# THE WEALTH MAKERS.

THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Consolidation of the Parmers Alliance and Neb. Independent

PUBLISHED BYERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1130 M St., Lincoln, Nobracka.



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 prise To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong Unto a fellow man. This life hath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that bath 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. Publishers' Announcement.

The subscription price of The Wealth Magnes is \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postoffice given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.

Always sign your name. No matter how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them.

Change of addresses must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made.

# STATEMENT OF 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 end-ing October 11, 1894, was

211.200. Weekly average, 8.123.

Swora to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of October, 1884. [SEAL.] E. J. BURKETT, Notary Public.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.13 per inch. S cente per Agate line. 14 lines of the inch. Liberal discount on large space or any time contracts.

Address all advertising communications to WEALTH MAKERS PUBLISHING CO., J. S. HYATT. Bus. Mgr.

# Send Us Two New Names

With \$2, and your own tended One Year Free of Cost.

JUSTICE has a terrible face for the oppressors, but a divinely beautiful face for the oppressed.

THE greed of the members who make up the majority led to a great strife over the spoils of the legislature.

A GOVERNMENT of injunctions, by judges, for the corporations. What shall we call it, evolution or devilution?

THE currency bill is likely to be de feated. But so far as the banks are concerned it makes little difference. "Heads I win; tails you lose."

THE concluding chapter of our serial "The Modern Martha," will be published next week. The manuscript came in too late to give it place this week.

JUSTICE in the commercial world would keep all happily working, exchanging and enjoying, and panics and periodic hard times would be unknown.

THE pay of all office holders and clerks would bear cutting down one half, and leave enough applicants to fill all places, and as well as they are now filled.

WHAT known good did the last Congress accomplish, except to help open the eyes of 600,000 voters who left the old party ranks and joined the Populists?

SAY, why should the interest cropgrow without labor, and harvest itself every year, in seasons of drouth as well as when rain comes? Does money have rights that labor has not?

WILLING workers wanting jobs and without bread! Curses high as heaven and deep as hell upon those whose greed and power and lies produce the world's

THE great question is, how to exchange equitably our products, or how to get quitable pay for our labor, so as to be able to command as much labor as we furnish. Then all could be kept at work.

"THE loss of nearly \$27,000,000 in gold by the treasury in the past six weeks indicates that another issue of bonds must be promptly forthcoming if no change is made in the currency system," says the United States Investor. and the people's hands are tied by Ignorance and party chains.

#### RING IN THE RINGS

Had not the Pop legislature interfered, with a desire to get for the state the interest that the banks might be willing to pay for the deposits of state money, the collapse of the Capital National bank would not have caused the state any loss, for there was ample security in the treasurer's bonds, which were signed by he leading bankers of Nebraska.-State

The article from which the above paragraph is taken is entitled, "The Care of State Funds," and is called forth by the great defalcation of Taylor, the state treasurer of South Dakota. The South Dakota law is, we believe, exactly like the Nebraska law before the Populists got into power and passed the act requiring the state treasurer to turn the interest on state funds over to the state, in. stead of appropriating it himself and sharing it with his friends in the ring who thus were able to reimburse themselves several times for the campaign corruption funds advanced to elect their tools The Populists in Nebraska broke up

the county and state rings who, from the

first settlement of the state, had been

running the political machinery in their own interest with a part of the interest perquisites which they were allowed to draw from millions of dollars of taxes held and loaned by them to favored oanks. It was a splendid reform, but it was very obnoxious legislation to the old party rings and bosses and boodle politicians. The State Journal of course was bitterly opposed to anything that interfered with the rings and boodlers, being itself chief buzzard and spoilsgatherer of the ring rulers. Since 1871 it has gathered in in fat takes from the state house \$446,000. And as it has "belly and brase" illimitable, it can even charge "the Pop legislature" with an unjustifiable interference with the state funds ring as the cause of the loss of \$236,000 state funds deposited in the Capital National bank. The loss, if col lection can not be made, will be due entirely to a worthless bond which Governor Crounse, Attorney-General Allen and Secretary of State Hastings approved. At least three illegalities were apparent in the bond as verified, and these illegalities, making the bond worthless, must have been recognized by them. The Populist law requires interest on public funds to be paid to the state instead of to private parties, requires bonds to be given by the banks that receive deposits, as well as bonds from the treasurer. The only way for the state to lose anything is by the approval of illegal, worthless bonds, and those who approve such bonds should be placed under bonds in the pen that will force them to respect their sworn duty. There is no more risk taking bonds of the banks that pay interest to the state for the use of public funds, than there is in taking bonds or endorsements from the same banks to pay interest into the private pockets of

But the Journal of course is of opinion that "the state will do better to let the interest go and be content with the substantial safety of the principal under the old system."

Ring out the new; ring in the old, Restore the Moshers that we need; Give power commensurate with greed: Ring in again the reign of gold.

## "AHEAD OF THE TIMES."

Some two or three weeks ago one of our subscribers complained that THE WEALTH MAKERS was about a thousand years ahead of the times. The idea he meant to convey doubtless was, that we are advocating political measures and are not ready for.

It is perhaps true that we are publishing the most advanced moral and polit? cal ideas, ideas that some will not receive. It may also be true that we are teaching only what must be accepted before the people can be saved from oppression.

But are we teaching anything not found in the Populist creed adopted at Omaha? We think not.

Let us see. The chief plank on the money question demands government money for the people "at a tax not to exceed two per cent per annum." That is what we call for, and we show how money can be thus cheaply furnished and automatically regulated in volume, adjusting itself to the people's needs and providing a dollar of unfluctuating value, by means of a financial system which would prevent money from being drawn out of circulation. If we are criticised for thus teaching on the money question, it must be by those who are at least three years behind the times, and behind the party of the times.

So also on the land, transportation, telegraph and other monopoly questions, we are simply repeating the Populist demands enunciated at Omaha, and educating honest voters to see their reasonableness, justice and the necessity of enacting them into law. If any one calls our political teaching ahead of the times, then the Omaha platform is ahead of the

times. Well, it is ahead of what we now have. and that is why it has value. But if the masses of the people cannot be made to see that its essential demands, viz: government ownership of natural and economic monopolies, as the means of deliverance, and be led to join the People's party, they cannot escape being slaves Politically we are simply intelligently up with those who oppose private monopoly control of the means of subsistence, the natural resources, capital and prices. Three weeks ago we attended the Na-

ers at St. Louis, and we found Tun WEALTH MAKERS in perfect touch and agreement with the great body of that representative gathering. The one-idea men were outnumbered more than twenty to one on the floor of the Conference.

But is not THE WEALTH MAKERS going ont of its way to preach socialism and communism; an industrial co-operation destructive of freedom and individual evolution; and is it not thus driving sensible people away from us by its dan-

gerous doctrines? Has its editor not gone wild over "a new kind of corporation," a visionary project that fills his brain and destroys his practical sense?

Now listen. No one has said this to us, nor a mild quarter of it; but there their own, and some of these wish to keep all ideas not received by them out of THE WEALTH MAKERS, or, failing in this, to destroy its reputation and influence. We recognize the party's right to require in its party organ that the party principles be faithfully advocated and its demands elucidated. It must also have the right to insist that nothing contrary to or conflicting with the party principles be taught in its organs. Beyond this it has no jurisdiction. Individuals in a party have the rights, also, that the party as a whole has, only one must not mistake himself for the party when others, the majority perhaps, honestly differ with him.

There are questions of the greatest importance that are not of a political nature, questions of right and wrong that rise above any laws that men have made or propose to make. Such questions it is always in order to discuss, and THE WEALTH MAKERS will continue to discuss them. With many of us the ques. tion of how we are to obtain work and provide for our families, is a matter too painfully pressing to leave in the hands of politicians even of the Populist type. No one whose heart bleeds for suffering humanity can limit his labors to political lines alone. God's law is already enacted, may be obeyed now, and obeyed would bind us together in love, in mutual service, and save us from want and anxiety. No one can deny this fact. Therefore it is moral sense, business sense and common sense to proclaim it and wake people up to realize it. That is our oflense, if offense it be, advocating voluntary fraternal co-operation as the beginning of obedience, while at the same time we have not forgotten the solidarity of mankind, that we must have co-operation not in a small community alone, but the union of all whose interests are common, co-operation at the ballot box and everywhere. Corporations consist of individuals who increase their power by combining, and the individual workers who are so foolish as not to sink their differences and combine their reources and labors are being red a slave's dependence. The laws favor corporations, therefore incorporate, we say. There is economy in combination, therefore incorporate. Corporations are a social and economic necessity, therefore all must incorporate, be bound together to serve one another.

"Ahead of the times?" Yes, just as far as the eternal past and present law is. If the people choose to call it impracticable and impossible to love one another, to fraternally co-operate, and suffer another thousand years the evils of the selfish struggle, they can do it. But we are of opinion that they have suffered about as long as they will. They have been deceived by false conceptions and misled by selfish standards, for ages, but new clear applying moral principles that the people light is now breaking. "Let there be

## THE BARRETT SCOTT CASE

The Barrett Scott abduction case in Holt county appears to us to be a conspiracy on the part of his friends to get him out of the hands of the law. That he was murdered is extremely improbable, because murderers who combine to do so public an act as dividing a company and killing one, think only of getting them selves away without burdening themselves with the body of their victim. There is so far not the least evidence that the man was killed; and it is absurd to hold that his enemies would care to make him a prisoner.

On the other hand, if under cover of alleged assault and suggested murder he can get out of the county with his plunder, the world is wide and he can keep out of jail and spend it in South America, Australia, or anywhere he chooses.

## VIOTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

Our song, entitled "The Taxpayers Settle the Bills," which has become so popular, was written by a Kansas City newspaper man who was taking a hand in the fight with the Gas company which was trying to get its franchise extended The struggle has just ended and the taxpayers are victorious. This song is one of the seventy in Armageddon.

'In old days the robbers lived out in the woods, Or dwelt in a hole in the ground, And cheerfully frose to the traveller's goods

Whenever he happened around, O, the robber of old was simple and bold And rarely put on any frills; But the robber today has quite a different way

And the taxpayers look to the blis, bills, billa-The taxpayers settle the bills." The old Gas company in Kansas City had a monopoly and sold gas for \$1.60 per thousand feet. It tried to boodle an

and its monopoly, but met with opposi-

tional Conference of the party lead new thirty year franchise. But a new company was formed which offered to furnish gas for a price not to exceed \$1.00 per thousand feet. The city has granted the new company a franchise for a period of thirty years, but retains the right to purchase the plant in twelve years, or at any time thereafter, at an appraised valuation. The city stipulates also that the gas must be of a specified candle power, requires a deposit of \$50,000 in cash, or a bond in the sum of \$75,000 that the company will expend a prescribed sum on its plant, and the company must pay two per cent of its gross receipts from the sale of gas to private parties.

The growth of public sentiment against allowing valuable franchises to be given away or purchased with boodle which are men who are afraid of any ideas but enriches aldermen, legislators and congressmen, is healthy and strong. It is the spirit of Populism, take notice. Municipal ownership of municipal monopolies and government ownership of national or interstate monopolies is the demand of enlightened public sentiment. The cities which cannot immediately take possession of their transit, light and power works, are providing to do it later

#### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

SOCIAL EVOLUTION, by Benjamin Kidd. This book is a landmark from which many men who have been in sore perplexity will take their bearings, and it is hop ed that it will prove a guide worthy of being followed. It is a great book, and has already been characterized as one of the greatest of the century.

The writer is thoroughly committed to the doctrines of evolutionary science, and applies them with keen logic to the social problems of the present day. Those laws apply to the evolution of society as to lower orders of life. The fundamental condition of human progress is selec tion, competition, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest of Darwin.

"It is, therefore, an inevitable law of life amongst the higher forms that competition and selection must not only always accompany progress, but that they must prevail amongst every form of life which is not actually retrograding." It seems to be a physiological law that where this constant selection does not go on among the higher forms of life, these forms must go backwards, for it must be by selection from the best and not the average or poor that progress is possible. But man has a reason, can see the onerous conditions under which he labors, that it is only by sacrifice that progress of society or the race is made. He has the power to overthrow those conditions, to stop the sacrifice and thus the progress, for why should he sacrifice himself for those yetunborn? His reason tells him not to sacrifice himself. Selfpreservation is the first law of nature, and reason can reach no farther than the present life of the individual. Why should ne allow progress to continue and he be left behind? Evidently Mrs. Mona Caird did not believe in it when she depreciated "this absurd sacrifice to their children of generation after generation of grown

is the function of religious belief to furnish the "ultra-rational sanction" for such sacrifice. Altruism has begun to conquer individualism in our western civilization. The movement called socialism is the result of this growth of the Altruistic spirit, though the author disagrees with the social leaders in this, that while they, apparently at least, wish to do away with all competition and selection, he thinks competition and selection the very condition of progress, a law of life com-manded by Altruistic feeling for which there is a supernatural sanction born of God. The work for society in socialism, then, is not to run contrary to the conditions of progress, but to put competition and selection on the right basis by guaranteeing freedom and equality of opportunity. All evolution (chapter IX) is not primarily intellectual or rational

but religious, ultra-rational. All together, this is a book that no man seeking light on this great question can possibly afford to miss. He ought to have it by him so that he can digest it entirely; for, in matters of such supreme importance, to make a mistake as to the natural, inevitable laws of the evolution of the race would be fatal.

Published by MacMillan & Co., New York City. Price \$1.75.

BULFINCH'S MYTHOLOGY. THE AGE OF FABLES, Revised by E. E. Hale.

Lee and Shepard have recently publishd a new edition of the above. The book has been revised and enlarged and is unusually attractive in print, binding and paper. The illustrations are excellent and it goes without saying that the editing is all that could be desired. We know of no other book that can in a just sense take the place of this long time standard It ought to be in every household where there are boys and girls. Parents seldom realize how much their children lose i they fail to get a glimpse of the mythical world of gods and heroes. Children when young live in that world; and to keep them from enjoying it is to leave one

part of their character undeveloped. But especially it ought to be at the elbow of every boy or girl who has at-tained age enough to be in the higher grades of the grammar schools or in the high school. They cannot get what they should out of their study of history, literature, and the languages without knowledge of what this book contains. But adults even need a book of this kind, for no one can be a wide and

intelligent reader of English literature, to say nothing of any other, without a knowledge of Greek and Roman and Norse mythology.

In these days of intense materialism

and realism, mythology and idealism form a healthful correction. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

ELDER CONKLIN AND OTHER STORIES, by

Frank Harris. Is a collection of six stories bound together in an attractive manner, with good paper and type. The stories have a true western flavor, and while they differ in style from his, they remind one of Bret Harte. They are intensely realistic and show vividly the awkward ordinance through to extend this rate strength and pathetic weakness in western life. Frank Harris, we take it, is a tion and later tried to get \$1.40 and a new writer, but he is a keen observer of pecially for your benefit.

life and has a strong grasp. There is a great field for fiction writing in western life, and he who stakes the first claim

can have his choice of material.
"Elder Conklin," the first sketch, is a strong piece of work and is in most re-

spects the best of the list.
"The Sheriff and His Partner," shows the finest touches, and indicates, per-haps, the greatest ability to delineate those typical western scenes now gone forever.

'Gulmore, the Boss," is so realistic that one can hardly persuade himself that it all did not occur in his own town. Published by MacMillan & Co., New York city. Price, \$1.25.

WAYMARKS FOR TEACHERS, by Sarah L. Arnold.

Nebraska teachers who have listened with so much benefit to Miss Arnold at two State Teachers' Associations will welcome this book. It is the result of her experience and is intended to help the every-day teacher in a very plain, definite way to good, every-day teaching. The trouble with so many books for teachers is that they generalize too much and do not come down to particulars, to the plain, definite "how to do it." Teachers will find especial help, now much needed, in chapters on Lessons on Plants and Animals, etc. We would, however call particular attention to chapters on Reading, Spelling and Lan- you can reach the people." guage, and Numbers. Those are the

make vigorous with new life. Teachers will do well to own a copy of this book so that they can well digest it. Published by Silver, Burdette & Co., Boston.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for Jan nary contains a variety of valuable papers by prominent writers and leaders. among which are "Problems Before the Western Farmer," by Governor Lewelling of Kansas, in which he gives the statistics of 1890, showing that the farming class of Kansas is being eaten up by an interest bearing debt amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$500 per capita, \$500 against every man, woman and child. Albert D. Vandam writes on "The Influence of the Napoleonic Legend.' Hon. Charles Emory Smith, our ex-minister to Russia, writes on, "The Young Czar and his Advisers." The Director of the Mint discusses "The Future of Gold." Mark Twain writes humorously of "What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us." Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Stutistics at Washington has a paper on "Our Trade With China." "The Military Systems of Europe and America" are compared by Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow. "Shall we have Free Ships" is considered by Edward Kemble. New Death Duties in England," are given and discussed by the Earl of Nottingham. Ex-Speaker Reed writes on "Historic Political Upheavals" and there are other articles, notes and comments, chief of which describes "Working Class Tene-ments in London." By the way, why should society be divided into workers and shirkers? And why should the workers beforced to live in crowded tenements and the shirkers be allowed to live in houses of luxury?

THE CENTURY for January contains a people." So it follows that there can be no rational sanction for the conditions of progress.

What is it then that makes men undergo sacrifice and subordinate themselves to the good of society and the race? It is the innetion of religious belief to the conditions of the Life of Napoleon, "Wanted—A Situation," by Harriet Allen; "Scenes in Canton," by Florence O'Driso M. D. Hunter; "A Lady of Japan," by M. D. Hunter; "A Lady of the processing of the process of the pro of the painter, Govaert Flinck; "Festivals in American Colleges for Women, Wood; an illustrated article A. Wood; an illustrated article Maxim's new flying machine by the inventor; "Glimpses of Lin-coln in War Time," by Noah Brooks; a continuation of Mrs. Burton Harrison's serial, "An Errant Wooing," and of Marion Crawford's "Casa Braccio," besides poems and topics of the times. A very interesting and finely finely illusstated number.

> THE Annals of the American Academy for January contains "Economics in Elementary Schools," by Professor Simon N. Patten; "The Break-up of the English Party System," by Edward Parritt, Esq.: Wieser's Natural Value," by Dr. D. I. Duc de Noailles. Besides these leading papers there are four briefer communications, two reports of meetings, personal notes and book reviews. The two new departments, containing Notes on Municipal Government and Sociological Notes, contain much interesting and valuable information. The whole makes up a large volume of 192 pages. Philadelphia; \$6 per year.

THE work of the courts is all the time to the increase in population. Four bills have been introduced in the legislature to amend our state constitution to increase the pay of judges and to add to for by the constitution were two years and fish is twelve cents a pound. ago given three associates, doubling their working force, and yet the court is nearly two years behind with its work. Class legislation is what increases the work of the courts. The laws are not being mended so much as murdered by our lawmakers. Almost every Legislature and session of Congress leaves us with worse laws than it finds us, as is proved by the increase of crime and litigation. After a hundred years of lawmaking we ought to have on our statute books perfectly just laws, which would protect the poor, the ignorant, the weak and the unfortunate.

THE State University needs to have its buildings enlarged to make room for the great number of Nebraska young people who are knocking at its doors. They must not be turned away. Economy is all right, but it is not economy to keep Nebraska brains that seek knowledge in ignorance. We trust the Populists members of the legislature and our first gover. nor will be in favor of such a bill as will make the State University in room and equipment all that our needs require.

We want you to notice every new "ad" in our columns. They are put there as-

### MUSIC FOR THE MARSES

Our song book, Armageddon, is what our great industrial political movement has been long in need of. Its value is recognised and its songs will be the songsof the workers every where, in their homes and the social and political meetings. They alone furnish a very thorough education in social questions, an education for both heart and head. We believe nobook of any sort placed upon the market has more than a fraction of its power todo good at the present time; no book has in it so much power to stir the hearts of the people and kindle determination and enthusiasm; no presentation of truth can be made to reach and effect so many as the truth that is set to fine music and sung to the people.

The Commander-in-chief of the Industrial Legion of America writes under date October 4th, as follows:

"Your song book is the very best, and fills a long-felt want in the party. It is a song book; it is not machine rot, but genuine high grade words and music. I shall issue a circular in a few days and recommend it to the Industrial Legion. I congratulate you on your great work. The whole country will sing this music if

From the New York Voice we clip the following notice:

Armageddon, The Songs of the World's Workers Who Go Forth to Battle with the Kings and Captains and Mighty Men. By George Howard Gibson. Manilla 130 pp., 35 cents, \$3.60 a dozen. Lin-coln. Neb.; The Wealth Makers Publish-

ing Company.

This is a collection of songs for the times, with bright, catchy words and good, stirring music. Among these are: "Get Off the Earth," "We Have the Tariff Yet," "The Taxpayers Settle the Bills," "Battle Hymn of the Workers," "Goo Save the People," "That Honest Dollar," "God "Hayseed in His Hair," "If I were a Voice," "A Politician Here You See," "It Voice, "A Politician Here Tou See, "It will be to the Hills," "The Road to Freedom," "A Drowning Cry," "Armageddon," "The Rallying Cry," "The Pauper's Last Smoke," "Only a Penny a Loaf," "Our Line of Defense," "Plenty of Room,"
"Old Error's Mists are Sweeping By," "American National Hymn," "Jeans Pants a-Comin," "The Money Power Pants a-Comin," "The Money Power Arraigned," "Timothy Hayseed," and many more.

#### 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 adupted 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 commonsense way of treating farm matters leave a good and lasting taste in one's mouth. The subscription price is

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 ceuts.

It is interest, or, as it used to be termed, usury, which is ruining the country. It is not alone the interest tribute that we pay on debts contracted which keeps us ground down, but the paying of this interest on tens of thousands of millions (thirty billions) of obligations makes it impossible for us to buy as much out of the market as we sell into the market, and this causes periodic a growing sur-Green; "Money and Bank Credits in the United States," by H. W. Williams, Esq.: and "How to Save Bi-Metallism," by the ers, underconsumption, starvation competition in wages, and ever spreading poverty, degradation and ruin. Government banks would stop interest accumulations and weaith concentration.

THERE were bread riots in Newloundand last week. All caused by the greed of the Shylock class. The people borrowed credit of the banks at high rates of interest till they had nothing left to pay increasing, and away out of proportion with. Then the banks bursted and all credit ceased, and with it about all work. There is plenty of fish in Newfoundland, but they can't exchange it for other necessaries of life. Here in Nebraska the their number. The three judges provided people are feeding wheat to their hogs,

> THE money of the country must all be retained in the hands of the producers in order for them to be able to buy back in exchange all the wealth they have produced, and so keep the demand for goods equal to the supply, and all regularly at work. The man who does not work has no right to money. And he who works must receive the money equivalent (commanding no more and no less labor) of the wealth he creates.

> SENATOR ALLEN did a good stroke of work in cailing the country's attention to the misuse of public funds to run for private profit the Senate restaurant. Ten thousand a year paid out without warrant or authority of law to Page, besides eight of the best rooms in the capital furnished free of rent-and it has been going on that way for 25 years.

THE world lacks knowledge of what justice requires, justice in the matter of rights, justice in the matter of duties justice in the making of exchanges. But they who make known what justice is will be bated, maligned and ridiculed by the unjust, and by their hireling tools.