end of enthusiasm for this \$5.89 job of yours. .n a woru, if you are not happy the cure is to be happy."

logic and political economy—how could legitimate transaction—in reality it he hope a seconomy—how could legitimate transaction—in reality it was a fake bid and a fake transaction.

dirAmerican Czar

as apointed himself receivpublic of San Domingo and it would go. hole Carribian fleet to surisland, with instructions to constable has gone vigorously putting the price up day by day. to collecting debts and the this country must pay the is said that the "moral efthe appearance of so many commission is to be apointed on all foreign claims and ddy will collect the money poor, half naked negroes it over. All this is simply the ary to the annexation of some egroes to the United States even informing congress or ple anything about it. Teddy as is a czar.

ntly Respectively of the coar.
When these dignified Nation ICPCy bank has given us a peep into American s methods. This bank is the the high muck-a-muck of the ble, noble,- high-minded Ameridness world. quite und

Ithe ba: k where the Rockefellers money, and where, under seen, in ... tockefellers' direction, the Unite States keep a good deal of its money.

> This is the bank that bought a valuable piece of property from the government, and left a little of the money unpaid so that the property should in the conspiracy to unload this stock escape taxation under the pretext of being government property. It is also the bank that, when it bought the it—which means that he had agreed to property from the government, deposited the cash with itself.

> This bank consequently bought government property, dodged the payment of taxes, kept in its vaults the money brokers that cheated the public with that should have gone to the govern-their fake sales-mock auction pracment, collected rent from the government for the building which it had of the bank to these brokers to carry bought from the government, and then on the swindling practices. Every got interest on the purchase money by lending it out-rather a complete lars. job, you will admit.

But that is not the "peep into high finance" that we talked about. There is something much better, much more inspiring than that.

There was a firm of brokers in Wall street that failed. It is now to be lifted out of bankruptcy, put on its feet again, because the enfinently respectable gentlemen in this National City bank are afraid to have the truth come out.

The truth is pretty far out, however -here it is:

This firm was engaged in doing business as curb brokers and "washing" a

certain stock.

Do you, know exactly what "washing" stock is? It is simply a fake auction on a big scale. It is the kind of thing that ruts a little man in jail If he is caught doing it. It is the proper protection. kind of thing that makes respectable fortunes for some of the big men.

This firm was engaged in "washing" a certain copper stock. An officer of the dignified National City bank was interested in this stock. He had agreed ers swindle the public. to take a certain amount of it at a very low price, and he wanted to unload it on the public at a very much higher price.

Bad Blood

is responsible for most of the diseases and ailments of the human system. It seriously affects every organ and function, causes catarrh. dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies and enriches

the blood as nothing else can For testimonials of remarkable cures and for Book on the Blood, No. 3. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

The brokers proceeded to "wash" the stock accordingly.

Let us say that the stock was worth But then, it would be a waste of fifty cents a share. One broker bid words. How could a miner, who has fifty-five cents for a thousand shares, never been to a university to study and they all pretended that it was a was a fake bid and a fake transaction.

cher engaged in the skin game would then bld sixty cents for another thousand shares-and so

Not one person engaged in the swindle was actually buying a single re of all the custom houses share of stock. They simply bid back et the revenue. The inter- and forth, pretending to buy it, and currency on which they are required to coin that may, by exportation, be

The crowd of poor fools that believe in the "honor" of these disreputable Wall street gamblers looked on at this mock auction, this fake selling and in the ports of the island buying of stocks, amazed and excited by the constantly increasing values.

Occasionally some gullible creature outside of the combination that was doing the stock "washing" would come in and in good faith buy some shares, actually paying his good money for the worthless stuff.

This went on until they had forced the price of the stock up to a high figure, ten times what it was worth. Dur- the bonds. ing this "washing" operation, they had

orking off a good deal When the systock on the public that believed the crooked sales were really genuine.

That is the sort of thing that is done constantly in Wall street. It is one way that the high-lass guardians of the nation's financial honor have of building up their fortunes and robbing the fools.

This particular piece of stock swindling is interesting, however, not betoo common a thing in Wan street attract notice—but because of the great big bank that absolutely made itself a party to a miserable swindle.

The vice president of the bank was by a swindling device on the public. He owned stock, he had underwritten take a certain very large amount at uy department a first lien on the asa very low price.

He not only was interested in the swindling operations of the swindling tices-but he actually lent the money day he lent them sixty thousand dol-

And he lent this money, belonging to the honest depositors of the bank -or belonging, perhaps, to the United States government, which deposited about 20 per centum. The governmoney in that bank—he loaned it without a dollar of security of any

What do you think of this little glimpse of high American finance and American "business honor?"

The noble banking gentlemen decry all attacks on our banking system. They say it would be preposterous to have the ignorant people have their own postal savings banks or a government bank system of their own.

They feel that the serious business interests of a great and splendid nation require the careful attention of the high-class, noble, honorable pri-

Nice protection they give in this case, isn't it?

Nice, honorable banking, that lends without security the money of the pub-

But whose money is going to pay their debts? Will the bank official who helped to rob the public by washing stocks, and who fradulently lent the public's money to swindling brokers without security, now use the publie money to pay those brokers' debts?

What will the honorable bankers of and commerce. the city do about this? What action will they take?

Of course, the great majority of bankers are honorable. Fortunately of more than \$1,000,000 for every busifor America the majority of its inhabitants, whether they work in financial banks or sand banks or shops, are honest men.

swindlers?

aims to control the banking business of the whole country, and represents

## Republican John Law Scheme

Wild Cat Money and Asset Banking.

Editor Independent: The asset cur-| credit-money-equivalents, in the air; rency proposed by this bill and the the apex growing smaller and the base sien already in existence expanding. are, in fact, but representations of credit of the government, loaned to the acme of mancial wisdom whe banks at the rate of 11-4 per centum pared with such a scheme as this. The per annum, except the last 40 per centum of the possible issue of asset of credit rests is intended to be gold pay 3 per centum.

Like other combinations operating public franchises, the banks are to be enabled to use the public credit for private profit practically without consideration to the public. The amount to be paid, as stated above, is called a tax, and on the surface might be regarded as for the benefit of the government, but it is not. The banks are required to deposit with the treasury an amount equal to 5 per centum of the currency issued to them. This may be in bonds or gold. If in bonds. then the banks receive the interest on

Section 10 authorizes the secretary to loan all the money of the government in excess of fifty millions to the banks at what is called one per centum interest per annum. This loan is called a deposit. On the face of it this looks as if it were for the benefit of the government, but it is not. Every dollar of the so-called interest is for the benefit of the banks. In section 11, heretofore quoted, in part, it is provided that the 5 per centum of the amount of currency issued, the socalled taxes, the so-called interest on the deposits loaned to bank "when paid into the treasury shall be set aside and constitute a fund, which shall be designated a guaranty and redemption fund."

This fund is to be used to pay the stated, are in the hands of the treassets of the bank that has failed, and the secretary of the treasury must en- of destruction, and the standard of force this lien and recover the amount. payment silver dollars are to go into It is, of course, a preferred lien as gainst depositors, and when collected goes back into the guaranty fund. The whole contrivance is for the benefit of the banks. Every dollar of the paid up capital may be covered, when the bill is in full operation, by preferred liens in the hands of the government. In fact it is possible for such preferred liens to exceed the paid up capital by ment under the provisions of the bill will loan the banks all the nation's money, except fifty million dollars (except what is in the issue and redemption division), and the nation's credit to the full amount at least of the capital stock of the national banks. All this is practically without compensation. The power and prerogatives of the nation are to be used for the benefit of the bank combinations. No advantages will accrue to the nation's treasury, and no benefit to the people in reduction of taxes. On the contrary, the people are being, and will continue to be, taxed by unnecessary custom to maintain in the treasury a surplus in excess of public needs to loan to the vate bankers, who alone could give the excess of public needs to loan to the thirty years in perfecting—now known by Drug-What is the use of efforts to destroy trust monopolies in the face of such a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed to strengthen by this proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed to strengthen by this proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation. Here is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed legislation is a monopoly as now exists, and that it is proposed to strengthen by this proposed legislation. lic to help a crowd of rascally brok- posed legislation. Here is a money monopoly, a trust and currency monopoly.

The aggregate of all bank credits now amounts to not less than \$10,000,000,000 and is increasing at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 for every business day. These credits are at present money equivalents. How long they will so remain is uncertain.

When the asset currency scheme (a What will the really honest bank-credit based on assets of banks) is in ers do about this biggest bank that operation, the whole vast volume of lends its depositors' money without bank credits (to say nothing of other security to help the operations of credits) will rest on bank currency. itself a credit resting on bank assets; And what does the public think the larger part of which is made up about this bank—which, as it happens, of deposits. All this vast sum of bank credits and credit currency is so arranged that, at the option of the banks in itself conspicuously the haughty and creditors, it may be turned into a business theory that the citizens do demand for gold. It is a vast pyramid not know enough to attend to their tipped with gold and standing on its own business?-New York Evening apex of debt paying money, and with its base, of credit money and bank-

apex upon which this inverted pyramid slipped away from under the great credit structure.

On November 1, 1904, the total gold money (including bullion in treasury) was reported at \$1,363,047,081. On January 1, this amount had decreased \$17,-094,546.

It is a part of the scheme, as before stated, to destroy the legal tender silver currency, and provision is made in the bill for coining all silver bul-lion in the treasury into Practional currency. The secretary is given discretion without limit to melt silver dollars and to coin the metal into subsidiary coin. In section 22 it is provided that the department must redeem silver dollars in gold. This as before stated converts the entire issue of standard silver dollars, nearly \$600,000,000, into a debt against the government.

To redeem this legal tender silver currency, after the gold in the general fund is exhausted, the secretary is authorized to use the reserve fund of \$150,000,000 for that purpose. Then follows the provision which I quote:

"and the standard silver dollars received in the reserve fund in exchange for gold coin, under the provision of this act, shall be held in said fund and not paid out except in the manner provided in regard to Uniced States notes in said section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, and all provisions of law for the use and maintenance of said reserve fund relating to United States outstanding circulation of banks that notes and hereby made applicable to have failed. Such notes, as before standard silver dollars in said reserve fund."

There you are! The United States notes will have gone through the mill

## Indigestion?

Offer All Stomach Sufferers Full Dollar's Worth of My Remedy Free to Try

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up forever—as long as the cause is there. My treatment may be

as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of treuble.

Stomach frouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control. mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out

in more than a million homes my remedy is known. It has cured stomach troubles not once but repeatedly—over and over again. Yet you an exclusive privilege to manufacture and to sell credits now existing, and to be made more effective by this bill. This money trust monopoly is, by this contrivance, given the exclusive right to create and deal in credits and will have complete power, if it works out as intended, over all industry, business and commerce.

The aggregate of all bank credits

but repeatedly—over and over again. Yet you may not have heard of it—or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. So I make this offer to you may be removed. Send me no money—make me no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have not tried my remedy I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bettle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar laid before him. He will send the bill to me.

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