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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,  
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that the industrial depression was due to the Sherman law and demanded its immediate repeal. To justify their charge, the bankers began to contract the currency, by calling in their loans and refusing to extend credit until the Sherman law was repealed. However, they got more than they bargained for, as their action created a money panic and rushed wildly beyond their control, and financial ruin became widespread.

The Sherman law was finally repealed by the debauchery of the representatives of the people—Cleveland prostituting the power reposed in him by a disgraceful dispensation of federal patronage. But the industrial depression did not cease with the repeal of the law, for it was evident that Cleveland had pulled the wrong tooth and had administered the wrong medicine. The fact of the matter is that the country experienced no relief until after the passage of the Wilson-Gorman law, and very little then, for it was little, if any, better than the McKinley law, and this measure did not go into effect till August, 1894, seventeen months after his inauguration.

In the congressional elections held a few months later, the democrats met a crushing and humiliating defeat, their vote falling off over 25 per cent. Cleveland's ordering federal troops to Chicago at the behest of the railroad corporations and against the protest of the late Governor Altgeld was an outrageous violation of the constitution and a brutal attempt to crush organized labor. To send the troops against the protest of the governor of the state, he resorted to a contemplated a subterfuge as his mind could conceive. The railroad corporations in order to obtain the aid of federal soldiers attached the mail cars to the end of the train, so that if any of the cars were detached it would be among the number. This was construed by the railroad officials as interfering with the United States mails and interstate commerce and called upon President Cleveland for protection. With astonishing celerity he directed his United States district attorney to apply for a writ of injunction before the United States district judge, to enjoin the strikers from interfering with the United States mail. The writ, of course, was issued and the strikers were enjoined from committing certain acts, which, if committed, would be criminal offenses, and for which a penalty was provided by law. The assumption of this federal judge that he was vested with the common police powers, usually exercised by state tribunals, having cognizance in criminal matters, was amazing, but the length to which his omnibus order went was not only beyond all precedent, but beyond the utmost theories of those who favor imperialism. The ostensible purpose of the order was to protect life and property, but its real purpose was to deprive the accused of trial by jury.

Trades unionists are indebted to Grover Cleveland for government by injunction. He demonstrated how federal troops can be called out to aid the trusts in crushing a strike. Those who wish to break a strike now have only to sue out a writ of injunction in a federal court, which, in its prohibitory clauses is only limited by the ingenuity of the lawyer drawing the bill in chancery. The judge, without hearing the defendant, declares what he shall or shall not do in advance, and without hearing, enforces the performances of the commands of the writ; then orders the defendant brought before him, tries him without a jury, adjudges him guilty of a violation of the commands of the writ, and sentences him to punishment, not provided by law, but resting entirely with the discretion of the judge.

Crimes and infamies more atrocious still can now be laid at his door. Recent disclosures before the Spanish treaty commission prove without doubt that the Spanish prime minister had, in 1896, formally acknowledged the belligerency of the Cubans and this acknowledgement was withheld from the public by President Cleveland, because he knew that if the contents were made known congress would recognize the belligerent status of Cuba. Thus by a perfidious version of his official authority he deprived Cuba of her rights and liberties and this perfidious act produced complications which resulted ultimately in our war with Spain, and the evils and burdens of imperialism which have followed.

To listen to the croakings of these political frauds and detestable humbugs, you would imagine that the currency plank of the Chicago platform was undemocratic, and that Mr. Bryan was responsible for it.

For twenty years prior to 1896, the democratic party had been contending for free coinage. At every opportunity a majority of democrats in congress voted for it. There never was a more consistent record of the fidelity of a party to a cause than is presented by the long list of roll calls in congress showing a majority of democrats in both houses to have been uniformly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Who was directly responsible for the defeat of the democratic party in 1896? Was it not this very crowd who are shouting for harmony and "get together"? Why didn't they get together at the polls in 1896 and 1900? Is it not a tenet of the democratic creed as old as the party itself, that the majority must rule? But it is like

every other sound principle of that glorious old party, they have discarded it.

The Cleveland-Hill program is to nominate Cleveland's former private secretary, Dan Lamont, for governor of New York and Hill for the presidency. It is a beautiful thought, indeed. Suppose that Lamont or Hill had been nominated in 1896 instead of Mr. Bryan, would either have carried a contested election district in the country? When the democratic national convention met in Chicago in 1896 the party was in a state of utter despondency bordering on a complete collapse. How could it be otherwise? Cleveland's perfidy and Gorman's iniquity had left the party dishonored and disgraced in the eyes of the American people. How could it in the face of broken promises, unredeemed pledges, unfulfilled obligations, ask the confidence and support of a people whom its leaders had so basely betrayed? The delegates were spiritless and without hope until the memorable Thursday afternoon when William J. Bryan ascended the platform and in a twenty-minute speech in which he appealed to the convention to take fresh courage and new hope and prepare for the life-and-death-struggle against the enemies of the people.

The money power had its agents in the convention contending for the gold standard, and commendation and endorsement of the Cleveland administration. When the despondency was deepest, when every vestige of hope had departed from the breasts of the most zealous, a man arose clad in the armor of righteousness and addressed the vast audience in defense of the holy cause of oppressed and outraged humanity. This man, young, ardent and impassioned, eloquent, earnest and brave. When he concluded the most remarkable speech ever delivered in a convention hall, in the memorable words: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold," the people went wild with enthusiasm for they knew they had found a leader, who would lead them forth from financial bondage.

At that moment the Cleveland democracy breathed its last, and the young, hopeful Bryan democracy was born. From that moment the masses had hope and still have confidence in their incorruptible leader, William J. Bryan of Nebraska.

In 1892 when the people believed that Cleveland was pure and honest they polled 5,556,918 votes for him; in 1894 when they knew he was corrupt and false the democratic vote dwindled to 4,500,245.

An analysis of the election returns show that Mr. Bryan and not Mr. McKinley was the choice of the American people in 1896.

**Votes.**  
In 1892 Harrison received . . . 5,176,108  
In 1892 Cleveland received . . . 5,556,918  
In 1896 McKinley received . . . 7,104,779  
In 1896 Bryan received . . . 6,502,925

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bryan received 946,000 more votes than Mr. Cleveland did in 1892, yet Mr. McKinley is credited with receiving 601,854 votes more than Mr. Bryan and 1,928,671 more votes than Mr. Harrison.

The increase of the vote of 1892 over 1892 was 1,846,030, or 13 3-10 per cent.

The increase in the vote of 1896 over 1892 was 1,846,030, or 13 3-10 per cent.

It is well known that the republicans resorted to every species of corruption known to practical politicians. It is also well known that by a combination with the Cleveland democrats the election boards were notoriously unfair and corrupt.

In the face of these facts and figures is it not nauseating to listen to the gabble of these Cleveland-Hill democrats about harmony and "getting together." The change of 19,346 votes in 1896 notwithstanding the corruption which was to deprive the accused of trial by jury.

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WILLIAM W. BRIDE.

### Farm Bargains

No. 52. Look at these and think a minute about writing to us for particulars: 160 acres, cultivated surface, 100 acres, 70 culivated. Price \$1,200. The latest price, board, granary, well, wind mill, 160 acres. Price \$700. 160 acres, 75 cultivated. Price \$1,000. 160 acres, 60 acres cultivated. Price \$1,400.

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### THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL

Mr. Rockwell Reviews Some History Regarding the Actions of Money Changers in the Past—Thoroughly Scoured from the Temple They Still Rule.

Editor Independent: If "money is the root of all evil," the government should control it. The individual and corporate right to loan money is the basis of a universal confidence game which the money changers work on to undermine good form of government and enslave the masses. And this old perfidious custom should be stopped by the United States government remedial laws.

The government should issue all money, metallic and paper, make it all a full legal tender in payment of all amounts, public and private, and in volume adequate for the transaction of all legitimate business.

At every county seat and town large enough to justify a corporation bank, also in cities, the government

should establish in connection with its post offices or otherwise, places in which the people can deposit and receive money from as has been advocated by the populists.

My opinion is, money was intended to be used as a circulating medium for the benefit of all, not as a medium to be used by Shylock to hold up and rob the people. Money has become a necessity to sustain life in legitimate business, the same as food to animal life. And no one should be allowed, for the purpose of speculating and gambling in it, to hinder its freest circulation, for then it becomes a dangerous medium and too often works detriment to the producing masses.

Therefore, I would suggest in connection with paragraphs 1 and 2 as a remedy that there be a United States law enacted prohibiting private individuals, combines and corporations from loaning money at any interest and placing heavy penalty for the violation of it the same as on counterfeiting of money.

Then the people could deposit their money with the United States government who would never rob depositors by closing its doors or by giving them paper issued by a concern that was already insolvent and would close its doors in a few days.

The government would always have money on hand without issuing interest-bearing bonds to borrow money on and burdening the people with taxes to pay Shylock interest on them.

And being the only lender of money, it could loan it in reasonable amounts for legitimate purposes on good security at about 2 to 3 per cent per annum; the interest going into the United States treasury would benefit the masses by reducing taxes for its running expenses. Even he who borrowed would receive his share collectively with the masses, and purely democratic and could be accepted by single taxers, socialists and all others who have the welfare of the masses at heart.

As far back as we can trace the money changers, as a class, their history is bad. When Christ came on earth and denounced them, they bribed one Judas Iscariot for 30 pieces of silver to betray him, but Judas repented himself, saying: "I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood." And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.—St. Matthew XXVII, 4-5.

What a blessing it would be to the masses if all the bribed, including legislators, congressmen and judiciary, would soon after repent, throw down the bribe and hang themselves instead of remaining in office like John Sherman, Grover Cleveland and other officeholders of that class.

Judging money changers by the past and present, one of common sense must conclude that the masses, singly as individuals and collectively as a nation, will always be hampered and made to suffer more or less loss by them as long as the old Shylock system of loaning money continues.

The Historical, Political and Statistical Hand Book of Money, edited by Gordon Clark, is the most complete concentrated, authentic history of the money changers that I have ever read. It gives dated acts, facts and figures which will allow on careful study that Shylock's control a majority in our lawmaking bodies and judiciary who are full of low, cunning accomplices of Shylock.

They claim to be men of principle, but the laws they enact and decisions they render do not show it, for they are class laws and class decisions and endanger the welfare and liberty of the masses.

Here is a sample of corporation bank system. This institution was chartered under the name of United States Bank. Its amount of bank note circulation in 1813-1814 was about \$45,000,000. In 1817 it had risen to \$100,000,000. In 1819 it had fallen back to \$45,000,000. In August, 1819, twenty thousand people were out of employment in Philadelphia, with like results in New York, Baltimore and other cities. In 1820, wheat was 20 cents a bushel in Kentucky. Flour was a dollar a barrel at Pittsburgh; lumber \$2 a thousand.

As imports held their price, a pound of coffee was worth a bushel and a half of wheat; a pound of tea exchanged for a barrel of flour; and a yard of broadcloth would buy twelve and a half barrels of flour.

The senate of Pennsylvania appointed a committee to investigate the public condition. On the 20th of January, 1820, the committee submitted its report. In part it said: "Your committee can safely assert that a distress unexampled in our country since the period of its independence prevails throughout the commonwealth. This distress exhibits itself under the various forms of ruinous sacrifice of landed property at sheriffs' sales, whereby in many cases lands and houses have been sold at less than half, a third or a fourth of their former value, thereby depriving of their homes and of the fruits of labors for years a vast number of our industrious farmers, some of whom have been driven to seek in the uncultivated forests of the west that shelter of which they have been deprived in their native state. A general scarcity of money throughout the country which renders it almost impossible for the husbandman or other owners of real estate to borrow at a usurious interest, and where landed security of the most indubitable character is offered as a pledge."

"A general suspension of labor, the only legitimate source of wealth, in our cities and towns, by which thousands of our most useful citizens are rendered destitute of means of support, and reduced to the extremity of poverty and despair. Usurious extortions, whereby corporations instituted for banking, insurance and other purposes in violation of law possess themselves of the products of industry without giving an equivalent."

The year before, in 1818, a committee of the New York state legislature reported that, "Of all aristocracies, none more completely enslaved a people than that of money; and in the opinion of your committee, no system was ever better devised so perfectly to enslave a community as that of the present mode of conducting banking establishments. Like the sires of the fable, they entice to destroy. They hold the purse strings of society, and by monopolizing the whole of the circulating medium, they form a precarious standard, thus rendering the whole community dependent upon them; pre-

scribing every man who dare to expose their unlawful practices. If he happens to be out of their reach, so as to require no favors from them, his friends are made the victims; so no one dare complain. The committee, on taking a general view of our state, and comparing those parts where banks have been for some time established with those that have none, are astonished at the alarming disparity. They see in the one case the desolation that were before prosperous and happy; the ruin they have brought on an immense number of the more wealthy farmers, they and their families suddenly hurled from wealth and independence into the abyss of ruin and despair.

If the facts stated in the foregoing be true (and your committee have no doubt they are) together with others equally reprehensible and to be dreaded, such as that their influence over frequently, nay, often already begins to assume a species of dictation altogether alarming, unless some judicious remedy is provided by legislative wisdom we shall soon witness attempts to control all elections to office in our counties—nay, the elections to the very legislature. Senators and members of assembly will be indebted to the banks for their seats in this capitol; and thus the wise end of our civil institutions will be prostrated in the dust of corporations of their own raising."

In 1837, the aforesaid United States Bank suspended with some \$40,000,000 of government funds in their possession, and that brought about President Jackson's "divorce of bank and state," as Benton called it, and led to the passage by congress, in 1840, of the independent treasury act, which took from the banks all custody of government funds.

In 1841, the bank power procured the repeal of the act, but in 1846, it was re-enacted and remained in force until 1861, being then suspended that the secretary of the United States treasury might step into the old trap of depositing government money with "specie-paying banks."

Since then these money changers have had the use of millions of the government funds to enable them to carry on their pernicious work of corrupting, bribing, etc.

In the latter part of 1861 when the bill was made public which authorized the issue of greenbacks that were to circulate the same as coin at their face value with the words printed on the back: "The within is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing 6 per cent interest at twenty years, or in 7 per cent bonds at five years."

The people were pleased with it, and letters were sent by boards of trade from different cities to congress urging the passage of the bill; but the bank fraternity rose against it. Why?

That it proposed the kind of money that had been advocated by Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Jackson, Calhoun and Taylor, to supplement gold and silver in place of bank bills. It was a government note, redeemable in taxes, a safe and sound currency for the people, and should the people obtain such money and understand it, it would soon end the issuing of bank-bills.

This same fear of the bankers, some time later, was again manifested by the official representative of the National Bankers' Association, one James Buell, who sent to the bankers throughout the country a circular saying: "Dear Sir: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all who will not oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country; for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national banks or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money and will, therefore, seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of congress at once and engage him to support our interest that we may control legislation."

This is the fraternity that rose against the legal tender greenback bill when it was made public. A delegation of bankers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia hurried to Washington. They organized and went to work on congress January 11, 1862, but they could not influence the representatives elected direct by the people, but in the senate, which is elected directly by the people, they found the tools they wanted. And on February 25, 1862, the greenback came to the people showing the stab of Shylock. It was crippled, deprived of its legal tender in payment of import duties and interest on public debt; it was only a legal tender to pay soldiers, farmers and the rest of the common herd, but not a legal tender to pay the favored class (money changers) their interest. It showed favoritism to Shylock and showed the return of the tigress which Thomas Benton mentioned in 1841, when referring to the overthrow of the bank by Jackson, he said: "We have driven the tigress to the jungles, but I fear that some day she will return, bringing her whelps with her."

When they influenced the United States senate to cripple the people's legal tender greenback by inserting the exception clause it enabled them to extort from importers \$285 in greenbacks for \$100 in gold to pay import duties with. Of course the importers marked it up on the goods and the consumer had to pay when he bought tea, coffee, etc. The same exception clause also enabled them to force the depreciation of the greenback until it took \$285 of it to buy \$100 of gold which the same act forced the government to pay them in interest. By that one perfidious act they nearly doubled the war debt between the north and south.

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