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TARIFF AND PROSPERITY.

The Dingley tariff bill has been submitted to congress. As the full text of the bill has not been published one cannot hardly make up an intelligent opinion. But enough is known to show that the necessities of life are to be burdened with an increased tax. It is difficult to understand how an increased cost of living will make the people more prosperous. Unless ones receipts are increased more rapidly than his expense account we are much afraid that the prosperity introduced by this "advance agent" will be much the same that we have enjoyed for the past three or four years.

Nine out of every ten men if asked "what in their opinion is the cause of the prevailing hard times?" will invariably answer either directly or indirectly, "Scarcity of money in circulation." The answers may not all be as direct as the one we give, but they will all be correlative if brought to a primary basis. Assuming, then, that the cause given is correct, it would seem that congress should at once take some steps to rectify an evil that extends from one end of the land to the other. If congress is actuated by real, genuine concern for the welfare of the people, it would endeavor, after having ascertained the cause of the widespread depression, to apply a remedy that would offer some hope at least of relief. Does the offer to enact a new tariff law, increasing the cost of the necessaries of life, promise to be a relief to the Western farmer? Will it make him more prosperous to buy a less number of pounds of sugar for one dollar, or to pay a higher price for the suit of clothes he must buy? Will it make the manufacturer more prosperous to have a less number of customers than he now has? We certainly think there can be but one answer to these questions and that is an emphatic NO.

While the proposed Dingley tariff law, is perhaps much more desirable than the present law, we certainly think that congress, if it has the least desire to get the country out of the financial depression that envelopes it, would, at least, attempt to provide a more efficient and stable system of money than now exists. Certainly the leaders of the republican party understand that that party's perpetuation in power depends solely and alone upon its ability to bring about a reasonable prosperity not only to Wall street national bankers and manufacturing trusts, but to the entire people. This party may be said to have entered upon a contract with the people on November 3, last to bring about an era of prosperity. Its first work ought to be in the direction of redeeming its pledge and not in attempting to increase the al' ready grievious burdens of the people. An ever full treasury is desirable. The government should be able to pay her obligations whenever presented and a sufficient return of revenue through a tariff tax is right and proper. But to reach this result the burden of taxation should be placed rather upon the luxuries of life than upon the necessities.

While the enactment of a new tariff law will doubtless result in a larger flow of money into the national treasury, congress should, certainly, provide some means that will prevent the nation's strong box from being looted by the hook-nosed fraternity of Wall street; for President McKinley plainly states that he will sell bonds if necessary to replace any reprisals these money sharks may make. Can we, then, hope much from the indications thrown out by the present adminis-tration? Do not the signs of the times show that President McKinley is looking through the same financial spectacles that Mr. Cleveland used?

We, in common with republicans, democrats or populists will gladly welcome prosperity at the hands of President McKinley. Ay, we will, if it is possible, assist in every way that we can, to bring about an era o prosperity in which all can participate. We would even be willing that bankers the denizens of Wall street and railroad magnates should participate in that prosperity. We do not wish to be selfish. But from a prosperity that includes bankers, railroad magnates manufactures and trusts, and excludes the farmer and laboring man, we have no use. Prosperity to amount to anything must begin at the bottom of the ladder. In other words the primary producer of raw material must be included first, last and all the time before manufacturers and workers of the finished products can be made prosperous. If the farmer and laboring man is made prosperous through fair prices, all other industries and professions will partake of it. We believe that this condition can be brought about only by correcting our system of money circulation. Let every dollar be worth 100 cents, but let there be enough of them to maintain a scale of prices that if a man is industrious, provident and of reasonable intelligence, he can support himself and family in reasonable comfort. This the people are entitled to, and the republican party will be held responsible if such a condition is not brought about. If the new tariff law will assist in this direction well and good. But if it simply adds expense to cost of living, without adding anything to the prices of what the people have to sell, it will simply add insult to injury.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

I have corresponded with a large number of Congressmen concerning the need for Postal Savings Banks stating that practically all the rest of the civilized world has them and put the question, "Why should we not have them?" In reply, Congressman W. W. Bowers, of San Diego, Cal., inclises his "Postal Savings Bill," which he says has been pending in Congress for four years, and he writes: "The bankers and sharks don't want any Postal Savings system. That's the answer to your 'Why not?'"

In England these institutions were established in 1861; in Canada, in 1868; in Austria-Hungary, in 1883; and they have also been established in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Ceylon, Finland, Japan, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Trinidad. But, doctors of the United States of America, you and your clients can't have them, because the "bankers don't want them!" Merchants, you can't have them, because the bankers don't want them! Farmers, you can't have them because the bankers don't want them! Mechanics, you can't have Postal Savings Banks in which to place securely your savings because the bankers say that you must deposit with their institutions, if anywhere. Voters, however much you desire the benefit these institutions would be to the masses of the people and to the government, you can't have them because the private bankers don't want you to have them. How do you like it? What are you going to do about it? This is a free country—for the bankers and other privileged classes if they think Postal Savings Banks would be against their personal interests, they can prevent the people from having them!

These institutions would place a Savings Bank with absolute security within the easy reach of every citizen of this great country. How it would benefit the people and you, doctor, is so apparent that it need not be explained. Rich men put their spare money in U. S. bonds for safety and interest; poor men should have the opportunity to place their savings into U. S. banks.

Actors are a very superstitious and cautious class of people. They don't like to trust the average savings bank. I understand that it is their habit, when they receive their pay on the road, to go to the nearest money order post-office and with the portion of their salary that they can spare, buy a money order payable to themselves in New York. Then when the season is over (winding up in New York), they collect these money orders whenever they want money. Thus the P. O. Department is really their banker, and the money orders are really certificates of deposit. So you see how near we have this system already; but the depositor has to pay for making a deposit; no interest is allowed; payment is made at a different place from the deposit and presumably to a different person. Change these features and the thing is done.

A citizen with a bank account is a better, steadier and more industrious and sober citizen than one without a bank account; and if the United States is his banker, he is a more patriotic citizen.—Dr. C. F. Taylor in The Medical World.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AND SILVER.

The proposition that a National Conference of Populists be called for the purpose of displacing the money question as the paramount issue of their party, absurd though it is, has created a little flurry suggestive of a "tempest in a teapot." The authors of the proposition do not share the spirit that vitalizes this great movement to disenthrall the wealth producers of the nation, nor do they comprehend the forces in control.

Conferences cannot make or unmake issues. Issues are born of conditions, and like cyclones assert their right of way.

A conference can no more displace an issue after it is once developed, than it can set aside the law of gravitation. Political parties can demonstrate their fitness or unfitness, but cannot smothe or evade an issue.

When an issue arises it commands an organism and exponent in defiance of pre-existing parties.

The People's party did not come into existance at the bidding of politicians. The platform formulated at Omaha was not an accident. Neither was it an accident that the plank that was given first in that platform, named the issue that since has convulsed and dismembered all political parties that sought to invade it.

The Republican party in the late campaign recognized the issue, declared for bimettallism, but purposely attached a condition to make its realization impossible. This subterfuge, while it commanded the purse strings of the creditor and money lending classes of two continents could not hold the party together, and a split occurred that signalizes the doom of that party. The revolution wrought in the Democratic party last year affords a striking illustration of the power of an issue, and the impotency of party leaders to resist or evade it.

When the people were submerged in the two old parties, the national conventions of which were dominated by banks, corporate monopolies and trusts, who filled the Congress of the United States with their attorneys, the People's party sprang from the lions of the people to give utterance to their protest against unjust and oppressive laws and to voice the demands of the wealth producers, from whose toil alone the nation's tax is paid.

Of the confederated monopolies that controlled the Congressional caucuses of both old parties, the creditor and the banking combine was not only the most relentless, but the most aggressive and burdensome.

While the other monopolies were plundering the people, each in a special line, the money power was cutting on the sources of money supply and sapping the foundation of all prosperity. Hence the new party nailed at its masthead "the money question," under three subdivisions, the first of which was an unconditional demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; second, that all paper money should be issued by the general government alone, and made a legal tender; the third in substance, being a demand that the government maintain at all times an adequate volume of money to give stability and permanency to money values.

The silver question is the storm center in the great battle for monetary reform that is now being waged. Against silver the bondholders and money and credit mongers of two continents have made common cause. Against it are arrayed the owners of the indebtedness of the world, an amount exceeding $150,000,000,000. They favor the gold standard because it means scarce and dear money. Every fall in the general level of prices means that they are correspondingly enriched at the expense of society.

The allies and active agents of the creditor combination in its warfare against silver are the banking interests seeking the exclusive right to issue and control the paper money of the country. These constitute an independent political organization, whose ramifications extend through both of the old parties. The money power, thus organized, is as relentless and remorseless as it is powerful.

They refuse credit to and break down business men who openly support the cause of silver, and thus compel support for their platform from business men generally, who slavishly bend "the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

Thus the aggressive attitude of the banks has broadened the issue until it is now squarely joined between the single standard of gold and bank currency on one side, and the coinage of silver and gold on terms of exact equality, supplemented by full legal tender government paper money on the other side.

The battle for monetary reform is the most far-reaching, in its consequences to the people of this country and the world than in any single contest we are ever liable to encounter.

The battle is now on, and must be fought to a finish. The victory will be either for the patrons of society—those who with well-filled purses and eyes bulging out with fatness prosper by spreading desolation—or for mankind in general.—By Hon. J. M. Devine, of Nebraska, in the Silver Knight.

NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

The following rather otimistic communication from the pen of Hon. Martin Quinn, people's party candidate for congress in the second district last year, was published in the Oregonian of the 17. Mr. Quinn, certainly presents, apparently a very honest view of the conditions that confront the American people today. While the prospect presented, does not furnish us a palatable dish, it does bring us face to face with the end to which we are rapidly drifting. The Oregonian argument in reply, which comprised a long editorial leader, does not alter or change a single fact set forth in the communication. It is nonsensical to say that money is frightened away through fear of debasement of the standard of value. Certainly, if the people will surrender the whole matter comprised in the battle of the standards, to the money power, and allow it to adjust matters to satisfy its selfish ends, the disturbed conditions of the financial world wound become settled. But, my God! At what fearful cost to the producing world. The money power will never be satisfied until it is master of all branches of the government, with a large standing army provided for its protection and the masses of the people reduced to abject financial servitude. A condition far worse than African slavery awaits us and it is but a short time ahead when nine tenths of our people will be no longer masters of their own action, but will be compelled to say to some Israelite or his representative "By your leave." Mr. Quinn endeavors to point out some of the shoals and dangerous pitfalls that seem to be on every hand in this dangerous sea of Adversity in which the ship of state is now sailing. Most gladly would one and all welcome prosperity to the nation at President McKinley's hands. But wisdom points to the safe deep sea of prosperity beyond the line of demonetization of silver as the only way to reach it. Mr. Quinn's article reads as follows:

"In your editorial of March 14, headed "The Antecedent Condition," you take the ground that confidence cannot be restored until the currency of the country has been placed under the control of private corporations. Now, if this should happen (which seems unlikely), it would not restore confidence. How could it give confidence to the hundreds of thousands—much more and skilled operatives, who are turned out of employment by improved methods of production, or the thousands of small retailers who are eaten up every year by the big department stores, or the unnumbered laborers who see that no more railroads will be built for years to come, or the small manufacturing concerns who are being driven to the wall by larger industrial combinations? Nor can the student of economics have confidence when he sees the enormous profits of railroads, insurance, street car companies, department stores and banks, used for the purpose of still greater monopoly.

"Europe has the gold standard, and a currency issued by private banking institutions, and yet its debts are said to be increasing at the rate of $700,000,000 per annum. Europe has the world under tribute; the fellah and the kaffir of Africa, the coolie of Asia, the peon of Spanish America, and the natives of Oceanica sweat and toil for Europe. Through the safety valve of emigration a torrent of humanity flows away from its shores. The armies are increased every few years to take up the clamorous unemployed; but still the situation grows steadily worse, and every election in Europe shows declining confidence—if not in the gold standard, at least in those who advocate it.

"In this land over 6,000,000 men went on record in the last election as having no confidence in the gold standard, and were the election to be held tomorrow, that number would be increased by at least 2,000,000 more. There is no hope within the next two years, at least, that better times will come, for those who control this government today cannot give relief to the country without relinquishing some of the privileges now enjoyed for taxing the people—a possibility that is very remote. It is the refinement of cruelty to fool the people with false promises, and raise hopes in their breasts that can never be realized under the present economic system. It is unspeakably cowardly for selfish business men, time-serving ministers of the gospel and cunning politicians to evade or procrastinate in a time like this. Relief is needed to-day worse than yesterday, and tomorrow will be worse than to-day.

"Here in this city men have been put to work in the street cleaning department who, when they first started in, had nothing but dry bread in their dinner-buckets; no meat, no eggs, no fruit, no butter—honest, willing men. What will happen when the bread gives out? Will the people suffer in silence? Will they always consent to dine on promises and "confidence"? The needy should be put at work at once in this city, for there are a great number whose condition is a tragedy. A good road might be built from here to Hillsboro. Twenty-five thousand dollars expended in this way would bring more trade to Portland than four times as much spent through the board of immigration. And I would respectfully suggest to the good Christian people of this city that steps be taken to plow up some of the vacant lots on the East Side, and furnish the poor with seed, so that they may raise potatoes and other vegetables for next winter, which, from present indications, will be harder than this one. Our good Christian friends by so doing will do more to add to their sinking fund in heaven than they will by buying silver punch bowls for worships.

"Private Dalzell and a few others look to war as a way out of our difficulties. They are wrong. War is no cure for the present trouble. Only the evil genius of America would suggest either civil or foreign war at this time. We need peace and fellowship between man and man, not strife and hatred with all their attendant curses. We need now an honest, intelligent effort to rectify the mistakes of the past, for the strain on our industrial system has become terrific."

MARTIN QUINN.

DISGUSTING PRACTICE.

The papers are beginning to be filled with fulsome little dispatches telling of a lucky one here and there. A "plum" is likely to fall to one, a position worth $1,500 to another, and so on, ad infinitum. The young man who by close application, hard toil and general uprightness of character has risen step by step without any adventitious aid save his own perseverence and ability, is not even heard of. He may have risen to be the president of a large company, the head salesman of such a house, the principal of a high school, or the superintendent of a factory, or a machine shop, with a salary double or treble that paid to the ordinary president, but there are no telegraphic dispatches telling the world of the fact. But when some idle vagabond, who never did anything but howl at a ward caucus, or some penny-catcher, whose time has been spent in maligning better men than himself and paying fulsome panegyrics to dishonest manipulators of the political machine, or some fellow, who has spent a lifetime reaching for the public teat, gets a position which will bring him just money enough to pay his whiskey debts, buy himself a decent suit of clothes and liquidate his dues in some club where the pastime has been to smoke cigars, shuffle cards and talk politics, the great and important fact is sent thundering over the wires in every direction! What fraud and humbug there is yet in society! What barbarism passes in the home civilization! What injustice and mockery there is yet in this "land of the free and home of the brave!" Well may we yet enquire, "Is civilization a failure?"—Salem Independent.

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Read carefully this testimonial found below, also letters from those who have been cured of other diseases and remember that "5 Drops" has and can never fail to quickly relieve and permanently cure.

Sept. 9, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—Your bottle of "5 Drops" received. It was for an old friend, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Martinsburg, Wis. He has had bronchitis in his chest, suffering a great deal of pain, cough and spitting of phlegm, so much so that he could not sleep on account of a smothered feeling. He has been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but found no relief until I gave him a dose of "5 Drops." The very first night he rested well, and has exercised and improved daily. I myself am 62 years old and began taking your medicine last April for Rheumatism, and had lost the use of my arm, also for a weak heart. Since taking "5 Drops" the Rheumatism has all disappeared, the arm is good as new, and my heart never misses a beat. I am today a well, strong woman, and I owe it to "5 Drops." I only wish I could secure my share of space and enough to be heard all over the world, and could convince every one that "5 Drops" is all you claim it to be and more.

MRS. D. F. CARVER, Winslow, Stevenson Co., Ill.

34 YEARS OF SUFFERING

DEAR SIR:— JANUARY 2, 1897.

Over 34 years ago, I had Typhoid Fever, and barely escaped with my life. It left my system so shattered that I have had ever since Rheumatism and Chronic Throat Trouble, which gave me a terrible Cough. I had been unable to find any relief for these diseases, until I learned of your "5 DROPS" which I commenced taking only two months ago, and it seems to have indeed left of scarcely a trace. Already my cough has entirely disappeared, and the Rheumatism which for a few years past has threatened to make a cripple of me, is cured, and I am free from pain. This is the most marvellous and the quickest remedy ever discovered. I am more thankful to you than words can tell and I want everybody to know what "5 DROPS" has done for me. Although I am over 70 years old, I am feeling better than I have in years.

I shall be glad to answer any questions regarding my case from anyone enclosing a two cent stamp. Gratefully yours,

MRS. M. R. BALLIET, Lake Linden, Mich.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER.

I find the bottle of "5 DROPS" to be very good and just what you claim. My wife has been suffering with Catarrh and Hay Fever over 15 years. She has tried everything and doctored much, but no cure until she tried "5 DROPS" which completely cured her.

Yours truly REV. L. VON WALD,
March 31, 1896. Milbank, S. D.

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA.

For twenty long years my wife suffered untold tortures from Sciatica and Neuralgia, and I thank God for the day that your book came to my hands. For 18 months she has been completely cured. I am a minister of the Gospel, and when I find any who suffer, cannot help but recommend "5 DROPS", for I know it will do more than you claim for it.

REV. F. M. COOPER, Washington Center, Md.

PARALYSIS AND RHEUMATISM

DEAR SIRS: NOVEMBER 9, 1896.

It is with pleasure I speak of your priceless remedy and of the good it has done me. For the last eight years I have been an incurable cripple from paralysis and rheumatism. Just think, for eight years a total cripple, not able to turn a penny nor able to walk or step on the ground without the help of a crutch to lean on. Heaven bless the man who discovered this remedy, for, thanks to him and to God, I am able to walk and able to work. I have only taken two thirds of a bottle, but have not had any pain in my back since I took the first dose, and after the second I walked across the floor, which I have not done in years. I have thrown away my cane and shall never need it again. To any one sending me a two cent stamp I will send my address. I have another bottle of "5 DROPS" and value it at $1.00 per drop.

Thankfully yours, EDWARD CASTLE,
1015 Walnut Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

DEAR SIRS: SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

I wish to tell you and suffering humanity how much good "5 DROPS" has done me. On the beginning of this year I took down helpless with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and I was doctored by as good physicians as this country has, but they could not cure me. On August 4, I began to take "5 DROPS." At that time every joint in my body and my limbs were stiff, so that I could not be moved. Even my tongue was getting so that I could hardly speak so any one could understand me, but to-day, only seven weeks from that time, I am almost entirely cured, and thank you and God for my recovery.

Gratefully yours,
HORACE P. ANDERSON, McCracken, Kans.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which contains sufficient medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief, and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Hay Fever, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Sciatic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and kindred diseases.

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After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becomming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale by J. S. MORRIS & CO.

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