



Watch Accidents

will happen! That's why your watch works should be protected by a strong case. Gold alone is soft and bends easily. It's used for show only. The JAS. BOSS STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASE resists jar and jolt. Keeps out the dust. Reduces the expense of repair. Adds many years to the life of your watch. Every JAS. BOSS CASE is guaranteed for 25 years by a Keystone Trade-mark stamped inside. You must look for this trade-mark.

Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.



the Fowler bill with its provision for asset currency, that they turned with feverish hopefulness to the Aldrich bill with its provision to loan their banks government funds upon municipal and other outside securities.

The asset currency provision would have enabled them to issue currency without government or any other kind of bonds; the Aldrich provision would have released the government bond as security for deposits, and made them available for an issue of currency. As it is, a government deposit without interest secured by government bonds is more profitable than a national bank currency, secured by government bonds, on which they must pay one-half of 1 per cent, and tie up 5 per cent of their face value in the redemption fund. In consequence of this situation, the deposit loans are being steadily increased, and the bank currency just as steadily decreased.

We have had one deception after another concerning the purposes of proposed legislation ever since the enactment of the bank law in the '60's. Now we are told that one of the purposes of the Fowler bill is to put a certain "burden of redemption" upon the national banks. It is a most absurd and ridiculous proposition. The whole national combination could not stand alone ten days, if the assistance of government money and the national credit was taken away from it. To put any kind of government duty upon these banks can only result in more exertion of government powers to hold them up. It has been quite a favorite assertion from those who repeat, without understanding, what bankers say, that the government should keep out of the banking business.

Nevertheless, the eastern banking interests have, for forty years or more, been scheming to place upon the shoulders of the government, the responsibility and burden of holding up these banks, and thus holding off a financial catastrophe.

On February 1 it appears by the public debt statement that there was an available cash balance of \$363,345,963 in the United States treasury? But how available?

Well, \$150,000,000 of it is the gold reserve. Then there was almost \$143,000,000 of deposit loans in national banks. This cannot be called in without disaster. This makes a total of about \$293,000,000 of the so-called available funds not available at all, and leaves only about \$75,000,000 really available.

The interests that control the national bank combine demand that the deposit loans from the government shall not be decreased, and they have manipulated the situation until Mr. Shaw dare not decrease them. To do so would precipitate a financial panic.

While the bank situation is such that it is essential to the safety of many of them that these deposit loans shall be continually increased, this can only be done by continuing to take out of the pockets of the people, by duties on imports, an amount largely in excess of what is required by the legitimate expenses of the government. Without such continuation of import duties, Mr. Shaw would be compelled to cease to increase such loans. He might be required to decrease those already made. The government's responsibility for the national banks continually increases. Instead of getting "out of the banking business" we are becoming each year more and more involved in it. We are furnishing a large part of the capital and all the credit. The entire profits go to the banking corporations, while the nation receives not one dollar in either profit or interest.

It is so nonsensical that it is little short of idiotic for free trade leagues to advocate the reduction of import duties to a revenue basis while so

many of the members of them refuse to do anything to destroy the power of the financial combinations, but, in many instances, are assisting in perpetuating such power.

There is no hope for the success of any of the reforms mentioned among the social and political questions of this day until the people elect an executive and a congress that will destroy this financial devil-fish that has thrust its tentacles into every division of every department of our government.

FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

JEFFERSONIAN CLUBS

Mr. Bartley Suggests a Coalition of the Eastern Land and Labor Reformers With the Western Transportation and Money Reformers

Editor Independent: I'm sorry if my impatient ejaculation offended any one. But, when on one page of your excellent paper I read a stirring call to action, and then on the other such lengthy and intricate discussions of abstract theories, I feel we are wasting valuable time. The time for grouping principles and formulating demands for the next national campaign is not long, and upon the way these principles are presented and these demands formulated evidently depends their acceptance or rejection by the voting masses.

Regarding the captain's humorous retort, I beg to say that I lay no claim to literary ability or wonderful erudition, and would rather see an important truth plainly and clearly presented in language as void of culture as that of David Harum, or as direct and simple as that of Daniel Webster, than to read the profoundest dissertations clothed in the most wonderful and incomprehensible verbiage to be found in Noah's dictionary. But as the doughty captain has kindly thrown over my unsuspecting shoulders the mantle of a prophet, let me rise to the occasion and utter a prophecy. It is this:

"There is only one way in God's world in which the reformers of America will ever overcome the political forces which defeated Mr. Bryan, and that is, by uniting the land and labor reformers of the east and the transportation and money reformers of the west. With that unification they can do it easily!"

Holding that conviction, as I do, the business of the hour seems to me, not to quarrel among ourselves over questions of value, but to go right at it and formulate a code of principles and a political platform upon which these two great forces may stand together. They are strong enough now to win the battle, without the adherents which Captain Ashby's painstaking and conscientious efforts, and witty relaxing gymnastics, will doubtless gain.

Let us not stop on the way toward this glorious undertaking to dispute over the proper usage and definition of high sounding words, or over head-aching "explanations" regarding value and price, but push straight toward the accomplishment of the noble ends which I am convinced all these wrangling reformers have in view. To get right at it then, I respectfully submit for the consideration of all who believe in the wisdom of such a unity the following brief and clear definition of principles:

PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE.

(1) All men are born with an equal natural right to stand on this earth, and to use its richest resources and choicest locations.

(2) The only "right to labor" is man's God-given right to work for himself, and to produce for himself from the richest, most convenient and most valuable natural resources of the

land of his birth.

(3) The so-called right of one man to work for another is not a right, but a privilege. A privilege that is asked for and begged for by the one, and granted or refused by the other. But the right of every man to produce is secondary only to his primary right to breathe.

(4) Not only is every American boy born with the right to work for himself upon, and produce for himself from, the richest and most convenient natural resources of the land of his birth; but he is also as naturally and as justly entitled to stand at the approaches of his country's greatest harbors, (its natural commercial gateways) and exchange his product with his fellow producers and with foreigners. Any laws therefore which ignore or deny these obviously universal and fundamental natural rights are in the highest sense unconstitutional and ought to be abolished; because they outrage natural law, interfere with the plainest provisions of the Creator, and are thereby in direct conflict with the divine constitution of nature.

We demand, therefore, that whenever and wherever the good of society, the necessities of business, the perpetuity of the home, or the security of the state, demand that exclusive ownership or possession of any of America's valuable resources or choice locations be vested in or given to any individual or corporation, it shall be with the distinct proviso that the holder, or holders, of such resources and locations shall pay into the public treasuries for the benefit of all the people, the full annual value of such natural advantages, exclusive of improvements. The chief object and purpose of such proviso being to secure to every American boy, either directly or indirectly, the full annual value of his equal natural inheritance in the land of his birth.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Recognizing our great railroad, telegraph and telephone systems as simply modern means of transportation, distribution and communication, and as improvements on the old highways and post-roads of former times—

We demand that all such modern highway facilities be acquired by the national government, as the postal business was; and be operated at cost for the good of all the people.

MONEY AND CURRENCY.

As the postal and telegraph systems are but modern means for the exchange of thought, so money and currency are but commercial utilities for exchanging products.

We therefore demand that all money and currency shall be issued by the national government direct to the people, and that no power or privilege to issue currency, or coin money, shall be delegated to banks or other corporations; and as money was created to exchange wealth, not men; and as there would evidently be no use for money among a people producing or possessing no wealth—no matter how numerous the population; and, as it is evident that a country of small population, but great wealth, has larger uses for money than a country of large population and little wealth; and, as all experience shows, and recent republican legislation has clearly proved, that the purchasing power of money chiefly depends upon maintaining a uniform relation or ratio between the quantity of the medium of exchange and the quantity of wealth to be exchanged, and that the desirability of each form of money, and the maintenance of parity between the several forms, mainly depends upon conferring, or withholding, the full legal tender function always accompanying real money; and, as all the desirability and commercial value attaching to the several forms of money and currency—aside from the commodity value attaching to the material and conferred upon it solely by the demand for it for other uses than money—entirely depends upon conferring upon it or withholding from it that full legal tender function, and upon maintaining the ratio above named. Therefore we demand that all money, whether gold, silver or paper, be issued by the national government as full legal tender; that the volume thereof be increased annually, or regularly, in such manner as shall maintain that uniform ratio or relation between the quantity of money and the quantity of actual wealth; and, that the coinage, or stamping, or issue by corporations or individuals of any other kind of currency, or pretended forms of money, be absolutely and forever prohibited.

PRIMARY REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS.

Whereas, By the methods now in use in the nominating primaries the voters in the two principal political parties have their candidates for leg-

islative office selected for them, instead of by them; and,

Whereas, It is a well known fact that these candidates are often selected, not because of their having any decided and well known political convictions, but because of their having no political convictions, or very pliable ones, and because of their being therefore ready and willing to do the bidding of the interests procuring their nominations; and,

Whereas, Such candidates are selected and slated without any regard whatever to the political desires and preferences of the masses of the voters represented.

Therefore, we urge upon the patriotic voters of each state to prepare such bills to present to their state legislatures as will do away, as far as possible, with the delegate system, and provide for direct nomination by the voters in each party of all candidates for legislative office; and to that end we suggest the adoption at all such nominating primaries of the blanket ballot and booth system, now in general use at the elections; and the use of blank ballots with party headings bearing the captions, "For Congress," "For State Senator," and "For Assembly," with a blank under each such caption for the name of the candidate desired by the primary voter.

The principal object of this reform is to make it to the interest of aspirants for legislative office to have decided political convictions, and to declare them in advance of the dates of nomination. But another purpose is to make the party machine the assiduous and obedient servant, instead of the insolent and dictatorial master of the party voters; and to make the machine do the will of the people, instead of compelling the people to do the will of the machine.

If the act of voting at the primaries were made the only valid way of registering the voter for the election the reform would be more complete, because it would practically guarantee a full party vote at each such primary election.

CANDIDATES.

My choice of candidates on this platform would be, for president,

TOM L. JOHNSON

of Ohio,

and for vice president,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

of Nebraska.

And my reasons for urging these nominations are, that Mr. Johnson has the confidence and admiration of the one reform element, while Mr. Bryan undoubtedly has the other; and because Johnson is as truly and prominently representative of the first half of this platform as Bryan is of the last.

I believe Mr. Bryan to be possessed of more patriotism than ambition, and to be more of a statesman and an American than a politician or a party man, and that he ought to have been elected president. It is because of this conviction regarding him that I believe Mr. Bryan's patriotism would so overshadow his personal ambition as to induce him to accept second place on this ticket if he thought it his duty to his country to do it.

To put this matter of coalition to an immediate test, I respectfully suggest that every single taxer and money reformer who favors this platform shall send his name, and, if possible, his subscription to the Nebraska Independent, and urge the formation of Jeffersonian clubs pledged to the political advancement of these principles.

JAMES BARTLEY.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

A great deal of inquiry has been made concerning who Judge Adams is that issued the famous injunction forbidding the employes of the Wabash system from quitting work. He is the richest judge on the federal bench, is a gold democrat and was appointed by Cleveland. That tells the whole story. When those fellows capture the democratic party and then the government we will know what to expect.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.

Toledo O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.