

convention, than was made at Kansas City, when the enemies of the Chicago platform were permitted to subordinate the financial question by inserting a declaration that imperialism was the paramount issue. While in one sense this was true, it was true in only one sense. The imperialism of wealth was then, is now, and always has been the paramount question in every age and in every nation under the sun. But this declaration was not inserted in the Kansas City platform to express that idea. It was not so interpreted by the masses of the party. It was intended to mean, and was understood to mean, that the money question was a question of secondary importance and consequence.

It gave an excuse to many, who had assisted in the betrayal of 1896, to crawl back into line gracefully, and the sycophantic worshippers at the feet of wealth began at once to shout their praises. It put upon the rostrum too many men who were interested in smothering the money question, and who never lost an opportunity to tell an audience which they were permitted to face that they were "not in accord with Mr. Bryan on the money question." This they said in season and out of season. This they said to the disgust of thousands who believed, and still believe, that a proper solution of that question will solve almost every other question. If the Chicago and the Kansas City platforms were right on the money question, then no man can be fully right on any political question who is wrong on that.

For forty years this question has been kept in the background not by one party, but by both the dominant parties. It has now and then come to the front temporarily as it did in 1876, but in 1896 it came to stay, and it will stay in spite of the efforts of the republican party and its democratic assistants. The efforts of the American Protective Tariff association of New York and the Free Trade league of Boston will not succeed in obscuring it with the tariff question. That old "gag" will not work any longer. There is not the slightest difference between the purposes of the two organizations. Both are intensely selfish. They fight sham battles during campaigns, but when the time comes for congressional action, they always get together for the advancement of their mutual interests, as they did when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

I am ready, as I always have been, to do what little I can to assist the right under any leadership that is not treacherous, but I have ceased to hope that the democratic organization will ever be able to furnish such a leadership. I can see no hope for such a leadership until the believers in the declarations of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms make up their minds to abandon the party name and traitors together.

FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Paper currency outstanding, according to the monthly statement of the treasurer, amounted to \$1,601,772,099. Of this sum \$347,681,916 is in United States notes, \$334,187,514 in national bank notes, \$379,358,569 in gold certificates, \$467,824,000 in silver certificates, and \$25,054,000 in treasury notes of 1890.

Tell Me Who Needs Help No Money Is Wanted.

To aid a sick friend, will you tell me the book he needs? Will you simply write a postal card, if I will do this?

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Snoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

That month will show if the remedy can cure. If the sick one is then disappointed, the test shall not cost him a penny.

I have furnished my Restorative to hundreds of thousands in that way and 39 out of each 40 got well, and have paid for it.

It is a remarkable remedy that can stand a test like that, and I have spent a lifetime on it. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves—those nerves which alone operate the vital organs. There is positively no other way to make weak organs well.

My book will convince you. You will not wonder then why this offer is possible.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Snoop, P. O. Box 940 Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

WON'T HE SMASH THEM?

Tweedledum Again After Teddy Has Wiped out the Trusts, Thinks Mr. DeHart

Editor Independent: At the Union League club, Philadelphia, the president said, November 22, 1902:

"The question of the so-called trusts is but one of the questions we must meet in connection with our industrial system. There are many of them, and they are serious; but they can and will be met. Time may be needed for making the solution perfect; but it is idle to tell this people that we have not the power to solve such a problem as that of exercising adequate supervision over the great industrial combinations of today. We have the power and we shall find out the way. We shall not act hastily or recklessly, but we have firmly made up our minds that a solution, and a right solution, shall be found, and found it will be."

At Providence, R. I., he said, August 23, 1902:

"Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment, this sovereign must be the national government. When it has been given full power, this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law."

During the summer the president, in his stumping tours, sometimes spoke as if it might be necessary to alter or amend the constitution, before the trusts could be dealt with. But this was when he had recently been interviewed by the trusts. The alleged necessity of constitutional amendments was the voice of the trusts themselves. It is not the voice of the people, or of those representing the common people. The president sees this in their faces every time he comes in contact with them. He has found that there is an awakened public sentiment that cannot be resisted and must be respected.

On Monday, the day of the opening of the second session of the present congress, the president is reported to have said, by the regular correspondent of the New York Press, a stalwart republican (anti-Platt) paper:

"I want anti-trust legislation, for the American people demand it. We must have it in the short session. It has got to be done."

It is said that these emphatic words convinced the doubting Thomas in congress, that anti-trust legislation must be enacted. It is also said, that, if a disposition to defer this question becomes apparent in a few weeks, the president will call an extraordinary session of the next congress, soon after the short session of the present congress adjourns.

What influences my mind, more than anything else that the president means business, is the fact that the republicans are bringing in a bill to appropriate \$500,000 to be used by the department of justice for prosecuting the trusts. This indicates that even Attorney General Knox has found virtue and power in the Sherman law. It is said that Mr. Peaburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, believes that the Sherman law is sufficient for the suppression of the trusts, if energetically enforced, and that he intends to have a bill passed making an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose.

Now (December 3) comes the president's annual message from the White house, from which I quote:

"I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

"I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought."

I do not bank so much upon what the president says about more legislation, under the clause which gives congress power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." This is only talk, it is only asking for more legislation, while it is believed by so many, that we already have plenty of legislation

What I count on so much, is the following:

"The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general."

This indicates action, which is what we now so much want. If the attorney general will but commence more suits under the Sherman law, we shall find its full meaning. We can see already (by the sugar suit) that the law ought to be broadened a little, or else the judges ought to broaden their ideas a little, as to the meaning or scope of the law. We must have, either a little more liberal interpretation of the law, or congress must broaden it a little, in order to completely wipe out the monopolies.

But, suppose the president does not execute the Sherman law—what then?

The house of representatives has power to present articles of impeachment, and it is the duty of the senate to sit as a jury, presided over by the chief justice to try them. Some democrats and republicans are saying, that the president will not execute the law. Perhaps the democrats think so because they want it so, for political purposes. If the democrats really think that the president is not doing his duty, they ought to be drawing up articles of impeachment, instead of howling about trusts.

If we have a law making trusts criminal and giving the president power to restrain them, by suit in the civil courts, and if he does not do it (after congress has voted him the money) then the whole matter ought to come out of politics, and all parties ought to join in a prosecution of the president. In this country, no man should be exempt from the equal operation of the law; it matters not what his station in life may be. It matters not whether he is a citizen merely, or the chief executive of the nation. If he happens to be the latter, then all the more, he should obey the law; and if he does not do it, of his own free will, then he should pay the penalty of being removed from office.

In 1888 there was a great outcry in the west, especially Ohio, against the trusts. The republicans in national convention assembled, inserted the following plank in their platform:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to congress, and the state legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

The democrats condemned the tariff law, then in force, but did not condemn trusts. The paramount issue was "tariff reform," which meant duties for revenue only. Upon the issues, as made, the republicans elected their candidate, General Harrison, against Grover Cleveland Esq., then president. Thereupon the republicans drew up the Sherman law and passed it, in 1890.

In 1888 the vote was very close; Cleveland, the defeated candidate, received more popular votes than Harrison, the elected candidate. In Ohio, the vote was close, but Harrison, the elected candidate, polled more popular votes than Cleveland, Harrison having about 20,000 more votes than Cleveland. It is probable that Harrison would have been defeated in Ohio, if the republicans had not pronounced unmistakably against trusts. In those days John Sherman had hard work to carry Ohio, and, having carried the state in 1888, largely on the trust issue, he made it his business to put a law upon the statute book, which took his name; and is really one of the most wonderful statutes ever drawn. It will grow more and more in favor, as it is studied more and more. The president will find that it will do the work, if he will put \$500,000 into the hands of the attorney general to pay the expenses of executing it. The trusts, now, are more afraid of this \$500,000 than of anything else. If they can prevent congress from making this appropriation, they will feel secure.

It is fair to both sides to say that the Sherman law was passed "without a division" and President Cleveland signed it. But Cleveland used it to suppress such trusts as "labor unions." He went so far as to use the army for this purpose; and the courts called upon him to do so. The people, however, were not unanimous in this demand. Some called it "government by injunction." There was a great outcry in the west against the law, or, at least, against the interpretation which the courts put upon it. The

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Going to Bed Hungry

It is All Wrong and Man Is the Only Creature That Does It

The complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness so often met with. There is a perpetual change of tissues in the body, sleeping or waking, and the supply of nourishment ought to be somewhat continuous and food taken just before retiring, adds more tissue than is destroyed, and increased weight and vigor is the result. Dr. W. T. Cathell says: "All animals except man eat before sleep and there is no reason in nature why man should form the exception to the rule."

It people who are thin, nervous and sleepless would take a light lunch of bread and milk or oatmeal and cream and at the same time take a safe, harmless stomach remedy like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in order to aid the stomach in digesting it, the result will be a surprising increase in weight, strength and general vigor. The only drawback has been that thin, nervous, dyspeptic people cannot digest and assimilate wholesome food at night or any other time. For such it is absolutely necessary to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they will digest the food, no matter how weak the stomach may be, nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time.

Dr. Stevenson says: "I depend almost entirely upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in treating indigestion, because it is not a quick nostrum, and I know just what they contain, a combination of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, and they cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles, because, they can't help but cure." Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. They are in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and contain nothing but pure pepsin, vegetable essences and bismuth, scientifically compounded. Your druggist will tell you they give universal satisfaction.

Farmers

Smoke Cigars

Don't say you can't afford them—we'll sell you 9 5-cent cigars for 25c—or a box for \$1.39—these are not cabbage leaves—but the known brands.

A box would make a good Holiday present. We are going to move to 1321 O street—and we want you to attend our removal sale.

\$1.00 patents, 64c.

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on the Sure Hatch is really automatic and direct acting—greatest improvement of years. Don't pay double price for old style machines. Get our book and free trial offer. **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.,** Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.

Lincoln Hide Market

The Lincoln Hide & Fur Company, 929 R street, Lincoln, Nebraska, successors to S. J. Dobson & Co., quote the following prices, f. o. b. Lincoln, until further notice: No. 1 green salted hides, per lb., 73-4c; No. 2, 63-4c; bulls and side branded, 63-4c; horse and mule hides, large, each, \$2.35; small, 75c-1.50; green sheep pelts, each 40-75c; dry pelts, 5-8c per lb.; dry flint butchered hides, per lb., 12-13c; dry fallen, weather beaten and murrain hides, per lb., 5-10c. Our classified fur list, together with little booklet telling how to trap, skin, stretch and handle furs and hides to obtain the best results, will be mailed free to all upon request, also write for tags and general information any time. All correspondence promptly attended to.