

the states must give the right of franchise to the blacks on the same terms as to the whites; in other words, they cannot discriminate on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

When Henry Clay enlisted in the movement to abolish slavery in his state, it is not at all likely that he was aware of the magnitude of the undertaking. He was a young man and had not been in Kentucky but a few years, his birth place being Virginia. It is probable that the rebuff he and his friends received, convinced him of the power of slavery as an institution. At any rate, he always worked to restrict slavery if he could not abolish it. He was the author of the famous Missouri compromise of 1820, by which slavery was not to go north of 36 degrees 30 minutes—that is, the southern boundary of Missouri extended. And Missouri was admitted into the Union, as a slave state, with the understanding that all territory north of 36:30 should be free. At this time Clay heard southern men make threats that if slavery could not be extended they would go out of the Union. From this time on Clay became the great "pacifier."

As Clay grew older, he feared the black man, and he feared the white man. He thought the two races could not live together, unless one race was subordinate to the other. In this he was mistaken as he would have learned if he could have lived to see the civil war through and been alive now.

Clay was a protective tariff man, partly because he was opposed to slavery. If he had been in favor of slavery from his youth and had believed in it as Calhoun did, he would have given up his idea of protection. He would have found it impossible to stand with one foot upon slavery and the other upon protection. But being ardently in favor of protection, which he called the American system, he had to oppose the extension of slavery all his life.

Whoever reads the history of the United States, will find, that slavery and free trade (or tariff for revenue only) went hand in hand, while freedom and protection went together. If this is so, then it is hardly worth while to attempt to found a new party without accepting protection as the foundation principle. Who will care to connect themselves with a party that means slavery, both white and black? Who will connect himself with a party that almost destroyed the south as well as the north? Who wants to take the country back to the year 1820—the year of the Missouri compromise—when the battle between slavery and freedom commenced? We cannot afford to go over that ground again. Much less can we go back still further and inquire how the owners of slaves in the south became more and more in favor of slavery and free trade, while the free laborers of the north became more and more opposed to slavery and free trade. This would make it necessary to inquire why the south, which at the beginning was in favor of protection—much more so than the north—afterwards became in favor of free trade (or tariff for revenue only); while the north, which was at first inclined to slavery and free trade, afterwards became in favor of protection and freedom. It would also be necessary to inquire why the south became in favor of "state rights" which meant nullification and secession, while the north became more and more opposed to state rights, nullification and secession. Whoever goes through or over the history of the country will find that slavery, free trade and state rights had to go together, while freedom, protection and nationality had to go together. This being so, any new party that pronounces in favor of tariff for revenue only or free trade will sooner or later pronounce for everything that slavery requires, namely, a gold standard, banks to issue the paper money, and, generally, that the monopolistic corporations and trusts shall rule the country, with slavery for all—whites as well as blacks.

Internal improvements were a prominent issue as soon as the constitution was adopted in 1788; and tariff soon became connected with this issue. At first these improvements meant the building of roads and canals in connection with the improvement of rivers for purposes of navigation. Afterwards internal improvements meant the construction of railroads by the federal government. Re-

cently internal improvements have taken the form of ownership of railroads or regulation of them by the federal government. All through this long argument it will be found that those who favored internal improvements also favored protection. The fathers of the republic, and many who came after them, thought that the tariff duties ought to be so high that the government could not only be supported, but that there would be a surplus to carry on the internal improvements. This was protection, not only of home industries, but of great national public highways, so that the states could be bound together and a great nation might be formed. Those who opposed internal improvements opposed protection. They wanted the tariff duties just high enough to support the government, "economically administered." These people were in favor of "tariff for revenue only," by which they meant that there should be no duties levied for purposes of protection or internal improvements. This was the origin of the famous phrase, "tariff for revenue only." If it had not been for the great issue of internal improvements, there never would have been any such phrase. But it does not now have such reference. On the contrary, it means that if the democrats get into power (especially under the leadership of Grover Cleveland and his friends) they will arrange the tariff in such a way that the duties will be very high on such foreign goods as we cannot produce and very low on such goods as we can produce. They will not make the duties any lower on an average; on the contrary, they can make them higher, without violating their great fundamental principle of tariff for revenue only. All that the democrats pledge themselves to do is to levy no duties that will encourage or protect American industries as against foreign industries. They propose to keep their eyes open to the one single matter of getting revenue enough for the federal government, and to leave all of our industries to take care of themselves as against the industries of all other nations.

In reply to this, it is only necessary to say, that if we adopt protection, we will keep our eyes open not only to getting revenue for the government, but we will so arrange the tariff duties that every American industry will be duly protected as against every similar foreign competing industry, and that our own country as a nation will be duly protected as against the aggressions of all foreign nations; and that we will do this by putting no tariff duties at all on such goods as we do not wish to produce and we will have duties on all foreign goods (the like of which we wish to produce) high enough to protect American labor and American capital as against foreign labor and foreign capital.

This can be done without any difficulty, if we keep in mind that when revenue is wanted for the government it is to be obtained by a tax on incomes, inheritances, or any other form of wealth.

The issue, now, is not whether a few rivers shall be improved for navigation, not the building of canals merely, not the building of railroads merely, not the making of turnpikes by the national government, but whether all these public highways shall be owned or controlled by the government, so that every citizen can use them on equal terms.

The American people are getting tired of "free passes" for a few privileged persons. If a few they say are to have these things, why not everybody have a free ride? Are we not all citizens? Are we not all entitled to use the public highways on equal terms?

With the public highways owned or under the control of the people—and the volume of money likewise controlled by the people instead of the banks (or other private corporations) there will be a chance for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The most difficult monopoly to fight is the money power. It is so thoroughly entrenched. It is protected by laws. It cannot be defeated without removing these laws.

It is much more easy to defeat the other monopolies because there is no law to protect them. They are doing their work without the authority of law. The Sherman law, if enforced, would kill every monopoly except the money monopoly. This cannot be destroyed until we can get a law on the statute books repealing the law allowing the banks to issue paper money and the law authorizing free coinage of gold.

This is the work of the new north aided by the new south.

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

Talk with your populist neighbors about enrolling in "The Old Guard of Populism."

IAMS' HORSES

Well, well! Cheer up! Get busy—Iams' peaches and cream are ripe. They were sensational "show horses," "live whirlwinds" at the Nebraska State Fair. (He had a snap.) Iams had a whole barn full of prize winners there. Iams won first on four-year-old Percherons in class of thirty-two (an easy victory). Also championship sweepstakes Percheron stallion ever all, and many more prizes. In fact all the principal prizes in Percherons, Belgians and Coachers. Then Iams kept his great 51,000-pound show pair and the best stallion in every class out of the Nebraska show yard. Iams' best horses were at the Nebraska State Fair for exhibition and were not shown for prizes. None of the special train of 100 stallions received August 23, 1903, were shown at Nebraska State Fair, and among these he had the first and second prize four-year-old Percherons at largest French horse show at Chartres, and many Percheron winners at leading "horse-shows," as well as winners at leading "horse-shows" of BELGIUM and GERMANY. Iams is justly entitled to the name—

SWEEPSTAKES STUD

VISITORS and BUYERS throng his barn at Nebraska State Fair and said: "HELLO, TOM! I'M FROM ILLINOIS." "I'M ELY FROM MISSOURI. SAY, IAMS HAS THE BEST HORSE-SHOW I EVER SAW. YES, SEE THOSE FOUR 2,000-POUND TWO-YEAR-OLDS. IAMS IS A HOT ADVERTISER, BUT HE HAS HORSES BETTER THAN HE ADVERTISES: nicer than pictures." "HELLO, MR. I'M FROM IOWA." "I'M ZEKKE, from Ohio. Say, this is the BEST STRING OF STALLIONS I EVER SAW; they are sure peaches and cream. See those six 2,200-pound three-year-olds—all alike, too. They are ALL WOOL AND A YARD WIDE. Zekke, they are sure "THE WIDE-AS-A-WAGON SORT." "Say, MOTHER, look! This is IAMS' GREAT SHOW OF HORSES. His horses are all black and big, ton fellows; none on the grounds to compare with his. He always has the BEST." "Well, Samantha, here is IAMS' SHOW HERD. EVERYBODY wants to see his horses. We came from California to see IAMS' 5,100-POUND PAIR OF STALLIONS, THAT'S THEM; better than the pictures. They are sure the greatest pair in the U. S. Yes, and WORTH GOING 2,000 MILES to see." "Hello, Lonnie, here is IAMS' 2,400-POUND SWEEPSTAKES PERCHERON stallion OVER ALL. He is a 'HUMMER.'" "Say, DOC, I don't wonder at HIS COMPETITORS wanting this horse BARRED out of show ring. He is a SURE WINNER anywhere. IAMS always has GOOD ONES and has them in shape." "Hello, Bob. See those Illinois men buying that 2,200-pound three-year-old, a 'TOP-NOTCHER,' at \$1,200—MUCH BETTER than twenty of my neighbors gave \$4,000 for." "Ki ty, see those fine COACHERS OF IAMS." "George, dear, they are lovely; they can look into the second-story window. They step high and fast—real, live 'WHIRLWINDS.'" "Yes, Klitty, IAMS HAS MORE REGISTERED DRAFT and COACH STALLIONS than ANY ONE man in the U. S., and all good ones." "George, dear, you must buy your next stallion of IAMS. His horses are much better than the one you paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for, and IAMS ONLY ASKS \$1,000 AND \$1,500 FOR 'TOPPERS.'" IAMS has on hand

147—Black Percherons, Belgians and Coachers—147

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses. IAMS speaks the languages, BUYS DIRECT from breeders, pays NO BUYERS, SALESMEN or INTERPRETERS. Has no THREE to TEN men as partners to share profits with. His TWENTY-TWO YEARS SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 PER DAY FOR TROUBLE to see them, YOU THE JUDGE. IAMS PAYS HORSE'S freight and buyer's fare, gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye OPENER and CATALOGUE. References: St. Paul State Bank and First State Bank.

FRANK IAMS.

St. Paul, Nebraska.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.




I will mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhoea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A. for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION.

Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers. TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address

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The particular disease with which your scalp is afflicted must be known before it can be intelligently treated. The use of dandruff cures and hair tonics, without knowing the specific cause of your disease, is like taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure.

Send a few fallen hairs from your combings to Prof. J. H. Austin, the celebrated bacteriologist, who has had twenty-five years practice in diseases of the hair, skin and scalp, and he will send you Absolutely Free a diagnosis of your case, a booklet on care of hair and scalp, and a sample box of the remedy which he will prepare especially for you. Enclose 2c postage and write to-day.

PROF. J. H. AUSTIN
556 McVicker's Theatre Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Old Reliable

Editor Independent: The good old reliable Independent is at hand as usual and I send you the amount to continue it until April, 1904. By that time I will be able to continue it further. I like The Independent and believe you are advocating the right principles for the good of the people. I like your spirit and determination. Every man advocating the rights of the people, in the spirit of indignation, will often say hard words, like "mullet head," etc. The woman in the issue of the 19th excused you and so do I myself. There are 1,000 things that I could write about in your paper. You will please excuse this 88-year-old child, but I look for trouble ahead. Wrong-doing always has

its consequences, be it individual, state or church. What we want is to cut profits, lower interest, equalize labor, deal justly, and love mercy. I am sending out your paper where I think it will do the most good. Long may you live to be useful.

A. W. SPRAGUE,
Blue Mound, Ill.

It's a Good One

Editor Independent: Enclosed find \$1 to pay for your valuable paper. Yours for the battle of 1904. I think that now is the time to revive the people's party.

A. C. HOWARD,
Bonita, Tex.

Send a list of "heart of oak" populists to C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.

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