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J. S. HYATT.



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 bath woe Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe; And who that bath a heart would dare prolong Or add a sorrow to a stricken son That seeks a healing balm to make it whole?

My bosom owns the brotherhood of man."

Publishers' Announcement.

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"THIS is freedom! You have liberty to commit suicide or die of slow starvation if you get out of work and cannot find a market to buy your labor in this laud of liberty." So says the New York Voice.

THE name of the new party (American Bimetallic) is not a name to attract or that can continue long. There must be something more than the dollar idea in a great party, a party that lives and

THE Minneapolis Times (Dem.) a few days ago editorially argued for free silver and predicted that both the Republican and Democratic platforms in '96 would be for 16 to 1 free coinage. It is supposed by the old party politicians that whenever one or both the old parties hoist the silver standard the Populists will flock to it and be heard of no more.

An inheritance tax bill has passed to third reading in the Illinois legislature. As amended it proposes to tax inheritances that exceed \$20,000, the tax to be one per cent on every \$100 in excess of this amount if inherited by parent, wife, child, brother or sister. Indirect heirs must pay two per cent tax, and beneficiaries not related to the devisor are to pay three per cent graduated upwards upon portions above \$20,000.

SAY, friends, fathers and mothers, what is the show for your boys and girls? They can't go west and get government land as you did. And the farm renter has a life long struggle with little prospect of ever saving enough to buy a home of his own. If they learn a trade the outlook is no better. They can only get work part of the time. The professions are crowded. There are no openings for average men which promise them sure places, constant work at good wages and independence. What shall we do for our boys and girls? In this United States of Monopoly something has got be done, and done soon.

In several states legislatures have been long and serious discussions this winter of measures to prevent the wearing of high hats in theaters. This beats the gnat and camel business. While want and oppression are all about them the lawmakers go on making laws to increase the power of the rich, or waste their time and the people's money over such ques. tions as the style of ladies' hats. In Missouri a law has been discussed, in apparent seriousness, imposing a graduated tax on all bachelors. The tax proposed ranges from \$10 a piece on bachelors between the ages of thirty and thirty-five to twenty-five per cent of the gross income of bachelors over seventy.

THE Standard Oil Company has again triumphed. For some time a competing pipe line has been struggling to get its pipe through to navigation and was overcoming all opposition of the mighty octopus. But the Trust has bought up once more the Pennsylvania state legislature, governor and all, and put a bill through allowing a pipe line to buy up competing lines, which bill was enacted to enable the Standard Oil Company to prevent competition. Governor Hastings is being publicly denounced as a willful liar and tool of the Trust. So law is being made by and for the lawless, and the cry of anarchy is ever on the lips of

OUR SOCIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. T. L. Willson of Spray, N. C., has

discovered a way of making acetylene, an illuminating gas, which ought to force to the front the question of social property rights, if there are any such rights. Manufactured lights, oil, gas and electricity, are now in the hands of monopolists, who fix prices far above the labor

cost involved in their production. The Standard Oil trust controls the production and sale of kerosene, the universal illuminant, a necessity in every home. And the gas and electric lighting companies dictate the prices of the gas and conducted illuminants used in the cities. The price of gas is from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per thousand feet, and electricity is correspondingly high. These gas and electric companies have secured franchises for periods of years from the municipali-

Now comes in Mr. Willson with his discovery that an illuminating gas of splendid quality can be made for not to exceed five cents per thousand feet. And the question arises, does the right of private property rest upon discovery? It has been assumed that finding a gold or silver or other mine, or commercially valuable deposits of nature, made them the property of the finder. The man who "struck oil" under land which he held in fee simple has not had his property right to it disputed, even though the flow has given him the power of a prince to command the product of thousands of workers. II, then, discovery of natural products and energies rightfully conveys ownership and control of such gifts to the discoverer, Mr. T. L. Willson is the king and coming conqueror of the world.

Consider what it means for the law to give him the sole right to manufacture. by the natural process he has discovered, the gas acetylene. It will cost him but five cents a thousand feet, and he can therefore undersell all manufacturers of kerosene, gas and electricity, and become the sole producer of the artificial light of the world, provided he patents his gas in other countries. Suppose he reduced the price of first class illuminating gas to fifty cents per thousand feet. He could then make 1000 per cent on cost of manufacture and would have no competitors. He could also undersell the Standard Oil trust and take in all the money that now is spent by the people for kerosene. If his letters patent were renewed and run forty years and more, the richest millionaires of the present day would be as paupers compared with Willson, the manufacturer of acetylene.

The Outlook describes the accidental way Mr. Willson discovered the immeasurably valuable secret. We quote:

Mr. T. L. Willson, of Spray, N. C., is the inventor of a cheap way of making acetyleue, an illuminating gas, and the lowest of the hydrocarbons. It is the lowest in hydrogen and the richest in carbon. Mr. Willson was at work with an electric furnace, when a mixture of anthracite dust and lime which he was using fused into a heavy, half-metallic mass. As that was just what Mr. Willson did hot want, he threw it in disgust into a bucket of water, whereupon the water effervesced and gave off a gas which was identified as acetylene. A ound of the solid mass yielded something over five cubic feet of the gas.

On Monday two weeks ago Mr. Willson explained the process before the Society of Chemical Industry at the College of Pharmacy, and the acetylene was turned on. The American Druggist says that-

The lights burned with dazzling brightness, and were white and steadfast, with no blue center. Mr. Willson said the samples of calcium carbide used to produce the gas, simply by its own decomposition in water, were part of a two-ton ot which had been turned out of his works in North Carolina. He said the stuff would keep a year without deteriora tion. He said he was producing more than a ton a day with 134 horse-power. He intends to apply 5,000 horse-power and get out nearly seven tons a day. He also said that he thought that calcium carbide could be produced for \$5 a ton, and could be sold with profit at a price that would make it possible to sell ordinary illuminating gas at five cents a thousand cubic feet.

The gas, it is said, may, by pressure, be changed into liquid form, and sold in that form in close and fitted cans ready or attachment to the gas-supply pipe of a house. Another proposition is to use the solid calcium carbide for individual lights, such as a stand lamp, generating the gas on the spot, or for lighting streets and railroad cars.

Ordinary burners being too large for acetylene, smaller burners will be used. It is said that the burners will let out one foot of gas an hour, and that that dame will be about 50 candle-power, and have only one-half the heating power of

common gas. Here is an accidental discovery of a way to draw out and make use of natural energies which if monopolized has a prodigious commercial value. Republics and kingdoms with their tribute-collecting power sink into insignificance beside it-and one man, without labor, without studying the problem, has stumbled on to it. Does it all belong to him? According to precedents, in the matter of original titles to private property, it does. But the size of the find, and what it would confer upon the finder, makes clear the injustice of such titles, of all

titles that monopolize natural gifts. Notice the other vast value and benefits contained in this discovery of so cheap a international conference would individugas. Acetylene has only half the heating power of common gas, but instead of costing \$1.50 (ten per cent off for cash) it can be sold profitably for five cents per thousand feet. If then it can heat and cook and drive machinery by using | 0, wouldn't it make them hump, and twice as much of it, if the government manufactures it for ten cents we can get 2,000 feet of it and do the work that Lincoln illuminating gas users now must crowd it on to them even, as it was forcpay \$1.35 to have done. So cheap would led upon King Midas!

this power be that at very small expense it could be put to use lifting water, and government should give the whole people the benefits of his almost infinitely valuable discovery.

WHAT ARE THE MILLSTONES?

If the Populist party goes into the campaign of 1896 with all its forces concentrated on monetary reform, without any millstones about its neck, it will go to victory; otherwise it will go to the bottom.-J. H. Turner in RECORD RE-

This is getting slightly monotonous the secretary of our national committee. Taubeneck and Turner have a right to their individual opinions, just as other men have. But we want to know why in thunder (or reason) the men who talk of "millstones" do not state what they are-This warning of awful danger, without specifications as to what is dragging or will drag us down, is not calculated to convince those who have gathered upon, been drawn to, the Omaha platform and millatones.

Is the general ground of our platform opposition to monopolies, a millstone? Or is it our opposition to certain peculiar or particular monopolies? We must conclude it is, in Turner's estimation, the latter. Strange, that the national convention, while opposing monopoly oppression in general, should be so unwise at to attack more than one particular monopoly!

The railroad plank in the Omaha platform must be one of the millstones that are choking or about to choke the life out of our party (?), according to Mr. Turner. But, unfortunately for them, the great body of our people do not agree with Mr. T. They refuse to believe we are sinking, or that his judgment is of any more value that the judgment of any other mediocre individual.

We protest against the persistent pro. phecies and warnings of a few men that our party will be dragged down to destruction by the right principles and just demands which our platform contains, which they call millstones, if we do not accept their advice and get rid of the millstones. If they will point out wherein our stand against the transportation monopolists is untimely, unnecessary, unwise and politically dangerous we may beable to cut ourselves from the railroad millstone. Or, if Mr. Turner can open the eyes of the party to the folly and inconsistency of continuing our opposition to the land and telegraph monopolies we shall of course hasten to let them alone, and so save our party from destruction. But until Mr. Turner and his fellow prophets can make the rest of us, the stupid majority, see the "millstones" the party il on serenely and take its cl

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY CREATONS By exposing lime and coal to the electric arch a semi-metallic mass has been produced, which accidentally dropped in water gave off the strong smelling gas, acetylene, "and the great problem of

chemistry is solved," says the Scientific American. Illustrations with this stuff have been given by great chemical lecturers before astonished audiences in London and the possibilities of this discovery are perfectly dazzling. The long sought philosopher's stone may yet be found. Gold as well as food will yet be poured forth by tons from great chemical labora-

These are the sober prophecies of scien. tific men who are opening up a new world in synthetic chemistry. Heretofore chemists have been taking the world to pieces, resolving it into its original elements. They are now just fairly beginning to discover the wonderful secrets and possible products of combination. The variety of artificial creations possible seems almost illimitable. Whatever is a chemical compound is apparently not beyond the power of chemists to produce, and in any desired quantity. And if it be discovered that what have hitherto been supposed to be simple elementary substances (gold, for instance) are in fact compounds, the possibility of artificially constructing them in any quantity must be recognized.

But O, what a scattering of the goldbugs there would be if gold should be produced by the chemists! The first thing, however, would be an effort to protect the secret with letters patent. And if the process of making gold were patented and owned by one man, or a few men whom he let in to share his power with him, before the pat at expired they could buy up the whole earth and make all mankind renters, and the governments would be merely police and military protection for them as

owners and rulers. But before this could be accomplished every government in the world would hasten to demonetize "the world's money," would declare it lacking in "intrinsic' value, would cry out against the "sound money" and the "honest dollar." The nations instead of waiting for an ally outlaw gold and send their biggest warships, their entire navies to protect the gold bonds and stocks and mortgages of their people which the swift manufacture of gold was making worthless. wouldn't it be jolly fun to fling their "honest" dollars at them, to give them all the "intrinsic" value they wanted,

It is a theory with some chemists that hydrogen gas, the lightest of all known every foot of arable land, or land re- substances, the unit of chemistry, is the claimable by water, could be irrigated. one simple substance from which in mul-It would also save a vast cost in fuel, | tiples of unit combination all substances Mr. Willson should be pensioned and the are made. There is a remarkable mathematical relation between the weights of other substances and the weight of hydrogen. Apparently simple substances like coal, and the diamond (purecarbon) differ even when composed of the same thing. This is the art of creation. But it is no more strange than the work of man who constructs all varieties of buildings out of brick which are exactly alike. It is the way they are laid together which makes the difference. And it is just so with the molecules of matter. and wearisome, coming as it does from It is the way they are put together that makes the difference between coal and diamonds.

THE CENSURE OF STEWART

We call attention to a letter from Senator Stewart found elsewhere which throws light on the matter of the attack made upon him in the senate last week, Briefly stated Mr. Stewart was speaking very earnestly, for the poor, on a bill of great importance to the people in the who do not believe that it is composed of western counties, a bill gotten up by the eastern corporations and land speculators to save themselves school taxes on the land held and being gathered up by them in Western Nebraska. It was a law originated by heartless greed to take from the resident voters the right to vote local taxes to educate their children. Senator Stewart has an intense hatred of oppression and loves liberty for all; and warming up to the greatness of the occasion, speaking for the children of the poor who were to be kept in ignorance to save taxes for covetous speculators, he was scoring unmercifully those who were trampling on the children's rights. It became unendurably effective, and the introducer of the bill, Noyes of Douglas, rose to interrupt the telling eloquence by raising a point of order. Stewart was in the midst of a sentence and did not break it off. The interruptor apparently changed his mind and sat down, and Mr. Stewart kept on speaking; whereupon the acting speaker, Tefft, took it upon himself to silence him by breaking the gavel over the desk, and ordered the sargeantat-arms to seat Stewart, which he tried to do by seizing and jerking his whiskers.

Now let us compare the acts of the Populist members and the acts of the body that censured him. Mr. Stewart disregarded the gavel of Tefft who commanded him to sit down, when no other man was on the floor. But the ruling majority of the legislature was trying to smuggle a bill through to force the western boys and girls to grow up in ignorance. Mr. Stewart was perhaps breaking a parliamentary rule of the legislature But the legislature itself was trying to trample on the rights of the children to a common school education. It signifles little when a lawless legislature singles out the man who has stood most in its way and censures him for disregard of a parliamentary rule, when it as a body, a Republican body, has trampled on the law and the constitution, and the most sacred rights of American citizenship. Mr. Stewart was not cool and self-contained, perhaps. His sense of outraged justice and his hatred of oppression swept him into momentary disregard of the malicious opposition of the ruling power, its right to subjugate him as well as the poor he was defending. The people will accept his apology.

PROF. HERRON'S new book, "The Chris tian State: A Political Vision of Christ," is getting a sort of advertising in the press of the modern Scribes and Pharisees which will, contrary to the reviewers' desires, commend it to those who are consciously or unconsciously seeking "the larger Christ." The New York Independent reviewer fails to grasp the "vision" in its breadth and unity. He sees only form, rhetorical power, earnestness love of justice in the author's work, but is unable, through force of traditional ideas, to enter into his great field of view. his divine conception of social salvation. The critic, therefore, blind to the glory of the coming Christ that Herron sees, declares that "his (Herron's) ignorance is colossal," and that "morally he seems to be under the impression that absolute ignorance of a subject leaves him at liberty to say what he will about it." He also farther thrusts at the great disturber of blind guides and tradition worshipers by calling his expression "the tempestuous irritability that comes from brooding over imaginary wrongs." ignorance" - imaginary "Colossal wrongs?" Yes; what presumption to witness against those who sit in Moses' seat and know it all!

THE Standard Oil Company's stock went up from 6 to 10 points after Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania a few days ago signed the bill repealing the law forbidding the purchase by a pipe-line company of competing lines. Mr. Lloyd will now need to add another chapter to his great work, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," a chapter describing how the greatest trust in the world has with money corrupted and purchased another great legislature, and the chief executive and supposed protector of the people of the state of Pennsylvania. When the facts which prove this are so plain, the foundations of all we prize are seen to be gone. It is a most alarming situation. Will the people suffer themselves to be enslaved by indirect processes, robbed and reduced to abject dependence, the great body of them, and continue to sup port parties so manifestly corrupt?

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

Ex-Congressman McKeighan says we did him an injustice in reporting his opposition to the resolutions introduced at the meeting of the state central committee. He opposed the resolutions as a whole, he says, because he did not think it proper for the committee to pass any resolutions, and he particularly opposed the resolution that was withdrawn, In answer to Mr. McKeighan's argu-

ment we should say, it is always in order

for Populists to reaffirm their faith in and allegiance to the principles of their party. It is not in order to change their platform except in convention, the changes being necessarily made by a duly elected representative body. Especially is it timely to take action when the chairman and secretary of our national committee are insisting on a change of policy and a cutting down of our platform to the money question alone,-or to a part of it,-and when another party is being formed on that part of the money question. The Bryan-Bland, &c., wing of the Democratic party is also scheming to get control of the party to make it a free silver party, with some hope of success. Therefore there is a special reason for us as Populists to reaffirm our faith and reiterate our demands as leaders and as people, to show where we are and strengthen confidence and make sure that we are in all fundamentals of one mind.

THE fundamental patents of the Bell Telephone Company having expired, as well as those covering the transmitter, rival telephone companies are springing up in the smaller cities and towns, and rates are being forced down. In Dubuque, Iowa, where several hundred business men had signed contracts to use the Harrison Company's telephone for five years, the Bell Company threatens to reduce the rate from \$48 a year to nothing. In Belvidere, Ill., the Bell Company is trying to place new contracts at \$18 a year, with the first year's service free, in order to cripple its new local rival. In the large cities competing companies will have a hard job getting started because of the difficulty getting and giving connection with all telephone users. The way to overcome this, it is apparent, is for the cities to take the telephone service into their own hands, and furnish service

UNDER the heading of "Financial Items" the New York Independent says: "The Westinghouse and the General Electric Companies have completed arrangements by which their patents are to be pooled, and under no circumstances is any litigation to be indulged in hereafter by either company as against the other. This is a very important thing and ought to produce good results." Good results for whom? Why, for the stockholders of course. And good results for the stockholders means bad results for. more money taken from, the general public. But is it, or isn't it, a remark- ron is coming to the Pacific coast. trust has been formed to plunder the people? It strongly resembles, but is for centuries. somewhat worse than, the act of the priest and Levite.

OBEDIENCE to law is recognized duty. Law, yes. Well, the lawgivers then should agree, for we cannot be under ob. ligation to obey conflicting or destructive laws. But how can law-makers agree? What is law? If it is the duty of every man to obey all the laws, statutes, it follows that it is the duty of many to starve and freeze to death; and it is the duty of many more to half starve and expose their health and poison themselves to death by a swift or lingering process in unwholesome tenements. Many more must kill themselves with care and overwork to pay legal interest and rent and dividends to those who command them. Now how is this? Is there any law or duty except for the poor? Apparently not. At least the rich don't recognize any obligation to labor either for themselves or others.

O THE slavery and suffering of debtors! Debt is the great means of evil to sweat and strain and torture human beings, to spread and perpetuate poverty, to degrade and dishearten men. The man who has a mortgage on his place must feed the mortgage fiend whether he has gle for physical existence that they are or has not a crop. The renter of capital is a debtor. The people who must buy the services or products of monopolists are debtors. Debt is crushing out civiliization with its fearful, its increasing, load. It will either have to be shorn of its legal power to increase itself by its you are doing not only as a journalist per cent command of labor's increase, or it will lead to a breaking out of all the fires of hell, and that soon. Another decade of wealth concentration and anerchy is unavoidable.

We give our readers this week an in. tensely interesting and entirely truthful picture of the moral, political, industrial and financial condition of Canada, of British America as a whole, the article being reprinted from the Investors Review of London, England, sent us by Mr. Walter Breen of Omaha. It is an almost hopelessly dark picture. And take notice it is debt, class legislation and official plundering that is hurrying the people of that land of virgin soil and primeval forests and vast territory to the brink of ruin. The situation is about the same in all the other so-called civilized countries of the world. If the present debts of the world are allowed to draw interest a few years longer everything will go to smash. Wake up.

This paper talks a great deal about the evils that are in the world. Why? Because those evils must be removed.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Maemillan & Co., are rapidly putting out new books that are of great value and interest. A complete new edition of the novels of Daniel Defoe will soon be published with careful editing, by G. A. Aitken; also a new edition of the well known translation of Don Quixote, by Mr. H. E. Watts. The History of English Poetry by Mr. W. J. Courthope is nearly ready. The author adopts the method of literary criticism contemplated by Gray. Also a volume of poems by H. C. Beeching, and two new volumes by William Winter. Brown Heather and Blue Bells, and a third series of his popuar Shadows of the Stage. Mr. Douglas Sladen has a new novel which will deal with the life of the English colony in Japan, A Japanese Marriage.

Houghton Mifflin & Co., have published recently books of rare merit. The American Men of Letters Series was recently added to by a volume on George William Curtis. John Fiske's History of U. S. published some months ago is receiving the extended notice it so richly deserves and there seems to be a revival of the interest in his former books. Among books to be published are, "The Story of Christian Rochefort," by Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, "The Daughters of the Revolution," by Caffin. Selected **essays** from the French by Darmesteter," "Chocorna's Tenants," by Frank Bolles. "Russian Rambles," by Miss Hapgood. Some of the greatest English masterieces will be issued in the numbers of the Riverside Literature Series which are to be published during this spring.

THE current number of the Political Science Quarterly contains six principal papers, to which are added reviews and book notes. Municipal Home Rule is treated very fully and ably by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow. Edward Porritt furnishes an exceedingly interesting paper on Workingmen's Dwellings in London. Prof. S. N. Patten discusses the Malthusian doctrine and restates The Law of Population. H. C. Emery contends that Legislation Against Futures as proposed would be harmful. Prof. Wm. J. Meyers turns light on the question of the cost of Chicago's Electric-Lighting Plant. Prof. J. B. Moore writes a most interesting chapter on "Kossuth the Revolutionist," and Frank Zinkeisen contributes a paper on "The Anglo-Saxon Courts of Law." The book reviews include criticisms of Webb's History of Trade Unionism." "Jean's Trusts, Pools and Combinations," "Rae's Eight Hoursfor Work," "Macunn's Ethics of Citizenship," "Hoffmann's Sphere of the State and Carus's Nature of the State," Shaw's Municipal Government in Great Britain,"and several other reviews. This quarterly is invaluable to the students of political and social prob-lems. Published by Ginn & Co., 7, 9 and 13 Tremont Place, Boston. Three doi-

Letter From James G. Clark

PASADENA, Cala., March 23, 1895. Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

THE WEALTH MAKERS comes regularly every week and it is gladly welcomed, not only by myself but by several friends who agree with me in pronouncing it one of the strongest and best reform journals published.

Today your letter of the 15th, comes with the glorious news that Prof. Her-

He will be well received. "Applied Independent, to be pleased that a great Christianity" is just what the world needs and what it has been in search of

Thanks for your "Constitution and By-Laws" of the Christian Corporation. Similar organizations are springing up all over the land, and it is a significant fact that every one is centering around and utilizing the vital truths taught by the Great Master and Teacher of Truth-Jesus of Nazereth.

I have long held that the world is ready to be Christianized whenever Christianity is ready to become practicalized.

When Christ said, "take no thought for the morrow-considers the lilies, they toil not, neither do they spin," etc., he doubtless had in view the absolute feasibility of a social condition in which men and women should so adjust their relations through co-operation, in the place of competitive war and friction, that all abnormal care and anxiety would disappear and the processes of daily life and living which are now so productive of over-work and dissatisfaction through disarrangement and selfish greed, would allow human beings to develop and grow in body and soul as naturally and as free from fret and conflict as the lilies grow

out of the earth and into the sunlight. As society is now the great mass of people are so harassed in the mere strugcompelled to devote all their thought and effort to the wolf that is constantly bunting their todays and tomorrows and driving rest and peace from their pillows at night.

I congratulate you on the good work but as a reform song writer.

Your"Armageddon" is the nearest to an ideal reform song book of any that has yet appeared. It is, in words and music without a rival in its line. It is destined to do great good in our cause,-a cause which congressman Joseph C. Sibley pronounces in a private letter that I recently received from him; "Christianity in motion." Always your friend,

JAMES G. CLARK.

Joseph Choate Sowing Dragon's Teeth

Joseph H. Choate, president of the recent constitutional convention of New York State, in his plea before the United States Supreme Court against the income tax is reported to have spoken as follows: "I thought that the fundamental object of all civilized government was the preservation of the right of private property That is what Mr. Webster said at Plymouth Rock in 1820, and I supposed that all educated civilized men believed it. According to the doctrines that have been pronounced here this morning, even that great fundamental principle has been scattered to the winds."