

## A SOLD OUT LOT

The ordinary republican, honest and a good citizen, must feel somewhat chagrined when he reflects upon the manner that the Wall street crowd and the politicians have fooled him and made an ass of him for the last ten years. This sort of a republican, never having studied political economy, honestly believed in the sophistries in the dailies and the fallacies of the spell-binders. He really imagined that there was "intrinsic value" in gold and that there could be no good money—sound money—that was not made of gold. He actually believed that this gang of political scoundrels wanted "honest money" and that to have it they intended to establish the "gold standard." Now he can't help seeing that no such thing was intended. What that gang wanted was to get the chance of issuing "rag money" manufactured by themselves. To make a place for their rag money they had to get rid—or thought they had to—of standard silver money. Finding that increased population and business made it impossible to demonetize silver and sell it for bullion, they abandoned that plan and are going to have the rag money in addition to it.

Now, how must the ordinary republican feel who has been shouting for ten long years for hard money and the gold standard? He is beginning at last to see the facts. They cannot longer be hidden. Wall street does not want gold money, but paper money. It wants congress to grant them the privilege of taking a little piece of paper, the value of which is less than the one-hundredth part of a cent, and make it a dollar, a hundred dollars or a thousand dollars. That is what these "financiers" have been after all the time, and they have used the ordinary republican who thought that he was voting for "sound money," "money made of gold," as a tool to accomplish their purposes. The ordinary republicans—at least some of them—are just beginning to see that they have been played for suckers.

What deceived the ordinary republican the most completely was that he did not understand the power of legal tender. He wanted money that was good in Europe and he thought that the only money of that sort was made of gold. He could not be made to see that gold money coined in the United States was not money in Europe, that he could not take a purse full of United States gold money and go along the streets of Paris, London or Berlin and buy goods with it. He must first take it to a bank and get it exchanged for the money of the country in which he was traveling. While every man who went to Europe knew that if he had both United States paper and gold money, he could always get a little more of the money of the country in which he happened to be,

for the paper money than he could for the gold money, whether that paper money was greenbacks redeemable in gold, or silver certificates redeemable in silver, yet he could not understand that it was the power of legal tender and not because the United States coined gold money that made this paper money good in Europe.

These Wall street scoundrels knew all the time that paper money was an absolute necessity of civilization. What they wanted was the privilege of making the paper money themselves. They saw that there were millions in it, if they could get the privilege of taking a small piece of paper and make it a dollar, five dollars, one hundred dollars or a thousand dollars, pay it out or loan it and get interest on it. That was the thing that they were after while the ordinary republican thought that he was voting for "gold money that was good in Europe."

Any piece of paper that is legal tender for one dollar or any other amount in the United States will always be "good in Europe" as long as the people of Europe have to send money here to buy wheat, cotton, beef and corn. An Englishman, German, or Frenchman would be an idiot to take less than the face value for a paper dollar that was legal tender in the United States and which he could send over here and get for it the very things that he must have. Even if it is not legal tender, but is generally receivable in the payment of debts in this country, it will still be "good in Europe."

A republican said to the editor of The Independent the other day when this unlimited issue of paper money by the banks was being discussed: "Well, I guess we have been sold out," and so they have. But the price paid was very small.

## WHAT REBATES DID

The steel trust has gobbled the Union Steel company, its greatest competitor. The Union Steel company had ore beds of its own and has been doing a flourishing business. It is now said to have been turned over to the Morgan combine at about actual cost. The reason of it is that Morgan has adopted the Rockefeller plan of rebates on steel products made by the steel trust and the Union company, threatened with disaster, had to sell out just as the independent oil producers had to sell to Rockefeller. Morgan has a bigger "cinch" than Rockefeller ever had for he controls many lines of road and a word from him about private rates is sufficient at any time. Back of the steel trust is not only the tariff, but secret rates on the railroads. There is no other way of escape from this extortion aside from the populist way—nationalize the railroads. The Union company had planned to build a railroad to the lakes to get their ore, but they saw that even that would not save them for their finished product would have to find a market over Morgan's lines, so they threw up their hands and quit.

## SHAW'S DOGMATIC STATEMENTS

Secretary Shaw has been making another address in advocacy of wild-cat banking. In it he asserted many things in a dogmatic way to which no economist of authority will agree. Even his historical statements are far from being accurate. Among other things he made this assertion:

"Both reason and experience show that there is but one way to maintain parity between different forms of money, and that is by exchanging one for the other at the will of the holder."

Of course every economist will give a flat contradiction to both these assertions, and every man of average intelligence knows that the silver dollar has been at a parity with gold and that it is not exchangeable with gold. Another of his bald statements, which even a tyro in economics knows to be false, was that bank notes were the same thing as checks and drafts. There is so vast a difference between a check that is drawn in favor of a particular person and must be indorsed by every man through whose hands it passes, and a bank note that circulates as money without indorsement, having nothing behind it except the party that issues it, that it is past comprehension that any man can have the face to make the assertion.

What Shaw wants is to induce congress to pass a law allowing bankers to take a little piece of paper and make it money. That is what all the bankers are after. They cover it up by various phrases, such as "credit currency," "asset currency," "emergency currency" and "gold reserve currency." Whatever they call it, it always means the same thing. That

sort of thing has been tried a thousand times and it has always ended in disaster and never will end in anything else.

## THEY LIKE IT

There is a low bridge over a railroad in Indiana that has already killed nineteen brakemen. The family of the last one killed sued the railroad for damages, but the supreme court of that state decided that the brakeman lost his life by his own carelessness for he knew the low bridge was there, and held the company blameless. There was an accident last week in which another railroad man was killed. The engineer had been continuously on his engine for 90 hours and rendered utterly unfit for duty. The wife of this railroad employe will get no damages either, for the courts will hold that it was the result of the carelessness of a "fellow servant." But the railroad employe, like the mullet head farmer, seem to like the way he is treated and don't want anything better. The populist party endeavored to have this "fellow servant" business stopped and demanded it in their platforms. But the railroad men would have none of it. Almost to a man they "stood pat," declared that things were "well enough" and that they wanted to "let them alone." The railroad managers are not to blame for the way that the employes are treated. The men declare that they like it, they don't want any change, that they want to "stand pat," and "let well enough alone." They turn out by the thousand and march in the plutocratic ranks, they vote the plutocratic ticket and then they receive plutocratic treatment. Once in a while they strike, suffer untold hardships, are enjoined and imprisoned by the courts, but as soon as they are out of jail they vote for the judges and the candidates of the party that imprisoned them. If they don't do that, they organize an assistant republican crowd to draw votes away from the party that would give them relief. If the railroads were owned by the government they would be under the same regulations as the postal clerks that travel on the same trains, have permanent employment, good wages and reasonable hours. But they won't have it. Almost to a man they are down on the party that demands it. So they will have to continue occasionally to work 90 hours without cessation, get killed by low bridges, and meantime the intelligent will look upon them just as they did upon the black slave who declared that he did not want to be free.

## ALLITERATION

About a generation ago it was "good form" to resort to alliteration—in fact, it was considered the acme of fine writing; but nowadays it is rather the fashion to avoid it, even at the expense of clearness. Lincoln's words, "As a result of the war, corporations have been dethroned, and an era of corruption will follow," call to mind that there is a close bond between the words, "corporation" and "corruption." Alliteration, fair rhyme, and cause and effect. Who can think of a corporation without almost intuitively thinking of corruption? Who can hear of corruption without thinking of a corporation?

Speaking of fine writing recalls Ruskin's words: "People used to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because, for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, 'Sir, your house is on fire;' whereas formerly I used to say, 'Sir, the abode in which you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation,' and everybody used to like the effect of the two p's in 'probably passed,' and of the two d's in 'delightful days.'"

## BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine I is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

## TALKING IN THE SOUTH.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad company is issuing monthly circulars concerning fruit growing, vegetable gardening, stock raising, dairying, etc., in the states of Kentucky, West Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Every farmer, or homeseeker, who will forward his name and address to the undersigned, will be mailed free circulars Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and others as they are published from month to month. J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Dubuque, Ia.

A while ago Senator Beveridge would have had us believe that the Filipinos would all be speaking English in a few years and that was to result from sending a shipload or two of teachers over from this country. Recently he has been down in New Mexico and declares that the Spanish language seems to be a permanent thing, for the people have been under American rule for fifty years and still persist in speaking Spanish, to such an extent that most of the proceedings in the courts have to be conducted in that language. For that reason he is opposed to fulfilling the republican promise of admitting New Mexico and Arizona into the union. Beveridge is one of those geniuses whose opinions and principles are made to fit the exigencies of the party to which he belongs and changes them as circumstances and party requirements demand.

An old farmer writes to the editor a scolding letter. He says of late this editor has got into the fashion of every now and then of using words which the common man does not understand, a thing that he never used to do. Among the words of that character he mentions "littoral." The editor does not remember using that word, but perhaps he did. He should have said "of or pertaining to the seashore," if he did. Sometimes it is pretty hard to avoid the use of words that he all the time finds in his reading of scientific works, though they are not in common use by every-day, hard-working people. He may do it unconsciously, for he intends, as always before, to make every sentence easily understood by those whose strenuous lives give them but little time to conquer the intricacies of the English language.

How far away Dr. Hillis got his hysterical tirade against organized labor from the teaching of the Master he pretends to serve, will be seen when one reflects that the key-note of his address—it was not a sermon—was that: "Every man, single and alone, must bear his own burden." The teaching of the founders of Christianity was: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Whether the teachings of the founders would produce the disasters that Dr. Hillis predicts, no man can tell for it has never been tried.

Kearney county is another erstwhile populist county that has experienced the blessings (?) of republican redemption. Her last school apportionment warrant is only \$797.52 smaller than the smallest one she ever received from the fusionists—\$2,030.63 in December, 1899, as against \$2,233.11 in December, 1902. After all, fusion was not such a bad thing.

Dodge county is loser at least \$1,148.29 in school money, even if she did resist the temptation to turn republican. The apportionment of December, 1899, (smallest fusion one) was \$6,183.83. This year the republican apportionment is \$5,035.54.

## Fits

Baby Had Two to Six Every Day.

Suffered Terribly—Doctors Failed.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cured Him.

Weak, nervous, fretful, puny children require a treatment such as only Dr. Miles' Nervine affords. When neglected these symptoms lead to epileptic fits or spasms. Every mother should strengthen her own and babies' nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a true specific in all nervous disorders. Read the following:

"When my little boy was 18 months old he had cramps in his feet and hands. They would be drawn out of shape for two or three days. At first liniment seemed to help but in about two weeks nothing did any good the doctor gave him. We called another doctor but his medicine did no good so we changed to another who called it spinal disease. By this time the child's body was drawn out of shape; his backbone was curved to one side and his hands and feet out of shape. His sufferings were terrible, and he was having from two to six fits a day. I was taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for nervous trouble and saw it was recommended for fits, so I thought I would see if it would help him. All three doctors had given him up. One-half bottle stopped the fits and his limbs straightened, and another bottle cured him. He is now a strong, healthy boy going to school. I have waited to see if the old trouble returned, before writing you, but it never has. I cannot praise Dr. Miles' Nervine enough, as I know it saved my boy's life."—MRS. UELIAH NELSON, Lansing, Iowa.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.