

THE WEALTH MAKERS.

New Series of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Neb. Independent. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Wealth Makers Publishing Company, 1129 M Street, Nebraska.



"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 wrong Unto a fellow man. This life hath woe sufficient, wrought by man's estateful 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 MAKERS is \$1.00 per year, in advance. Agents in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.

Advertising Rates. \$1.12 per inch. 8 cents per Aerate Line, 14 lines to the inch. Liberal discount on large space or long 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 subscription will be extended One Year Free of Cost.

Another billion dollar congress, and no benefit to the people. So we sink into slavery.

Russell Sage's present to Jay Gould's daughter Anna who just bought a Count for a husband, was a Bible. Strange, what such plunderers want of a Bible.

The Minden Courier says there are but two classes of people, anarchists and socialists. If you don't believe it wait till you know more, and you will discover that the Courier is right.

The Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company, a big concern, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Presumably because the credit of the state was ruined by returning the Republicans to power.

The attempt to switch the People's party on to a silver sidetrack has proved a benefit of no small dimensions. It has called forth an almost unanimous expression of love for our principles as expressed in the Omaha platform.

It is requested that all Populist papers reprint Circular No. 1 of the Industrial Legion sent out by Commander Van Dervoort, printed in this issue of THE WEALTH MAKERS. Gen. Van Dervoort's annual address is in print and can be had of him at 5 cents a copy.

A subscriber in Deuel county writes that in his precinct 40 sacks of flour have been distributed among 135 hungry people. He could not get any for his family because he had 10 tons of hay. Ludden refusing food to all who could not swear utter destitution. So he writes asking if we have any people in Lancaster county who want hay to eat; his teeth, what few he has, he says are not shaped right to eat it.

The Kansas legislature has adjourned and it is now discovered that by disregarding a constitutional provision, requiring all bills to be signed within ten days of passage, the principal part of the legislation enacted will probably be declared null and void by the courts. Kansas would better elect a Populist legislature next time if it wants a body sufficiently intelligent or anti-anarchistic to obey the law.

The richest gold mine in the world is on Douglas Island in Alaska, and is owned by the Rothschilds. Give to gold the sole power to "redeem" all other money and measure all values, as its owners now demand (a few weak nations excepted), and those who own the gold own or can purchase and pay for everything else. The sum of gold is thus made to equal in value the sum of all wealth, land, capital and labor.

There is a world-wide fore-boding of impending calamity. A gentleman in this city who has correspondents in the missionary fields of Asia and Africa, says that there is in those countries an expectation of near-approaching tribulation. It doesn't take prophetic vision or foresight in civilized countries to be convinced of troublous times. They are already here. Men's hearts are failing them for fear, the fear of want, of increasing need and suffering for their loved ones.

A STANDARD OF VALUE

Can there be a legal standard of value which, made the basis of contracts, will not vary? The gold standard advocates claim that gold alone has stable, unfluctuating "intrinsic" value. But gold has been rising in price for twenty years and more; and in the last year, according to Sauerbeck and the London Economist, general prices in the world's markets have fallen eight per cent, which means that the money and money units have correspondingly risen. In the United States the dollar has risen and prices have fallen (except in cases where monopoly has held them up) very much more than eight per cent. And the fall in prices of everything unmonopolized, consequent upon this rise in money, has made manufacturing unprofitable, driven thousands into bankruptcy, destroyed the value of securities, making it unsafe to loan money, added thousands of millions to the value and the burden of the people's debts, and kept millions of people in need and unable to obtain employment.

The money of the world is not a just value measure in which to make contracts, because it has appreciated eight per cent in the last year. The money of the United States, consisting of gold, silver, treasury notes, greenbacks and bank notes, kept interchangeable and on a parity, is not a just, unchanging standard, as is demonstrated by the great fall in general prices since '93.

What has occasioned the world-wide fall in prices? It has not been a change in the amount of property to exchange as compared with the amount of money in existence. The labor products last year in the United States in the aggregate amounted to less, very much less, than the usual amount, owing to an unprecedentedly dry season and millions of workers being unemployed. Just as much money as ever was somewhere in the country, in somebody's hands. Still prices dropped and kept dropping, lower and lower. It is therefore incontrovertibly true that the volume of money issued does not control prices. Even when money as compared with labor products was increasing, prices were falling. Why was this?

It was simply because the people who had the money constituted but a small class, and they had very much more money than they needed to purchase goods. The people who needed the goods not having the money to buy with, the supply far exceeded the potential demand and sent prices down. Not gold, nor silver, nor greenbacks, nor a per capita issue of any kind that is kept unchanging, can therefore be depended on to sustain a level of general prices.

A standard of value must be secured, a dollar that is honest or just, in which time contracts can be made, but how, what, by what means?

First, let us see what is wrong or lacking in our present financial-commercial system, what is it that locks up the goods in the markets and the money in the banks, and at the same time throws the people out of employment. Twenty-five dollars per capita would be just as good a currency as fifty or more dollars per capita if it were all of it kept circulating, buying goods out of the markets, and prices could not be kept level any better with fifty, or a hundred, or two hundred dollars per capita, merely issued. Money merely issued becomes the tool of monopoly, and cannot preserve a scale of prices whether the volume be small or great. Land, transportation, mining and other monopolists, by compelling inequitable exchanges, have power to gather and monopolize the money of the country no matter who issues it or how much the volume may be. Money loaned into circulation, as the vast sum standing for the debt of the people shows, also concentrates the money without labor or exchange of goods, leaving the workers moneyless, so cutting off their demand for goods and prices must fall. Monopoly therefore makes impossible a standard of value, steadiness of demand for goods, stability of prices.

Money monopoly can be prevented in one way only, by the government opening banks of issue, and for deposit, loan and exchange; and through these loaning money to the people, the small property owners, at a charge just sufficient to cover the cost of safely doing the business. But the monopolists of land, capital and corporate privileges must be shorn of their power to collect rent and dividends, or with the money thus collected they will be able gradually to buy up all natural resources and make the workers at last entirely dependent on them for work, and wages and prices will be of their decreeing.

THE NEW PARTY PLATFORM

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following was today issued by the American Bimetallic League: "A statement of the issues, on which the new party will organize. The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue of the United States and will remain so until settled rightly. Other questions however important, must wait for this, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. First—On this issue, we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by the government independent of any foreign power of the unre-

stricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equal with gold in payment of all debts and dues, public or private.

Second—We hold the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money, should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only and should be legal tender.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor. On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

Following this the League argues that it is not possible to restore silver to unrestricted coinage by means of either the Republican, Democratic or Populist party.

The silver Republicans and Democrats, the A. B. L. affirm, cannot come together in the Populist party, "for the reason, if for no other, that the platform contains declarations and the party advocates theories to which they cannot give their assent."

Yes, the Populist party has too much opposition to monopoly rule in it to suit some people, and some are so ignorant that they can be led to believe that there is nothing the matter with us which silver will not cure. The landlords can take a third of what we produce; the railroads a third of what is left; and the money lenders, stock-yards monopolists, lumber barons, coal, oil and iron kings, etc., etc., half of what remains, and it is of no consequence, if the mints are open to silver!

But the justice-loving and intelligent will be drawn to the broad, solid, adequate anti-monopoly platform of the People's party.

On the money question the Populist party in its chief demands is all right, and the proposed silver party is not half right. The new party merely proposes to do away with the issuing of bank notes. It would leave the banks to receive, loan and discount the people's deposits and securities; and interest, therefore, would not be lessened. And if the interest drain is not reduced the money power remains as great and oppressive as ever. The mere issuing of money once by the government will not keep that money in circulation. As soon as it is once deposited in the banks it can only be drawn out and used by those who contract to pay back more money than they borrow. The same money, it is estimated, is deposited, borrowed, re-deposited, re-borrowed, and the process continued until each dollar has been loaned (panic and hard times periods excepted) about six times, each time commanding interest. Gold, silver, or paper, bank notes of government notes, it would be all the same with one or all, if there were no government banks to loan money at cost, and so make it unprofitable to hoard money out of use, or charge usury for permission to circulate it. Without government banks to receive and loan money the government issue cannot be kept uniformly circulating, at work, and its working volume controlled. The new party therefore does not in its platform show that it has mastered the money question. It proposes no means to keep all money needed moving and the dollar of unfluctuating value. When money users must pay interest to keep it in circulation, it is drawn periodically to such an extent into the usurers' hands that it becomes impossible or unprofitable to borrow and unsafe to lend it, with the markets full; and so prices drop, or dollars rise. Government banks and money without usury would alone be able to prevent this. The money question is therefore not a question of what money shall be made of, but the question how it shall be borrowed and lent. In other words, it is the interest question.

It is only a few churches that engage in business, but when they do, they do business just as individual members always do it, by the selfish worldly rule. Trinity church in New York City owns a vast property, part of it being tenements occupied by the poor. And it squeezes all the rent it can out of its tenants and provides no better accommodations than the most hardened landlord or soulless corporation would do. The city Health Department found it necessary for health that it furnish water in two of its tenement houses, the law being that every tenement shall be furnished with water. But Trinity church refused to obey the law, contending that they were not tenements because not originally built for that purpose. The court below decided against it, and it appealed. In the court of appeals it fought on the ground above mentioned and also on the plea that the law was unconstitutional. But the higher court also decided against it. What a spectacle! A great rich church refusing fresh water to its rent oppressed tenants, a church built, professedly, on the word of Him who said: "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." This church has an income amounting to millions of dollars a year for which not one of its members does a stroke of work. It is land usury, condemned by the God it claims to worship, and made a crime worthy of death by him, and classed with the vilest and worst of sins. See Ezekiel 8:10-13.

CORNERING UP THE SUNBEAMS

The New York Voice last week had a humorous picture of "The Monopoly in the Future." In the foreground, standing on the earth and leaning on his bow, is a typical farmer looking up at the outline of the sun, which is in eclipse. And on an immensely high stepladder sits a man with a plug hat on holding a pole attached to the covering of the sun, and he is saying to the anxious farmer: "I'll turn on the sunlight for eight per cent of the crops."

This picture need not be considered fanciful in the least. The facts are, the men who get hold of the earth and fence it up with legal titles monopolize the sun also; and they get today much more than eight per cent out of it. They demand from a third to a half of the crops for the sunlight, soil and rain which God has made, and made without price for all. It is a crime against God and man to "corner up the sunbeams," the dew-drops, the showers of heaven and the chemical and vital energies of the soil they fall on.

THE RANGE OF MONOPOLY

The following partial list of trade combinations, or trusts, achieved or attempted, and the commodities covered by them, is given by Henry D. Lloyd in his great book, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," published by Harper and Brothers. We have not space to give the full list which fills nine large pages in nonpareil type, but select the more important combinations and commodities in what we reprint below:

Under "Light, Heat and Power" are given: boilers, candle-makers, coal, coke, electric gas, gas (for lighting and fuel), gas fixtures and pipes, gasoline stoves, governors for steam boilers, hot water heaters, house furnaces, kerosene, matches, paraffine, petroleum and its products, radiators (steam and hot water), Scotch mineral oil, stearine, stove-boards (zinc), stoves and ranges, stoves (vapor).

Under the head of "Chemicals" are enumerated: acetic, boracic, citric, muriatic, nitric, sulphuric and oxalic acids; Alkali Union; alkaloids, alum, ammonia, bismuth salts, bleaching powder, borax; Chemical Union; chloroform, drug manufacturers (U. S. and Canada), iodine iodoform, acetate of lime, preparations of mercury, nitrates, Paris-green, potash and its preparations, quinine, Rochelle salts, saltpetre, santonine, soda, strychnine, sulphur, ultramarine, and vitriol.

Under the head of "Metals" are: barbed wire, brass (rolled, sheet and manufactured), copper and copper goods, iron and iron goods, lead and white lead, mica, nickel, quicksilver, silver and lead smelters, steel in many forms, tin and zinc.

Under section IV we find: alcohol, axes and axe-poles, belting, leather, rubber, blankets, bobbins, spools and shuttles, bolts, boxes (wooden), bridge builders, butchers' supplies, carpet-yarns, cash registers, celluloid, etc., chains, color trust, cordage (rope, twine), corks, cotton duck, cotton-seed oil, creels, damasks, emery-wheels, felt, fibre (in, durated, pails, bowls, etc.), files, fish-oil, fire-brick, forge companies, glass bottles, glass of all sorts, glue, gutta-percha, hardware manufacturers, label printers, leather of all sorts and tanners' trusts, linen mills, linseed oil, manilla, oil (lubricating, for tanning and burning), onyx, paper of all sorts, pitch, carpenters, planes, pumps, rubber goods, sand-paper, emery cloth, etc., saws, scales, screws, Seed Crushers Union, sewer pipe, sewing machines and supplies, spirits, straw braid, straw board, tacks, tale mills, tar, tinsel, textile manufactures, edge tools, turpentine, type foundries, washers, watch cases, well tools (for oil, gas and artesian), wood shavings for packing, woodenware, wood-working machines, wool felt, wrenches.

Under "Traffic and Travel," are: bicycles, bicycle tires, carriage builders, carriage hardware, harness dealers and manufacturers, livery men's associations, paving (asphalt, brick and pitch), road-making machines, saddlery association, saddle-truck, wagons, wheels, whips.

Under "Shipping," are a lot of monopolies enumerated which we omit.

Under "Railroads" are named: car-axes, car-springs, cars (freight and cattle), elevators, express companies, locomotives, railroad pools (freight and passenger), Eastern Railroad Association of 800 railroads to fight patents, steel sleepers, street railways.

Under "Buildings" comes about every thing used, lumber, lime, paint, plaster, hinges, nails, roofing, sash, doors, blinds, stone and brick, cement, varnish, wall paper, etc., etc.

Under "Farm and Plantation" are: manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements, binders, churrs, corn-harvesters, cotton-bagging, cotton presses, drain tile fencing, fertilizers, forks, harrow manufacturers, harvesting machines, hay presses, hay tools, hoes, horse brushes, jute grain bags, mowers, ploughs, rakes, reapers, scythe-makers, shovels, snath manufacturers, threshing machines, vehicles.

Under "School, Library and Counting-room" are monopoly trusts on and organizations of, blank-books, envelopes, lead-pencils, lithograph-printers, school-books and furniture, slates and slate-pencils, type-writers, writing paper.

Ammunition, arms, cartridges, dynamite, fireworks, gunpowder, guns, shot-tower companies.

Barbers Trust, buttons, calico (England), clothes brushes, coat and cloak manufacturers, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, diamonds (mines in S. Africa and dealers in Europe), dress-goods, furs, gingham, gloves, hats, knit goods, jewelers, laundries, pocket-knives, ribbons, seal skins, shirts, shoe manufacturers, trunks, umbrellas, watch m'g's and jobbers, woolen m'g's.

crackers, butter, candy, canned goods, cider and vinegar, coffee, cotton-seed oil, fish, flour, food m'g's association, fruit (many local associations), grape-growers, grocers, honey, ice, hard-refiners, meat and cattle (Chicago packers, etc.), oatmeal, olive-oil, oysters, pea-nuts, pickles, produce commission merchants of eight large cities, raisins, rice-mills, salt trust, California wine trust.

Artificial teeth, castor-oil, cocoa-nut oil, coffee trust, dental machines and supplies, drugs (importers and wholesale and retail dealers) ergot, glycerine, life insurance, patent medicines, peppermint, tombstones, vaseline.

Base ball, billiard tables and furniture, bill-posters, dime museums, landlords' union (London), news-dealers (Associated Press, United Press), photographs, safes, warehouses.

POPULISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her acquisition of the telegraphic business, the beginning of her postal telegraph system. Twenty-five years of successful operation in Great Britain, ought to satisfy every reasonable man that the Populist party's demand for government ownership of the telegraph is rational, practical, progressive, and that no objections, aside from those originating with the monopolizers of this means of communication, can be urged against the proposition that the government furnish the people telegraphic service at cost.

Under government ownership in Great Britain, telegraph lines have been greatly extended. Twelve times the service is rendered that was being given twenty-five years ago. Under private ownership the prices for inland messages averaged fifty-four cents for each, now the average is fifteen cents. As the natural result of reducing the charges the business has increased from 6,830,812 messages in a year to 71,500,000. The service has also been very greatly improved. Between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. special messages can be sent for twenty-five cents for seventy-five words, and between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. the cost is but twenty-five cents for a hundred words, with very great reductions when duplicated to two or more newspapers.

The Omaha Bee states that not a public man can be found in Great Britain who would dare propose a return to the old system of private corporations. "In fact, Englishmen, enjoying the benefits of the best service at the minimum price, cannot understand how other countries tolerate a telegraph in the hands of a private monopoly.

Here is the late Republican postmaster-general, John Wannamaker, an advocate of government ownership of the telegraph, Rosewater ably advocating it in the Bee and before Congress, and any number of the best men in the old parties; and we have also the most complete demonstration of the great public good resulting from public ownership in countries which have purchased and long operated the telegraph lines. It is also apparent at a glance that public ownership of the telegraph would so cheapen news service that the present old party daily newspaper monopoly would be broken, and reform papers could be also news papers and attain a vastly wider circulation. The importance of crowding this reform must be therefore admitted. Not a single reason can be urged for putting this reform aside, because in not the slightest degree does it conflict or interfere with any other question. It is an element of great strength in the Populist platform, a demand that corrupt politicians alone can oppose. It calls for a degree of socialism, yes; but a socialism just like our present postal service, and unquestionably a public service of great and universal value. The Populist party in this matter is simply trying to lead the American people along a path which even the Conservative party of Great Britain passed a quarter of a century ago.

"VISIONS OF BLOOD"

The State Journal has waited as long as it possibly could contain itself, and having nothing true to tell to injure the name of the People's party, has manufactured a blood and thunder display-head report of what was not done by Governor Holcomb. The Journal headlines on its March 12th first page are calculated to raise the hair of strangers and to spread over the nation a holy horror of Populists and populism. They read in blackest, boldest type as follows: "Visions of Blood. Lincoln Hospital for the Insane in a state of Siege. Dr. Hay Declines to give way to the Governor's Appointee. Holcomb to Install by Force. Beneath Him to Submit the Matter to a Court. Dr. Abbott is Enjoined, but Flees to Avoid Service."

Now what are the facts? Governor Holcomb and Dr. Abbott together called on Dr. Hay at the Asylum March 11, and made the courteous formal demand that is customary, for the possession of the superintendent's office, submitting in writing the action of the Governor in appointing Dr. Abbott, superintendent, and his confirmation by the Republican senate. At the same time they invited Dr. Hay to continue with his family at the Asylum until such time as it would be convenient for him to remove his family. They were pleasantly received, but Dr. Hay declined to vacate the office except by decree of the court. Dr. Abbott and the Governor made no objection to the matter being settled in court, but asked that the confirmed appointee be given possession pending the court decision. This Dr. Hay refused to do. No threats were made by the governor, no statement that it was "beneath him, the governor, to submit said matter to the adjudication of any court."

The assertion that Dr. Abbott fled to escape arrest, that threats of violence were made (against Hay), and that Dr. Hay "prepared for bloodshed," also that every person in the institution was afraid to go to bed," is all a Journal fabrication, malignantly invented and published to injure the reputation of the Populist party. It will of course travel, as political lies do, all over the country, but in Nebraska, where the truth can follow it, it will react against the party that uses lies for its weapons.

The court will hear the case between Abbott and Hay immediately after sitting, about the 26th inst. In the mean time Hay and his crazy family will sleep in peace, unharmed and unafraid.

MR. TAUBENECK and Gen. Weaver last week were served with several courses more of the plainest kind of plain talk from the Nonconformist, the Farmers Tribune, the Missouri World, etc., besides uncounted correspondents of the World, writing from all over the nation. Mr. T.'s reputation is for fixedness of opinion, but in running up against the reform press and the great body of the rank and file and trying to crowd "my policy" on them in place of their own policy—the Omaha platform—he found his weight next to nothing. Not all the leaders in Washington added could affect the slightest deviation from the course marked out at Omaha. The populists will have no bosses, no "my-policy" Cleveland-like leaders. They all know what they want, and they want no political wisecracks over them. We counted in last week's Missouri World ringing letters from over a hundred subscribers, scattered over many states, from Maine to Oregon, and from Minnesota to Texas, and not over two of them favored trimming down our platform of principles. Many were outspoken in condemnation of the circular letter address gotten up by Weaver and Taubeneck, and perhaps thoughtlessly signed by most of the populist congressmen, the address they have had to declare was not intended to lead away from the Omaha platform.

DURING the recent strike of the street car men of Brooklyn the boys, taking advantage of their own insignificance, with mockery and snowballing and even stone throwing, exasperated the militia and the police beyond the point of uncomplaining endurance. The soldiers had to call on the police for protection, and the police in turn appealed to the school teachers. "At the door of one of the smaller schools appeared a big policeman," says the Outlook. "He was tall and fat and red and mad. 'I want to see the principal,' he announced, and that person, a lady, came into the vestibule. 'I want yees to kape the byes away from the soldiers altogether. They do be pesterin' the life out of 'em. They make us more trouble than the strikers; and we can't bayonet them little civils.'"

At a Farmer's Institute held in Athens, Ohio, recently, at which a proposition to bond the county to build pike roads was discussed, one of the speakers stated that the taxes on his farm were \$63.19 in 1878, and they had been increasing ever since until they had reached \$107.94 in 1894. During the same time prices of farm products had been going the other way. Wool was 32 cents per pound in 1878, and only 16 in 1894. Wheat was \$1.50 a bushel in 1878, and 50 cents in 1894. Horses were easily sold for \$150 in 1878, and would not be \$50 now.

The present Republican legislature is going out of its way introducing bills to take from the governor's hands the power to appoint, in a number of cases, hitherto his by Republican made laws, all because the present governor is a Populist.

It requires the governor, senate and supreme court, all pulling together, to get a Republican from the public teat.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM, by Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D.

We have contended for some time that there was need of a conservative, strong, critical book that should tell the people what socialism really aims to do. The prevalent ideas as to socialism, what it intends, its spirit and power, are so irrational as to be absurd. The book that can set people right is before us. It is calm and candid in its treatment, acknowledges fully the strength of the true socialistic position, and points out clearly its weaknesses as they appeal to the average man.

In the first place Dr. Ely does not by any means agree with the doctrines of materialistic socialism, which views history as an evolutionary growth without a first cause or guiding personality. In Germany only has this doctrine taken strong hold. True socialism is deprived of its strongest feature if all social growth and reform are to be made to depend upon no higher forces than those of an economic nature. So, too, social growth and development do not depend on a cast iron law of evolution which takes no account of the wills and consciences of men. One of the greatest needs today in all social schemes of development is to rid the socialistic movement of these false and materialistic tendencies which ally themselves so closely to theological and moral doctrines that are utterly abhorrent to the vast majority of men and that frighten earnest, self-sacrificing seekers of the truth. This book will certainly accomplish much in this direction, for the discussion is calm and fair and the reason of the fair minded man is appealed to constantly. There are indeed, evidences of a strong