VOL. VI.

# A POPULIST FINANCIAL SYSTEM

## Our Exchanges are Asked to Consider This Plan in All Its Provisions.

BETTER THAN CARLISLE'S PLAN The Secretary of the Treasury has published a plan to get rid of what green backs we have left, and bestow upon backers alone the power to issue flat maney, money that has no intrinsic value in it, but which, being clothed with the power to make exchanges, they can loan to the people and draw from them for the use of mere pieces of paper an enormous amount of usury and wealth. His plan is unjust, unequal, unconstitutional. It would be class legislation of the worst sort. A better plan for providing safe, sound, sufficient currency must be found,

and we propose the following: Repeal all laws permitting private corporations to issue their notes for use as

Enact a law providing that every state may make and deposit non-negotiable bonds in the United States Treasury in sums not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of the actual value of its taxable property, and that for bonds so made and deposited as security, bearing an annual revenue to the government of cae-half of one per cent, it shall be permitted to draw from the Treasury ninety per cent of their face value in coin or greenback dollars, which shall be full legal tender for all debts public and pri-

By state laws that may be enacted such state bonds shall be in quantity duplicates of county bonds deposited with the state treasurers, county bonds to be issued to provide only what money each county needs, and to be limited also to year above the labor cost of loaning it, twenty-five per cent of each county's taxable property, and made to bear to the state one per cent annual interest. For each deposit of county bonds with the State Treasurer the state shall deposit the same emount of state bonds in the United States Treasury, and the money which shall be advanced on such bonds shall be paid directly to the proper officials of the counties whose bonds

are deposited as security with the state. The funds so provided and secured by boads shall constitute the capital for county government banks which shall be (bank) officials whose bonds shall be approved in four times the sum the people may have on deposit at any one time. The presidents, cashiers and directors of these public banks shall be paid reason-

able, fixed salaries. The counties shall each provide their banking representatives the necessary safety deposit vaults, fire proof safes and other needed furniture, blank books, etc., to conduct the entire loan, deposit and exchange business of the people of the county,-furniture to also include a complete set of abstracts of titles of all real

estate in the county. The county government banks shall be by law required to receive all surplus cash which individuals may wish to deposit, and to pay back to depositors the full amount of their deposits, but no interest shall be paid on such deposits.

Loans applied for shall be passed upon by a board of three bank directors, who must be agreed that the security is worth at least double the amount of the loan desired. Finding the security amply sufficient, loans shall be made on improved farms in size not exceeding 640 acres, up to balf their selling value, at two per cent per aunum. Oa homesteads in town (lots built on and owned by the parties living on them), mining towns excepted, loans limited to 33 per cent of their cash value shall be made at two per cent. On business property up to per cent of its cash value loans at two per cent may be made, provided the owner does not possess more than a half block of such property. On warehouse receipts for grain and cotton stored in county, state or government warehouses, loans at two per cent may be made up to 50 per cent of their market value. Personal security for thirty, sixty and ninety days, or fractions thereof, may be taken when notes are signed by three parties of good repute, two of whom are established

John Fitzgerald Dead.

Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln's most wealthy citizen, died of paralysis Sunday at 2:30 a. m. He leaves a wife and four children and an estate valued at \$2,000,000. It is understood that he left no will, but that he instructed his wife, prior to his death, as to what is largely composed of real estate and scattered through Gage and Jefferson counties, while four thousand acres are located near Greenwood. He bas something like thirty acres of land almost in the heart of the city. He owned interest in the West Lincoln stock vards and Lincoln hotel, was a member of the firm of Plummer, Perry & Co., and had a large number of houses and blocks in Lincoln which are rented out to tenants. He has stock in the First National bank of

ests in the latter place.

in business in the community and possessed of ample property to collect the debt by law,—such loans to be discounted at one-half to one per cent.

Above rates to be reduced to cost of conducting the business when found above it, as doubtless would be the case as soon as all money came to be deposited in the government banks and all loaning should be done by the people's

The above plan, would make losses exceedingly small if adopted with al! the safeguards, profits even at these rates, cut down to perhaps one per cent. over labor cost, would much more than make good such possible losses. The tax-payers would thus be secured by the profits exceeding losses, and by ample bonds against the occasional dishonesty of an official of their own selecting. The state would be secured against any fraudulent or overvaluation of particular counties by a state board of tax rate or valuation equalizers and by the entire taxable property of each county, and the national government would be secured absolutely in its state loans by the state bonds deposited in the U. S. Treasury. There would be no more money called for (or bonds given) than the people with security judge they individually need to emall private money loaners would be driven out of business and their money would either be turned into more labor-employ. ing capital or directly deposited with the government and so would go into the dation without enforcing usury trib ute. The volume of money would not be greatly increased by the system we pro

pose, because with government banks furnishing money at cost it would draw all money not for the present needed by ir charge of regularly elected county individuals to their care for absolute se curity, and when deposits exceeded de mands bonds could be paid off and can celled. But an amount of perpetual state bonds drawing only one-half of one per cent a year and of county bonds drawing one per cent a year should be kept deposited and not paid off, to supply security to the government for whatever money can be used profitably as capital and is needed in excess of coin to make additional state charge would be some more than the labor cost of this machinery of credit, but it would not be a burden, for it would furnish an income that

> slight one going to the government. Now are there any who will object to

would reduce other taxation. There

would be no interest tax, except the

the above financial system. Yes, the bankers will object to it; all who own bank stock will call it frightful names. It is not in their special interest. as are the Baltimore and Carlisle plans Were it to be enacted into law the money power would be destroyed and honest labor would be enthroned. It would provide capital at nearly labor cost for those who now must pay from five to a hnndred per cent a year bonus for it. It would prevent panics and periods of comtaercial paralysis and enforced idleness and starvation. It is a just currency system that would bring to the masses unheard of prosperity, therefore the classes, the bankers especially, will view it with alarm and will frighten fools with their cries of, "Socialism!"

## Dues for National Alliance.

The dues of the National Alliance have heretofore been paid from the State Alliance treasury. Although the National Alliance expects each Alliance to pay its national dues separately from the state dues. Owing to the reinstatement of so he wanted done with his property. It many delinquent Alliances without payment of back dues there is now no money on hand in the state treasury to pay national dues, which are 10 cents a member, and must be paid immediately, or our delegate will not be allowed a seat at the National Council. Only such Alliances as forward national dues will be entitled to the national password, so or-

ders the National Secretary. MRS. J. T. KELLIE, Hartwell, Nab.

If our advertisers do not treat you right, let us know. We want no "fakes", Lincoln, the First National bank of in THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there Greenwood and in a bank at Platts- something in our "Three Cent Column' mouth. He has also real estate inter- that will profit you?

## CHICAGOIANS BUY COAL LANDS.

### A Syndicate Formed Which is Said to Have Invested \$1.600,000.

A coal syndicate formed of Chicago capitalists is said to have purchased valuable coal properties within the past few days. C. R. Kelsey, who is interested in the transaction, is to be made manager of the properties. The sum paid was said to be \$1,600,000 and the deal includes the Vandyke, Sweetwater and Rock Spring coal company properties. The names of the members of the syndicate are for the present withheld. Lee & Lawrence, attorneys, have represented the purchasers, but claim not to know who they are. The details of the transfer were attended to by an agent from Wyoming last week.

From a New Subscriber in Colorado. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 24, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

A chance copy of your paper came to my notice some few days ago, and the from some of its contributors, induces me to subscribe, although I am already in part: taking five or six different reform papers.

Colorado was in about the same political fix as Nebraska as regards fusion, and I am glad to see such able corre-

down on it "with both feet," so to speak. If Democracy is bad, then Populism becomes equally so by fusion; and I hope the Populists who again fuse with either old party in any state, or part of a state, will be snowed under so deep they will never again be heard of.

Fusion was one of the causes that led to detent in this state. One of the hopeful signs for a better condition of a common people in the future is the great interest springing up throughout the country in co-operative colonies. There is scarcely a state in the union which has not one or more of some kind of co-operative colony enterprise either in successful operation or in forming-and I notice with pleasure that your paper is encour-

aging this grand movement. Some of the leading Populists of this ony to construct a ditch in Montrose county which will irrigate about 30,000 acres, I am told, of very fine land.

This tract is all government land, and can be taken by members of the colony. Water will be sold to none but members, and, by the way, I am told they are all Populists. The land will be held and worked by members in severalty, co-operating in all public utilities and distribution, and any way the members can mutually agree upon.

A town will be laid out in the middle building lot where they can live and go out to their land or farms if they so desire. Water will be furnished at cost, and all manufacturies will be operated by the company.

This is a most interesting organization of people and I think one of the most practical of the kind ever organized Mr. J. S. Bartow, a printer and publisher of several weekly papers, is the corresponding secretary. His little printing office at No. 1427 Arapahoe street is a hive of industry, and although a cripple he can do more work than any man I ever saw. C. E. SMITH. Yours very truly,

## THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec 31 - WHEAT-Car ots by sample on track at Kansas City at the close were quoted nominally as follows: No 2 hard 53c: No. 3 hard 50 cole; No 4 hard 48% 49c rejected, 46 547c No. 2 red, 50 351 4c. No. 8 red, 50c No 4 red, 48@19c rejected, 46@47c Sales by sample on track. Kansas City: No 2 mixed corn, 1) cars 40%c, 4 cars 40c No 3 mixed, nominally 1914 at 94c No. 4 mixed. nominally 39c. No. 2 white, 3 cars 41c, 3 cars 404c. No 3 white nominally 404c.

OATS-Were steady though they sold slowly. Receipts of oats to day, 7 cars a year ago, was a holiday. Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No 2 mixed oats, 2 cars 31a 1 car 30 4c: No 3 nomina ly 30c. No 4 nom inally 27 628c. No. 2 white oats, nominally 83c: No. 3 white, nominally 32c.

Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec 31 -The following table shows the range of prices for active futures on the board of trade to day:

Dec	20	Op'nd	Hig' t	Lo at	Dec 29	Dec 28.
WHEAT	May		57 %	12% 57	5834 57%	13 57
CORN-	July Dec Jan		5834 4514 4516	57% 45%	5814 4514	58 45
OATS-	May Dec Jan	48 28%	4834 2844	47 % 28 %	48% 18% 28%	48 28
PORK-	May Dec	11 30	11 30	11:30	31% 11 30	28 31 11 35
LARD-	May Dec	11 85 6 70	11 85 6 70	11 70	11 35 11 77% 6 70	11 42 11 85 6 72
S RIBS-	Jan May Dec	6 75 7 00 5 674	6 75 7 00 5 67 %	6 70 6 92% 5 67%	6725	6 75 7 00 5 70
	Jan May	5 70	5 70	5 95	5 6734	5 70

Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31 -Cattle-Receipts. 3 263 calves, 85. shipped yesterday, 1 507. The market for steers was 10c to 20c lower: cows 10c to 15c lower feeders and calves steady: stockers and bulls weak. Dressed beef and export steers \$3.2 104.75;

cows and heifers \$1 62 50. stockers and feeders \$2,25@3.30; mixed \$2@9 Hogs-Receipts, 2 184; shipped yesterday, 458. The market was active and 5c to 10c higher, mostly 10c higher The top was \$4.50 and the bulk of sales were \$4.15 to \$4.20 against \$4.45 for top and 34 to 84.30 for bulk yesterday.

One of the Great Saving Organizations of the Country.

SOHURZ ADDRESS.

How the Spoils System Works-The Most Corrupt Men Become Our Lawmakers and Retain Place and Power by Means of Bribery.

### Populists Must Press this Reform

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform league was held in Chicago Dec. 12th and 13th, President Carl Schurz presiding. Mr. Schurz' anable manner in which it is edited and the nual address is given in the Times of pointed and interesting letters it contains Dec. 13th, in part, and is a powerful arraignment of the spoils system. He said

"What civil service reform demands is simply that the business part of the gov-ernment shall be carried on in a sound business-like manner. This seems so obviously reasonable that among people of spondents as Mrs. Kellie and others sit common sense there should be no two opinions about it. And the condition of things to be reformed is so obviously unreasonable, so flagrantly absurd and vicious, that we should not believe it could possibly exist among sensible people, had we not become accustomed to its existence among ourselves. In truth. we can hardly bring the whole exorbitance of that viciousness and absurdity home to our own minds unless we contemplate it as reflected in the mirror of

"Imagine, then, a bank, the stockholders of which, many in number, are divided into two factions-let us call them the Jones party and the Smith party-who quarrel about some question of business policy as, for instance, whether the bank is to issue currency or not. The Jones party is in control, but the Smith men perstate, including state senators and representatives, also the state engineer, have ber of Jones men to give them—the organized the Colorado Co-operative col- Smith men-a majority of the next stockholders' meeting. Thus they succeed in getting the upper hand. They oust the old board of directors, and elect a new board consisting of Smith men. The new Smith board at once remove all the officers, president, cashier, tellers, bookkeepers and clerks down to the messenger boys-the good and the bad alike-simply because they are Jones men, and fill their places forthwith with new persons. who are selected not on the ground that they have in way proved their fitness for the positions so filled, but simply because of the tract and all members will have a they are Smith men; and those of the Smith men who have shown the greatest zeal and skill in getting a majority of votes for the Smith party are held to have the strongest claims for salaried places in the bank. The new men struggle painfully with the duties novel to them until they acquire some experience, but even then it needs in many instances two men or more to do the work of one.

"In the course of events dissatisfaction spreads among the stockolders with the Smith management, partly shared by ambitious Smith men who thought themselves entitled to reward in the shape of places and salaries. but were left 'out in the cold.' Now the time for a new stockholders' meeting arrives. After a hot light the Jones party carries the day. The ticket of directors being elected, off go the heads of the Smith president, the Smith cashier, the Smith teller, the Smith bookkeepers and clerks, and they are replaced by true-blue Jones men who have lone the work of the campaign and are expected to do more of it when the next election comes. And so the career of the bank goes on with its periodical changes of party in power at longer or shorter intervals, and its correspondingly clean sweeps of the bank service, with mismanagement and occasional fraud and pecuation as inevitable incidents.

"You might watch the proceedings of such a banking concern with intense curiosity and amusement. But I ask you

what prudent man among you would deposit his money in it or invest in its stock? And why would you not? Be-cause you would think that this is not sensible men's business, but foolish boy's play, that such management would necessarily result in reckless waste and dishonesty, and tend to land many of the bank officers in Canada, and not a few of its depositors or investors in the poorhouse. Such would be your judgment, and in pronouncing it you would at the same time pronounce judgment upon the manner in which the business part of our national government, as well asof many, if not most, of state and municipal governments, have been conducted for several generations. This is the spoils system. And I have by no means presented an exaggerated or even a complete picture of it, nay, rather a mild sketch, indicating only with faint touches the demoralizing influences exercised by that system with such baneful effect upon the whole political life of the nation.

"Looking at the financial side of the matter alone, it is certainly bad enough; indeed it is almost incomprehensible how the spoils system could be permitted through scores of years to vitiate our business methods in the conduct of the national revenue service, the postal service, the Indian service, the public land service, involving us in indescribable ad-ministrative blunders, bringing about Indian wars, causing immense losses in the revenue, breeding extravagant and plundering practices in all departments, costing our people in the course of time untold hundreds of millions of money, and making our government one of the most wasteful in the world. All this, I say is bad enough. It might be called discreditable enough, to move any selfrespecting people to shame. But the spoils system has inflicted upon the American people injuries far greater than

"The spoil system, that practice which turns public offices, high and low, from public trusts to objects of prey and booty for the victorious party, may without extravagance of language be called one of the greatest criminals in our history, if not the greatest. In the whole catalogue of our ills there is none more dangerous to the vitality of our

free institutions. "It tends to divert the whole political life from its true aims. It teaches men to seek something else in politics than the public good. It puts mercenary selfishness as the motive power for political action in the place of public spirit, and organizes that selfishness into a domin-ant political force.

BRINGS BAD ELEMENTS FORWARD. "It attracts to active party politics the worst elements of our population, and with them crowds out the best. It transforms political parties from associations of patriotic citizens, formed to serve a public cause, into bands of mercenaries using a cause to serve them. It

perverts party contests from contentions of opinion into scrambles for plunder, By stimulating the mercenary spirit it promotes the corrupt use of money in party contests and in elections. "It takes leadership of political organ-

izations out of the hands of men fit to be leaders of opinion and workers for high aims, and turns it over to the organizers and leaders of bands of political marauders. It creates the boss and the machine, putting the boss into the place of statesman and the despotism of the machine in the place of an organized public

'It converts the public office-holder, who should be the servant of the people, into the servant of a party or of an iniential politician, extorting from him time and work which should belong to the public and money which he receives from the public for public service. It corrupts his sense of duty by making him understand that his obligations to his party or his political patron is equal, if not superior, to his obligation to the public interest, and that his continuance in office does not depend on his fidelity to duty. It debauches his honesty by seducing him to use the opportunities of his office to indemnify himsel for the burdens forced upon him as a party slave. It undermines in all directions the discipline of the public service.

"It falsifies our constitutional system. It leads to the usurpation, in a large measure, of the executive power of ap-pointment by members of the legislative branch, substituting the irresponsible views of personal or party interest for the judgment as to the public good and the sense of the responsibility of the executive. It subjects those who exercise the appointing power, from the president of the United States, down to the intrusion of hordes of hungry office-hunters and their patrons, who rob them of the time and strength they should devote to our interest. It has already killed two of our presidents-one, the first Harrison, by worry, and the other, Garfield, by murder-and more recently it has killed a mayor in Chicago and a judge in

"It degrades our senators and representatives in Congress to the contemptible position of office brokers and even of mere agents of office brokers, making the business of dickering about spoils as weighty to them as their duty as legislators. It introduces the patronage as an agency of corrupt influence between the executive and the legislature. It serves to obscure the criminal character of bribery by treating bribery with offices as a legitimate practice. It thus reconciles the popular mind to practices essentially corrupt, and thereby debauches the popular sense of right and wrong in

"It keeps in high political places to the exclusion of better men, persons whose only ability consists in holding a personal following by adroit manipulation of the patronage. It has thus sadly lowered the standard of statesmanship in public position, compared with the high order of ability displayed in all other walks of life.

CORRUPT CITY GOVERNMENT.

"It does more than anything else to turn out large municipalities into sinks of corruption, to render Tammany halls possible, and to make of the police force here and there a protector of crime and terror to those whose safety they are to guard. It exposes us, by the scandalous spectacle of its periodical spoils carnivals, to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind, promoting among our own people the growth of serious doubts as the practicability of democratic institutions on a great scale, and in an endless variety of ways it introduces into our political life more elemedts of demoralization, debasement and decadence than any other agency of evil I know of-aye, perhaps more than all other agencies of evil combined."

That Lame Back can be cured with Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER. Only 25c.

# Send Us Two New Names

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General Van Dervoort.

Омана, Dec. 24, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I quote the following from the Sunday ssue of the World-Herald:

"The Democratic Free Silver League adopted the following silver plank at its

June meeting:

"We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and and silver at the present ratio of 16-to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation on earth."

Then following that is the claim that Nebraska, Arkansas, South Corolina, Ohio, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Montann, Utah, California and Idaho Demo, crats have followed in the wake of the procession led by Nebraska.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the People's Party of the United States held its first national convention at Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1892, and adopted the following resolution, which was simply a reiteration of those adopted at the conference of labor orders at Ocala. Cincinnati and St. Louis:

"We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present le-gal ratio of 16 to 1."

Would it not be more correct to say that the People's Party convention was the real pathfinder? Since that time the Democratic party has, in a Congress elected with one hundred majority for free coinage, voted one hundred against it at ratios of 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 to 1. The real controlling administration end of it has repealed every law in layor of silver. While those who believe that they "can fool all the people some of the time" have declared in favor of 16 to 1 and then abandoned their party, again re-turn, voted the gold bug Republican ticket by thousands as they did in all the western states.

This class of so-called free silverites are now engaged in a desperate attempt to control the action of the People's Party conference at St. Louis, December 28th and 29th, and try to induce them to adopt a platform that the revarnished Democratic party will bodily endorse un-der the leadership of Bryan, Bland and others.

The real pioneer was the People's Party convention at Omaha, which has formed into line all these states and compelled the old parties in all the southern and western states to adopt their plat-

No Democrat in the south and west and no Republican in the west can win without declaring in favor of the fundamental planks of the People's Party platform, and no declaration in favor of free silver will save the rotten bulk of Demorracy or elect any of its defeated candidates. In Nebraska as many Democrats voted for Majors and Sturdevant as voted for Holcemb, and the candidates who were left in the lurch on our ticket can lay a heavy part of the blame on the policy of mixing up our fight too much with democracy. You cannot take men who were former Republicans and vote them for Democratic candidates, labeled even with the sugar coat of free silver and Bryan. And now you can all see the policy of absorbing the whole People's Party, abandoning its platform and following into the same camp with the Blands and Bryans who are seeking to

damned Democracy.
Again the World-Herald says: "The platform of the siver Democracy will be the platform of 1896." That means of the national Democracy. I for one do

destroy our party and resurrect dead and

not propose to be delivered to Democracy under any guise, name or condition or creed; and I hope to live to see it dead, cremated and buried. There is only one road, and that is straight down the middle of the path,

with no entangling alliances with either of the old parties. PAUL VANDERVOORT.

Advertisers' Notice.

The Executive Committee of the Nebraska F. A. and I. U. will soon publish a pamphlet of about 150 to 200 pages containing state and national constitutions, proceeding of annual meeting, etc., to be furnished free to our members. The edition is to be not less than 10,000 and will be distributed at once among the most influential farmers in every county of the state. To bear the expense they will accept advertising from reliable parties only at \$10.00 per page, \$5.00 per half page. Pages to be about 5 to 7 inches in size. Those wishing to take advantage of this address the secretary.

MRS. J. T. KELLIE, Hartwell, Neb.

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