

"Coin" Harvey's Lecture on Law and Civilization.

Verbatim Report of the Address Which the Apostle of 16 to 1 Free Coinage Is Delivering at the Various Nebraska Towns Where He Is Billed to Speak.

Following is a verbatim report of the speech which "Coin" Harvey is delivering throughout Nebraska, and which he delivered at Blair August 7:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I appreciate that I am about to address one of the most intelligent audiences in the United States, from the plains of Nebraska, men and women who have grown up in this mighty west, and who are more capable of grasping questions of statesmanship than are the people in the cities, where their minds are more narrow and contracted."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"How do they do it? It is done this way: You deposit \$1,000 in bank. It is your money. You take credit on your pass book. The bank loans that \$1,000 to B. Under the working of the banking system B redeposits the amount and takes credit on his pass book; the bank loans it again to C, and C redeposits it; the bank loans it again to D, and D redeposits it. Now the bank is down to its 25 per cent reserve and it has taken the \$1,000 and stretched it three times."

"What the first proposition means is that our banking system takes \$1,800,000,000 in the United States and stretches it out like a piece of rubber over the 300,000,000 and one end of that rubber is against your face, and periodically the banks let loose of the other end."

"What makes trusts? It is the fall of prices. Our business men are not to be blamed for forming trusts. They are defending themselves. Under the average fall of prices, since 1873, which has been 52 per cent, it means 2 per cent a year business men have been fighting falling prices. They have failed to make what that 52 per cent stands for—billions and billions of dollars since 1873—because they have not been forming combinations or trusts."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

"The theory of a democracy or republic is that all the people should be educated on questions of national policy, and then, through the ballot box, by a majority expression of opinion, you must arrive at an unselfish government."

Advertisement for Absolute Security, Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills, and Exclusive Fancy Shirts. Includes text: 'Very small size as easy to take as eggs', 'FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION', 'CURE RICK HEADACHE', 'Exclusive Fancy Shirts', 'Club men who demand not only comfort but exclusiveness of pattern in shirts, will find what pleases their fancy in our varied and exclusive stock of shirts, suits, linens, French corded linens and fine cambric. Price with cuffs attached, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Free samples and self-addressing blank sent to out of town customers. We guarantee to fit.' 'LINCOLN BARTLETT CO., Shirt Makers', 'DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY ALL DRUGGISTS.'