

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

President Angell Proposes That a Half Million Men Be Enlisted

TO WORK FOR THE COUNTRY.

We Can't Afford Not to Do It—Why Not Enlist Men to Work as Well as Fight? Productive Labor Better and Safer Than Idleness.

Great Public Works Are Needed.

[We reprint below an open letter addressed to Congress by a man known the wide world over. His proposition is entirely reasonable and should receive the immediate attention of Congress which its wisdom and the destitution, distress and increasing desperation of the unemployed seem to call for. Something must be done and done quickly. The plan of President Angell is better than any we have heard of, and this paper warmly endorses it.—EDITOR WEALTH MAKERS.]

Thou, too, all on, O Ship of State! Fall on, O Union, strong and great! Humility with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

The following, which appeared in Boston daily papers of April 10th, was sent in April to every member of Congress, and is now sent to the editors of about ten thousand newspapers and magazines who receive "Our Dumb Animals" each month.

To the Members of the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: CONEY'S ARMY.

I have read with interest in our daily papers of the progress of this army and of the various bodies of men who propose to join it, either at, or before its arrival at Washington, also the opinions of General McCook of our United States army, and various others upon the subject.

This army may not reach Washington with a sufficient force to endanger Congress or the United States treasury, and these opinions of General McCook and others may be wrong. But there is no doubt that there is in this country at the present time a very large number of laboring men, willing to work, who cannot find employment, and another class who are anxious to stir up these men to anarchy and the destruction of property and life.

On the other hand there can be no question that half a million of laboring men could be usefully employed today by our National and State Governments on public improvements of great value.

100,000 men could be put at work on a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Chicago—another 100,000 on a ship canal from Lake Michigan, opposite Chicago, to Detroit—another 100,000 on enlarging the Erie to a ship canal from Buffalo to Albany, [possibly by the use of electricity, or otherwise, these canals might be kept open a large part of the winter]—another 100,000 on a ship canal across upper Florida from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. John's river—another large force in strengthening the levees of the lower Mississippi and other southern rivers—another in draining and irrigating vast tracts of waste lands, and so preparing them for settlement—another in constructing fortifications and breakwaters for the protection of our harbors—another in constructing and improving national and state roads, and another in fighting the Russian thistle, and in various other ways too numerous to mention.

If I mistake not, a very considerable body of men might be profitably employed in Washington itself, securing better sewerage, the filling of the Potomac flats, building proper bridges across the river, and killing out the causes of malaria.

Now, I am not a Congressman, never held a political office in my life, and never want to; but I have in common with others an interest in the welfare of our country and in promoting peace and good-will between all classes of its citizens, and with that view would inquire whether it is not entirely within the power of Congress to authorize the immediate enlistment of one, two, three or more hundred thousand men as an "Industrial Corps" of our regular army, to be employed only in useful industries, but to be subject to as strict military discipline, court martial trials, etc., as the regular army;—this "Industrial Corps" to be placed under the control of officers designated by Congress or the President. The enlistment to be for one, two or more years, and the men put at work as soon as possible in some of the ways above specified.

State governments may follow the example of the United States, and every unemployed man in the country, willing to work, have plenty to do.

If the question be asked, "Can we afford to give all these unemployed men employment?" I answer, "Can we afford not to?"

Suppose, if absolutely necessary, we postpone for a year or two the building of any more \$1,000,000 warships and \$50,000 cannon, every discharge of one of which costs from \$300 to \$400.

Suppose during the next year or two we watch the costly experiments of European governments, which are much more likely to try to keep their own restless citizens quiet by setting them at fighting each other, than to meddle with us if we properly behave ourselves.

If we should go to war today could we not arm, equip and support 500,000 men in the field as easily as we did thirty years ago?

And would not the wheels of industry move as they did then?

And is it not a thousand times better and vastly cheaper to put 500,000 men to work on great internal improvements of public value than to save a war, or have them stand idle?

GEO. T. ANGELL, President of the American Business Education Society, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Unemployment, and the Parents' Committee of the Board of Trade, 19 Mills Street, Boston.

The above was also sent in April to every member of the Massachusetts legislature.

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THE OREGON SITUATION.

Republicans Trying to Scare and are Themselves Scared.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 7, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Read the following from the Oregonian of this city:

If the legislature to be elected next month be not Republican, it will be Populists. Do the people of Oregon realize what it would mean to have a Populist legislature? No one would consider investments secure. Capital would avoid the state. Those who have money invested here would withdraw it as fast as possible. He would be a remarkable fool who would invest anything or start any business in Oregon, with the menace of Populist legislation before him. The legislature may be Republican, it may be Populist, but it will not be Democratic. Democrats, therefore, who are identified with business and who understand the conditions on which business depends, should know what to do. A Populist legislature would be the greatest calamity that Oregon has yet suffered.

You see the Populists have scared the great moguls of the Republican party in the state. Could anything be more pitiful than this appeal to Democrats to save the g. o. p.? This party in Oregon represents the autocrats of Wall Street and Europe. See the plan they would put into force to retain the gold and make slaves of the people. God pity the people should these men have the power to make the laws to suit them.

We have one sure way, and only one, of replenishing the gold in the treasury and of keeping up the supply. That only way is to clap revenue duties on articles of universal consumption—sugar, tea, coffee and other indispensable things of foreign production and home consumption—and make these duties payable in gold. Then every person in the United States will help to keep up the gold supply in the treasury and to maintain the true money standard. We shall come to this yet; that is, we shall be compelled to it. There is now no other way.

Is not that the embodiment of wisdom? Think of the calamity of letting the Populists legislate with men having all this wonderful financial wisdom relegated to the rear.

Joe Simons and his gang are terribly frightened. They sent two attorneys to Clackamas county to organize Republican clubs in every school district. The farmers turned out, but when the attorneys harangued them they answered by giving them a piece of chalk and invited them to solve a few financial problems; such as, how issuing bonds would lighten the burdens of the people; how protecting the great trusts who own all the manufactures of the country would make the people rich and contented; how destroying half the money of the country would make money plentiful. These legal geese were not expert in this kind of mathematics, and the farmers declined to join their clubs. One of them told a friend that the 'old hayseeds' were too well posted for them to do anything in that county.

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A Plan to Deal With the Liquor Business.

There should be an inspector appointed by the governor, whose duty it should be to inspect all malt or spirituous liquors sold in the state, and nothing but the absolutely pure should be allowed to be sold.

It should be his duty to see that liquors are bottled and labelled true to name. The tenure of office of the liquor agents should not be less than ten years.

The agency should only have one door and that should open on a public street, and the front should be of clear glass. There should be nothing to obstruct the view of any passer-by from seeing any person in the room.

The bar should stand across the room, and not more than ten feet from the door.

There should not be any furniture in front of the bar. Behind the bar there should be only such furniture as would be needed by the agent and his assistants. No one else should be allowed behind the bar at any time.

There should be no gambling or games of chance of any kind.

There should be no advertising nor obscene or lewd pictures in the room or on the walls.

There should be a card on the wall with names and price of each kind of drink for sale and another card with regulations.

When anyone gives an order for a bottle of any kind of drink he should pay the agent. No credit. No person should be allowed to treat, or give to any other person any kind of drink nor to give him the money with which to buy, the same in or about the agency.

His punishment, in case the liquor agent permits any of the above rules to be broken or gets intoxicated himself, for the first offence should be law for-felt ten days of his wages; for the second offence he should forfeit one month of his wages; for the third offence he should get a dishonorable discharge and be disfranchised in the state.

Let us take the lead of all parties by adopting this principle into our state platform.

We invite criticism.

J. Y. M. SWIGART.

AGENTS Wanted, Liberal Salary Paid Advertisers to Travel, Terms furnished free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

The Reaping Time Has Come.

HOWE, Neb., May 8, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The good old book often comes around. God is not mocked. As you sow so also shall you reap. And whether the Coxe movement is right or wrong, it has demonstrated that we are now reaping the harvest of the seed sown in this country for the last 30 years, and, oh, what a harvest it is! Millions of working men who have no way to get bread except by their labor and no labor to do, and yet mills, mines and factory standing still everywhere—business paralyzed—people—human beings starving—dark picture and growing darker every day. And the darkest thing about it is, that it is awfully true. Oh, there is that gathereth and yet scattereth, and this administration set, eternally set against anything that looks like a remedy, and our boasting Republican friends who expect to get into power and give us a repetition of the same causes that has brought about the present condition of things. And while they seem to be happy and rejoicing at the prospect of triumph even this fall and in '96. It is a fact that there is not a prominent Republican in the United States but what has and is now endorsing everything Cleveland has said and done on the money question, which is the all absorbing question of the day. Yes sir, they have just laid right down in bed with them.

Why should the people put them back in power? Is it to our interest to do it? Protection, they say, together with an intrinsic half bushel will cure present conditions. Well, for heaven's sake haven't we had that for 10 years, and ain't we almost dead? And will you give us more calomel and jalap? Don't you all think we need a tonic?

In view of all these facts and many more—for the half has not been told—don't you think, Mr. Editor, that it becomes and is the interest of every man, without regard to political theories, to act together and send such men to congress as will give us more money? Turn loose fifty dollars per capita in this country of lawful United States money and you will see the railroads running on time, and the mines, mills, and factories all at work, and, Coxe's army will go away like the fog before a hot sun, and no place will be found for them and nobody will be starving, and the rich and poor will all be happy and full of work and business.

We may be fools, but we know what we want. The baby don't know much, but it knows what it is crying for and nothing can ever stop that cry but its mother. It knows what it wants.

B. J. JOHNSTON.

Parties Of No Use That Are Not Progressive.

BARTLEY, Neb., April 30, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Parties are only organized to assist in the election of men to make and execute just laws; therefore, when a man or a party ceases to be progressive, they are of no more use to a progressive people.

Parties are formed by men and should be measured by the laws they make and the way they execute them. If a people want a progressive party, they must watch those in power, and as soon as a man ceases to be progressive, embrace the first opportunity to get a progressive man to fill his place; because a party will be like its representatives; it makes no difference about the platform. A progressive party must be composed of progressive people, and a progressive people must read progressive papers and books, or associate and counsel with those that have read them. That implies that we must have progressive editors and writers; and behind all these must be a desire to see the Golden Rule fulfilled in carrying out the purposes for which this government was formed by our forefathers. But before we reach this we must pass through a political revolution which must be carried on by intelligent education of the people, explaining the causes and pointing out the remedy by appealing to the better principles of a man in stead of appealing to their baser nature, as is done by old party papers and leaders.

It is my desire to see the people of this nation free from debt, free from the backs, from usury and monopolies of every kind, from English dictatorship. I do not want fusion, unless we can fuse with something better. I do not patronize fusion papers, or men. I do not propose to feed a man that is trying to down me and my neighbors, if I can help it.

JOHN LONG.

We want fifty thousand new subscribers to THE WEALTH MAKERS. Will each one of our present subscribers help us by sending two new names? If you are unable to get yearly subscribers, send them in for three or six months. See our special offer in another column.

Tourists from Minnesota Points.

Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:07 p. m. and there connects with our C. R. & N. train No. 15 which will hold at that point for arrival of the B. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry through Angus to Lea, Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville to Pueblo.

Harvester History.

For the benefit of the younger generation, we reprint below some interesting figures from the Deering Farm Journal showing the dates on which the Marsh Harvester, the Wire Binder and the Twine Binder were first put out by the leading harvester manufacturers. The older generation does not need to be told. It remembers Hussey's Reaper in 1833 and the McCormick some twelve years later. It remembers about reading in 1858 of the success of the Marsh Brothers in their new harvester. It remembers how the Deering people held the field alone with this machine during most of the seventeen years' life of the patent. Then, when the patent did expire, the older generation remembers that William Deering & Co. came out with the Wire Binder. This was in 1874, and the younger generation even, can remember the rapid strides that followed. How, after this pioneer in automatic binders had had the field for three years, McCormick and the other manufacturers fell into line; and how in 1878 the Deering people spoiled the whole wire binder business by coming out with the Appleby Twine Binder. Both old and young must smile as they now look back at the frantic attempts made by the late converts to wire binders, to push that machine in the face of the wonderful twine binder; and how they finally were all ultimately compelled to fall into line and manufacture the twine binder under the Appleby patents. The Farm Journal tells the story of the successive steps in manufacture by means of a witty drama entitled "Crow and Quail," which is clitched by the following statement:

"The following are the dates on which various manufacturers began building and putting on the market harvesters, wire binders and Twine Binders. The dates for Deering machines are exact. Those for competing firms are according to our best knowledge.

MARSH HARVESTER.

DEERING.....1858
Wood.....1874
Osborne.....1875
McCormick.....1875
Buckeye.....1877
Champion.....1881
Piano.....1882

Automatic Binders were first put upon machines and sold as follows:
DEERING.....1874
Wood.....1874
McCormick.....1877
Buckeye.....1877
Osborne.....1878
Champion.....1881
Piano.....1882

The Appleby Twine Binder was applied to the Marsh Harvesters as follows:
DEERING.....1878
Esterly.....1880
Excelsior.....1880
McCormick.....1881
Buckeye.....1882
Champion.....1882
Osborne.....1883
Wood.....1892

A Sharp Tongued Judge.
Some of Mr. Justice Matthews' obiter dicta will be long remembered, such as the remark, "The truth will occasionally leak out, even in an affidavit." Here is one of the latest: In a dispute as to what took place before a judge at chambers counsel, who, like his opponent, was not present there, remarked, "Experience shows it is very unprofitable to refer to what took place there when neither counsel was present." "Often still more so," said his lordship, "when both were."—Fall Mail Gazette.

To the land of Red Apples via the Missouri Pacific route Feb. 1st, for one call on the round trip good 30 days. Call on Phil Daniels, C. P. & T. A. 1901 O street Lincoln, Neb.

If you desire any of the books in our list of reform literature, study our special offer in another column which will tell you how to get them free.

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TREES AND PLANTS.

The tallest trees in the world grow in Australia. They are a species of marsh gum and some are said to exceed 300 feet in height.

The resurrection plant, a native of South Africa, becomes dry and apparently lifeless during drouth, but opens its leaves and assumes all the appearance of life when rain falls.

The Victoria lily of Gulana has a circular leaf from six to twelve feet in diameter. It is turned up at the edge like a tray and can support, according to its size, from 100 to 300 pounds.

There is a wild flower, resembling an orchid, which grows in several parts of Turkey. It is an exact floral image of a humming bird. The breast is green, the wings are a deep rose color, the head and beak almost black.

There is a plant in Jamaica called the life plant, because it is almost impossible to kill it or any portion of it. When a leaf is cut off and hung up by a string it sends out white thread-like roots, gathers moisture from the air and begins to grow new leaves.

The Owen Glendower oak, near Shrewsbury, is forty-four feet in diameter at the ground. It owes its name to the fact that in 1401 Owen Glendower, the Welsh leader, climbed into its topmost branches to reconnoiter an approaching English army.

The banyan tree is a grove of itself. Its branches send out stringy filaments which finally reach the ground, take root and become trunks. One such tree in India has 400 main trunks and over 8,000 smaller. An English army of 7,000 men has been sheltered at one time under its branches.

The baobab trees of Senegal are denominated by Humboldt the "oldest organic monuments of our planet." One he describes particularly as being over 100 feet in diameter, and calculates its age at the very least as 5,000 years. Its foliage forms a gigantic green semi-circle over 100 feet high and 400 in diameter.

The sage of commerce is made from the trunk of a palm tree. It is said to be a most extraordinary sight to see the trunk of a large tree cut down and in a few hours wholly converted into food. A single tree will provide food enough for a man for a whole year, and ten days' labor will convert it into a palatable and nourishing article of diet.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties have established headquarters and are today producing millions of campaign documents to be sent out during this campaign.

It is the opinion of the shrewdest politicians at Washington, that if the People's Party takes advantage of the blunders and infamy of the present administration, there will be no trouble in electing Populist members enough to hold the balance of power in the next Congress. It is also admitted by the closest observers among both the Democratic and Republican politicians that the next election of president will be thrown into the House, which will give the Populists the power to dictate who shall be the next president of the United States? The election in the state of Oregon comes off in June, and in Alabama in August. We are all most absolutely sure to carry Alabama, and we stand an even chance with either of the old parties in Oregon. To help to carry Oregon and Alabama is to help put life and enthusiasm in our party in every state in the Union.

The People's Party is composed of the great common people of the country who are poor and honest. It has no millionaires, bank or railroad corporations upon which to call for campaign funds.

The National Committee has established headquarters at Washington where it can procure an unlimited amount of campaign literature at a small cost. One thousand dollars used in our party will do as much work as a hundred thousand dollars in either of the old parties.

After carefully considering the above facts and the bright prospects for our party in the coming campaign, we feel it our imperative duty to appeal to our people everywhere to come to the aid of the national committee in doing this great work. In the last election our party polled more than a million votes for president.

We now earnestly appeal to 1,000 of that number to give us \$5 each, 10,000 to give us \$1 each, 20,000 50 cents each, 30,000 25 cents each, and the remainder of the one million to give us 10 cents and 5 cents each. We also earnestly appeal to all People's Party Clubs, Legions, and Leagues to raise what funds they can for the committee, by taking up collections, giving entertainments etc. We make this request because we believe it our duty to do so. If our party ever attains success each member of the party must contribute to that success not only with his ballot, but with whatever means he can spare. To respond promptly and liberally means success that will bless the nation for all time to come.

All contributions should be sent to M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind., who is Treasurer of the National Committee.

Very Truly Yours,
J. H. TURNER, H. A. TAUBENBOK,
Secretary, Chairman
L. J. MO PARKIN, M. C. RANKIN,
Secretary, Treasurer.

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ILLS FLESH IS HEIR TO.

Europe has 283,260 blind, 230,200 deaf mutes.

Consumption is most common in Belgium, Scotland and Canada.

In the United States forty persons in every 1,000 are color blind.

One of every ten cases of sickness in England is due to rheumatism.

During the last Turco-Russian war the Russian army lost 40,000 men by measles.

Deaths from alcoholism are most numerous in Russia, Denmark and Norway.

It is computed that there are in the United States 48,900 blind and 33,900 deaf mutes.

In the United States in every 10,000 deaths there are 300 annually from typhoid fever.

In most countries diphtheria has nearly doubled the number of its victims in twenty years.

Apoplexy is most common in France, there being 300 deaths in every 10,000 annually from this cause.

Nearly one-fifth of the human race die from consumption or some other form of pulmonary disease.

During the civil war in this country there were 254,700 cases of rheumatism among the Union troops.

In 1871 yellow fever carried off 26,000 persons at Buenos Ayres, or over ten per cent of the population.

Disease of the eyes is the curse of the German people. In Germany there are at present 37,300 blind persons.

Cancer is most common in Russia, Norway and Switzerland. In Geneva, of every 10,000 deaths, 530 are due to cancer.

In the visitations of the cholera at Paris the epidemic has always been most fatal among persons living above the second story.

The black death of 1346 carried off 24,000,000 persons in Europe, more than 30,000 towns and villages being totally depopulated. As late as 1350 ships were found at sea with all the crew dead on board.

SO SCIENTISTS SAY.
A fire ball, so brilliant that it was seen in midday, passed over the Irish sea on May 9 last.

It is believed that in the future hay will be so prepared that it will be fit for the food of man.

The distance from the farthest point of polar discovery to the pole is said to be less than 500 miles.

There are forty-eight distinct diseases of the eye. No other organ of the human body has so many.

It is estimated that the terrible Zante earthquake of 1890 traveled with an average velocity of three and one half miles per second.

Leroyal, the French engineer, reports the discovery of a tribe of good Indians in Guerrero, Mexico, over 400 of them, petrified, in a natural cave extending fifteen miles under ground.

An alloy that adheres so firmly to glass that it may be used to solder pieces together is made by a French chemist, A. P. Walter, from ninety-five parts of tin and five parts of copper. The alloy may be hardened or softened, or made more or less fusible by adding from one-half to one per cent of lead or zinc.

A meteorite of 267 pounds, found by Professor A. Heilprin in 1891, near Godhavn, Disco island, has been pronounced tempered steel, its extraordinary hardness having possibly resulted from rapid cooling in snow, ice or water. It contains iron, nickel, sulphur, traces of carbon, chlorine, phosphorus and chromium.

Dr. Buisson of Paris, is the author of a pamphlet treating of a certain prevention and cure of hydrophobia by vapor baths. The author has tested his plans for years with, it is claimed, almost invariable success, and is so convinced of its infallibility that he offers to submit himself to inoculation with the virus of a rabid dog.

HUMORS OF THE HOUR.
First Insurance Agent—How do you find business? Second Ditto—Why, I go out and look for it, of course.

Johnny—Is there any difference, pa, between common salt and chloride of sodium? Pa—Yes, indeed; about \$5 a pound.

Borely—See old Snobson's wife in Box K putting on airs? Snorley—I'm glad to hear that she has put on something.

"Gracie, I have brought you this beautiful orange, and now I want a kiss." "You can have a kiss, papa, for that orange and six coupons."

Subscriber, to editor—How's the newspaper business now? Editor—Splendid! Just got \$50 out of the railroad for cutting off my leg.

"I beg your pardon, but is this seat engaged?" The maiden surveyed him from head to foot and then said, with dignity, to which her snapping eyes added emphasis: "No the seat isn't engaged, but I am." He sat elsewhere.

First Student—I've had notice that I must move out to-day, for I haven't paid any rent for more than a year. Second Student—Remarkable coincidence! That's just my case. First Student—What do you say, then, to exchanging rooms?

Hungry Higgins—Don't you wish you was rich enough to wear diamonds? Weary Watkins—Can't say that I do. If you wear diamonds you got to wear good clothes, and if you wear good clothes you got to keep shaved up and washed.

Lady—I always think it must be delightful to travel about and play at concerts as you do. Violinist—Yes, madam; only there are two dark sides to the business; we travel in order to play at concerts, and we have to play at concerts to enable us to travel.