

THE WEALTH MAKERS.

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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 wrong. To take a fellow man. This life hath woe. Sufficient, wrought by man's avarice 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.

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THERE is a crisis at hand in Turkey. Let it come. It is time for Turkey to be carved up and swallowed.

SENATOR ALLEN reports 400 foreclosures in the 12th judicial district last month. And this is but the beginning of this sort of "prosperity."

Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD has begun a new novel in the Century for November, entitled Sir George Tressady. The opening chapter bears the stamp of genius.

It is reported that the Harrison Republicans and others will move soon to have Chairman Carter of the national executive committee ousted and a glib-but put in his place.

SENATOR SHELIMAN's new book which has made such a disturbance in the Republican family, and torn open old sores by its claim that Jim stole the presidential nomination from John, was printed in a scab office.

The Inter-Ocean is congratulating the people that so much food can be bought for so little money. But is it so blind as not to see that when commodities are cheap, labor is cheaper? And labor cannot get up corner prices in wages, cannot combine in labor trusts, cannot get justice, not to mention class legislation in its favor, because it is poor and ignorant.

YERKES, the street railway magnate of Chicago has given the Standard Oil University of that city a new telescope, the most expensive and greatest in magnifying and light receiving power ever pointed to the heavens. Yerkes is anxious to have the people think him a philanthropist and to divert their gaze to the stars instead of investigating him and his methods of robbing the public.

"THE Lincoln Savings Bank Messenger" says: "Put something in a good savings bank every week and watch it grow." Yes, great scheme, for the fellows who can put it there, provided the bank don't break; but most people have no money to put in, or are obliged to pull out what they had hoarded. These fearful times are making paupers of thousands. And the hard times are caused by the hoarding of the capitalists.

The editor of the Century magazine says "The present debased condition of the American stage is due chiefly to the greed, ignorance, and incapacity of a large majority of the men who have established a virtual monopoly in the control of the theatre, and temporarily at least, have put an end to healthy competition." Then the fit, not to mention the fittest, do not survive in the selfish, grasping, money-measuring struggle, it seems.

THERE are reported 25 per cent too many laboring men in England. What! Yes, to so many men to find work at good wages. And the like is true of this country. But how is this? Why not increase the wealth and do away with poverty by keeping all men at work? O, we haven't found out as a people how that might be done. We do not know what justice is, and are afraid of what it really is. We still believe, the great majority of us, that swapping dollars, and laws that allow speculating and profits from others' labor, are good things. We are so willing and eager to live without labor, that we cling to laws that require the masses to labor without living, without enjoyment, without rest. And as profits must needs be periodical, so also is labor, for about thirty or forty percent of our people. And the enthroned class toil not at

THE LESSON OF SOCIETY

William Dean Howells has a strong article in the November Century, entitled "Equality as the Basis of Good Society." He calls attention to the rule in society to treat one another as equals. Push and self-assertion are entirely ruled out, as vulgar. Consideration for others is shown; the strong defer to the weak; the brilliant and gifted avoid putting the rest at a disadvantage; and observing this, Mr. Howells has been struck by the philosophy of the fact. He thinks good society "an image of a righteous state on earth," and notwithstanding the fact that it is "the stronghold of the prejudices which foster inequality, it is the very home of equality."

"If you are asked to a house it is the theory that you are the equal of every person you meet there, and if you be have otherwise you are vulgar. You are as dear to your host and hostess as any others whom they entertain in the same terms to give them the pleasure of their company. The understanding is that no distinction will be made between you and them; no one will seek his own advantage; but each will seek the advantage of the rest; nothing shall be suffered to remind you of the selfish world outside. Deference and attention shall be your portion from all, which you will render again. If you are intellectually the inferior of the rest, society will carry its complaisance still farther, and, as Goethe noticed long ago, will adapt its conversation and diversion to your capacity. Even the servitude which tacitly operates your entertainment will be deflected, and addressed in courteous terms. In its finest and gentlest moments society will get rid of the inferiors altogether [by treating them as equals], and the equals will serve one another."

This is a description of ideal society. Rarely, perhaps, is the ideal fully realized, because an unselfish self-control is not easy with self-centered people. Good form requires of them a hypocrisy of goodness, of polite unselfishness, which is hard to sustain.

Mr. Howells considers this recognition or rule of equality in the social circle necessary because "inequality is irksome and offensive. You can have no pleasure in the man you look up to, or the man you look down on; the thing is impossible."

We crave society. We desire to both give and take, to find fellowship in the basis of recognized equality. We get no pleasure from those who look down on us, nor from those who look down on us, then, look up to any, or look down on any? If it be a good thing for equality to be recognized and inequality to be refused (or lost sight of through service) in society, that fellowship may be increased and good freely exchanged, why not call all selfishness vulgar, as it undeniably is and forsake it? Why not put into the good form of politeness the good spirit of love, and let love rule us all at all times, in our business relations where we now exalt selfishness, as well as in the social circle, where we despise and exclude it? If unselfishness is a good thing at any time, in the family and in the leisure hours of society, it would be a vastly better thing to extend it, to use it always. If selfishness, push and disregard of equality or others' interests, is hateful in society, it is hateful, it is vulgar, it is stupid and foolish in the other chief relations of life.

Howells says: "Humanity is always seeking equality. The patrician wishes to be with his equals because his inferiors make him uneasy; the plebeian wishes to be with his equals because his superiors make him unhappy. This fact accounts for inequality itself, for classes. Inferiority and superiority were intolerable to men, and so they formed themselves into classes; that inside of these classes they might have peace, the comfort of equality; and each kept himself to his own class for that reason."

There is a natural basis for universal equality. "All men are created equal" in that they are the children of God, brothers. It is intended by our Creator that we shall each serve the rest according to our individual gifts, our capacity to labor. Selfish strife builds up and establishes inequality, classes, unequal conditions, and so is the great cause of evil. Unselfish service, such as marks the brief hours of good society, if extended to include all our time and acts, would perfect human fellowship and unite all hearts. Mr. Howells in his closing sentence says:

"The purest ideals of the philosophers and the saints are not too fine to be realized in the civility which shall be the life of the whole people and shall come home to their business and bosoms."

All that delays this, which would be the millennium, is failure to recognize the principle of industrial as well as political equality. But as we shall not all at the same time see the justice of industrial equality and the duty of loving our neighbor as we love ourselves, those who do see this truth and duty must organize the Christian industrial society, separating themselves from the selfish strife for mutual service.

GRANT US GREAT TEACHERS

There seems to be a general, wide-spread opinion that we are approaching a great world conflict between the classes, a final Armageddon that in desperate measurement of strength and violence will be fearfully destructive to human life and property. It does seem that a large percentage of the people are losing faith in the ballot box, in the possibility of finding honest representatives and bringing together the working masses in time to save us from revolution. The oppressing classes are entrenched behind tradition, custom and law, the masses are divided by demagogues, by their own leaders, even, by smoothed-tongued corrupt off-

ice seekers, and are to an increasing extent forced to politically divide by their industrial masters, who hold over them the power of life and death.

Look over our own country, the most enlightened of all lands. Great numbers of the people are sinking in the dead sea of poverty. And there is no recognized common interest binding together politically, or in one great labor union, all the workers. Selfishness and ignorance divide the forces of the oppressed, and how can they know what is truth, or whom to trust? This is, when so considered, a most discouraging situation and outlook.

But it is not hopeless. It is not impossible that deliverance from desperate conditions may come quickly, in time to avert the threatened eruption of the forces seething at bottom of the social strata. What is needed, all that is needed, is the appearance of mighty men of God who intellectually grasp the situation and who with words of divine authority shall make plain the demands of justice and the sin of the people. They must be preachers of the John Baptist sort, who shall say to this generation:

"PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE LORD, MAKE STRAIGHT IN THE DESERTS A HIGHWAY FOR OUR GOD. EVERY VALLEY SHALL BE EXALTED, AND EVERY MOUNTAIN AND HILL SHALL BE MADE LOW; AND THE CROOKED SHALL BE MADE STRAIGHT, AND THE ROUGH PLACES PLAIN: AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD SHALL BE REVEALED, AND ALL FLESH SHALL SEE IT TOGETHER: FOR THE MOUTH OF THE LORD HATH SPOKEN IT."

What force of accumulated facts, what scope for eloquence the great, disciplined, full-visioned mind now would have! If the man who sees and understands, and who is set on fire of love, can divide the world with his voice. John, the forerunner, "was a burning and a shining light," and he alone drew the multitudes of a whole nation after him when he preached repentance to all classes; but greater light may now be focussed by a single intellect. The subtle wrongs and established deceptions of all the centuries, of this present time especially, are being revealed to those who search for righteousness. The hearts of the loving are feeling a divine agony in view of the suffering of the classes preyed upon, the unloved and defenseless poor. They see the causes of the mountains of wealth and the valleys of poverty, and can command repentance of the greed and struggle which have separated man from man and class from class.

A single man who in the greatness of his mind can lay bare all deceptions of evil and lift up the perfect moral standard for the nations, the standard of the Son of God which was long centuries ago lowered, debased, corrupted, by an unworthy church, can by his faithful teaching and preaching turn men from business selfishness and class conflict, can bring repentance to all, and establish an order of society which is according to justice and the moral reason. Great moral leaders are what we need. And they will soon come.

EUREKA! FOUND AT LAST!

As it is very plain that there are too many workers (?), it has occurred to us that one less would bring some relief, and we hereby tender our service to reduce competition by doing nothing. What man or hundred men want our job and salary?

But, take notice, we insist that the man who takes our place shall appreciate our goodness in giving him a job, and show it by allowing us to take first for our family enough to live on in luxurious fashion from his product, and that he shall consider what is left his rightful wages. It is no more than just, don't you see? that the man who provides another man a job shall be paid for it; and the demand for work is now so great and desperate, the pay to those who furnish work should be, must be, correspondingly high. Furthermore, the one who furnish work are life-savers, don't you see? and they should receive, in addition, reverence and the highest regard. We must be supported in fine style and honored in every way if we stop toiling and provide a place to work for the poor who desperately need it.

Another thing. We shall expect the Creator to reward our goodness. "He that hath pity on the poor leudeth to the Lord," we understand, and we shall expect a mansion in heaven made ready, in return for the hovel on earth which we allow the poor to build by providing him a job.

Since writing the above our eyes have chanced to fall on the Scripture which says: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground." The text doesn't seem to fit our philanthropic scheme at first, but it only needs a little reasonable, practical explanation. Now, does it stand to reason that the Lord wants everybody to work when there are more men seeking work than there are places? And did not Christ say: "The poor ye have always with you?" If everybody worked all the time what would we do with the goods?

If we have glutted markets and hard times because of "over production" (?) now, what immeasurable calamity would follow the vast increase of wealth which everybody at work would heap up! We have ruinously low prices now, but we would have no prices then. Things would have to be given away, then, to get rid of them, and how could human nature stand it?

No, it cannot be that "the wisdom of the world is foolishness with God." The Almighty was simply joking, if He ever

said any such thing. So we stand ready to let others do the work and support us and ours for the privilege. Call on or address us at this office. Editor wanted, to support and serve a retired philanthropist.

NEWS OF THE ELECTION

The election returns, so far as in at this writing (Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m.) indicate Republican victory. There is some chance yet that Maxwell may pull through, but it is very uncertain. In Lancaster county everything has gone to the Reps. The reports from other states are much in their favor. Tammany has downed the citizens' reform movement which whipped the tiger last year, in New York city, but the state has gone Republican. Ohio is heavily Republican. So is Massachusetts and all New England and New Jersey and Maryland as well. The Republicans also claim Kentucky, but that is uncertain. Iowa is said to have 75,000 Republican majority, but early figures are largely conjectural and when the returns from the back counties come in it makes a decided alteration in some states. Chicago has gone Republican. In Colorado the Republican ticket seems to be beaten in the three largest counties. In Kansas the Republicans will lose at least two district judges.

If this year the Republicans show a marked gain it will indicate that a majority of the people are yet so ignorant and superficial in their reasoning that they credit the hard times and low prices solely to the laws of the party in power. But we hope they cannot again be duped. If the Republican party wins next year we shall have no financial legislation and no other legislation to change conditions. A little tinkering of the tariff is all we could look for. It is the opportunity of the Populist party to rise and save the nation. If the Populist party fails to command the confidence of the people, does not become their hope, it will be too late for a peaceful escape from industrial slavery. It is now, through 1896, at the ballot box. But let us make the effort of our lives to save our liberties, the independence won by our fathers upon many battlefields, "that a government of the people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth."

LATEST NEWS.

At 4 o'clock p. m., the news from the different counties in this state is very encouraging. It is probable that Judge Maxwell will be found elected. And most of the district judges are running ahead of the Republican candidates. The western part of the state is doing splendidly.

HARD times for the oppressed are good times for the oppressors. Read in evidence the reports of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding outlays and settlements, the Castellane-Gould and Curzon-Letter ditto. It is reported that the young duke is to receive from his bride's father, W. K. Vanderbilt, \$5,000,000, "to restore the feudal glories of the Marlborough estate, which have become sadly wasted by dissipation and neglect." "Blenheim palace, the future home of Miss Vanderbilt, has 200 rooms, an army of servants and 2,700 acres of land." The American people who have to use the Vanderbilt railroads will contribute \$50,000 a year to run this palace and support the duke and duchess and their descendants in royal splendor. At the wedding the bride will appear "dressed in fifty yards of white satin brocade, weighed down with half a million in jewels, followed by eight or ten young women, each representing boundless wealth." Yes, and this "boundless wealth" is exactly balanced by boundless poverty, from which, in creating which, it had its existence.

NEBRASKA is not suffering alone. A writer in the Dakota Ruralist of Oct. 31 date says that in five years 4,000 people have left Brown county. Twenty-five families have left the Finn settlement north of Aberdeen since July. Thirteen families left a single township on one day last week. This was within 40 miles of Aberdeen. One day this week five prairie schooners loaded with emigrants left Ordway S. D. Nearly a dozen of the old settlers recently left Mellette to locate in Georgia. Every Saturday half a dozen or more chattel mortgage sales occur, to close out the effects of settlers, who throw up the sponge and leave the country. But where can a poor man go now? One place is as good, or as bad, as another for him.

The politicians are trying to get us involved in a war with England. It would be a great thing for them, the robbers, if they could. Thousands of our people whom the laws have left landless, dependent and unemployed, could be made food for powder and gotten out of the way. Questions of justice to our own citizens would be forgotten in the patriotic (?) excitement over a war in behalf of the American capitalists who have invested money in Venezuela. And the war would furnish opportunities to rob the government (tax payers), issue more bonds, and distract attention from the encroachment of monopoly power.

The land department of the government reports that all available lands for agricultural purposes are exhausted. That is to say, there are no more free agricultural lands to divide among home-seekers. And 52 per cent of the families of this country are living in rented homes

And thirty per cent who live in homes nominally their own, have those homes mortgaged. The rent paid by fifty-two per cent of our people for farms and homes, and the rent paid for offices, stores, warehouses, factories, depots, wharfs, etc., amounting to billions of dollars annually, is our tribute to the land monopolists.

Is there a plan which is making use of all? Does my loss work general gain? Is order being evolved from disorder and good from evil?

He who suffers with sustaining faith suffers infinitely less.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES

The Review of Reviews has the usual comprehensive editorial review for the month of the progress of the world, and the regular departments conducted with the usual ability, and for special features four papers. The first is a sketch of the life work of Prof. Louis Pasteur, with numerous portraits and illustrations. The second is a paper by the editor, Dr. Shaw, on "Recent Progress of Italian Cities." The third describes the late Episcopal Convention at Minneapolis. The fourth is an article entitled, "In the Field of International Sport," by H. W. Lanier.

The current number of the Arena will contain an illustrated paper by Mr. Flower entitled, "Strolls Beyond the Walls of Chester," "Why the South Wants Free Silver," by Senator Morgan; "The Society of Jesus' Religion," by Prof. Herron; a discussion of vaccination, concluded by Alfred Milnes, A. M.; continuation of "A Battle for Sound Morality," by Helen H. Gardner; "The Impending Political Advance," by Ex-Governor J. M. Ashley; "The People's Lamps," by Prof. Frank Parsons; "Hell no part of a Divine Revelation," by Dr. W. E. Manley, D. D.; "The Unrighteousness of Government as Viewed by a Philosophical Anarchist," by Charles Rodolph, M. D.; "Practical Occultism," by Margaret B. Peeke; a story, "In Foro Conscientiae," by Willis Mills, M. D., besides excellent book reviews, and Current Events by the editor.

The Century for November makes the twenty-fifth anniversary for that excellent magazine. Its principal features are an article by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer on "Robert Louis Stevenson and his Writings," "Equality as the Basis of Good Society," by W. D. Howells; "The Armenian Question," by James Bryce; "The Issues of 1896," from a Republican and Democratic view, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Hon. William E. Russell; "Kaisersworth and its Founder," by Eleonora Kinnicutt, a description of "one of the world-centers of philanthropic works," which is "an illustration of the way in which a man eminent for no gifts save those called moral may succeed in accomplishing tremendous results." Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" is continued; "Sir George Tressady," a serial by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, is commenced, and there are short stories by Bret Harte, Miss Bride Neill Taylor and Chester Bailey Fernald.

The November North American Review contains fourteen principal papers. "Quick Transit between New York and London," is discussed by Austin Corbin. The late Prof. Boyesen has a posthumous paper on, "The Plague of Jealousy." The "Outlook for Republican Success," is argued by Hon. Charles T. Saxton. Edward Atkinson unfolds about "Jingoes and Silverites." Major General Miles writes on "Our Acquisition of Territory." Gov. Oates of Alabama tells of "Industrial Development of the South." Mary Anderson, the actress, writes of her girlhood life. Hon. Robert P. Porter describes The Municipal Spirit in England. Hon. W. G. Rice has a paper on "Improvement of the Civil Service." The "True Source of American Wealth" is discussed by President Clayton of the Farmers Congress. The "Personal History of the Second Empire," by Vandam is continued. And "Our Duty in the Venezuelan Crisis" is discussed by Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama and Grosvenor of Ohio.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

It Operates Well in Other Countries, Why Not in the United States.

In Germany the government owns and operates the railroads and the telegraph and telephone systems. They are all operated together, in one system. The rates are extremely low, service first-class and a handsome profit is realized by the government, although popular service, not profit, is the main result sought for.

In Sweden the government owns the railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines. The passenger rate on railroads is 1 1/2 cents per mile, with a half rate on Sunday. Telegraph tolls are only 10 cents. The government derives a good revenue from these lines, too.

In New South Wales, the government owns and operates the railroads, street railways, waterworks, docks, telegraphs, telephones, etc. There are 2,577 miles of railroad in the colony, of which but 34 miles were owned by private parties. In 1894 there were 17,000,000 passengers carried at 1 1/2 cents per mile.

The total earnings were, in 1894, \$3,913,541; total working expenses in 1894, \$2,691,842; net earnings, \$1,221,699. All government mail and freight were carried free. All employees work eight hours per day. Engineers receive \$3.30, and common labor \$1.90 per day.

The United States consul to Sidney says: "By defying the cry of socialism the government saved 12,000,000 acres of valuable land and borrowed the money to build the road at 4 per cent. To-day the land which the government would have had to give to corporations to build the roads is worth more than the total cost of the system. New South Wales owes \$530,000,000, but the utilities built by this debt yield \$2,500,000 annually more than the interest on the debt."

Dr. Madden, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat diseases, over Rock Island ticket office, S. W. cor. 11 and O streets. Glasses accurately adjusted.

RENT AND INTEREST.

The Single Tax and Government Banks Will Rob Them of Their Power to Oppress.

Rent on land is a tax on the source of wealth. Interest on money is a tax on the medium of wealth. These are the two formidable obstacles to universal prosperity. If the government would claim, and use, such portions of rent as are now seized and appropriated by individuals as would suffice for the necessary expense, leaving the balance, which would be the greater part of it, to be enjoyed by the producers of the wealth which now goes to pay the rent of land and interest on money, tramps and millionaires would become rare objects to be met with in this country.

Labor applied to land directly or in a secondary manner produces all wealth. That wealth would be to a large extent entirely useless without the means to exchange it, distribute it and subdivide it into minute quantities, so that it can be readily applied to the sustenance, the comfort and enjoyment of the human family. To effect these exchanges, distributions and subdivisions no method or medium has ever been devised which will begin to compare with that of money. Money therefore is, or ought to be, regarded as a public utility, the use of which should be free of private encumbrance in the matter of interest or rent for its use, as land; or whatever rent is exacted should be taken by the government to defray the necessary public expense, and be equally enjoyed by the whole community, as the expenditure of taxes is presumed to be for the benefit of all.

Government could readily command a monopoly of these two sources of revenue by claiming the rent of all land as its proper revenue, and supplying all money for legitimate purposes at the bare cost of service. No user of money would apply to private parties for the loan or use of money at a rate of interest higher than the government furnished it for, which would be nominal.

When government assumes its proper functions of claiming all rent of land as the natural fund for public use, and raises and lowers the rent as public exigencies demand, speculation in land in general and city corner lots especially will cease. When government assumes its rightful monopoly of furnishing legal tender money to persons engaged in business at no more than is necessary to foot the clerical and other incidental expenses of the business, the mortgages resting on the farms and homes of the industrious, wealth producing classes will be lifted and their annual task-master burden of interest money and land rent will have vanished forever. The landlord, the mortgagee, curbstone broker, or paper shaver and private bank will be numbered with things which belonged to a dark age period, and those who sit now as spiders in their webs waiting for flies would have to invest the wealth acquired from the toil of others in industrial pursuits, and its owners take their chances for loss and gain in the great industrial army, and the two most dangerous classes, the millionaire and tramp, will have disappeared from the world. —Midland Journal.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

The People Must Own and Operate It, or It Will Surely Own and Operate Them.

Industry is not of the old patent or a back number. It believes in the world's moving along all lines of progression in all directions conducive to human beneficence. But it does protest against progression for the benefit of the few and retrogression for the many. A machine which has made such strides in progress as to capacity and facility as to displace 90 per cent. of the laboring people engaged in that branch of industry to which it is applied without giving increased benefit to the 10 per cent., is retrogression under the guise of progression, and should be abolished. This is not the fault, however, of the machine or its inventor. The fault lies in our social customs and the laws of our country. We believe in all grades and shades of progress in machinery or in any other channel of industry or thought. But under customs and laws of a country which deteriorate rather than keep pace with the progressive people, energy and ingenuity, comfort and happiness must remain foreign to society, and misery, poverty, depravity and degradation must and will follow. We need not fly away to the New England states or to the old world for facts to verify our statements or illustrations to present the point in hand.

The type-setting machines employed in San Francisco and Oakland have displaced 300 energetic, deserving men, thus creating a saving of \$2,500 per week to only fifteen men and the loss of this sum to 300 men, which entails its loss to the general trade of Oakland and San Francisco. The influence is not, however, confined to the above named classes or channels of business. The type foundry will have to succumb to this machine because it not only sets the type but casts it as it goes along. Hence thousands of men must recede from the type foundry to fall into the line of march looking for something else with the great army of "elvers" who are looking for something else and find it not.—Oakland (Cal.) Industry.

The Better Day.

The better day is coming. The dawning of the grander age is not so far away as some think, and there are many eyes who view the misery of today that will see the beginning of the happiness of the future, when all men will "as brothers be." Cheer up and put your shoulder to the wheel, brother, and help in the birth of the new time, when hate will die, and love of man toward man be universal.—Grander Age.

—Each bank failure, and there have been several of them in Kansas and Missouri recently, is an argument in favor of a change in our financial system, as well as in our banking laws.