

Are we going to make a platform to please one man?

Whatever may happen next year in the democratic convention, it will not be long before the populists and other independent voters will become a great party, if protection is accepted.

If protection is right, let us stand by it, especially if there is any reasonable prospect of success.

With the republicans and the populists advocating protection, there can be no doubt of success. If Mr. Bryan wants to adhere to the democratic party because it is advocating revenue tariffs, he can do so; but in doing so he will have to support a party that supports the gold standard and all that this means. Whatever course Mr. Bryan pursues, the argument between republicans and populists will be with reference to the money question; the tariff will be left out.

One great point to be gained next year is to bring the money question to the front.

With protection indorsed, populists can debate with democrats in the south on the tariff question. In the south the republicans are weak and they will be glad to have help from the populists on the tariff issue. For the purpose of bringing this issue to the front they will be willing in many localities to indorse populist candidates, although in so doing they may have to indorse greenbacks and all that this means. Where such combinations are made, tariff and money will be the paramount issues.

With protection indorsed, populists can debate with republicans in the north on the money question alone. There will be nothing else to talk about as between populists and republicans because they will differ about nothing else. But as between populists and democrats (in the north) populists can debate as to protection and money, because they will differ on both of these issues.

I am not advocating fusion with republicans or democrats. I am only stating what will probably happen, if the populists indorse one of the principles of the republican party, namely, protection. Heretofore the populists have fused with the democratic party. The result of this fusion was that the populists had to indorse tariff for revenue only. This prevented an income tax from coming to the front, because, if there was to be tariff for revenue, there was no room for an income tax for revenue. As proof of this Mr. Bryan has never advocated the income tax much, since he was indorsed by the populists in 1896; and in 1900 the income tax was left out of the platform, which shows that in the democratic mind there was not very much of a desire to tax wealth. In

### Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—or actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any meresample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 940, Racine, Wis. Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

the south, where the democrats have had control, Bryanism and populism have been on the wane since 1896 and Clevelandism has been coming to the front. This is because those who govern public opinion in the south want free trade or tariff for revenue and a gold standard with bank money, rather than republicanism which means protection, with a gold standard and bank money. In the south, however, the race problem is uppermost in their minds, and they will not vote a republican ticket because they think that it means negro supremacy. In the south there is not so much interest in national issues as in the north. But with a new party in the field, in the south, not heretofore identified with the old issue of negro slavery nor with free trade which has always been closely connected with negro slavery, there is a great opportunity. I don't believe that the idea of free trade or a tariff for revenue only would ever have taken root in this country, if it had not been for the institution of negro slavery, which was the cheapest labor in the world, and which made protection unnecessary for the south—that is, the slave owners who governed the south and north. Free trade or tariff for revenue only took deep root in England about the same time, not on account of slavery, but because English statesmen and the leaders of public opinion thought that England could, with free trade, become the greatest manufacturing and commercial nation of the world. This had great influence on public opinion in this country and made it more easy for the owners of slaves in this country to convince the American people that free trade or tariff for revenue only was the correct policy, when in fact it benefited nobody (in this country) but the owners of slaves in the south and some democratic politicians in the north, who wanted to get into office on the issue. Grover Cleveland is now one of many northern statesmen who is trying to be elected president on the issue. There have been many heretofore since the days of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Now that negro slavery is dead in the United States (or soon will be) and that England is about to change her fiscal policy, populists ought to stop and think a good many times before they advocate tariff for revenue only. The motive for protection in Great Britain is different from what it is here. In England they want to keep their vast empire together, which her leading statesmen now believe can be done only by having tariff duties on all goods coming from the United States and other great manufacturing and commercial nations (food perhaps excepted) and free trade or nearly so between Great Britain and her colonies. This, it is easy to see, will enable England to hold her colonies, and, perhaps, prevent Canada from coming to us. It may even prevent us from making a reciprocity treaty with Canada. But whatever the consequences either here or in Great Britain may be, or whatever the motive may be in England we are not advocating protection for the purpose of keeping our empire together, because we have no colonies of any consequence which we desire to keep, much less to hold against their will. What we want protection for in this country is to prevent competition between our free labor and foreign slave labor. We, as a nation, should stand by ourselves and have a national tariff that suits our own purposes and interest, whether it suits other nations or not. As long as the manufacturing and commercial nations are competing for work, business and trade, it is the duty of each nation to look out for itself.

I am not advocating protection because it is eternally just or expedient, but because it is infinitely better—more just and expedient—than a tariff for revenue only—and because we are obliged to make a choice between the two. If we take tariff for revenue only and reject protection, then duties on all goods that we can produce will be very low and foreign goods of this class will come in and our "artisans and laborers" will be obliged to work for the same wages as prevail abroad.

If there is slave labor abroad, then our workmen will get no more than foreign slaves. And, as to goods which we cannot produce, the duties on these will be very high and our workmen will have to pay very high prices or go without. On the other hand, if we take protection, then our American workmen can, to a certain extent, regulate wages. At least they will not be compelled to sink to the level of foreign slave laborers. The duties, on such goods as we produce, can be made high enough to make up for the difference between wages abroad and here. This will prevent foreign capital from employing slave labor and bringing in cheap goods, unless the foreign capitalist pays the duties. If the foreigner does this, the

duties will diminish his profits on goods sent here and add to the revenue of our government and thereby diminish the taxes on our American people. As to goods which we cannot produce, these will come in free of duty and the prices of such goods will be low to our workmen and all others. Such is the difference between protection and tariffs for revenue only, which should always be remembered, when we are called upon to choose between the two. They are directly antagonistic, because protection means no duties at all—free trade—as to all commodities which we cannot produce—and high duties on all commodities which we can produce; while tariffs for revenue only mean high duties on all goods which we cannot produce and low duties on all goods which we can produce.

Protection is patriotism. A tariff for revenue only has no regard for the country except to get money out of the pockets of the people and put it into the public treasury, without regard to the ability of the people to pay or the benefits received. It is taxation according to consumption of foreign goods, which, in regard to goods we cannot produce, is not only very high, but no higher for the millionaire than the ordinary workman—no higher to the man of wealth than to the man of no property. With regard to goods which we can produce, although it may reduce the price, it also reduces the price of wages and often prevents our workmen from getting any work or wages at all. As a system of taxation nothing could be more unjust. But with respect to protection, we have a system of taxation which not only has regard for the public treasury, not only looks to the various classes with respect to their ability to pay taxes, but it considers the situation of our country with respect to all other countries, especially the great manufacturing and commercial nations, and it seeks to prevent any of these nations or their people from injuring our industries, our labor or our capital. It seeks to build up and strengthen the nation and to make it able to defend itself against all foreign nations, especially those nations that would break down our manufactures or trade.

JNO. S. DE HART, Jersey City, N. J.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation: The season is at hand when, according to the custom of our people, it falls upon the president to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving to God. During the last year the Lord has dealt bountifully with us, giving us peace at home and abroad and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unhindered by war, famine or plague. It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us, but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven it rests with us ourselves to show that we are worthy to use a right that has been entrusted to our care. In no other place and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the twentieth century. Failure would not only be a dreadful thing for us, but a dreadful thing for all mankind, because it would mean loss of hope for all who believe in the power of the righteousness of liberty.

Therefore, in thanking God for the mercies extended to us in the past, we beseech Him that He may not withhold them in the future, and that our hearts may be roused to war steadfastly for good and against all the forces of evil, public and private. We pray for strength and light, so that in the coming years we may with clearness, fearfulness, and wisdom, do our allotted work on the earth in such manner as to show that we are not altogether unworthy of the blessings we have received.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land people cease from their wonted occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for His manifold mercies.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

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### THERE IS GREAT DANGER IN CATARRH.

If Left to Run Its Course Unchecked, It Often Causes Death.

Catarrh scatters its poisons throughout the entire system. The stomach and lungs are affected by the droppings that fall into the throat and are swallowed during sleep. Dyspepsia, inflammation of the stomach, bronchitis and consumption are the results. The blood also becomes contaminated and carries the poisons to all parts of the system. Frequently in the more advanced stages, the bones of the head become decayed and the air passages are a putrid mass and create a stench so foul and offensive as to be unbearable. The expression, "rotten with catarrh," is not overdrawn or exaggerated.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets strike at the root of this terrible, odious disease and eradicate it from the system. They are a constitutional remedy that cleanses the system thoroughly of all poisons and purifies the blood. Under their influence the head becomes clear, the discharges at the nose and droppings into the throat cease, the lost sense of smell is restored, the eye brightens, the foul breath becomes pure and sweet and the odious, disgusting disease is thoroughly expelled from the system.

A Cincinnati man says: "I suffered the misery and humiliation of catarrh for twelve years. My case became so aggravated that it seriously interfered with all my business relations. The disease became so offensive that I would not venture into any one's presence unless it were absolutely necessary. I tried every remedy that I could get hold of. Some helped me temporarily, but as soon as I ceased taking them, I would relapse into the old condition.

"Finally a friend told me of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and insisted that I try them. I had about despaired of ever finding help, but bought a box anyway. I began to notice the improvement within twenty-four hours after I began taking them. Before the first box was gone I felt like another man. I kept up the treatment till I had taken three boxes and was entirely cured. I have never had a recurrence of the trouble from that day to this. My head is clear and well and none of the offensive symptoms of the disease ever trouble me. It has been two years since I stopped taking them."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cts. a box.

### SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH A BRUSH.

The new method of smoking meat has come to stay. It has already come and staid so long in many parts of the country that there is no longer any more thought of going back to the old method than of returning to the old-fashioned ox cart. When you smoke your meat with our Modern Meat Smoker, you accomplish all that could possibly be done by the old method, and something that the old way does not accomplish. The meat is better protected against decay and against the attacks of germs and insects. It tastes better, it looks better, and it will bring more money. The old method of smoking dries out the meat and reduces the weight. The shrinkage is often one-fifth, and this runs into money when you consider the amount of meat the average farmer usually smokes. Our Modern Meat Smoker is practically condensed liquid smoke which can be applied in a minute with a brush or sponge, and that ends the process. You run no danger in losing by fire or theft, and save both time and money. Our Modern Meat Smoker is put up in quart bottles only. One bottle will cover 250 to 300 lbs. of meat. Regular price, 75c; cut price, 59c.

We Cut Everything in the Drug Line.

RIGGS, The Drug Cutter. New Location, 1321 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

### To the Farmers of Nebraska:

Do you know that you can get elegant robes or coats made from the horse or cattle hides you sell to local dealer? Write for particulars or send your hides to

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