Ayer's Pills. A safe family medicine.

You can't tell who is in the coffin by the length of the funeral procession.

The man who does his best in the place he has now is on his way to a better place.

The man who can not pray for people he doesn't like, can not pray for anybody.

The poorest arguments will find their way, when delivered with firmness and decision.

When you find anybody who is doing much to help other people, you find who has suffered.

Judas was not the last man who professed sympathy for the poor to hide his own meanness.

Each man is a hero and an oracle to somebody; and to that person whatever he says has enchanted value.

There are too many people in the church who won't march unless they can be at the head of the procession.

'T would be more money in your pocket to enrich your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

This story of Emerson is once more afloat: Having risen one night, he unintentionally aroused his wife, who inquired, "Are you sick, Walden?" "Oh, no, my dear," was his reply, "but I've got an idea. What's the matter with these matches? I can't make them ignite. Let it go, now," sighed the philosopher, "my idea is gone." The next morning, upon arising, Mrs. Emerson found all the teeth in her comb broken out. This is supposed to have happened in the days (or nights) when matches came in cards.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, the hearing is impaired, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

ARKANSAS—MISSOURI

The Ozark Region as Seen by The Wealth Makers Special Correspondent

THE STATEMENTS HEREIN MAY BE RELIED ON

The Territory Covered by this Article is Confined to the "Big Red Apple" District of Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas—in Search of Opportunities

Homes Within Reach of the Poor

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

On October 18th I left Lincoln to see the "Land of the Big Red Apples," and I surely found it.

My first stop was at Asbury, Mo. From there I went to Siloam Springs, Ark., and returning stopped at Decatur, Sulphur Springs, and Gravett, Ark., and at Noel and Donohue, Mo., and will speak of these sections in the order visited. While I can hardly do justice to the subject in the space I am allowed to occupy, I do the best I can.

Asbury, Mo., station one-half mile east of the Kansas line on the K. C. P. & G. Ry., and St. L. & S. F., is 140 miles from Kansas City, 11 miles from Pittsburg, Kansas, a city of ten thousand people, and 15 miles from Joplin, Mo., a city of about fifteen thousand. The land in that portion of the country is as smooth as it is between Crete and Holdrege in Nebraska.

The land is specially adapted to hay and oats, and fair corn is grown, making from 20 to 60 bushels per acre. Cherokee county, Kansas, just west of the town, is one of the best corn counties in southeast Kansas and ships large quantities of that grain. Small fruit and vegetables do well there, and being so near the mining city of Joplin and the mining and smelting city of Pittsburg, find a good market. An old resident who had lived there for 25 years said they had never had a failure, although last year (1894) was dry and the crop the poorest ever grown. On Spring River 3 1/2 miles east of the town there is considerable timber. Land from \$12.50 to 30 per acre.

At Siloam Springs I met several Nebraska people who have cast their lot with Burton county, Ark., and all of them were singing the praises of their new home. I had been told that this country, except farmed land, was covered with heavy timber. This is a mistake. There are trees that will make one or two fair sawlogs and a good many trees that will make from 4 to 12 rails to the cut, and land for sale on which the timber if sold in ties would pay for the land. The timber is mostly oak, although hickory, walnut and other varieties are frequently seen. Much of the timber land in the country is as level as our Nebraska prairies; and much of it is hilly, although I saw no land in this country as rugged as I expected to see. Do not think from this that there are no hills; for if anyone is longing to look at a hill there he can have that wanted.

While there is considerable land there that is entirely free from stones, some of the hill land is covered with broken rock, ranging in size from that of an acorn to stones as large as a goose egg. On that land (or rock, if you choose to call it so) fine fruit is grown; one gentleman said he was husking corn on just such land, and it was making 40 bushels to the acre. When they said they raised good potatoes in such soil, I said it was fishy, but old timers in the county insisted that it was true.

Rev. John Setzer of Decatur hired all the work done on one acre of strawberries and sold them so they gave him a clear profit of \$102.00.

H. C. Thornton, living 5 miles from Decatur located there 13 years ago, an old man, so feeble he had to stop to rest every hundred yards he walked, and with a cash capital of only \$12.50. He bought 100 acres of land all on time, now has his land free from debt, owes no man a dollar, has 350 bearing apple trees, 150 bearing peach trees and a large number of young trees, 5 fine horses and a drove of hogs in his timber that will weigh 250 pounds each, and they never had a grain of corn. He has made all this from his land and labor.

At Gravett, Ark., I met Col. H. H. Benson of McCook, Neb., who is looking for a place to locate a colony of drouth stricken Republican Valley G. A. R. men. Although a Republican Col. Benson gave Mr. Ludden a roasting that would have made his ears tingle, for claiming that the counties in the Republican valley have a good crop this year.

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Some think that northern men who go to Arkansas, are discriminated against, but I found that W. J. Parker of Clay Center, Neb., who had just located at Sulphur Springs, had been engaged to teach their school. At that place I also met D. D. Crofoot, who for 14 years was engaged in fruit culture at Paw Paw, Michigan, who, after spending two years looking over the south for a location to continue the business settled in the Ozark region.

At Noel, Mo., there are some fine cliff views and some good fruit land, if a man is not afraid of hills.

From Anderson to Neosho there is much smooth land, and at Donohue, in this strip, the Ozark Orchard Company, managed by L. A. Goodman, Sec'y. of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, has several thousand acres of land which they are clearing off and planting to fruit as fast as possible.

The old settlers in the Ozark gladly welcome the northern man, and if you treat him as an honest man he will treat you as one. They realize the war is over, and what a blessing it would be to our country if the north knew it!

Taxes on 180 acres of land run from 3 to 8 dollars, and the state of Arkansas is constitutionally opposed to bonds.

Lumber and fuel are much cheaper there than in Nebraska, and if one is building a house near a brick yard the brick can be bought laid in the wall at \$6.50 per thousand.

Timbered fruit land can be bought at from \$4.00 per acre up, and smooth prairie land at from \$10.00 per acre up to the limit of your pile.

This section is preeminently a fruit region, and if any one of our people are determined to raise fruit, I would say to them, the Ozark region is nearer the market than any irrigated district in the United States. The average rain fall is 46.5 inches against Nebraska's 23.5 inches. I saw 8 year old apple trees there larger than any 15 year old trees I ever saw in Nebraska. They plant one year old trees and they bear from one-half to one bushel of apples at 4 years from the bud.

I was told before making this trip that apples could be bought there for 6 cents a bushel, and I said if they had them to the market dumped in a wagon box, as we do our corn, that is all they ought to get. I found that was their method of handling them and the price ranged from thirty to forty cents a bushel, the culls being sold to the evaporators at from 3 to 10 cents per bushel, price being governed by the amount of rot or bruise.

A falling off of 7 inches of our average rain fall gives us a drouth and a crop failure, while a falling off of 15 inches down there would leave them more rain fall than our state has ever had. They have but two months in a year that the temperature ever reaches a hundred, and even that a rare occurrence, while our record shows six months of such luxury. They have nearly six months exempt from frost, while our state record shows July as the only month free from it.

As for health, three rural counties of the Ozark region show a death-rate of 8.2 per thousand. And three rural counties of Nebraska, with about the same population, show a death rate of 10.95 per thousand.

Snakes are few and mosquitos are unknown. The water is as good as the earth affords.

If you have a good home stay with it; but if you have none, and are determined to move, then go where you can do best, and in my judgment that place is the "Land of the Big Red Apples."

L. A. WILLIS.

FAMOUS NAMES.

From Arola to Waterloo Napoleon had nineteen horses killed under him. They were for the most part white or gray horses, for which the emperor had an especial fondness.

Mrs. Hallie T. Dillon, M. D., colored, daughter of Bishop B. T. Tanner, is not only the first colored woman physician, but the first woman of any race to pass the Alabama State medical examination.

The late Archbishop Magee once lamented that the law of progress in church ritual compelled him to walk in processions, and even to stand in a cold north wind while the choir sang "O Paradise, O Paradise."

Empress Elizabeth's gorgeous new palace at Corfu will have a high lighthouse near it shining with electric lights of 13,000 candle power. In the grounds about the palace there will be 35,000 rose bushes and many fine cactus plants.

When he visited America in 1881 Bon-langer showed nothing of the pop in his dress or of the snob in his manner. He wore but one of his medals, and that pinned "inconspicuously on his vest, where it was practically concealed by his coat.

Herbert Spencer is a man of medium stature, with pink-and-white cheeks and kind gray eyes. His neck is encircled by bushy, iron-gray whiskers. He dresses in excellent taste, keeping himself remarkably "well-groomed" for a philosopher.

Rubinstein, the composer, is a man of striking appearance. He has a massive head, broad brain and heavy hair, in which there is not a single gray thread, despite his age—sixty-two years. He speaks English fluently, and is always happy to meet Americans.

How the Rothschilds are housed at Ferris, near Paris, may be judged by their five establishments, worth \$4,000,000, needing the services of 150 people. The stables contain 100 horses. When Louis Napoleon visited Ferris the Rothschilds