

Salt Rheum

Itches, oozes, dries and scales over and over again; local applications do not cure it, because they cannot remove its cause, which is an impure condition of the blood. The most obstinate cases have been perfectly and permanently cured by a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for salt rheum in all the world.

For testimonials of remarkable cures read for Book on Salt Rheum, No. 2. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

In a most prosperous and generous condition; so much so that it was paying 25 per cent premium on its own debts until more than 50 million had been transferred to the bondholder in premiums. Our bonds were good; our statesmen generous. We had abdicated our sovereignty and granted to the money speculators of the world the power and privilege to draw on our treasury at will. They very naturally preferred United States bonds to the corporate securities they were holding. To get those bonds it was only necessary to bankrupt the treasury, an easy thing to do when the volume of corporate securities vastly exceed the coin supply in the treasury. So they began to exercise the power congress had granted them. The draft on the treasury for export gold was kept up continually (except through the harvest period) until 1894 when our treasury was forced to a bond issue. Five years before it had so much gold that it was giving away 25 million with every 100 million of debt it paid. Now it was trying to borrow back the gold it had given away. Fifty millions of bonds were issued and more than half the gold to pay for them was drawn from the treasury and paid back in; and in a very short time the whole amount had been withdrawn, and another 50 millions of bonds were issued. Within two months thereafter 69 millions had been drawn from the treasury. Dating from the first bond issue to this time 116 millions of dollars had been borrowed into the treasury and 172 millions drawn out; and six months later when 162 millions had been borrowed on bond issues we find that for that amount of debt we had gained in gold in the treasury just 14 millions.

At this point Cleveland secured an agreement with the European money power (Rothschilds) that they would take the next bond issue and not draw on the treasury while they were making payment. Cleveland is condemned for this agreement, but he was only asking them to forego the power which a congress of knaves had placed in their hands. The sovereignty of the nation had been abdicated; she could not protect herself. The power was in the hands of the invisible empire. And when the incident was closed the property values in this country had diminished one-half; homes were sold, business bankrupt, banks broke, and a devastation and wreck which war itself could not have produced, prevailed. And the European money power held millions of United States bonds in place of corporate securities and we had made good all their losses. All this through the promise of coin redemption and the great statesmen of both old parties stand squarely on this promise. Their platforms pledge the money power of the world that they shall have the wealth we produce.

This is Mr. Bryan's platform, while at the same time he was promising the people industrial freedom. Which promise was he going to keep: the one made to the money power in the platform, or the one made on the stump to the people. When the money came he stayed with the money power. I challenge these great men to give one sound economic reason for this promise of coin redemption in our monetary system. If they can not, why is it there, and why are they supporting it? If it is necessary, then away with the hypocritical cant about liberty, for there is none and can be none where this promise exists.

We toil and produce and save; and whenever the pirates get ready they wipe it away. When it is over we are poorer and they are richer, and the great statesmen get out and talk about tariff and silver and imperialism.

On this promise of coin redemption imperialism rests and can not exist

without it. And you populists who are continually singing the praises of the Kansas City platform and are on your knees around the democratic demigod, let me call you back to populism and remind you that reform in incidental questions is of no avail. Here is where the battle of liberty must be fought. Here you must stand. Nail your standard to the mast and look neither to the right hand nor to the left. Here you may die, but never surrender, if you would save human liberty from being extinguished and your country from ruin; and do not forget for an instant that at every opportunity in this struggle, some brilliant leader will be swung into your range of vision to lead you off on some other path and get you to expend your time and strength fighting over some side issues. Beware of the leaders who have so nearly deserted your organization; some of them seem very anxious that you should again organize under their care and leadership.

H. G. STEWART.

Mitchell, Neb.

The Blue and the Gray

Editor Independent: I will come in with my ballot at the eleventh hour straight in the middle of the road, with our two teams in command. Let Mr. Bryan go his way. Colonel Felter expresses my position exactly. He wore the blue and I wore the gray. We both fell in line when old Peter Cooper called the roll and we will be there when the last gun is fired.

W. C. BENSON.

Dickens, Texas.

A Good Team

Editor Independent: I wrote a short letter a few weeks ago to The Independent. If that letter was published, it escaped my notice and I presume that there was good cause for its non-appearance, so my feelings are not hurt, my principles are not changed, neither is my admiration for The Independent lessened and my love for Uncle Tom Tibbles and Cousin Tom Watson is still "the bright and morning star."

My love for the name populist (or the people's party which is the same thing) is strong and for its principles still stronger. I can live and enjoy good health under any name except that of latter day democracy.

Mr. Bryan is a wonderful man I admit—much more wonderful than Tom Watson. Great, did you say? I think it would be a humiliation to compare him with Tom Watson as to greatness.

I once had great hope in the future of Bryan. Mr. Bryan was evidently a very talented man—a great orator full of magnetism—a man full of zeal, but when he got an eye on the white house, his zeal betrayed his judgment and in 1896 he began to fall down and has been gradually going down until the last St. Louis convention where he struck bedrock, and if he ever rises again, he will have to wash his hands

of all the past, begin at the bottom of the ladder and climb as he never did before.

If Mr. Bryan had acted wisely, truly and honorably in 1896, he would have been president of the United States for the last eight years. But where is Mr. Bryan now? The soft answer comes from afar—lost in fog, mist and fog-bid waters.

Is Mr. Bryan vain enough to think that he can lead the populist socialist and every grade of true reform into the old sinking ship, with Cleveland, Hill, Belmont, Gorman, Parkes & Co.? No, no as God said through prophet concerning Babylon, come out of her my people.

If Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst would come out of the old political Babylon and shake all the dust from their feet as a testimony against it, they might set up a kingdom of right and unfurl a banner of the people—all the people. What a team Bryan, Hearst, Watson and Tibbles would make if they were all pulling together. But Watson and Tibbles will never pull in any team inside of what is called the democratic party of this day.

Now my brethren, I have worked hard for the cause for nearly twenty years, not only in this state but in others. I am nearly 50 years old, but for God's sake don't give up the struggle.

J. D. CADY.

Llano, Texas.

Corruption of Courts

Dr. Hillis, the San. Brooklyn preacher, relates the following personal experience, showing that there is one law for the poor and another for the rich in this country:

"The other day I was lecturing in Connecticut. One person was tried for murder. Money had secured skilled lawyers, and the penalty was three months. Then a poor man stood up to be tried. He was charged with begging a meal. He had not insulted the servant—he simply had asked for bread and a chance to dry his clothes. The judge looked the man over; he was thin he was weak, his clothes were threadbare; he had failed to hold his position in New York; the winter was coming on; he was going home to the old village in Massachusetts. He was undeniably begging as he journeyed on afoot. The judge was silent. Finally he read the law to the man, and then sentenced him to twelve months in the penitentiary. Why did the murderer get off with three months and the poor man get a year? Because there is a difference between a prosperous man and a poor man."

For Bryan and Watson

Editor Independent: I herewith enclose my check, No. 1662 to the amount of \$2, which pays my subscription for The Independent to Dec. 17, 1905. I could hardly get along without The Independent as I depend upon it largely for statistics. I appreciate the fight it made this year for reform legislation both in the state and nation. Though

I can not say that I endorse the attacks The Independent made on Mr. Bryan, as we believe him to be the same Bryan, fully as honest and sincere in his advocacy of the principles of our platform as he was when he was our candidate in 1896 and 1900. I believe that in the next campaign the people's independent party can accomplish more for reform by supporting Mr. Bryan, for the presidency than to nominate another candidate and divide the reform forces, as it is better to unite and win than to divide and lose. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly be the candidate of the democracy in 1908, as he is already nominated in the hearts of the great majority of the democratic party. I believe that not only the people's independent party but, all parties and factions of parties, that desire reform legislation, in the interest of the masses, should begin at once to bring about conditions that will result in the election of this great commoner, as the common people never had a better friend than W. J. Bryan. If The Independent and the people's independent party, would assist in his election they would have won a great victory as we of the people's party should feel a great interest in Mr. Bryan, and especially those of Nebraska, as we believe him to be one of our converts to a great extent.

Trusting that The Independent will cease its warfare on Mr. Bryan, and do all it can to encourage and assist in the great reform work he is so ably prosecuting in the interest of the masses.

Yours for Bryan and Watson in 1908.

J. M. WHITAKER.

Falls City, Neb.

\$1.65 will pay for a year's subscription to The Independent and Tom Watson's Magazine. Send all orders to The Independent, Lincoln, Neb.

Armed Peace

The Chinese Minister at Washington makes the following sensible remarks on the plea that nations must have big navies and armies for the purpose of securing peace:

"Strange as it may seem, the enlightened opinion of the world is steadily coming around to the position taken by China with respect to militarism. War could never be anything else but 'hell,' as General Sherman described it. The Chinese found that out 2,000 years ago. Now, the greatest powers of the world seem to come to the same conclusion. With the view of reducing the possibility of war as much as possible, arbitration is the methods now best recommended for the settlement of international disputes. This is a step in the right direction. But as long as nations are armed to the teeth there is always a strong temptation to test the effectiveness of the weapons they possess.

"As long as there is powder in the magazines there is always danger of an explosion from a flying spark."

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't you try it—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know someone whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine can not do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the

most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it can not be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abcess—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Breuchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhoea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Miles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Cramp | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |

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| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
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| Fever—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
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- All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you. To show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

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