

WORKERS COOPERATE.

Start Several Iron and Glass Plants in the Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—A fever of co-operation in manufacturing enterprises appears to have seized upon this great labor center. Recently several glass and iron plants have been started on a co-operative basis. A co-operative society, which had been successfully operating a grocery store, is now engaged in building homes for its members. Co-operation appears to be popular just now, notwithstanding the failure of the co-operative colony at Tonolobampo, Mexico, in which many Pittsburghers suffered financial loss. The strikers from the Flaccus and other glass factories have organized a co-operative company with a capital stock of \$50,000, and have purchased an idle factory at Tarentum, which had been known to the trade as Factory C of the United States Glass company. The United States Glass company, singular to relate, has been engaged for a year and a half in an attempt to non-unionize all its factories in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. It could not secure enough men to run some of its factories, including the Tarentum and two Wheeling (W. Va.) plants, and the purchase of the latter by the striking employees of the United States company has been seriously discussed.

The Tarentum factory is a two-furnace plant with twenty-five-pot capacity and the product is tableware. The plant was partially destroyed by fire some time ago, and Tarentum business men subscribed liberally to assist in the organization of the co-operative company to put the plant in proper shape. Employees of Tibby Bros., at Sharpburg, are building a twelve-pot flat prescription glass factory at Wintner Station, on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad, which will be run on the co-operative plan. Glassworkers from Washington, Pa., will establish a factory at Fairmont, W. Va. A co-operative glass factory at Six-Mile Run, on the Monongahela river, is in steady operation. A co-operative glass concern has been running at Rochester, Pa., for nearly twenty years, and several months ago ironworkers lease an idle mill at Hubbard, G., and started to run it in conjunction with the owner and on the percentage plan.

The Bellamy Co-operative association of Bechtelover borough, this (Alleghany) county, as might be suspected by the title, has the backing of the few Populist leaders of this community. The cornerstone of the first house built by the association was laid November 3. Speeches were made by Thomas L. Grundy and S. Duncan Kerns, the latter a millionaire and a candidate for Congress on the Populist ticket at the late election, receiving a ridiculously small number of votes.

The association is an outgrowth of Bellamy's book. Edward White was the organizer, and it is composed of fifteen "full" members. A co-operative grocery was started in Washington avenue and all goods are sold at 5 per cent above cost. A committee of three members constitute the management. Success with the store was followed by a decision to build houses. Mr. White agreed to take the society's certificates in exchange for a lot of ground at the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets. John Beckert, who owns a stone quarry, joined the association and agreed to accept certificates for building stone. Two unemployed glassworkers agreed to dig the cellar under the same conditions. All workmen are paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Dollar contributions from non-workers count the same as four hours' labor. The building will be rented upon completion. The tenant will probably be a member of the association. The occupant of the houses will pay an amount sufficient to cover the "fixed charges" (taxes, fire insurance, and repairs), also a comparatively small rental. When the rental amounts to the actual cost of construction the tenant gets a life lease on the property, but the deed for the property remains in the name of the association. One tenant will continue to pay the "fixed charges." There are a large number of associate members, but they are deprived of votes. It is said that Mr. White is ready to furnish the ground for a second house. The managers of the building enterprise are the six trustees of the association.

Sinking Back to Barbarism.

A prominent merchant in Central Georgia advertises, among other staple articles, "Women's full kip plow shoes, \$1." Such a condition as this is the direct result of Gormanism, Northernism, Hoke Smithism and Clevelandism, perpetuated by ballot box stuffing. Any American state in which women's plow shoes are a staple article is as far from frugal, honest and efficient government as the north from the south pole. The people who would tolerate such a social condition are as far from enlightened civilization, political intelligence, personal pride and independent self-reliance as hades is from paradise. Yet this is precisely what the Democratic bosses in Texas are striving to reduce the Texas people down to.—Southern Mercury.

How Et Wuz Dun.

Ah thair, sed the deivel  
Wun morain en hel  
Things aint progression  
Sew awfull wel  
Biznis iz dul  
An foks aint akumin  
Ez last ez tha shud  
Tu keep things a hummiz  
Ile skip up tu ert  
An mesmerize men  
Picks up ther bizness  
An kum bak agen  
Sew flippin hes tale  
With a grin on hes face  
He puts artil biuzness  
Upon a gold base  
An now yu ken travve  
Awl over the land  
Ther nuthin but mortgages  
An notes av hand  
An hel iz chuk full  
Ur fat polythens  
Asizlin and grazilin  
Afillin ther mishens  
An the deivel he blinks  
Az he stans ther agrinin  
Tu think ets sew easy  
Tu set foks sinnin  
Awl but jon sherrun  
An sam fonagruf  
Hoo browes ter wuzdin  
Jus lik a goraff  
An preches the gospul  
When he aint sellin mewle  
Er tokkun hors sens  
Intew gold bases lewls

AN ODE TO THE BANKER.

[To be sung to the tune "Oh! I'll Meet You Here!"]

"There's just as much money as ever there was"  
Where?  
In the banks,  
And just as much lying as ever there was.  
Where?  
In the banks.  
There's just as much wretchedness, just as much sin,  
And just as much poverty trying to win  
A place on this earth that they chance to be in.  
Where?  
In the banks.  
There's just as much "confidence" as ever there was.  
Where?  
In the banks,  
And just as many mortgages held as ever there was.  
Where?  
In the banks.  
There's just as much hunger, and just as much cold,  
And just as many homes now being sold  
To enable these robbers to maintain their hold.  
Where?  
In the banks.  
There's just as many notes now being shaved.  
Where?  
In the banks,  
And just as much gold now being saved!  
Where?  
In the banks.  
But there isn't as many who have homes of their own,  
And it isn't the people who have money to loan;  
On the contrary, they have to take up with a bone.  
Where?  
In the banks.  
—A. Newdeal in the Real Issues.

What We Would Do.

A correspondent asks what the People's party would do for the country if given a chance, and wants a condensed statement of the results to be gained.

It would establish government banks and a national system of currency to be loaned directly to the people on approved security instead of the banks as at present, and the profits would go to pay the expenses of government instead of to the enrichment of a few bankers. It would thus break the money monopoly and restore business prosperity.

It would nationalize the railroads and thus save the millions of dollars to the people that now go to the railroad kings, and it would thus reduce expenses of transportation, secure equal privileges to all shippers and passengers, prevent all strikes, remove the most corrupt corruptor of good government, and promote general prosperity.

It would prevent alien ownership of American soil, thus reserving America for American citizens and not permitting a system of foreign landlordism in our country. It would also restore all lands held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of what is in actual use, for settlement by the people.

It would protect society against all panics, depreciation of labor values, and establish the brotherhood of man by providing work for all unable to employ themselves at good, remunerative wages, thus making liberty a reality and prosperity certain to all who would work. It would thus abolish the sweat shop and strikes and prevent the reduction of wages below what would afford a good, secure, comfortable existence. It would thus establish practical Christianity and realize the intent of the American republic as indicated by the preamble to the constitution. It would thus abolish tramps and most of the vice and crime now caused by poverty.

It would nationalize all natural monopolies and thus prevent the few from levying tribute at will upon the many, thus abolishing the millionaires and insuring the prosperity of the many.

It would municipalize all public utilities in order to secure the citizens from the extortion of corporations.

It would establish a pure democracy in government by the introduction of the principles of initiative, imperative mandate and referendum, thus abolishing the possibility of corrupt legislation against the people.

It would restore to society what has been unjustly taken from it by establishing a graduated tax upon property and incomes and protect the government and the people from the dangerous concentration of wealth.

It would place humanity above dollars in the industrial and social system by establishing a right system of sanitary inspection of all workshops, mines, etc., and would recognize the paramount value of human life by placing proper responsibility upon employers for the safety of employes.

It would regulate production by properly reducing the hours of labor to conform to the demands of society.

In short, the People's party would restore the natural rights of humanity and protect the members of society from the vicious defects of our present industrial system by recognizing the natural equal rights of all mankind to the earth and its resources and their logical social equality as brothers of the race. At the same time it would not destroy the individuality of the people by the introduction of communism but would require each to rely upon self after having given each an equal chance and equal protection.

Vote the People's ticket if you want to correct the evils that exist under our present system.—Labor Advocate.

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PRIVATE BILLS BLOCKED.

Mr. English Prevents Much Action—The Currency Debate Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—At least twenty members crowded into the area in front of the speaker's rostrum to-day in an effort to secure the passage by congress of bills of local importance, but Mr. English of New Jersey, who has inaugurated a war of retaliation against unanimous consent legislation until a measure of his should be passed, was on guard and obdurate. He relented in two instances, however, allowing a senate bill and a joint resolution offered by Mr. Livingstone of Georgia to go through, providing for the entrance of foreign exhibits to the cotton states international exposition to be held at Atlanta next year.

Of the latter, Mr. Wilson, of Washington said: "This bill, I understand, involves the admission of contract labor. I want to remind the gentleman that but a short time ago the country was in a furore over the admission of a single coachman. Does this bill provide for the admission of an English coachman?"

"It does not," replied Mr. Livingstone, amid laughter.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri, objected to a bill offered by Mr. Coombs of New York, granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Major General Abner Dupleday.

Mr. English finally demanded the regular order and the joint resolution providing for a holiday recess from to-morrow to Thursday, January 3, was adopted.

The house then, on Mr. Springer's motion, went into committee of the whole, for the further consideration of the currency bill, and Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia was recognized by the chairman, but before he could proceed Mr. Johnson of Indiana arose for the purpose, as he stated, of propounding an inquiry to the chairman of the banking committee (Mr. Springer). "I understand," said he, "that at a meeting of the Democratic members of the banking committee last night it was decided to offer a substitute to the pending measure and that consent of the secretary of the treasury was obtained. Is my information correct? If so, I suggest that the substitute be now offered in order that we can proceed intelligently."

"Sometime during the afternoon," replied Mr. Springer, "I will say it is my intention to introduce a substitute for the pending bill."

Mr. Springer, however, denied that the "consent" of the secretary of the treasury had been asked or obtained. The Democratic members of the committee, he declared, were responsible for the substitute.

Mr. Pendleton inveighed against the disposition manifested on the Republican side to oppose anything in the shape of financial legislation proposed from the Democratic side and appealed to his party opponents to patriotically join in perfecting a measure that would relieve the treasury and inure to the welfare of the country. He declared, with an emphasis that provoked a howl of derision from the Republican side, that at this time the Republican party "stood by, supinely flat upon its back," while the Democratic party was trying to save the country.

Mr. Russell of Connecticut followed Mr. Pendleton with an argument in opposition to a measure which proposed, he said, to destroy a national banking system that had stood the test of thirty years.

COLORADO SILVER LEAGUE.

Words "Non-Partisan" Stricken From the By-Laws of the Organization.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—There was a large attendance of representative men at the convention of the Colorado State Silver league yesterday. After a hot discussion the following resolution was adopted, with only two dissenting votes:

That the word non-partisan be stricken from the constitution and by-laws wherever it appears, and that the members of the Colorado Silver league refuse to affiliate or work with any political party which does not nationally declare unequivocally in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Ed R. Holden wanted the convention to indorse the People's party, but this it refused to do.

C. S. Thomas, Democratic national committeeman for Colorado in a speech, said: "If, when the next presidential nominations are made, the men now backing Cleveland and sanctioning every move that is made by Carlisle in regard to the financial question, come to the support of the party which elected Mr. Cleveland, that party will meet political death and will sink into oblivion, and if, on the other hand, that same element, Wall street, shall be the sponsor for the Republican nominees, that party, too, will meet the same deserving fate."

BATTLESHIPS EFFECTIVE.

Good Reports of the Heavy Chinese Vessels in the Yalu River Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Chinese navy which has just arrived at the navy department contained the first reports from its intelligence officers at the seat of war touching the naval engagement off the mouth of Yalu river October 30. In substance they show that the heavily armored Chinese vessels were practically uninjured by the Japanese fire, and as this fact tends strongly to bear out the arguments in favor of the battleship as against the cruiser as set out in the report of the secretary of the navy to congress without doubt the reports will be exhibited to the house naval committee in connection with the pending proposition for the construction of three more battleships.

A Minister in Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 22.—Rev. Ebenezer Todd, a married man, and pastor of the Friendship Baptist church of this city, was arrested yesterday charged with criminal assault. Deila Coffey, the plaintiff, a girl of 16, is a member of Todd's church, and charges that Todd committed a criminal assault on her several months ago, and that his threats have kept her silent until now, when her condition renders further concealment impossible. Todd was unable to secure bondsmen and has gone to jail.



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AYER'S Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

THE MOTION SECONDED.

Call a Conference and Form a Gigantic Farmers' Trust.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I heartily concur with Mr. G. E. Bentley's article in THE WEALTH MAKERS of Dec. 13th, relative to forming a Farmers' Trust. Let us have it by all means—and save it organized soon.

I believe it to be our bounden duty as farmers to fight the devil with his own weapon—cooperation, i.e., Trusts. Every other business interest under the sun, nearly, is now organized as a trust; therefore, let us last, though not least, organize a FARMERS' TRUST for all there is in it. No half way measures, either; but uncompromising, unrelenting, all-pervading co-operation—with no let up until all the farmers in the United States are fully, firmly and eternally organized into such a gigantic TRUST as the world has never seen.

I would suggest that the satanic principle of greed, so prominent in other monopolies, be fully and forever eliminated from the farmers' trust; let us, instead, recognize the principle of the "brotherhood of man"—live and let live.

I particularly like Brother Bentley's plan of so arranging that we could deal directly with the consumer, and especially with the laboring classes. We have no need of middlemen, either to sell our produce for us or to furnish us goods. Rightly organized, we can attend to all that business ourselves and save the middleman's profits. Co-operation is the golden key which all wealth makers should procure and use in order that the profits of their own labor may accrue to themselves, and not to monopolists who have, up to date, formed themselves into great trusts that they might skin us alive; and then enes us because we do not yield them a larger income. Let the Farmers' Conference be called at the state capital, and every county and township, if possible, be represented. No arm can come of it, but much good if wisely directed. J. E. SPENCER, Beemer, Neb., Dec. 18, 1894.

Second's Motion.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I noticed an article in THE WEALTH MAKERS of December 13th, headed "A Farmers' Trust," by G. E. Bentley of Nebraska. The article is very good as far as it goes, but he suggests no plan. I will give an outline of my ideas. Suppose all farmers who ship to Chicago would form a combination with headquarters at Chicago, with a competent board to handle their products by taxing each farmer from \$1 to \$5 to build storage room, with a fixed price on all grain at Chicago. Let the farmers load and ship their own grain. One-half they now pay to the middle man will pay the running expenses of the combine; also let the farmers that ship to Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other points do the same. I merely give you an outline. If it strikes you favorably fill in and publish. If not consign it to the wastebasket.

As all other business interests are controlled by organizations, why not farmers organize? At least I see no way out of it unless they come to some understanding for self-protection. I have given up the idea of it being done through the ballot. The fate of the Newberry bill that was passed is sufficient to convince me. Very respectfully yours, D. BOUGHNER, Clarks, Neb., Dec. 18., 1894.

French and German scientific farmers are experimenting in "vaccinating" land. A plant bearing a small animal which absorbs and restores nitrogen to the land has been discovered, and this they sow on their fields.

Tailor—Married or unmarried? Customer—Married. Tailor, to cut: One pocket concealed in lining of vest. Customer—Eh, what's that? Tailor, explaining—To hide your change, you know at night. I'm married myself.

Irrigated Farm Lands FERTILE SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO.

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO, is a stretch of level plain about as large as the State of Connecticut, lying between surrounding ranges of lofty mountains and watered by the Rio Grande River and a score or more of small tributary streams. It was the bottom of a great sea, whose deposits have made a fertile soil on an average more than ten feet deep. The mountains are covered with great deposits of snow, which melt and furnish the irrigating canals with water for the farmers' crops.

The Climate is Unrivalled.

Almost perpetual sunshine, and the elevation of about 7,000 feet dispels all malaria, nor are such pests as chinch bug, weevil, etc., found there. FLOWING artesian wells are secured at a depth, on an average, of about 100 feet, and at a cost of about \$25.00 each. Such is the flow that they are being utilized for irrigating the yards, garden and vegetable crops. The pressure is sufficient to carry the water, which is pure, all through the farmers' dwellings.

Irrigation.

Already several thousand miles of large and small irrigating canals have been built and several hundred thousand acres of lands made available for farming operations. Irrigation is an insurance against failure of crops, because success is a question only of the proper application of water to them. The loss of a single corn or wheat crop in Nebraska, for instance, would more than equal the cost of irrigating canals to cover the entire state, so important is the CERTAINTY of a full crop return to any agricultural state. The San Luis Valley will grow

Spring wheat oats, barley, peas, hops, beans, potatoes, vegetables and all kinds of small fruits and many of the hardier varieties of apples, pears and all kinds of cherries.

In the yield of all these products IT HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER SECTION ON THE CONTINENT.

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A Specially Low Homeseekers Rate

will be made you, your family and friends. Should you settle on these lands the amount you paid for railroad fare will be credited to you on your payments; and REMEMBER the land is perfectly and THOROUGHLY IRRIGATED, and the land and PERPETUAL WATER RIGHTS are sold you for less than other sections ask for simply the water rights without the land. NO BETTER LANDS EXIST ANYWHERE ON EARTH. For further particulars, prices of land, railroad fare, and all other information call on or address,

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