

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

(Continued from 1st page.)

price less the cost of getting the staple there.

Fifth. No staple farm products, a part of which are exported, can be protected by a tariff tax. Such protection is counterfeited—is green goods. It is not worth the paper the law is printed on. Yet it has fooled the farmer. Only goods that are produced within the limits of home consumption can be protected by fining the importer for bringing in competing goods as high a per cent as the home producer desires to collect from the consuming public.

Sixth. The American farmer who produces staple farm products is in a world wide competition. He competes with the wheat grower of India, Russia, Argentina, and other countries in which new fertile lands are opened, the most improved machinery introduced, cheap English and other capital employed, and cheap if not so effective labor employed.

The consequence is that the home price of his staples is reduced, much of the time, below cost of production.

Nothing is left from sale of his staples to distribute as rent, interest and profit. Often times a bare subsistence is eked out of what should be wages.

But one half of the farmers of the U. S. are not so favorably situated as the one in the case supposed. One-half, and in localities more, of the farmers have a mortgage covering one-fourth to one-half of the commercial value of the farm; and two-thirds to three-fourths of its real earning value, taking a period of ten years as a basis of estimation. These mortgages are drawing an average of seven to eight per cent per annum and payable semi-annually.

The effects of this mode of production and distribution on the farming class is best shown in the census reports.

In 1860 the number of tenant farmers in the United States was only a few thousands.

The wealth of the country was not very unequally distributed.

In 1870 there were hundreds of thousands. In 1880 one million.

In 1890 two millions.

The process of expropriation—reducing the independent laborers of the nation—the yeomanry of the nation—to the condition of dependent laborers, as tenant farmers, is rapidly progressing.

The government is the powerful factor in the redistribution of wealth.

It is the policy of the party which constitutes the government, and has constituted it for a third of a century and which constitutes it today that is transforming the class of independent laborers into a class of dependent laborers.

We have seen that the manufacturing class, from the nature of their business, i. e., the conditions and mode of production, can combine in trusts, and are permitted to do so by the government, and thereby limit the output and fix the prices beforehand so as to secure rent, interest and profit.

By contrast, the farmer, from the very nature of his business cannot combine to effectively regulate the output of staple products. The output depends not merely on acreage, but on a score of factors which he cannot control.

He cannot control wind, rain, drought, hail, tornado, sunshine, frost, flood, cut-worm, chinch bug, hoppers, diseases of animals and many other conditions which affect the output of a crop.

The manufacturer can fix the price of his product to secure surplus value. He has destroyed injurious competition.

The farmer cannot fix the price of his product, because he cannot destroy competition. The price of his product is fixed in the world's market. He is the competitor of the most favored producers of staple farm products on the planet.

He cannot be protected so long as a part of his products is exported.

The manufacturer has known this all the while; but the farmer has not.

The manufacturer uttered the slogan in a political campaign. "Protection to home industries!" This sounded "patriotic."

Farming is a home industry. To vote for "protection" then must be to vote "patriotic." "I am a patriot," said the farmer.

Still, his patriotic vote don't stop the process of his expropriation and reduction to a wage slave, or a tenant farmer. If he complains at the loss of his home and the dispersion of his family at a tender age the manufacturer has a remedy. "Stop the production of staple farm products" he says. The practical meaning of this remedy in plain language is this,—If two million farmers will be polite enough, or patriotic enough to surrender their mortgaged farms, and leave their country for their country's good, or go hang themselves, the production and consumption of staple farm products will be in equilibrium. If this equality of production and consumption can be maintained by "statesmanship," production and consumption will be in stable equilibrium.

FACE THE FACTS.

In spite of a tariff, McKinley high, we buy hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods every year from foreign countries. International trade consists in the exchange of commodities. We swap goods. We buy from Great Britain every year hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods. At the same time we, i. e., the government and people of the U. S., owe Great Britain alone between 200 and 250 millions of dollars for interest on borrowed and other indebtedness. Together, for the goods we buy and the interest we owe, the amount is many millions of dollars. This debt has to be paid when due.

Four-fifths of it, probable more, is paid by our surplus farm products, a small part by manufactured products sold abroad sometimes for less than they are sold at home, and the balance is paid in bullion. Stop the exportation of our surplus products, and you stop the chief means of payment for goods and interest.

Undertake to pay in bullion—gold—the kind of property of which "good money" is now made; "honest money"; "God's money"; "one hundred cents to the dollar money"; and Grover would have to issue gold interest bearing bonds every new moon. [But then, that would result in the organization of a permanent national debt—interest bearing, payable in gold. This would be a permanent convenience for all millionaires and coming billionaires to invest without risk and without the trials and accidents of productive industries.]

The export of surplus farm products cannot be stopped. The more of them we export, the more debt we pay.

There is another disadvantage under which the farmer suffers.

His consuming power is reduced to

lowest terms by the low price he receives for the products of his labor and capital. A large part of what he consumes has to be purchased with money in a market, the goods of which are artificially enhanced by a tariff laid for this express purpose. The fact of the inability of the farming class to purchase manufactured goods freely, diminishes the demand.

A diminished demand for goods in turn reduces the demand for labor. A lessened demand for labor reduces the wages of labor; and so the laboring men, the men who own neither land nor capital, who own only their labor power, whose only means of living is wages, whose social status is determined by the scale of wages received, who starve if they do not get wages—these in common with the farmer suffer.

Thus it appears that the class farmer, which produces staple farm products, the surplus of which is exported and the price of the entire crop fixed in a world-wide competition, cannot from the nature of the mode of production either regulate the output or fix the price of its commodities by combines, trusts, or protective tariffs.

The farmers are therefore subjected to unfair and unjust competition relative to the classes engaged in mining, manufacturing and commerce.

Further, the extra 680 millions and more which the protected industries collect from the people over what they would collect under competition, is collected almost entirely from the unprotected staple farm products. In other words the farmers of the U. S. bear the entire burden of this extra taxation. The farmer, of the past, and those others whose social and business interests identified them with the protectionists, have looked at the 300 or 400 millions which the government collected as a duty on imported goods as the only tax they were paying and have never realized that the protected industries were collecting twice or three times, possibly, that sum from the people.

Still they vote this burden and this system of distribution upon themselves, and some say the tariff and trusts are threadbare themes.

This exposition is an attempt to present the economic condition of the farmers, as a class, in their relation to the industrial system.

[THE END.]

WHO PAYS FOR ALL?

FOR THE WEALTH MAKERS.

At Washington one Cleveland dwelt, Who, his importance keenly felt, Who proudly boasts, "O'er great and small, I hold the sway, I govern all."

Close by his young Bagby sat, With whom old Grover deigned to chat And mourned that that some were not for Wall, Said Bagby, "sir, I pray for all."

With form erect and haughty mien A man of uniform was seen, Who, right or wrong, at Grover's call, Will proudly boast, "I fight for all."

Upon the bench a judge appears, Grown hoary with declining years, With cold sang froid and gold withal, Says, "Justice, I dispense to all."

While smoked his pipe, in easy chair, A lazy lawyer, lean and spare, Said, hoping a monopoly would call And give a job, "I plead for all."

The doctor comes with pukes and pills, Sometimes he cures, may be he kills, And when we're ready for a pill, He says, "Oh yes! I doctor all."

A sturdy yeoman, with a curse, Reluctantly drew forth his purse, With little cash, that mostly small, Says, "I must pay for all."

The railroads, bankers, trust, combine, By congress backed, to catch each dime, And boast, behind a law-built wall, "You bet your boots, we'll skin you all." A. H. EDWARDS.

CIRCULAR NUMBER ONE

(Continued from 1st page.)

cinet in the land." I hope each member will respond to the call. We earnestly request all those holding commissions to act or return their commissions and have some one appointed who can.

We urge the Legion members to carefully study the Rebate plan of raising money, in Article 7, of Constitution. It will do the work and raise abundant money for 1896 if even one hundred Legions could operate it. The plan is now ready for operation. Prof. C. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind., is special Rebate Organizer. Write him for particulars, enclosing stamp for reply.

If you want to organize Legions quick send to me for Constitutions and Instructions, and enclose ten cents in stamps.

If you want to be Minute Men, inspired with the spirit of 1776, meet in bands of not less than ten, elect a captain, adjutant and quartermaster, and send their names and the names of members, with 50 cents, and we will forward charter at once.

All the Legions chartered in 1893 and 1894, nearly 1,000 in number, are earnestly urged to send ten cents per member at once. Dues are not compulsory, but we depend on you, and gave all our time free of charge, and put in over seven hundred dollars of our own money during the past two years. We cannot do that again. A small sum from you would furnish ample funds. Ten cents from each member of the Legion would give us means to organize ten thousand Legions. We urge all the devoted, patriotic men and women who are able to contribute to send money at once to start this work. We have paid the bills long enough. The case rests with the people. If they want to win they must be organized. To accomplish that result money must be provided. It takes the services of a stenographer and a typewriter and one clerk all the time now. Members of my family have done this work without a dollar of compensation. We can not do it any longer. Our means were long ago exhausted.

I have taken this load upon me again with the definite understanding that help will come. We should be able to organize the work so that I could be in the field all the time. When I served as Commander of the Grand Army I filled 156 appointments in 38 states and territories, traveled over 40,000 miles and recruited 100,000 men and organized the Woman's Relief Corps.

I am ready to do that work for humanity, for the People's Party, if means are provided. Not a day should be lost. The enemy are organized. We can array the grandest organization in the world ever saw, for we believe that God is with us

and will give His mighty help if we will arise from our slumber and fall into line from ocean to ocean. We can win the great strike for the people at the ballot box. Let everyone in line with the People's Party organize the moment they read this call.

We want especially the aid of the women and young people. We want glee clubs. Let the boys organize drum corps to lead the great processions that congregate at our meetings, and let those who lie afflicted on beds of pain on account of the burdens cast upon them, or are so poor they have no heart to work, pray for the deliverance of the people. Let no one be kept out of the Legion on account of poverty. Legion buttons, a beautiful design, can be procured of George F. Washburn, Lock box 3594, Boston, at 15 cents each.

PAUL VAN DERVOORT, Commander.

Financiers Finely Photographed.

VALLEY, Neb., Feb. 20, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

As you have often asked for a discussion of a method for our money system, I humbly offer my views on the subject, believing that the time has come for the party to agree on some plan to issue money. It is too much to ask our friends to be able to explain and advocate the many plans that have been proposed from time to time. An inferior plan with agreement and two million advocates would be much better than a perfect scheme with only a few to support it.

I believe that it is generally conceded that to issue money is too great a load for the government to carry, and that it should be "farmed out" to some particular class. Therefore I have selected a class who are more distinct from an American than any other race.

The main feature of my scheme is this: to make the Chinaman take hold and boost our people in this if nothing else.

First. Permit ten self-sacrificing public spirited Chinamen to organize a bank with one hundred thousand dollars.

Second. They shall elect five officers, give their bank an English name and send their one hundred thousand dollars to the government.

Third. Government shall return to the bank one hundred thousand dollar three per cent bonds payable in gold on Grover's birthday, 1945, also \$100,000 of the bank notes and the first quarterly interest, \$750, in gold.

Fourth. The bank shall keep on deposit the \$750 in gold, the bank notes shall be exchanged for greenbacks and silver certificates.

Fifth. The greenbacks and certificates shall be sent on to Washington. The government shall then retire (burn) them.

Sixth. The government returns to the bank another \$100,000 bond, \$100,000 in bank notes, \$750 interest in gold.

After the foregoing confidence game has been repeated ten times the bank shall loan the last \$100,000 bank notes to the American citizens at a rate not to exceed ten per cent per annum.

You see the bank would be on a sound basis, they would have one million dollars worth of bonds, several thousand dollars worth of gold, and as many paper dollars as they started with.

Now, Mr. Editor, do not condemn my plan because it is so near like the administration plan. I have put restrictions on the bank can only exchange their bank notes for greenbacks and buy bonds ten times, whereas other plans do not stop them until all the greenbacks and silver certificates are burned up. We have often heard how banks are abused and what heroic efforts they have made for the credit of the country; therefore let the despised Chinaman be our sacrifice.

Respectfully, GEO. COWLES.

Interest is the Bondage, Brother Doty

VALENTINE, Neb., Feb. 18, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Reading the various currency schemes has brought to my notice what I believe is the greatest error of American financiers. There is a tendency on the part of old party leaders to want to base our currency on bonds, but such an epidemic seems to have broken out among Populist writers as well. It writing to Populist readers it is unnecessary to show the wicked drain of interest-bearing bonds. That is a part already mastered. What is needed is to show that a currency based on bonds of any kind means ultimate contraction. The trouble with a redeemable currency is, its redemption. To issue currency on bonds means, that when such bonds become due, such currency must be retired. To retire it means contraction. Contraction means just what we have got now, viz, idleness and poverty. A currency based on the wealth of the whole nation needs no bonds, and no redemption. In fact, a nation's currency never needs to be redeemed except for speculation. Legitimate trade needs nothing better than the common currency of the country. What firmer basis did our gold and silver certificates need than the gold and silver coins in which they were to be redeemed. Neither did they do any harm while they circulated. Yet they were used to force a panic; and their redemption is what did it. It is not likely that the secretary would have any trouble keeping gold in the treasury if it were not for the redeemable nature of the currency; nor would it make any difference if it were made redeemable in bonds, even if they drew no interest. The nation would come to want the moment they were redeemed. What we want is a currency to use, not to redeem. Bonds and bondage are all one. We must stop our bond schemers, or we will always be in bondage. What we want is money. Absolute money. Money which needs no redemption, except in the products of toil. The financial plan of our worthy editor, I think needs criticism in one particular. Most of its provisions were good and just, but I don't think we need any bonds.

(AIR, MAKE YOUR MARK.)

If the treasury's getting low, issue bonds! Should the gold to Europe flow, issue bonds, it wheels of commerce stop.

Or the farmers lose their crop, If the bankers wear a snip, Bind the load on labor's back, Issue bonds! Issue bonds! Issue bonds!

CHARLES E. DOTY.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer is a renovator of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.



Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

BECAUSE

According to RULE 15—"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition," and, therefore—

Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, and not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.

Because its proprietors had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.

Because it is all that it is claimed to be—a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy the indorsement of this most important committee, called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

BANDITS CREMATED.

Run Down by a Posse and Burned to Death in a Cabin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—A dispatch from Enterprise, Ind. Ter., says that a posse in pursuit of two men who had stolen thirty horses in the Choctaw nation, followed the thieves for three days, finally surrounding them ten miles east of that place. The thieves refused to surrender and kept up firing, having dismounted from their horses and taken to the woods. The posse pressed them closely and the fight was kept up for two or three hours, both pursuers and pursued firing as rapidly as they could load their revolvers. One of the posse, in trying to head off the thieves, received a bullet in his arm, shattering it, and causing him to fall from his horse. Finally the entire party massed and charged the two criminals, forcing them to take refuge just at the edge of the woods in a cabin. Here the thieves barricaded themselves and defiantly proclaimed that they would not be taken alive.

After repeated efforts to induce them to give up the house was set on fire. Still the men inside refused to come out, although the roof was a mass of flames. They still threatened death to any of the posse who ventured near. At last the frame of the building fell in, burying the desperadoes in the ruins, and they were roasted to death in the burning building.

RIOTOUS SOLONS.

Oklahoma Legislature Winds Up in a General Flee for All Fight.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 12.—The Oklahoma legislature managed to adjourn sine die at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The session in both houses wound up with rioting and disgraceful scenes, and several personal encounters occurred. In the last hour the prize fighting bill was killed, a penitentiary was located at Round Pond, a Normal school at Alva and an insane asylum at Perry. An appropriation bill was passed giving \$100,000 for keeping the insane one year. Political fusion was prohibited by a law which makes it a felony for an election board to place a candidate on, to allow his name to be placed on, or a printer to print on more than one ticket the name of any candidate. This is the first law passed in the United States against political fusion. All county seats and present territorial institutions are left where they are. The Daily State Capital of Guthrie was made the official paper of the territory and Frank H. Greer territorial public printer. A civil rights bill guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens was passed. The capital was relocated at Guthrie.

Bishop Thomas Dead.

SALINA, Kan., March 12.—Bishop Thomas died Saturday night. The Rt. Rev. Elisia Smith Thomas, S. T. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Kansas, was born March 2, 1834. He graduated from Yale in 1858 and at Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn., in 1861. At Yale he was a classmate of Chauncey M. Depew. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Kansas in St. Paul's church, St. Paul, Minn., May 4, 1887, and received the degree of S. T. D. from Yale the same year. On the death of Bishop Vail in 1889 he became bishop of Kansas. As bishop of Kansas he was president of the College of the Sisters of Bethany, St. John's Military school and all the various Episcopal institutions of Kansas.

The Baltimore Plan,

now practically endorsed by President Cleveland, is attracting universal attention because it is based on the evident fact that the currency and banking systems of the country must be reformed.

But is the Baltimore plan a reform? It gives the associated banks the power to expand the currency and relieve the country. It also gives them the power to contract it at will and create universal distress for their own private gain.

It puts the credit of the government behind every bank note. It donates all but half of one per cent of the profit on the note issue to the banks, and it leaves plenty of opportunities for a Napoleon of Finance to wreck a bank and leave the government to pay the notes.

It leaves the banks free to demand the highest interest that the several states will allow, and affords no relief to farmers and business men of moderate capital.

Contrast with this

The Hill Banking System.

In "Money Found," an exceedingly valuable and instructive book published by Charles H. Kerr & Company of Chicago, and for sale at the office of this paper at 25 cents, Hon. Thos. E. Hill proposes that the government open its own bank in every large town or county seat in the United States, pay 3 per cent on long time deposits, receive deposits subject to check without interest, and loan money at the uniform rate of 4 per cent to every one offering security worth double the amount of the loan.

This plan is not an expense to the government, but a source of large revenue.

It secures the government amply, which the Baltimore plan does not.

It relieves the distress of the common people, which the Baltimore plan does not.

It protects not only note-holders but depositors, who are unsecured now and under the Baltimore plan would be still worse off.

In a word, the Baltimore plan is in the interest of the bankers, the Hill Banking System is in the interest of the people.

Consider them both, and ask your congressman to vote for the one you believe in.

And send us 25c. immediately for the book. "Money Found" has no equal in its line. Address,

Wealth Makers Pub. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

PURELY MUTUAL.



\$3.00 for first \$1,000, \$4.00 for second \$1,000 in the Cyclone Department. Same in Fire Department. No Fire Insurance accepted from territory covered by local company.

NEBRASKA

Mutual Fire, Lightning and Cyclone Ins. Co.

Over \$650,000 insured. Have paid \$630.00 in Losses. Have had but one assessment. 10c. per \$100.00.

J. Y. M. SWIGART, Secretary,

Agents wanted.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Who Wants a Good Thing?

In a small town not far from Lincoln.

I HAVE a nice clean salable stock of hardware of about \$2,500.00—no trading stock. Sales from \$8,000.00 to \$10,000.00 per year. My profits last year were about \$1,500.00. Store room on corner rents for \$18.00 per month, 28x78, ample side rooms, street frontage 50 feet, best location in town; tributary trade large and good; like buying a gold dollar if anyone is wanting a hardware location; part cash, part on time. Must sell. It will pay you to see or write to me.

J. H. DOBSON,

1120 M St., Lincoln, Neb.

Irrigated Farms—\$1,000!

OUT of a thousand farms in SOUTHWEST KANSAS, of 160 acres each, we are selling a limited number equipped with an independent and permanent irrigation plant sufficient for at least ten acres on each farm. The price at which these 160 acre farms are selling is merely about what the ten acres and irrigation plant are worth.

Before buying a farm investigate this. Special terms made for Colonies. Call on us or write for particulars.

THE SYNDICATE LANDS & IRRIGATION CORPORATION, Room 412 New England Life Building, 9th & Wyandotte Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists.