

NEBRASKA NEWS

RAILWAY COMMISSION PREPARING AN ORDER

GRAIN 10 PER CENT LOWER

Omaha Still to Have Best of Interior Towns—Standard Oil Found to Be Below Required Test.

A reduction of freight rates on grain is the welcome news that floats out from the state house. It is understood that the railway commission will soon announce new rates on grain and jobbing tariffs. All that is known of the proposed reduction on grain is that it amounts to 10 per cent. This is said to be a flat reduction, without any change, that will satisfy the claims of interior towns that Omaha and other towns that are fortunate to be situated near the banks of the Missouri river have an advantage over them.

Some of the most glaring discriminations in jobbing rates may be corrected and a dozen or more towns will be given jobbing rates on merchandise and manufactured goods.

Omaha line elevators will continue to have an advantage in that they get the benefit of a proportional rate to the east, which applies only to grain brought into Omaha. The elevators then can continue to ship from towns in the state, clean the grain at Omaha and forward it to the east without losing the benefit of the proportional rate. Terminal tariffs will apply to grain shipped to Omaha while a distance tariff will apply to the rest of the state.

Standard Oil Below Test

State Oil Inspector A. B. Allen has been informed by Deputy Inspector Wheeler that a barrel or two of oil at Clay Center was found below the test required by the state law. Mr. Allen has notified the merchant who has the oil not to sell it. Complaints were received last week that poor oil was being sold at Clay Center. Mr. Allen directed Deputy Wheeler to make tests. The deputy made six or eight inspections. At one store he found a barrel or two of Eocene oil shipped from Omaha by the Standard Oil company that tested 110 degrees, or two degrees below the minimum required by the state law. Oil of the same brand in another store tested 116 degrees. Mr. Allen reports that oil of this brand was inspected at Omaha and his deputy reported that the last car of Eocene arriving at Omaha tested 113. The peculiar part of the affair is that the oil that did not come up to the legal test is a favorite brand in most places and sells for 5 cents a gallon more than some brands of the Standard Oil company. There is no distributing station at Clay Center and usually the merchants get oil from the Standard oil station at Edgar, but lately a few merchants have been shipping oil by barrel from the Standard Oil company's plant at Omaha.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN CAR

Illinois School Teacher Killed By Shifting Lumber.

W. W. Graff, a school teacher living at Jacksonville, Ill., came west and spent his vacation on the M-W ranch near Clifton, Wyo. says an Alliance, Neb., dispatch. As the time came for him to return east he decided that it was not a good plan to pay the railroad any fare so he in company with G. G. McCauley, climbed into a car of lumber as a freight train was leaving Clifton. A short distance out of town the train suddenly slackened speed, which shifted the lumber and crushed Graff against the side of the car. His friend immediately notified the train crew and he was taken to the way car, where he died about an hour after the accident. His remains were taken to Edgemont, S. D., and his friends were notified of the accident.

HIT BY TRAIN AT CROSSING

Lynn Billington Killed Near Town of Lushton.

Lynn Billington, while crossing the Kansas City & Omaha tracks between Lushton and Lyman in an empty wagon, accompanied by Eli Oryall, who was lending a team, was surprised by a rapidly approaching south bound train. It struck the front of his wagon and Mr. Billington was so badly injured that he died in Lushton about two hours later. Mr. Oryall managed to jump in time to save himself serious injury. Deceased was in the employ of Jacob Shroyer and had been hauling corn to town for a neighbor. He leaves a wife and three small children.

NEW GAME BIRDS IMPORTED

Warden Carter Secures Some Hungarian Partridges.

Chief Game Warden George L. Carter has ordered 100 pairs of Hungarian partridges and will parcel them out over the state wherever money can be raised to pay for them. These birds are quite similar to the ordinary "Bob White" quail, only they are about twice the size of the quail. The birds will cost Mr. Carter \$4.50 per pair and he will do the work of shipping them out for nothing. The people of Gordon have raised \$150 for securing part of these birds and at Merriman residents have raised \$100 more. The state will keep four pairs at the state fisheries at South Bend, where they will be thoroughly protected.

These birds are non-migratory and when "planted" in a community will make their home in that community for all time. They are very hardy and prolific. Letters from the wardens of Illinois and Kansas indicate that these partridges have been "planted" to great advantage. The state of Illinois secured 500 pairs last year and they have increased wonderfully. Another installment will be secured this year.

Otto Pfeiffer of Gordon has raised the \$150 for the birds at Gordon and he it was that asked Mr. Carter to secure the 100 pairs of the birds, assuring him that they would all be placed in Nebraska.

Mr. Carter will receive the birds in December. He has more than half of them placed already and wants the names of people in other communities where the birds would be furnished a home.

LEAVES FORTUNE TO ELKS.

Norfolk Order Shares in Distribution of Wealthy Property.

A faithful employe who has driven his coal wagon for years, a comrade of the civil war and Norfolk lodge No. 653, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, are made the beneficiaries of the entire fortune of the late C. W. Braasch of Norfolk, one of the pioneers of the town and for many years a prosperous business man. Within six years the entire Braasch family, including W. C. Braasch, his wife, three sons and a daughter—all prominent in Norfolk, have been claimed by death. He survived them all, but finally expired, his death being hastened by despondency.

COURSING MEET FOR MINDEN

Nebraska Town is Awarded American Futurity.

The national coursing meet in 1907 which takes place in the two weeks beginning October 15, will be held at Minden, Neb., the executive committee of the national coursing association having agreed to award it to that city. The decision was reached after bids from several places in Nebraska and Kansas had been received asking for the meet. Minden agreed to pay the association \$1,300 to secure the meet. The committee did not act entirely on the comparative size of the bids, but took into consideration the good of the association.

Oxford Sells Water Bonds.

After a long delay, the \$15,000 bonds voted by Oxford for water works a year ago last June, have been disposed of and a water system assured within the near future. F. J. Cole, president of the International Construction company of South Bend, Ind., was in Oxford the other day and took over the bonds at par, at the same time entering into contract with the board to construct the plant within seventy-five days after beginning work. The storage tank will have a capacity of 40,000 gallons, and a 100-foot tower will insure adequate pressure, these and the pumping system being located on the hill north of the business section of town. Most of the necessary materials have been ordered, so that little delay is anticipated.

Fremont Has Gift For Clemmons.

The Fremont Commercial club gave President W. H. Clemmons of Fremont college a pleasant surprise at the cornerstone laying for the new science hall. Through Ross L. Hammond, who acted as speaker, the club made President Clemmons a present of \$7,500. It wasn't in money, but it amounted to that much. The gift included a deed for the block of ground immediately east of the college campus and receipts for all the damages filed by property owners, who claimed they were damaged by the closing of Platte avenue. Mr. Clemmons was deeply moved. He could not respond for some minutes. When he did he promised his big audience that he ultimately would erect some substantial buildings on the additional block. The Commercial club's gift doubles the size of the Fremont college campus.

A SIMPLE REMEDY

ONE OF THE WAYS TO CURTAIL OPERATIONS OF TRUSTS.

HOME PATRONAGE PRINCIPLES

Systems That Oppose the Advancement of Rural Towns and Agricultural Communities.

Never before have the people of the country been so awakened to the importance of home protection as they are at present. The wide knowledge spread by means of the public press as to the operations of the great trusts and how the masses are made to serve the more favored classes is having its effect. The residents of agricultural communities are beginning to realize the dangers of business concentration in sections of the country dominated by the capitalistic classes. They are fast becoming aroused to the truth that this concentration is a menace to the prosperity of the nation, and directly affects every producer, every laborer and every citizen of the country who depends upon his work for support.

The building up of great trusts commenced less than a score of years ago. At the same time there were other systems inaugurated that tended towards robbing the home towns of business and concentrating this business in the large cities. One of these systems, most notable in its injurious operations and its force to draw wealth from communities where it is produced, is the mail-order system of business. None will say that this system is illegitimate, but no economist can show wherein its principles are sound. By the system communities are impoverished and kept from progressing. He who will give study to the basis of country development will see that it is the labor employed that not alone enhances the value of the farm lands, but builds up the towns. When there is little to employ this labor, the result is depression, stagnation and non-progress. The great evil of the mail-order system which has grown up, is its taking away the means that small towns have of employing labor, and the drawing from each community the profits in commercial transactions that represents the wealth that is procured. It is sophistry to claim that the resident of a community who sends his money to a foreign town and saves the ten per cent, that may represent the home merchant's profits, is not a factor in impoverishing the community. While the saving may remain in the community the employment of labor essential to every business is given to the foreign place, and the home town is robbed of this employment giving power.

Every dollar that is sent away from a community where it is produced either by the tilling of the soil, by the growing of live stock, by the work of the day laborer, or by the storekeeper, impoverishes the community to that extent, and this dollar ceases to be any factor in the advancement of the community. Presuming that there are in a community 2,000 people, suppose that each one of these 2,000 people send away to some foreign place \$50 per year. This in the aggregate is \$100,000 per year that goes to the support of a foreign town. Suppose that each one sending his money away saves ten per cent.; the savings for a year would be \$5, and in ten years \$50. Look at the other side—\$100,000 business per year would support in the home town five good stores. Each one of these stores would give employment to a number of hands. The small percentage of profit that would be made would be retained in the community and be invested in new enterprises. Year after year there would be a continual increase in the prosperity of the town, and the building

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Millions of Dollars Annually Saved to the Farmers of the United States.

One of the most important movements that has been inaugurated of recent years, and which has resulted in wonderful benefit to the people is the good roads movement. Within the United States there are approximately about 8,000,000 farmers. If during a year each of those farmers can be saved \$10 in time, or in wear and tear upon horses and wagons by means of improved roads, it means a saving of \$80,000,000 annually; but the truth is that the improved roads that have been built up the past half dozen years through agitation of the good roads movement saves each farmer in the land from \$50 to \$100. Thus it can be seen that the savings brought about through this movement aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Good roads are important to the progressive town. This fact has become so recognized that wherever there exists a live agricultural town

up process would add to the value of all the town property, and to the farms within the trading radius of the town. While by sending away the farmer would in ten years time save but \$50, whereas by patronizing the home town the profits that would come to him in substantial increase in real estate values would be ten times this amount. The building up of the town would improve the home market, affording every producer on the farms better prices for all his produce.

Then there is another thing, the town supports the churches, the schools and other public institutions. The efficiency of these institutions are dependent upon the life and activity of the town. Where poor towns exist, the schools do not receive the support that is necessary to make them good, neither are the churches of the high standard they should be. Home patronage means good schools, good churches and all conveniences that add to the pleasure and enlightenment of a people.

All the residents of a community have common interests in it—the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the farmer, the day laborer—all have equal interests. Thus we find that a community is in reality a large cooperative assembly. What is of interest to one is of material interest to the other. But more important than all is that by a practice of the home patronage principle the possibilities of building up trusts for the control of industries of the country are reduced to the minimum; in fact, a strict adherence to this simple principle of building up and protecting home industries precludes the building up of harmful trusts and combinations.

D. M. CARR.

COSTLY LESSONS IN ECONOMY.

It is Not Always a Matter of Saving to Buy Cheap Goods.

Almost every rural community has within its confines people who have paid well for experience and have learned costly lessons as to buying of goods.

Not long ago in a western town a citizen desired to buy a kitchen range. A visit to the local hardware store was made and the prices asked by the dealer were not satisfactory to the prospective purchaser, who by the way had his attention attracted by the advertising in his farm paper of "a bargain" in a kitchen range. The range was advertised as equal to those costing "twice the money at the local store." The citizen sent a money order to the concern advertising the range, and in the course of a few weeks he was notified by the railroad agent that the range had arrived. In removing it from the station to the farm house, in some inexplicable way part of it was broken. The broken pieces were taken to the local hardware store but could not be duplicated. A letter was written to the range company and in the course of a few weeks a duplicate of the broken part was received, but it was discovered that it would not fit the stove. It had to be returned and a few weeks later another piece was sent; then the stove was placed in use. Within six months the top had become so warped that it interfered seriously with the drafts. At the end of the year the stove was burned out and ready for the junk heap. The purchaser of the stove then determined that he would secure another range from the home dealer. He paid the home dealer the price he was asked which was about one-third more than the poor range cost, and after a few years the range was found to be as good almost as when first bought.

This is one illustration of how economy wrongfully practiced is expensive. It is not always wise to seek the bargain counters when good articles are wanted. Neither is it a wise idea to buy goods before you have an opportunity to carefully examine them and determine their value.

its citizens will be found to be staunch advocates of road improvement, and there is a civic pride and friendly competition in the matter of having good roads leading to the towns. The work of road improvement has only fairly begun. A number of state legislatures have taken up the work and during the next dozen years great changes will be wrought as to the building and maintenance of public highways.

Made the Moon Blind.

The depths to which the lover will go for his beloved was demonstrated by a conversation between a young couple overheard recently on a trip up the bay, says the Baltimore American. The moon and the water were having their usual effect upon these young people, and their attitudes were most affectionate. Suddenly the young lady shivered a little. "Oh," she exclaimed using an old expression, "I felt as if a goose just walked over my grave." "How I wish I was that goose," cooed the youth rapturously, and the moon immediately went behind a cloud.

DIES AT CROSSING

AUTOMOBILE DASHED INTO A FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

THREE KILLED IN THE CRASH

Two Others Suffering From Serious Injuries—Automobile Manufacturer With Four Members of Family Were the Ill-Fated Party.

A Great Barrington, Mass., August 18, dispatch says: An automobile containing a party of five persons from Bristol, Conn., collided with the New York-Pittsfield express at Ashley Falls crossing, near here Sunday. Three of the motoring party were killed and the other two probably fatally injured. The dead:

CHARLES J. ROOT, forty years old, an automobile manufacturer of Bristol, instantly killed.

MRS. ROOT, his mother, who died while being removed to Pittsfield by train.

MISS ROBERTS, sister of Mrs. Root, instantly killed.

Miss Mary Root, daughter of Charles J. Root, was removed to the hospital at Pittsfield, where her condition was reported as very critical.

Miss Katherine Root, aged fourteen, niece of Mrs. Root, internal injuries.

PLAGUE HAS A HOLD.

Five Cases and Four Deaths at San Francisco.

Five cases of bubonic plague, four of which have resulted in death, have been reported to the health department of San Francisco. The patients, with one exception, were poor foreigners dwelling in the neighborhood of old Chinatown. The exception was a foreign sailor from a coastwise steamer. Prompt measures were taken by the local, state and federal authorities and a spread of the disease is not feared. Both President Jules Simon of the local health board and Health Officer James T. Watkins stated that the situation is well in hand. The infected steamer was ordered brought into quarantine with her passengers and will remain until released by the health department. The two shacks inhabited by the other patients were fumigated and sealed. The bodies of two Mexicans, an Italian and a Russian Pole who succumbed were destroyed in quicklime.

METEOR FELL IN THE OCEAN.

Caused Great Waves That Did Damage Along Shore.

All out of doors at Amaganzett, Long Island, were startled Sunday evening when they heard a terrific roar and at the same time saw a blazing mass shooting through the heavens over the ocean apparently only a little way out from shore. The meteor appeared to be about twenty feet in diameter. When it struck the ocean huge breakers came tumbling shoreward. Several bathing pavilions were washed away and fishermen's nets were battered from their moorings, while considerable damage was caused to property along the ocean front. Great numbers of dead fish were swept in.

Postoffices On the Ships.

After an investigation of the system of ocean postoffices on German and French ships, John T. McCleary, second assistant postmaster general of the United States, returning to New York on board the steamship Celtic, declares that the service on the various steamship lines will be continued and efforts made to install postoffices on other lines. Mr. McCleary said the complaint of the North German Lloyd line that the compensation received by the companies was not sufficient was justified and that he had arranged that it should be increased.

Install Wireless Service.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the war and navy departments will co-operate in the maintenance of wireless communications between Nome and St. Michael, Alaska, and Seattle and San Francisco. A wireless telegraph outfit is being installed on the battleship Kansas, whose approximate sending radius is said to be 500 miles.

Paying Last Dividend.

The checks for the payment of the last dividend of 12 per cent to the depositors of the First National bank of Topeka, Kans., which failed in the Devlin crash, have been filled out and will be forwarded to the comptroller at Washington. He will inspect and sign the checks and return them to Topeka. The money will probably be available within fifteen days.