

THE DOCTRINE OF FORCE.

It Contradicts the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and Law of Nations.

A certain Dr. William B. Ely, who it seems was nominated for regent of the university at the Midway convention in Omaha, has become a victim of the Bixby open letter habit. His maiden effort in this line is directed to William J. Bryan, but, like the professional tramp looking for work, the word-juggling doctor is praying with all his might not to find what he seeks. The doctor says: "By every tenet of international comity, therefore, the Philippine islands became American territory immediately upon the ratification of that treaty, upon the ONE CONDITION that we have the POWER TO ENFORCE OUR SOVEREIGNTY, for the ultimate foundation upon which all sovereignty rests is the POWER TO ENFORCE OBEDIENCE."

But what about the people inhabiting the Philippine islands? Did they become American citizens immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace? Perhaps the learned doctor would enjoy reading a few authorities on this head.

"Nevertheless, in order to make such transfer valid, the authority, whether de facto or de jure, must be competent to bind the state; hence, the necessity of examining into and ascertaining the powers of the rulers, as the municipal constitutions of different states throw many difficulties in the way of alienation of their public property, and particularly of their territory. Especially in modern times, the CONSENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, expressed or implied, is necessary before the transfer of their allegiance can regularly take place."—Hall's International Law and Laws of War, page 127. When and where did the Filipinos give their consent to become subject to United States authority?

"But the province or town thus abandoned or dismembered from the state is not obliged to receive the new master which the state attempts to set over it. Being separate from the society of which it was a member, it resumes all its original rights, and if it is capable of defending its liberty against the prince who would subject it to his authority, it MAY LAWFULLY RESIST him."—Vattel's Law of Nations, page 118. Here is authority from the very heart of monarchial Europe—it ought to convince even American imperialists. It is not true that the Philippines became American territory immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty. Vattel says the dismembered province is not obliged to receive the new master, and that it resumes all its original rights. The treaty of peace resulted in a separation of the Philippines from Spain, and a consequent resumption of their original rights, but gave no title to the United States because the inhabitants lawfully resisted the transfer of their allegiance.

"When a treaty cedes . . . part of the territory of a nation, the government is under no obligation to indemnify those who may suffer by the cession. . . . The question may be asked, whether the party making such a cession of inhabited territory is under any pledge to secure the newcomer in possession, or in other words, must the former do anything beyond renouncing his rights of sovereignty over the territory and leaving it free and open to the new sovereign. To us it appears that this is all he is bound to do. If the inhabitants should resist and reject the new sovereign, as they have an UNDOUBTED RIGHT to do, for who gave any state the right to DISPOSE of its INHABITANTS?—the question is now to be settled between the province or territory and the CONQUEROR."—Woolsey's International Law, page 226. Every authority on the subject for the past 400 years holds the same way—a state cannot cede to another inhabited territory, making a valid transfer, without the consent of the inhabitants thereof. Of course "sovereignty" may be enforced, as the learned doctor truly says; and such enforcement is simply and only a matter of conquest, of "criminal aggression" as the President aptly termed it once upon a time. The Filipinos have an undoubted right to resist, a lawful right recognized by all eminent authorities, and we have paid twenty millions for the option of conquering them, which under the law of nations we may prosecute to the bitter end. But from a moral standpoint our position is indefensible. It violates the Declaration of Independence. It is an outrage on humanity, as the culmination of a war begun in the interests of humanity.

Heavy Artillery Whitmore.

When the republicans held their meeting to open their campaign in Lincoln, the populists who were in the audience nearly cracked their ribs laughing at antics of one H. G. Whitmore, who mounted "the bear black pig" and spurred him up and down the platform to the delight of all. By universal consent it was voted the best comic performance that had been seen on the stage of the Oliver for a long time. Some of the populists of Lincoln became interested in this low comedian and wrote the adjutant-general to get his history. Here it is: The following letter is self explanatory: LINCOLN, Neb., October 11, 1899.—Charles Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., stating that one H. G. Whitmore, known as "Heavy Artillery Whitmore" claiming to have been at one time a democrat, is at the present time making speeches for the republican state central committee, and claims that he was grievously mistreated by Governor Sins A. Holcomb, during the Spanish-American war, by not permitting him to raise a regiment of heavy artillery for the state of Nebraska and by refusing to do, disappointed him very materially. In reply to the above, Governor Holcomb made a tender of this organization to the President of the United States, but it is President's duty to accept the tender of one Heavy Artillery Regiment from this state, but in lieu thereof, accepted the tender of the Third Nebraska Volunteers. The Third Nebraska was composed of companies from various parts of the state, Company "A" being organized at Lincoln, and was mustered into the State service on May 24th.

Amongst the men mustered in at that time, was Mr. Horace G. Whitmore, who was elected Captain of the company on the evening of May 24th, and so reported to this office by General Victor Vinquam,

acting Assistant Adjutant General at that time. On May 24th, Mr. Whitmore tendered his resignation to Governor Holcomb, who accepted the same. This statement briefly covers the history of Mr. Whitmore's grievance.

If the governor would have followed my advice at that time, Mr. Whitmore would have had something more substantial to grieve over. From information received by me from members of company A, I believe that he was guilty of sedition and mutiny, and should have been tried by court martial on this charge. Being in the state service, he was amenable to military law and a breach of military discipline in time of war should have been taken cognizance of at the time; but Governor Holcomb was willing to overlook this matter and accepted the young man's resignation, and permitted the incident to be closed.

Very respectfully yours, P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General.

Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all those dangerous affections—severe colds, pleurisy and grippe—which fall and winter bring along. It is the greatest cure for bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections.

REESE AND HOLCOMB.

House Rent and Stenographic Assistance Compared and Their Constitutionality Compared.

Here is the dilemma presented to the house rent howlers: If Judge Reese was justified in using the appropriation for "stenographic assistance" in 1889 and 1890 while he was supreme judge, then Governor Holcomb was justified in using the appropriation for "house rent" during his two terms as governor. But, on the other hand, if Governor Holcomb is to be censured for accepting the house rent appropriation, then Judge Reese deserves censure for using the appropriation for stenographic assistance.

If Judge Reese is such an almighty good lawyer as republican "heelers" would have the people believe, he certainly knew whether the appropriation of 1889 for stenographic assistance was in violation of the state constitution. His acceptance of that appropriation ought to settle the matter for these constitutional yelpers.

Let us see if the cases are parallel. Section 22, of article 2, constitution of Nebraska, reads: "The salaries of the governor, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall be two thousand five hundred (\$2,500) each per annum. * * * and after the adoption of this constitution they shall not receive for their own use any fees, costs, interests upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation. * * * Sections 13 and 14, of article 6, constitution of Nebraska says: "The judges of the supreme and district courts shall each receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum, payable quarterly. No judge of the supreme or district court shall receive any other compensation, perquisites, or benefits for or on account of his office in any form whatsoever. * * * Section 1, of article 5, requires the governor to reside at the seat of government during his term of office, and the legislature of 1889, and each subsequent legislature, having this provision in mind, have appropriated public money to provide a residence for the governor during his term of office, and not as additional compensation. There is no constitutional provision requiring the supreme judges to use "stenographic assistance," and an appropriation for such is undoubtedly a "benefit for and on account of the office of supreme judge." Yet with the growing work yearly thrown upon the supreme court, no reasonable man would insist that the judges are not entitled to up-to-date, modern stenographic assistance. No reasonable man would insist upon such a literal construction of the state constitution that the supreme court should be hampered in the prosecution of its work. And if used for the purpose for which the legislature intended it should be used, an appropriation for stenographic assistance, or one to provide a residence for the governor at the seat of government during his term of office, is surely no violation of the spirit of our constitution.

Governor Holcomb used part of the house rent appropriation to provide a gubernatorial residence during his term of office and turned back to the state treasury more than one-sixth of the amount the legislature allowed him to use for that purpose.

Judge Reese's term had nearly expired before the "stenographer assistance" appropriation became available. As a great constitutional lawyer, he had no hesitancy about drawing upon the appropriation. His son, H. A. Reese, drew \$228.00 therefrom, although there is no evidence to show that H. A. Reese knows one stenographic pot hook from another. Then his wife, C. B. Reese, drew \$394.00 from the appropriation. Think of it! The wife of that great constitutional lawyer and supreme judge, Manoah B. Reese, pencil in hand taking dictation from her lord and master!

This, then, is the situation: If the house rent appropriations are of "doubtful constitutionality," as some newly converted Hanncrats aver, then the appropriations for stenographic assistance are even more so. If such appropriations, properly used, are no violation of our constitution, then the case must be decided for Governor Holcomb and against Judge Reese. Holcomb used his appropriation to provide a gubernatorial residence; Reese used his to provide pension money for his family, an undoubted "benefit for and on account of his office." C. Q. DE FRANCE.

FARM FOR SALE.

A choice 80-acre farm, 3 miles north of P. ley, Neb. Fine new fence, nice orchard, etc. Geo. H. Derringer, beautiful country. School within 10 rods. Address, Wm. Derringer, P. ley, Neb.

LITTLE OVAL PHOTOS 25c Doz.

Cabinets, \$2.00 per doz. PREWITT, - - - 1213 O Street.

When answering advertisements mention Independent.

Clippings.

A CLERICAL "TRAITOR".

Bishop Potter, comparing the Philipines to India, said:

"There are the same diversions of race, condition, religion, tribal religion and the like, and in the case of those insular communities there is no binding interest whatever. To undertake to superimpose upon them our free institutions would seem to be an utterly hopeless task, and in such a situation what is the alternative but a form of government which, while not nominally, yet practically, in its essential absolutism, is imperial? Already we have seen how easy it is to drift into imperial methods, which are simply the methods of paternalism, in this very connection. A cardinal principle of government of the people, by the people, for the people, is that the people shall not be treated like children kept in the dark. A sound public opinion, we say, is the great bulwark of a republic, the foundation stone on which its popularity and prosperity must needs rest. In this connection the searching of the mails, the proscription of certain publications, and the stifling of correspondence is one of the most intolerable outrages which a free people has ever suffered; and it is significant most of all of the development of a tendency which foreshadows that, whether we are likely to have imperialism in distant possessions, in form we already have it at home in fact.

Now, then, the thing that destroyed Rome was the loss of her homeogeneity. Our strength today consists in the triumph of those great civic ideals which have the property alone of Anglo-Saxon civilization. But if we persist in diluting that civilization too largely the result needs no prophet to forecast. We may have territorial expansion and material prosperity, and for a time it may be that all of this has begun to inflame our people with a strange inebriety—I mean world-wide supremacy—but in the winning of it we shall have lost every distinguishing characteristic of a free and self-governing people. Is it worth while? "To submit to an international court, representing the best wisdom of the best peoples, the question of the best disposition and future administration of the Philipines may be to admit that as a nation we are not infallible; but then, surely, a great nation can afford to leave that claim to the somewhat Pickwickian maintenance at present afforded under alien skies and and remote and un-American traditions."

DANGEROUS CONETOUSNESS.

The extraordinarily wealthy men in our country have gained their wealth by seizing the opportunities and means which a highly developed and exceedingly sensitive social and business condition has made possible. They have settled down upon these conditions, such as Nabal settled upon the pasturage of the hills, and worked them for their own personal benefit and have harvested great gains. Not all of these men, however, can be called churlish or Nabalish men. Many of them recognize their obligations to society and do pay willing tribute of social and commercial and educational betterment to the community and its institutions which have been to them as a wall of protection in their ventures. Society in general communities in particular, have been largely helped by the investments and by the returns given by these men who make use of the modern ways of accumulation. Nevertheless, there is a selfishness, and an indifference to the success of others, may, even an intention and a certainty of bringing failure to others, in the use of these opportunities which breeds a dangerous covetousness that can hardly be atoned for by large public gifts.

To take possession of the complex and sensitive conditions of the markets, to use the commercial, social and political opportunities of the time as free pasturage on which to fatten and exhibit personal possessions will be sooner or later to call down upon the plunderers their destruction. The Nabalish spirit which monopolize all the opportunities of trade, and the privileges of commerce and government for selfish gain at the expense of others will suffer sooner or later the paralysis from its own selfishness, and will bring the condemnation of the just and generous members of the community.

The woman who was reported a while ago to have worn at some social occasion a dress which cost \$150,000 was using public opportunity for personal and selfish ends, taking advantage of social customs to display great wealth. It is but an excuse to plead that such expenditures put money in circulation, develop art, and afford the means of living to many people. Such expenditures develop selfishness and overvaluation of the mere externals of life. If that woman considered the \$150,000 which her dress cost to be a tribute to society, a measure of her duty and value to the public, she forgot in her reckoning to apply the Christian precepts. "Think not of yourself more highly than you ought to think," and "rejoice in others better than yourself."—Rev. Mr. Marsh, Pastor of All Souls Church, Lincoln.

AN AWFUL TRAITOR.

In a recent letter Senator Hoar of Massachusetts says: "The blood of the slaughtered Philipines, the blood and the wasted wealth of our own soldiers is upon the heads of those who have undertaken to buy a people in the market like sheep or to treat them as lawful prizes and booty of war, to impose a government on them without their consent and to trample under foot not only the people of the Philippine Islands, but the principles upon which the American republic itself rests.

"The law of righteousness and justice on which the great and free American people should act, and in the end, I am sure, will act, depends not upon parties of latitude and meridians of longitude or points of compass. It is the same yesterday, today and forever. It is true now as when our fathers declared it in 1776. It is a binding upon Wm. McKinley today as it was upon George Washington of Abraham Lincoln. "The declaration as to Cuba by the president and by congress applies with stronger force to the case of the Philippine Island.

conquered their own territory and independence from Spain, with the exception of a single city, and they were getting ready to establish a free constitution.

"While they are fighting for freedom and independence and the doctrines of our fathers, we are fighting for the principles that one people may control and govern another in spite of its resistance and against its will."

CAN'T LET GO.

This is the way most people size up the Philippine question. Spain had a little lamb, the meekest lamb around. She sold the lamb to Uncle Sam for twenty millions down. Then Sam he took it by the tail to lead it home you know; the mutton ran turned out a bear and Sam can't let it go.—Julian, (Kan.)Gazette.

WHAT CROUNSE SAID.

Down at Midway convention an element of the republican delegates wanted to nominate ex-Gov. Crouse and run him on the record of vetoing the appropriation for house rent which he did. When they went to Crouse and laid how his veto would be a winning card, the old man said: "No! The people are not fools. They know I kept no house in Lincoln and vetoed the bill because I had no rent to pay."—Wahoo Democrat.

ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

Send to the American Anti-Trust League, 1229 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., for documents pertaining to trusts.

DARE NOT PEEP.

The American people would like to see the Boers of South Africa lick the British army beyond recovery on African soil but no republican politician or editor who stands by their administration care to do so. For while the English are destroying a republic the commercial power behind McKinley is establishing an empire for the Orientals.—Independent Era.

WOULD DO NO GOOD.

If God should again shower manna on the fertile fields it would but enrich the men who own the fields. The tramp on the highway would be warned off by the sign "no trespassing," and the occupants of tenement houses would have the rents raised, until they absorbed all the manna.—The Bayonet.

REPUBLICAN TOUGHS.

Hired hoodlums in that hot bed of republicanism, Seward, (the home of Judge Norva) recently endeavored to break up a Bryan meeting with the aid of horns and other noise producing instruments. Their efforts proved impotent, but it was only following out the dictum of the state republican press, which seeks to prevent a full and free discussion of political subjects.—Independent Era.

HOW THEY WERE SAVED.

It is estimated that more than a million visitors attended the Dewey celebration in New York, and it is not probable that the expenses while in the city averaged less than \$20 each. We may therefore safely estimate that the Dewey celebration brought not less than twenty million dollars into New York, and that most of this money found its way into the banks. At any rate, the bankers have been giving out interviews stating that the sudden flush of ready money had broken the panic in Wall Street and saved the "business men" of New York from bankruptcy. And yet these same "business men," or in other words, stock and grain gamblers, cannot see far enough beyond their noses to realize that it is a constant and abundant supply of ready cash that not only saves men from bankruptcy but establishes and sustains solid business interests and makes all the people prosperous.—Valley Democrat.

MORE "TRAITORS."

Philadelphia, October 12.—In response to a call issued by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Herbert Welsh and George G. Mercer, vice presidents of the anti-imperialist league, residing in Philadelphia, a meeting was held tonight and an association was formed under the name of the American league of Philadelphia. Its objects are to "maintain the truths set forth in the Declaration of Independence and to oppose the expansion and establishment of the dominion of the United States by conquest or otherwise over unwilling people in any part of the globe, and at the present time to promote such measures by congress as shall terminate hostile operations against the people of the Philippine islands who wish to govern themselves and to aid in securing to them, through the friendly assistance of the United States, the peace, liberty and order of just republican government."

Delegations were appointed to attend the Chicago conference and the association will at once proceed to distribute literature and hold public meetings.

FARMER BOY'S VIEW.

The poets make me very tired A singer of the corn That keeps its blades a wavin' from The dewy eve till morn. They rave about its gleaming gold That gladdens poet's eyes, And talk in rapturous ecstasy About Cornucopia's skies. I rather guess I'd change their tune And sing rorerer lay If they were forced to hustle out At early break of day To hitch a team of cranky mules With feelin's all forlorn, An' work to beat the chickens at A shuckin' of that corn.

SEND FOR THEM.

Henry Allen Bell, of Springfield, Ill., has published two little books that ought to be in the possession of every intelligent voter, regardless of his party affiliations. We take it for granted that every citizen is an American at heart, and that he feels a patriotic pride in the greatness of his country and the justice of its country's laws. These little books contain precisely the information that every such citizen needs, for careful study and for daily reference. They embrace a vast fund of information, in a condensed and convenient form, which you cannot get elsewhere without going through a whole library of books. The

A Michigan Miracle

Speech Restored after Nearly 13 Years.

The Ypsilanti Commercial, Ypsilanti, Mich. Many things appear miraculous that are really the result of natural laws, the workings of which can be accurately predicted. A striking example of this occurred in a prominent Michigan family recently, and there can be no question as to the truthfulness of the narrative since it is attested by Mrs. Harriet Begole, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a sister-in-law of Mr. Joshua Begole, who was Governor of Michigan in 1888-4. Mrs. Begole said:

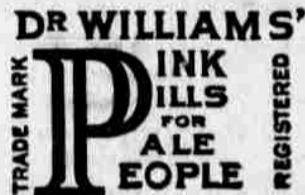


Mrs. Harriet Begole.

"In 1864 I suffered from a severe illness, during which my voice left me and I did not speak above a whisper for nearly 13 years. "I was treated by five local physicians and afterward consulted leading specialists of New York. They diagnosed my case as partial paralysis, stating that the left side of my throat was entirely paralyzed, the right side partially so. For nearly eight years I have suffered from a severe stomach disorder and about a year ago I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "My stomach trouble was relieved, my general health became greatly improved and to my surprise I regained control of my vocal organs. I have used five boxes of the pills and last November I spoke aloud for the first time in almost 13 years. I am now 71 years of age and have full control of my voice. (Signed) MRS. HARRIET A. BEGOLE."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May, 1900, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, JOHN P. KIRK, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headaches, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.



Look for this trade mark on every package.

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

first is entitled "The New Way," and relates to the American system of finance, giving an epitome of the whole subject and a history of the various laws that have been enacted regarding finances. The second is entitled "The Voter's Guide." It relates to the same general subject of finances, brought down to date, with quotations from party platforms, distinguished men and prominent newspapers. We do not see how any intelligent voter can afford to be without these books. The price is 10 cents each, or 12 copies for \$1.00. Here is a good way to beat the conspirators who have concocted a plan to "fool all the people all the time."

THEY SHAKE.

The orbits of William McKinley and William J. Bryan crossed yesterday. They met, beamed on each other for a moment, spoke a few commonplace words and parted.

"How do you do, Mr. President?" said Mr. Bryan. "I am happy to meet you, Mr. Bryan," answered President McKinley. "I trust Mrs. McKinley is well," said Mr. Bryan. "Her health is quite good," replied the president.

"And Mrs. Bryan is well?" inquired the president. "Very well," answered Mr. Bryan. The scene was an improvised stand near the railway station, which marked a spot in the center of a crowd of 8,000. Bryan was invited to meet the president by the McKinley reception committee. He arrived at the stand first and was greeted with a rousing cheer by the people. This unusual compliment affected Bryan deeply.

The president was escorted to the stand, and the first man to greet him was William J. Bryan. He grasped Mr. McKinley by the right hand and shook it heartily. There was more force and vigor in the Bryan shake than in the McKinley demonstration. The two political gladiators looked into each other's eyes while spaking. The people cheered.

It was an interesting spectacle and something of a surprise to the president. It was the first time he had seen Bryan since the Nebraskan appeared at the White House one year ago to obtain the discharge of some of the soldiers of his regiment. President McKinley spoke a few minutes. He was cheered, but the applause was not of the hurricane kind that greeted Bryan at the finish of his subsequent effort.

While President McKinley was speaking Col. Bryan sat directly behind him. When the president concluded his address he turned and heartily grasped Col. Bryan's outstretched hand. "Good bye, Mr. President," said Col. Bryan, and the president responded with a word of farewell. This closed the short coming between the former rivals of 1896, as the presidential train left immediately.—New York World.

This happened at Dayton, Ohio, the home of President McKinley.

STAY AWAY.

The populist and democratic statesmen who accept invitations to speak at old soldiers' reunions, have a very difficult task to perform. If they speak their convictions at all as republicans are expected to do on current questions, they are hooded down. If they avoid a discussion of the issues they are accused of "dodging." It occurs to us that populist speakers would better stay away. The populist and democratic old soldiers seldom attend these reunions because it is made so unpleasant for them and the populist speakers are not wanted. They are sorely invited to give color to the claim that they are non-partisan.—Hutchison Gazette.

STAND BY IT.

It costs thousands of dollars less to run the state now than it did under republican rule. Warrants only draw five per cent interest now and are at a premium, while under republican rule they drew 7 per cent and were at a discount. Under republican rule the permanent school fund was farmed out to pet banks for political purposes, while now these funds are invested and are bringing thousands of dollars into the schools of the state.—Ord Journal.

HARD ON MOODY.

The settlement of the hard levitation of Northern railroads, some of the most profitable in the world, and the Christian world, and whose sincerity

was never doubted, even by those who put low value on his work, is now but a mighty advertiser before the Lord, and a colleague of the vilest in his country's politics.

As the head of the great schools which bear his name, he hip, hip, hopped for his young men to cheer for dollar-hood, while manhood shivered, gasped, and died on every hand, abandoned by the state—and by the church on election day. With his own hand he lighted bonfires before Mark Hanna's "calf of gold," while bribery and drink and spoils filled the market places with the howling blasphemy that Jesus Christ had come into the world to save BANKS—and put saloons to tribute. And to-day he is telling great audiences in Chicago that "three hundred men daily die at the hands of the saloon" while in the same breath he glorifies the character of the canteen president—the "edition de luxe" of Andrew Johnson, "swinging around the circle" begging a second term.

He thinks a son of God cannot be clean in politics, until "the public sentiment" undrirts itself, unlighted by the shine of any godly conduct at the polls.—New Voice.

FEMALE LABOR.

In the enforcement of the female labor law, Labor Commissioner Kent has the support of Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, who has held, in the Utah eight-hour law case, that the people have the right on the ground of the greatest good to the greatest number to interfere by law and prevent employers from oppressing their employes through unreasonable hours of service. The fact as well as the theory is that in this country only equals can make legal contracts. Any contract made with an employe per force of necessity to violate the female labor law is vitiated with fraud and duress and is therefore void. "An injury to one is the concern of all."—Omaha Labor Bulletin.

TRY IT.

You say money is cheap and plenty of it. Take a load of your grain to town and buy some of that money. If you get a good bunch of money you can say that money is cheap. If you get only a few dollars it will be because money is dear. That is your only way of telling when a thing is cheap.—Teller Democrat.

Sound Money.

The abstract of the report of the state banks, 403 in number, at the close of business September 11, contains much food for thought. The banks owe their depositors nearly \$23,000,000, and their own stockholders over \$9,900,000. On the other hand these 403 banks hold evidences of indebtedness from other people to the amounting to something over \$28,000,000, and claim that their banking houses, second hand furniture and fixtures, and other real estate is worth a little over \$1,000,000. The average amount of actual, tangible "sound money" in each of these 403 state banks, on September 11 was \$5,240,51, and the average amount of deposits in the same banks on the same date was \$56,844,94. That's a dollar of "sound money" to about \$11.00 of "restored confidence." "The greatest banking system the world ever saw" eh? Is't a colossal system of debts. The banks owe all told \$32,301,969.63; other people owe them \$28,156,018.47; that makes \$60,457,988.10 of debt. Then these banks own banking houses, real estate, furniture, etc., said to be worth \$2,064,024.30, and "sound money" to the amount of \$2,111,923.86. In other words there is involved over \$62,000,000 of debts and a little over \$3,000,000 in property and money. The ratio of debts to property is 20 to 1; of debt due depositors to actual cash in hand, 11 to 1. Does any sane man see why the people's party advocates government savings banks?

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita the up-to-date Little Liver Pills when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NEB-WYTA MEDICAL CO. cor. Chicago and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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