

WEALTH MAKERS



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

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

PRESIDENT DIAZ DEFINES HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

GUATEMALA'S REPLY CONSIDER

Mexico Does Not Want to Go to War but Unless the Little Republic Makes the Concessions Demanded of Her Hostilities Will Be Inaugurated by the Diaz Government

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 28.—President Diaz and Foreign Minister Marschal had a long conference over the Guatemalan matter last night. The reply of Guatemala to the demand of Mexico was read and considered in many of its bearings. Another conference with the full cabinet will probably be held Monday.

Later President Diaz dictated the following: "The government appreciates this manly manifestation, it being one of the results of the vehement and inexact phases in which the press has presented the question of the day. I comply with a duty in stating that although it is true that the government is sustaining a serious and delicate controversy of a diplomatic nature, which, if not handled with correct, logical and honorable men, may conduce to a war, and, although it is also true that we are not yet on the verge of war, because honor, good faith and logic constitute the program of the government, and because, it has no right to attribute any other course to its adversary, the government believes and has practically demonstrated that belief for several years, that the greatest blessing we can offer to our country is the present period of reconstruction and happy and visible development in peace, and that it will only allow it to be interrupted when an unjust and pertinacious aggressor insists upon infringing upon its well established rights and assailing its national honor and decorum. In such an event, which I hope will not be realized, the government will confront the situation with true faith and energy, inspired by its duty and its right. The government accords, holds in esteem and will use with economy what you so patriotically offer. We soldiers of the generation now passing away feel our blood tingle when we think that we may be able to baptize in a war every way just on our part the generation coming on, in whose hands we are going to leave our country and its fate."

The lead involved in dispute is covered for the most part with dense forests of precious woods. Mexican choppers from the North and Guatemalan choppers from the South have clashed in the heart of the forest that fringes the banks of the rivers Usamacinto and La Cantun and their tributaries and this has precipitated the trouble. The controversy rests on the question whether the La Cantun, or one of the forks of the Usamacinto constitutes the boundary between the Mexican state of Chiapas and Guatemala. The old traditional boundary was the La Cantun, but according to the treaty of 1822 the boundary was pushed to the eastward. The Guatemalans do not now accept the Usamacinto as the boundary.

UNCLE SAM AS A PEACEMAKER

His Good Offices Tended to Mexico and Guatemala.

Efforts of the United States to Bring About a Reconciliation.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 28.—The United States has undertaken to play the part of peacemaker between Mexico and Guatemala to prevent war if possible. A telegram has been received here from Secretary Gresham expressing the hope that Guatemala and Mexico would agree between themselves upon some method of settling the dispute over the boundary, but that if this should not be possible the United States trusted the two countries would agree to submit their differences to the arbitration of some friendly nation. This communication from a nation with which Mexico enjoys such intimate and friendly relations has caused a profound impression upon the government and undoubtedly accounts in part, at least, for the decision of the minister of foreign affairs to withhold for five or six days, at least, the ultimatum which it was about to dispatch in much less time in answer to a note from Guatemala received. It is learned that the president of the United States made such appeal as would be received in good spirit before sending it by first communicating in an unofficial manner with Minister Romero at Washington.

Nebraska Prison Association.

At the meeting of the Nebraska Prison Association, held at the Y. M. C. A. building this city, Wednesday evening, January 9th, a larger audience gathered than was expected and about thirty members of the legislature were present. A. W. Clark president of the Sociological Club of Omaha, addressed the meeting on the subject of Penology. He spoke as follows: Three causes have combined to lead me to the study of this subject. First, a few years ago, I conducted religious services in a prison every Sunday for nearly twelve months, consecutively. When I saw the very unsatisfactory results, I was led to inquire into the condition and surroundings of these prisoners and to study the methods of prison discipline employed. In the second place, I brought together a few prominent business men in Omaha, three or four years ago and we organized the Associated Charities of that city, of which association I served as general secretary until a man was secured to fill the place. Since that time, while engaged in charitable and mission work in that city, I have come into personal contact with nearly three hundred ex-convicts of prisons and have undertaken the reformation of their lives from a Christian point of view, dealing with them on grounds of scientific charity. I expended some money in fitting up lodging quarters, which were known in a quiet way as ex-convicts quarters. Temporary shelter was furnished at this place and efforts made to secure employment, and in these experiences, the opportunities were furnished to study the character of criminals, and interest was awakened in my mind on the question of the methods which had been employed in the prison dealing with them.

In the third place, for the past three years, I have served as secretary of the National Conference of Charities. In making up my annual reports it was necessary to visit and make a study of our State Penitentiary and county jails, as well as other correctional and charitable institutions of our state. In this way I have been led to study the problems connected with the administration of these institutions. At the annual gatherings year by year, it has been my privilege to meet and become acquainted with the leaders, such men as General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Z. R. Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory of New York, and others. Thus I have been led to study the problems, not only from a theoretical but from a practical point of view.

Now, I wish to say that some questions seem quite clearly established. In the first place, I want to say that the county jail system in America is altogether wrong. County jails are schools of crime, they are moral pest-houses; they are places for manufacturing criminals. The inmates are congregated together in idleness and thus are paperized as well as criminalized. Young offenders are thrust in with old, hardened criminals and by these contacts and experiences are themselves made criminals. At the present time, in the Douglas county jail, there are seventy-six inmates; fifty-one of them are in the two iron cages. Three or four young boys, seventeen or eighteen years of age, are now in those cages with old and hardened criminals, the influence of which is demoralizing and degrading. I am told that these young boys are in their first offense. They are not habitual criminals, but after this experience, the chances are they will be.

Yesterday I communicated with a man who informed me that when he was about fifteen years of age, he was arrested for an offense and thrust into a county jail with a lot of hardened criminals. He stated that he remembered distinctly how that he went off and tried to conceal himself in a corner, that he was so ashamed and mortified, and so keenly felt the disgrace he did not wish to look any man in the face. He sat in the corner a little time and listened to the old criminals tell their jokes and tell their stories about the commission of crime, and he soon saw that they regarded it as a huge joke that they were in jail at all. The whole matter began to appear in a different light to him. The result was, by that experience he was made a criminal and informed me that since that time he had been locked up twenty-one times behind prison bars. Thus, he was made a confirmed criminal. In order to correct the abuses of the jail system, it is of greatest importance that we should have created in Nebraska a State Board of Charities. I call your attention to the fact, that under the influence of the State Board of charities in Ohio, the whole county jail system has been completely modified. The evils of this wicked system have also been very largely removed in some of the other states, where they have State Boards of Charities.

Allow me also to call your attention to our state penitentiary. Radical changes are needed immediately in that institution. It is humiliating to us as citizens of Nebraska to be compelled to recognize that as a state we are still clinging to the old lease system of handling prisoners. With the exception of Montana, Nebraska stands alone in the north in retaining this relic of barbarism. The lease system belongs to a former age. Under the progress of our Christian civilization, this country is beyond such a miserable system; and yet, strange to say, Nebraska still clings to it. A few of the southern states still hold on to the system; but we rejoice in the fact

(Continued on 2nd page)

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Legislature and People of the State of Nebraska

GENTLEMEN:—My name is William Robert Dean, I was born in Fayette Co., Pa., up in the hill country, on what is known as the National Pike, near Mount Washington, and Braddocks grave. My great grandaier, Samuel Dean, was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, fought under command of General George Washington, and gave up his life at the age of 35 years, in defense of his country and the Declaration of Independence. My grandaier, whose name was also Samuel Dean, was with his father and served as a drummer, being but twelve years old at the time of his fathers death. At a more mature age he served in the war of 1812 as a soldier, and lived to the good old age of 89, loved by his many sons and daughters, and especially by my father and his family.

Who can question my right to a voice in the affairs of this state or nation? Is not my right equal to that of the millionaire? For more than fourteen years I have been a resident of the state of Nebraska, and over thirteen years in love with her and her people. I have lived with the poor and middle class, because I love them most, and because I am poor myself. And I am here to stay, if this state can be redeemed from the corporations and political thieves that seemingly have us in their power.

Now, gentlemen, as I have briefly introduced myself, let us proceed to discuss the betterment of our condition. First, I am told by good Republicans that the hard times have been brought on by bad Republicans who have the most of the money of this country, playing a game of free-out for political effect. Well, be this as it may, they can do us no hurt if we have profitable employment for willing hands.

Then, I would have you recognize the fact that you are the servants of the people. By constitutional right I am as much your boss as is the wealthiest man in this state. The people are as much your boss as you are boss of the man you hire by the day, month or year. Now would it not be well for each of you to enquire of the people who selected you to do their work, and ascertain their wishes, and govern yourselves accordingly? As this is strictly an agricultural state, surely the law that will benefit the producer, will benefit the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the laborer, and all others living in the state. Then why should we tax ourselves to sustain an industry which is not self supporting? Would it not be more business like for the people to build and own their own sugar factories, or any industry that would greatly benefit the state, but which would be self-supporting? And further, as each citizen of the state would be a share holder in the factory, when they once understood this they would rejoice in it success. The possibilities are great. If, as the supreme courts have decided, the government bounty on sugar was unconstitutional, a state bounty surely would be. And must we strain our constitution for the benefit of a private industry, or let our hired men squander their time at our expense? Why not each of you ask your people if they do not want to buy some of the coal fields in the Black Hills country, and build a railroad from Omaha to the coal and get their coal at what it actually costs,—and then leave out other railroad legislation, as the competition would regulate that? If the parties who own the old roads are injured by this, the resident portion of them can come down on earth and live with the rest of us. The foreign owners have money enough to carry them through this life, and would they suffer? There is not so many of them as there are of the poor women and children of this state who today are suffering because coal is so high and money so scarce.

You may say that this is Populist doctrine, or that I am flighty. Well, there are many other things that could be done to help us out. Suppose we drop the red tape business of our past lawmakers and do some common sense business once that will be an example for the whole nation. It was good thoughts acted upon that made the names of Washington and Lincoln immortal. How many of our representatives are going to emulate George Washington and Abraham Lincoln? Have we no great minds in this state, who will take the lead? Woe upon us if we let the railroads and corporations make our laws. Excuse me, Mr. Legislator, for right here I wish to say to all the people of this state, will you join me in buying the coal fields and building the road to bring in the coal? We can do it, and give employment to our idle labor, by bonding our property (the state is ours), and then we shall need no other legislation to bring the old roads to terms; competition will do the work. It is no use for us to kick at God and our neighbors, but let us come in touch with each other. Our needs are nearly identical, and if our hired men do not suit us, give them the grand bounce. We, the people of Nebraska, can amend our constitution at will. The gods, according to an ancient legend, made choice of certain trees to be under their special

Legislative Correspondence.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 28, 1895.

"And the wheels of the mill went round and round. And the wheels of the mill went round." This applies both to the wheels of the legislative mill and to the wheels in the heads of certain members of the same. You have doubtless seen a picture entitled the "average voter." It shows a section of his cranium filled with machinery and a banker pulls the string to start it. It is the same with a great many of our able legislators, only with them the railroads pull the string. The "oil rooms" you have heard so much about are for the purpose of lubricating this machinery so that it will answer readily and quickly to the pulling of the string, you understand.

"RELIEF." Two bills so far have been passed by both houses and sent to the governor for his signature. They are both relief measures. The first one passed was for the relief of members of the legislature, being an \$85,000 appropriation for the expenses of the present session. The second one passed was for the relief of the railroads and the relief commission, being a \$50,000 appropriation ostensibly for the drouth sufferers, but really for the purposes above mentioned, as the bill provides that the money shall largely go to pay freight on the stuff the commission now has on hand, and to provide for the expenses of the commission itself.

Horticultural Notes for February.

By E. F. Stephens, President State Horticultural Society.

It is noticeable that many things which should have been done in November and December have not yet been attended to. Some have not yet trimmed and covered their grape vines. Our dry winters are likely to not only dry the canes but also to injure the roots of grape vines. The better method is to trim and cover in November—using hay, straw or coarse stable litter. Strawberry plants and plantations in many cases have not yet been covered. Use wild hay, clean straw or if either are not available, then use sparingly coarse stable litter. Two inches is not too much. Currants and gooseberries should receive a heavy mulch of good manure and will well repay such care. Raspberries and blackberries appreciate heavy mulching, guarding against extreme drouth and yielding more freely. I improve leisure time by hauling manure into the bearing orchard. The size and quality of the fruit is greatly increased by using a wagon load of good stable manure to each two trees of bearing age. A winter mulch, followed by summer cultivation will help an orchard of any age. Those who have or can purchase wood, and most farmers can, should procure and work into short stove wood a full supply for the season. Plenty of dry wood fills an important place in domestic economy.

Plan to keep a book account of all the work of the farm. Lay plans for season's work. Study seed and fruit catalogues until an abundance of fruits and vegetables have been secured. Touch untried and not thoroughly tested varieties lightly. Get plenty of staples first, and experiment afterwards. Ordinarily it is safer and more likely to secure the right varieties to purchase near home.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—WHEAT—Car lots by sample on track, at Kansas City, at the close were quoted nominally as follows: No. 2 hard, 51.50; No. 3 hard, 50c; No. 4 hard, 49c; rejected, 48.40; No. 2 red, 50.50; No. 3 red, 49.00; No. 1 red, 48c; rejected, 47c.

SALES BY SAMPLE ON TRACK, KANSAS CITY: No. 2 mixed corn, 49.50 bid, 40c asked; No. 3 mixed, nominally 40c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 37c; No. 2 white, 1 car 31c; No. 3 white, nominally 40c.

OATS—Were offered at yesterday's prices without buyers. Receipts of oats to-day, 5 cars; No. 1, 2 1/2 cars. Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, nominally 29 1/2 @ 30c; No. 3 nominally 28c; No. 4 nominally 28c; No. 2 white oats, 1 car 31c; No. 3 white, nominally 31c.

CORN SEED—Lower, 30 @ 31 per 100 lbs in bulk. MILLET SEED—German, steady, 41 @ 42, 1.50 per 100 lbs. RYE—Firm No. 2, nominally 40c; No. 3, 39c; PRAXES—Dull, nominally \$1.30 @ 1.31, according to billings. BRAN—Firm, 60 @ 70c per cwt sacked. CORN CHOP—Firm, 77 @ 80c per cwt sacked.

HAY—Receipts, 34 cars; market dull and steady. Timothy, fancy, 8 1/2 @ choice, 9 @ 10; No. 1, 8 @ 8 1/2; clover, mixed, 5.50 @ 6.50; low grade, 4.50 @ 5.50; fancy prairie, 8.50 @ choice, 9 @ 10; No. 1, 8 @ 8.50; No. 2, 7.50 @ 8.50; packing hay, 13.50 @ 14.50.

Chicago Board of Trade. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The following table shows the range of prices for active futures on the board of trade to-day:

| | Jan 28 | Op'd | Hig | Lo | Jan 27 | Jan 25 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| WHEAT | Jan | 80 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 49 1/4 | 80 1/4 | 80 1/4 |
| May | 84 1/4 | 9 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 84 1/4 | 84 1/4 |
| July | 85 1/4 | 8 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 85 1/4 | 85 1/4 |
| Sept | 86 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 83 1/4 | 86 1/4 | 86 1/4 |
| CORN | Jan | 45 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| May | 45 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| July | 45 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| Sept | 45 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| OATS | Jan | 28 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| May | 28 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| July | 28 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Sept | 28 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| PORK | Jan | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| May | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| LARD | Jan | 6 5/8 | 6 5/8 | 6 5/8 | 6 5/8 | 6 5/8 |
| May | 6 7/8 | 6 7/8 | 6 7/8 | 6 7/8 | 6 7/8 | 6 7/8 |
| S. RIBS | Jan | 5 40 | 5 40 | 5 40 | 5 40 | 5 40 |
| May | 5 60 | 5 60 | 5 60 | 5 60 | 5 60 | 5 60 |

Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 129 calves, 78 shipped yesterday. 1500 calves. The market was dull and barely steady through out. Dressed beef and export steers, 8 1/2 @ 10; cows and heifers, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Mexican steers, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; Texas and Indian steers, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2; Western cows, 8 1/2; Texas and Indian cows, 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2; stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; mixed, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2. Hogs—receipts, 4,587; shipped yesterday, 1,612. The market was active and 5c higher, with pigs and light's 1 1/2 @ 10c higher. The 1-3 was 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; the bulk of sales were 35 @ 40; against 4 1/2 for top and 3 1/2 for 3 1/2 for bulk yesterday. Sheep—Receipts, 751; shipped yesterday, 178. Nearly all the sheep were direct to packers. The demand was strong and market firm. Horses—Receipts, 73; shipped yesterday, 25. There was no business to day.

Subscribe for THE WEALTH MAKERS.

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move." The Sun files forward to his brother Sun: The dark earth follows, wheeled in her ellipses; And human thrills returning on themselves Move onward, leading up the golden year.

The "State of Missouri" sank in the river Ohio January 19th, causing the loss of 37 lives.

The Chicago Times calls on the people of Illinois to attack the Sugar Trust under the Sherman law.

Edward Everett Hale has written a pamphlet entitled, "If Jesus Came to Boston." The publishers are J. S. Smith & Co., Boston.

The Ballot Rights League is being organized throughout the south to put a stop to election frauds. It is a great work that is ahead of it.

Ninety-two men were buried alive in the accident in the Big Lake mines, Audley, England. Ground up to make profits for the rich mine owners who stay above ground and take no risks.

The royalists of Honolulu rebelled against the republic, but were quickly suppressed. Congress has discussed the Hawaiian situation and Frye, Boutwell and others have severely scored Cleveland First and his cabinet.

The Island of Manhattan once sold for \$25. The enormous sum of \$150,000,000 is now paid each year for the use of the same land. Rent of houses is not included in this sum, nor interest on any improvements of streets, sewers, etc.

Talbot of the committee on Naval affairs will soon report a bill to the House providing an appropriation of \$31,881,000, a large part of which is to be used to build what we have no need of, coast-line battleships and torpedo boats.

The Mercantile National Bank of New York has been swindled out of \$147,000 by E. O. Quigley who forged municipal bonds and deposited them with the bank as security. Quigley was a well known bond broker of the firm of Quigley and Tuttle, No. 6 Wall street.

The financial outlook in Newfoundland is reported worse. There are more failures occurring and the compromising with creditors for thirty or forty cents on the dollar is strenuously objected to. The people of the United States are approaching a similar collapse, when the growing mountain of interest-piling obligations will come down with a crash.

Two millionaires have just died, Rudolph Nunnemacher of Milwaukee and Col. John L. Merriam of St. Paul. The former was president of the First National bank of Wisconsin and the estate footed up \$1,500,000. One of these bequeathed a fifteenth of one per cent of his money to charitable objects. Each willed all, practically, to his immediate family.

The Conservative party in England has adopted for part of its program the absorption of the railways by the state. The Radicals are going further and advocate not only state ownership of railways but free railway travel. They show a vast economy in such freedom. Each traveler under the present system who buys a ticket for one seat really pays for nine seats.

Just now the American princes, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Gould, et al., are interested chiefly in the question of building a boat or boats to beat that owned by the Prince of Wales, in order to win the speed cup. And they are quarreling over which syndicate shall have the honor, that headed by Vanderbilt or by Gould. They being the chief makers of hard times are not in the pinch, any more than was Jay Gould on black Friday.

General Lucius Fairchild, ex-governor of Wisconsin, in a Chicago speech at the annual banquet of the Sons of Ohio last week, expressed himself gloomily for the future of the republic, and declared himself glad that his allotted time was drawing nigh. He referred to the Brooklyn strike and others, and affirmed that strikers using violence should be met and taught allegiance with bayonets and cannon shot.

The official report of 8,000 cases of poverty in the eastern cities affirms that 25 per cent are due to their own misconduct and 75 per cent to the misconduct of others, but which the report calls "misfortune." There is no such thing as fortune or misfortune. Lack of employment is set down in this report as causing 23.16 per cent of all cases of poverty. Insufficient employment is credited with 6.51 per cent. Insufficient wages or prices is not considered, but it causes about all the poverty. Injustice is at the bottom of it all.

One jury in Chicago has refused to render a verdict in accordance with a judge's dictation. It was the case of a working girl run over by a stock yards train cutting off both legs and breaking a shoulder. Her attorney, Judge Prendergast, sued for \$25,000 damages. The judge, Seaman, ordered the jury to return for the defendant without leaving their seats. They refused. He then ordered them to go into the jury room and agree on the verdict he had ordered. When they came out eleven agreed to his verdict under protest. But the twelfth juror declared he could not and would not assent to such a verdict, and he was forthwith imprisoned for contempt of court. At this rate all the courts will be held in contempt before long.

HOUSE PLAYS. The governor has been indulging in horse play most of the week. Buncombe resolutions and frippery and nonsense have occupied most of the time. Even the Republican papers are roaring it for its do nothing policy. The Republicans have already awakened to one fact, that their brutal majority cannot take care of itself.

PLUMS NOT FALLING. The governor has made no further appointments as yet. The appointment of Capt. J. W. Wilson, which was sent to the senate over two weeks ago, has not yet been acted upon. The governor evidently intends to take his time and choose none but the best men. In doing this he should have the support of all lovers of good government.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Secrets
1015-91

Every woman needs Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.