THE WEALTH MAKERS.

THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the

Farmers Alliance and Neb. Independent. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1120 M St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON. J. S. HTATT..... Business Manage



N. I. P. A.

"If any man must fall for me to rise Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain I choose not for my good. A golden chain, A robe of honor, is too good a prize To tempt my hasty hand to do a weer Unto a fellow man. This life bath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that hath a heart would dare prolong Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul That seeks a healing balm to make it whole?

My bosom owns the brotherhood of man.

Publishers' Announcement. The subscription price of THE WEALTH MAEHIM is \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be
very careful that all names are correctly spelled
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you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplets addresses or without signatures and it is
sometimes difficult to locate them.

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STATEMENT º CIRCULATION

J. S. Hyatt, Business Manager of The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of THE WEALTH MAKERS printed during the six months ending October 11, 1894, was

__211,200. Weekly average, 8.123. Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of October, 1894.

E. J. BURKETT, Notary Public.

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With \$2, and your own subscription will be extended One Year Free of Cost.

Co-Operators' Second Meeting.

The meeting of Co-operators which was held at the Lincoln Y. M. C. A. parlors December 18th and 19th adjourned subject to call of the chairman, and all interested are therefore hereby called together to meet at the same place on the evening of January 17th at 7 o'clock. The meeting will continue through Thursday and longer if necessary. The articles of incorporation recommended by the committee and published in THE WEALTH MAKERS will be discussed. amended if need be, and other business which needs to be done to go forward with the undertaking, such as choosing committee on location, enrolling co-operators and taking account of resources, etc., will be attended to. All who are in sympathy are asked to be present, and if any cannot attend they are asked to send letters to be read at the meeting.

W. J. EYESTONE, J. Y. M. SWIGERT, President. Secretary.

"SIMON HATCHET" (O. H. Ballard) has been secured by the publishers as editor of The Labor Advocate of Oshkosh, Wiscon-

THE Populist leaders of Illinois held a meeting January 2nd, in Chicago, and decided to engage immediately in the work of organizing the state.

Two valuable articles on irrigation are given in this issue, one by Mr. Fort, president of the State Irrigation Society, and the other by Hon. John H. rowers.

"Down with monopoly and millionaire control! Up with the rights of man and the masses"-says Judge Lyman Trumbull-"and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory."

JOHN L. WEBSTER says the Republican arty has settled the question of finance, and it "is now ready to grapple the question between labor and capital, between corporate power and individual right." Yes, and it evidently is disposed to settle the latter question as it has tried to the former. The corporations it has created and given power to have

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Governor Holcomb's inaugural, which is found elsewhere in this paper, does him at Omaha.—State Journal. and our party credit. Among the sub-

obtained, to issue bonds or otherwise sure death to the party. lators."

ation and its acceptance by officials and question. persons in private life, save the bona fide employes of the railroad companies.

POLITICAL PICKUPS AND POINTERS

The Populists of Nebraska feel good over their governor. Mr. Holcomb is a man who commands the universal respect of the people, regardless of their political faith. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and goodness and benevolence show unmistakably in his fine open countenance. All will teel secure with such a man holding the reins of power. Governor Holcomb will not make the costly mistake of Governor Crounse of accepting a worthless bond from the State Treasurer. Already Mr. Bartley's new bond is being examined critically by Governor Holcomb, and since the death of John Fitzgerald it is a serious question whether the bond is

The Populists of the state in considerable number came in to see their first governor inaugurated and attend the reception. Among them were Hon. G. A. Felton of Angus, and "Porter of Merrick," Dr. Andrews and Logan McReynolds of Clay county, O. Nelson and J. F. Mefferd of Colfax, Warwick Saunders of Platte, A. E. Sheldon of Dawes, Shrader of Logan, Dimmick of Franklin, Wilson of Richardson, State Chairman Edmisten, and many others. At the reception there was an abundance of fine music furnished by the State Band and by an orchestra led by Prof. Frank.

The Republicans have control of the legislature, will elect Thurston to the U. s senate, and will be responsible for all acts passed during the present session. The Populists this year are not in power, but "their works do follow them," for the exposure of the steals in the state institutions and the economies they practiced have forced the Republicans to reform themselves and cut down extravagant expenses after the pattern set by the Populists.

The new speaker of the house is C. L. Richards of Thayer county. He is quite a young man and this is his first term as a legislator. The Populists are not getting appointments in their interest on legislative committees. All important places are being given to new men. In lawmaking they will have to content themselves largely with watching the others and applying brakes to the extent they can. But they will doubtless introduce some important bills to show what laws Populists would enact if they had the power.

Senator Stewart was again returned, likewise Hon. W. F. Dale and several other strong Populist leaders, and they will get in effective work during the present session. Among the new men are two, notably, who will very ably represent the Populists, Mr. Sprecher of Colfax Hull of Harlan county. Both are keen, brainv men, and good speakers. Both are also notably line tooking men Sprecker towers above all others in the legislature, standing six feet four, and is

of splendid form and graceful movement. The Governor has chosen Mr. Benton Maret for his private secretary, and Messrs. Mary of Lincoln and Nelson of Schuyler for the clerks in his office. Mr. Maret is a most agreeable gentleman, and will impress the public as being the right man for the place.

OUR ENEMIES' DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Populist conference at St. Louis has decided to reaffirm the Omaha platform without variation. This, of course, commits leaders of the party to the policy of hammering the heads of twenty nails at the same time and squandering their energy on schemes and projects that are either premature or impracticable. This is about what might have been expected from men who are for the most part visionary and high-strung .- Omaha

The conference of Pops at St. Louis was mostly occupied in the discussion of the advisability of changing their principles radically. The wheel-horses of the organization were of the opinion that there must be something rotten about their platform or they would have had better success in the late election. Therefore they thought it good "tactics" to get up something newer, as the public is grown monstrously and are now big apparently tired of the shelf-worn goods enough to choke the life out of it if it fails put on the market at Ocala and Omaha.

Just how the decision went it is not possible to gather from the dispatches so

iar, though the dispatcher claimed that the conference hung on to the old consignment of odds and ends as prepared

It pains us exceedingly not to be able jects discussed by him are, the question to follow the advice of our friends, the of preserving untrammeled the right of enemy, but we are not built that way. suffrage, the needs of the drouth suffer- We strenuously favor what they oppose. ers and legislation in their interest, irri We are after what they do not wish us gation, railroad legislation, the pass to have. We are not looking to them evil, arbitration, and questions of for counsel and guidance. Had we done at St. Louis what they were anxious to On the irrigation question the gover- have us do, viz., advocate the cutting nor favors what is called a district Irri- away of most of our platform on which gation law, which, we understand, would 2,000,000 voters have been gathered, permit the owners of the land in any ir- "the projects that are either premature rigation district where water can be or impracticable," it would have been

raise money, to store and conduct the | Our interested critics seem utterly unwater. The governor would have a clause able to comprehend that our demands in the law "enabling the users of the bang together and are practically one, water to control its distribution and that being opposed to monopoly of one price, so that it may be to them a source kind, we must oppose monopolies of of pecuniary benefit rather than an en- every kind. We are all wheel-horses gine of oppression in the hands of specu- when it comes to sweeping around and charging against monopoly oppressors. On the railroad question he says truly, The Populist party is not controlled by that the state board of transportion "is leaders, but by principles. It can take entirely unsatisfactory and is generally no backward steps, because its demands regarded as of little value to the people." have all been the demands of justice. He favors a constitutional amendment The "shelf-worn goods" that the people creating a railroad commission clothed are tired of are not the railroad, land, with full power. He recommends a law telegraph, or government banking ques. to prevent the issuance of free transport- tions, but the tariff, the everlasting tariff

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S RESOLUTIONS.

That grand statesman and patriot, Lyman Trumbull, whose hand penned the constitutional amendments that secured equal rights to the negro race among us, prepared a series of resolutions for the St. Louis Conference and sent them by Henry D. Lloyd, who read them to us. They were received with great applause, and voice the sentiment of the People's party. They read as follows:

"1. Resolved, That human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal

principles of true democracy. "2. Resolved, That, forgetting all past political differences, we unite in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolistic and concentrated wealth, to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges, and to secure the rights of ree speech, a free press, free labor and trial by jury-all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by a free people.

"3. We endorse the resolution adopted by the National Republican Convention of 1860, which was incorporated by President Lincoln in his inaugural address, as follows:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially of the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force on the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among

the gravest of crimes.'
"4. Resolved, That the power given Congress by the constitution 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions,' does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army to aid monopolies in the oppression of their employes. When freemen unsheath the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism, or to uphold privileged monopolies in

the oppression of the poor. "5. Resolved, That, to check the rapid absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands, we demand the enactment of laws limiting the amount of property to be acquired by devise or inheritance.

:6. Resolved, That we denounce the issuing of interest-bearing bonds by the government in times of peace, to be paid for, in part at least, by gold drawn from the treasury, which results in the government's paying interest on its own "7. Resolved, That we demand that

Congress perform its constitutional duty to coin money, regulate the value there of and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. "8. Resolved, That monopolies affect-

ing the public interest should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people; all employes of the same to be governed by civil-service rules, and no one to be employed or displaced on account of politics.

9. Resolved, We inscribe on our banners, 'Down with monopolies and millioncounty, and ex-State Alliance Lecturer | aire control! Up with the rights of man and the masses!' and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory."

At the Illinois State conference of the Populists Jan. 3d, Judge Trumbull and Col. Harper were present with the boys. Both of these gentlemen of national fame are over 80 years old, but they are as well preserved as Gladstone and full of the inspiration of the great principles which have guided them through life.

Judge Trumbull addressed the meeting, taking as his text remarks from Jesse Harper on the ascessity of spreading the true gospel of reform by speeches and literature and the difficulties there were to overcome.

"Concentration," said Judge Trumbull. "is the main trouble." Concentration of capital by corporations and in the hands

a lew. ... What do you think, Col. Harper, of one hundred millions of capital combined in the hands of 500 or 1000 people?" "It's the wonder of civilization, that's what I think," replied Col. Harper.
"Well, that is what we have got to

combat," went on Mr. Trumbull. "The bankers are now at work trying to organize a financial system for the people which shall redound to the banker's isterest and benefit. Their combine must be met by concentration on the part of the people. While we show a phenomenal growth our principal difficulty seems to be lack of close organization and practical plans of disseminating literature. I think the spread of reform ideas must be largely by means of public speakers. They must preach the gospel gratis. The people must get possession of the government and pass laws to protect them-

concentration of wealth but to concentration of political power. Monopoly fastens its strong hands on everything. An aristocracy is growing which already reaches out for control of a standing army to protect it in usurpation of power and the keeping of the people in bondage. Use the ballot box to forestall monarchy while you can.'

"That's right, monarchy is what we are drifting toward," said Col. Harper.

GENERAL WARNER IN ERROR.

The world has never devised any plan of automatic regulation of money supply, except through the production of the precious metals; and, from the very nature of money and its relation to prices, automatic adjustment of paper money to the wants of business is impossible.-Gen. A. J. Warner.

The president of the American Bimetallic League is mistaken. THE WEALTH MAKERS has devised a plan to regulate the money supply, using full legal tender greenbacks side by side with coin, or without coin, a plan by which the money volume will be adjusted to the people's needs, without affecting prices. It is not a plan to merely increase the volume of thr currency, nor to fix the per capita or other limit to its volume. The volume is provided elasticity without risk by means of perfect security, the best system ever devised. Government banking makes possible what with private banking would be impossible. See our proposed financial system on first page. It will bear the most searching examination.

THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

Mr. Benton Maret, private secretary of Governor Holcomb, is a Missourian by birth, and comes from southern stock His parents came from Kentucky and their progenitors from Louisiana, the name indicating French origin. His father was opposed to slavery, and moving north he enlisted and fought in the Union army. Benton obtained a college education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced law, having turned his attention to newspaper work. His experience as a news paper man is quite extensive, he having been on the Kansas City Times five years, and for some time was with the Gazette. He also edited the Wichita Daily Beacon in Kansas, for a time, and has for years been a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. He took an active part in bringing Lewelling to the front, had a hand in Jerry Simpson's campaigns, and has been in politics all his life.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The Review of Reviews for January reports and discusses the diphtheria cure the agitation in European cities of the question, how to improve the housing of the people; the work of the New York Tenement House Committee; the action of those interested in deep water communication between the great cities and the Atlantic seaboard. Rebert Donald of London contributes an appreciative sketch of John Burns; Archdeacon Farrer introduces to Americans Dr. Henry S. Lunn of England, now a visitor with us; an American writer discusses "The American Crises;" Arthur W. Wilbury tells all about the Industrial Christian Alliance of New York; the editor reviews Mr. Bryce's New Chapter on Current American Questions, and the leading articles of the December reviews are reviewed.

THE Cosmopolitan for January is a splendidly illustrated number and con-tains, "Great Passions of History," by Ouida; "Pasteur," by Jean M. Charcot; 'The Theatrical Season in New York, by James S. Metcalfe;" "The Cathedrals of France," by Barr Ferree, "The Bamboo," by J. Fortune Nott; "A Parting and a Meeting," by W. D. Howells; "The Young Man and the Church," by Edward W. Bok; "The Christmas Betrothal," by Francis Coppee; "Humboldt's Aster Paintings," by Valentini; "The Story of a Thousand" (serial), by Tourgee, and other articles and poems, besides the Art and Letters and Science departments.

THE January Arena contains an article by Rev. M. J. Savage on "The Religion of Longfellow's Poetry;" "Christian Misgions in India," by V. R. Gandhi; "Lust Fostered by Legislation," by B. O. Flower, and a symposium by seven prominent writers on "The Age of Consent Laws;" "Our Little Neighbor in the East," by Helen Gardiner; "Present Political Aspects," by R. J. Hinton; "Experimental Telepathy," by T. E. Allen; "Politics as a Career," by W. D. Mc-Crackan, A. M.; "The Coming Industrial Order," by James G. Clark; "A Realistic Story of Present-Day Civilization," by W. B. Harte: "The Sweating System in Philadelphia, by Rev. F. M. Goodchild; "The Century of Sir Thomas More," by B. O. Flower; "Charity, Old and New," by Rev. H. C. Vrooman, and book re

THE Social Economist for January contains "Our Banking and Currency Plan," "Official Political Economy of Indiana" (a review of Prof. Common's "The Distribution of Wealth") and "The Race Between the Empire and the Republic," all by the editor; "A Symposium on the Currency," by Van Buren Denslow, against government notes, and a reply entitled "Why the Creation of Money is the Primary and Paramount Duty of Government," by Henry Carey Baird. There is also an Editorial Crucible and an Editor's Drawer in which the single tax is pronounced a delusion. "Economics in the Magazines" and Among the Books, constitute the balance of the number. Social Economist is published by the American News Co., New York. Price, \$1.50 per year.

THE FORUM for January provides a very attractive table of contents and is

an unusually good number. Prof. Albert B. Hart discusses the question in an incisive way, "Are Our Moral Standards Shifting?" H. P. Robinson, editor of the Railway Age, has an article on "The Report of the Strike Commission," and James Schouler, the historian, writes on 'Dangers in Our Presidential Election System." David A. Wells fol lows with a discussion, "Is the Existing Income Tax Unconstitutional?" Then Frederick Harrison on "Dickens' Place in Literature:', and a most instructive "Anatomy of a Tenement Street." by Alvan F Sanborn: next is "The Crux of the Money Controversy," by Louis A. Garnet: and the "Pay and Rank of Journal ists," by Henry King, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Then an article on "The Labor Church," by the founder, F. Trevor. This is a unique organization, though its founders and promoters seem in danger of confounding philosophy and religion by eliminating the dis tinctive feature of religion. Prof. Paul Shorey discusses whether we shall go

"To Ancient Greece Through Modern?" and says emphatically "No!" Then follows an article well worthy of being read on "Motherhood and Citizenship, by Katrina Trask; then "A New Aid to Ed-ucation, Travelling Libraries," by Will-iam R. Eastman; next "Proper Training and the Future of the Indians, by Maj. J. W. Powell; "The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education," by C. F. Thwing, and "The Financial year and the Outlook." Altogether a number of excellent variety and ability.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia is the leading monthly farm paper of the United States. It is boiled-down, and hits the nail on the head every time. It has over 200,000 subscribers scattered from Maine to Washington and from Michigan to Texas. It is adapted to farmers' needs in all parts of the United States, and is devoted to stock raising, the orchard, the dairy, the garden, poultry, the household, the boys and girls, etc., etc. Its breezy, crisp pages contain as much information in the course of the year as many of the high-priced weeklies; while its earnest, manly tone and bright commonseuse way of treating farm matters leave a good and lasting taste in one's mouth. The subscription price is 50 cents a year.

The publishers of this paper will send the Farm Journal and THE WEALTH Makers one whole year to very subscriber, new or old, for only \$1.10!

This is an extraordinary offer and all of our subscribers should take advantage of it. If your subscription is already paid up to THE WEALTH MAKERS, get us a new subscriber and get the Farm Journal one year for yourself for 10 cents.

"THE year in real estate," given by the dealers in New York City dirt, shows increased speculative investments over 1893. "A large amount of idle capital has turned to real estate for investment and speculation, and those who have had the courage to put their money into real estate have not had any cause for disappointment." Land rents tend upward as population increases, and so the surplus income of the rich finds always a safe and increasingly profitable investment in the natural resources, which bring to them increasing monopoly power.

THE regular weekly meetings of Lincoln co-operators to discuss the questions of common interest will be held Monday evenings at the Universalist church, corner 12th, and H Sts. Remember and plan to be present. This week's meeting occurs after we go to press, so we cannot report it. It is expected, however, that it will be largely attended. Some Populist members of the legislature are interested and will be there, besides quite number of other new men.

THE Populists of Illinois held a state conference January 3d, and decided to proceed with the organization of People's party clubs throughout the entire state, such clubs to become the base line of the party. Henry D. Lloyd, Dr. H. S. Taylor, Judge Trumbull, Col. Jesse Harper (who nominated Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 convention), H. E. Baldwin of the Joliet Daily News, Col. Ashton of Rockford and other noted men were among those who were in attendance.

ROBERT SCHILLING, the labor leader (editor of the Milwaukee Advance), is to start out soon with a troup to tour the state of Wisconsin. He himself does the speaking on the subject of "Ups and Downs of Civilization." He has a quartette of fine singers engaged, who are to use our song book, Armageddon. He proposes thus to educate the people in Populism, and make them pay for their education, too, he told us. We saw him at St. Louis.

If the people must pay six, eight, ten or more per cent for their money the bankers ought to pay as much for the same. But if the government prints and endorses currency for the bankers for one-half of one per cent a year, it should do as much for the farmers, manufacturers and merchants, and for states counties and municipalities. No special privileges.

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL attended the State Conference of the Populist leaders of Illinois January 3d, and made an address in which he pointed out what he believed were the fast growing condi tions which make necessary a reform party if the country is to be delivered from the grasp of monopoly.

Tom Majous, at the Republican banquet, responded to the toast, "The Last Campaign—The Principles of Republicanism always at the Front." Tom, however, with rather more than the average share of the so-called "principles," got lost in the rear.

What Might Be.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

Before we talk about what might be let us talk a little about what has been. Blind, indeed, is the man who looks on the civilization of antiquity, buried now in the dust of ages, and learns nothing by what he sees. Equally blind is he who had been a Regulus or a Scipio? sees it and makes no application of it to Not one of these invasions took place the present call to duty. The overthrow or could take place while Roman man-

of that ought to warn us of danger to this, the present.

Where are the men who made the Damascus blades, and where has fled their art? Where are the engines that moved the stones to their place in the pyramids, and where the art that squared and jointed them to such perfection? Where are the men who chiseled the marbles of Greece? Who now can give us a duplicate of their art?

Where are the painters of antiquity, and who now will hang the canvas on our walls that laugh or weep as their fathers did it? Who will embalm our dead, and give them to our children a thousand years hence? All lost, perhaps, forever beyond our reach. But not lost without a reason for it. There it lies, a giant grand in death, a melancholy effect of broken law. 'Twere long to tell allsad indeed to contemplate its ruins, but it is all real-very real. A civilization far beyond the best we know how to practice lies buried before our eyes, and beneath our feet. A consciousness that we are not the equal of our fathers humiliates and shames us. I need add no more here. A reference to the facts is all a good man and a patriot needs to move his heart to action. The bad, the stupid, the brutish, will not heed anything I can say, just as he learns nothing from all the books that tell the sad story. But a little hope that my pen may warn the wise and true among us to act in time before a storm of wrath overtakes us, moves me to write.

THE PRESENT. Turning from the past to the present

let us consider what now is. Until very recently we in the United States led the world in producing bread. In a large sense we fed Europe. That day has gone or is rapidly going. Australia, South America, India and Russia have all entered the market in competition with us. Europe would be fed if we ceased to export a bushel. A great change to us, but we may just as well open our eyes to the fact, and get ready to take care of ourselves in some other way. Right legislation in money matters may improve our case, and I think it will help us, but it cannot place us back where we were twenty years ago. Let truly sensible men make a note of this. Then, again, the manufactory is no longer an American or European monopoly. For a long time we sold all we could make to Asia, Africa and South America. Now all that is slipping away from us very fast. Czar Reed is credited with saying: "The man with the white dollar is rapidly taking the man with the yellow dollar by the throat." may or he may not have said it, but facts say so, and that is more emphatic than anything Mr. Reed has said or can say. Improved machinery or enlarged production have reached the far east. Ten cent men now stand face to face in the market confronting the dollar man. The day has passed or is rapidly pass

ing when large manufacturing centers can be maintained as they have been in England and America. Much of idle, men, starvation and want in every form is likely to overtake the manufacturing population of these countries which have heretofore led the world in the use of improved machinery. The transition will be painful, beyond doubt. Of course men will not make if they cannot sell, and they cannot sell if they have no market, and there can be no market among people already supplied, and themselves competitors in the markets of the world. Here are two vast changes in a few of the last past years, and each and both call for a high order of men to adapt society to the changed conditions and inaugurate a policy that will successfully meet the case. Only the blind will fail or refuse to see; only the deaf will refuse to hear. Men who have been trained to think, in the Alliance and other labor organizations, have spent their time to little purpose if they cannot see by this time that about all the conditions known to our fathers have ceased to exist.

If we now adjust usage and policy to the new conditions we may be able to go through the change without being destroyed. But inattention to the facts amid, which we live, and to the forces which have brought us to where we are, will, in all probability, be our destruction. Convulsions must and will follow if we attempt to fence in and force steam, electricity and improved machinery into the old harness of the past. There must be expansion, enlarged room for application, or explosion. Had the men of antiquity seen this and acted upon it, it is possible, nay, it is probable, that now we should be reaping the benefit of what they knew. For want of such adaptation of usage to the altitude of their artistic and scientific attainments all is lost, perhaps never to be recovered. Favored, cultivated classes and neglected and brutified masses seemed the proper order to them, at least a necessi-A fatal idea for the national life, which experience has proved. We must now get something more than material supplies in using the God-given forces of steam, electricity, etc., or we shall reap a result equally bad with those who have preceded us. Men must be grown by a just and equitable distribution of the natural gifts oi God and products of labor. Then there will be soul and heart in men. Such men are safe, are heroes, patriots and pillars in the state. But men who are impoverished to brutishness have neither intellect nor morals, and cannot have them. Always hungry, their only thought is the thought of any hungry animal. Manly thought, hope, ambition and honor cannot get their attention; and could not hold them, if their attention was secured, for a moment. How can hungry men give attention to elevated things? cannot do it, and do not do it. So, then, these forces must be used to make real men; not things or brutes, but men; or else their very force becomes uncontrollable. explodes, and all are involved in the ruin. But, you say, war destroyed this ancient civilization. That is true, as the last visible act in the drama of history. But does any one suppose for a moment that Nebuchadnezzar could have entered Egypt if every Egyptian had been the defender of a twenty-acre home and a wife and children? But things (human things, 'tis true) met Nebuchadnezzar, and not men. Manhood had been decaying in Egypt for more than a thousand years before his day. Conquest was the consequence of destroying manhood. Pharaohs had destroyed their manhood, and Nebuchadnezzar conquered him and his serfs. Could Goths, Vandals, Huns or others have crossed the Danube and

Gauls have sacked Rome if every Roman