# THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

## L J. SIMMONS, Prop.

# MARRISON, : : NEBBASKA.

The man who keeps his mouth shut never has to eat any crow.

Russell Sage is now an octogenarian. but his interest in and from his fellow man doesn't flag.

One of the obstreperous Indian chiefs now causing trouble in Arizona is called "Green Curtain." Why not pull him down?

A contemporary asserts that "a mosquito bit a St. Louis negro the other night and death was the result. Served the mosquito right.

Robert Chew ate part of the ear of his opponent in an Arkansas rough and tumble fight, an i yet some insist that there is nothing ir names.

An umbrella covered with a transpar ent material has been invented in England, enabling the holder to see where he 's going when he holds it before his face.

Seventeen robberies in one day "do not disconcert" Chicago's chief of polica In this he enjoys a distinct advantage over the citizens and business men who have been held up.

If the Duke of Veragua really insists on fighting we believe he can find a bne opportunity to display his milltary prowess in Cuba. Why does he want to fight the United States? There is no trouble over here.

British rifles fetch from 300 to 400 rupees on the Indian frontier, while the fine for the soldier who loses his rifle is 100 rupees. The trade in rifles is consequently brisk across the border. while the reputation of the native thieves for ingenuity is kept high.

The development of the New Woman received an impetus in New York recently. A woman boarded one of the Broadway open smoking cars, and, producing a cigar, proceeded to enjoy a quist smoke. The conductor returned her pickel and ordered her off the car, but the next day the superintendent reprimanded the conductor and issued orders that women be allowed to smoke on the care when they wanted to.

The experience of Louisiana negroes in railroad work in Guatemala is similar to that of others who have made labor contracts with Mexico or any of the central American States. It would seen as though the knowledge that workingmen were little better than slaves in any of these Spanish-American countries would deter Americans from entering into any contracts, but the flattering inducements held out are believed, and once in the net there is

its power to maintain neutrality. Spain would only add to car difficulties in keeping down filibastering by acting urly. It might he a good thing for the Spanish Government to evince a disposition to he grateful for our past favors. Officially, the United States has no feeling in this matter; but the majority of individual Americans cordially hope to see Cuba successful. Spain

ought to remember, by the way, that she has herself proved a difficult debtor. Her statesmen are past masters of the art of delay, and only pay when it is absolutely imperative.

"A fair exchange is no robbery." We have lost William Waldorf Astor from the galaxy of American citizens who have shone so brightly in our social firnament by virtue of inherited millions Or, rather, he has taken himself from us because-lordly grandson of a Dutch fur-dresser as he is-he cannot endure democratic institutions and hopes to be counted among the British aristocracy. But have we not gained "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons? The erstwhile champion of Britannia's world-

It is estimated that \$50,000,000 is an nually spent for bicycles in Europe, yet the London Telegraph says the horse and carriage trade has not been seriously affected in England by the competition of the wheel. Inquiries at the leading establishments where horses are sold show that there has been no decline in prices for fine stock, carriage horses or single steppers, and that the

only competition which is felt in an appreciable degree is from the importation of horses from Canada and the United States. It is also stated that the demand for "utility" horses is as great as ever, although it is admitted

tha: saddle horses are not called for as frequently now as a few years ago, be for - the "bicycle craze" was developed. Hupting, says the Baltimore Sun, is still a favorite pastime in England, and the bicycle has not yet been invented which will enable the sportsman to follow the hounds across country, jumping fences and ditches, and going into places in which the wheel would be useless,

# Chicago Chronicle: So far as any ef-

fect upon local financial conditions is concerned. It does not make any particular difference whether the institution known as the Olncago Stock Exchange closes for a day or for a week concern which is exceeded in real importance by any one of half a dozen La Salle street bucket shops, and its ag-gregate bona fide daily transactions do not equal those of the average book-maker at an Indiana race track. It is the observed to the street of the street bucket shops, and its ag-gregate bona fide daily transactions do not equal those of the average book-maker at an Indiana race track. It is no escape. Whenever the agents of these Central American contractors appear in this country they should be made to move on. tense. It is no more a stock exchange in the true sense of the term than Mr. Skakel's clock is. It is a mere combination of "shoestring" gamblers who prey upon one another when the public declines to be fleeced. Like all their tribe, too, they are inclined to "weich" when they lose. Having inflated a speculative balloon, they run to cover when it bursts. Caught loaded up with wildcat shares, they shut up shop and yell "panic" when the market goes against them. The only danger to be feared from the midnight ukase of its directors closing this stock exchange because of the troubles of a firm of local speculators lies in the fact that the people of other cities may be deceived into believing that it really has some influence upon Chicago finances. It has no such influence. It has no influence of any kind-good, bad or indifferent. Its governing board is the butt of local corporations whose stocks are listed on the exchange. Its rules are defied by the suance of bonds and stocks at the will and pleasure of all the professional thimbleriggers in town, and it is as unable to protect itself as it is to protect its patrons against any scheme of stockjobbing that may be devised by speculators for the robbery of noodles and nincompoops. The people and the newspapers outside of Chicago need feel no apprehension over the suspension-temporary or permanent-of the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is an event of no. more financial significance than the raiding of a "levee" crap game would

SHOULD BANKERS HANG? BRYAN SMILES HIS APPROVAL

OF THE IDEA. The Boy Orator's Plan of Ballying the

Bankers in an Endeavor to Scare the Labor Vote-The Silver Party's Notification.

The notification meeting at Lincoln, on the Sth inst., in which Mr. Bryan was officially informed of his nomination by the National Silver party at St. Louis,

Mr. Bryan says silver is the issue and Mr. Bryan says silver is the issue and the only issue. He calls it the para-mount issue. If silver is the paramount issue then the silver party is the para-mount party and this silver meeting may be judged as the paramount meeting and at this meeting the silver cause should have touched its highest point. Mr. Bryan was met at the R. & M. denot by a stragging crowd of about 500

whole champion of Britannia's world-encircling prize ring has become an American citizen. He offers himself as a substitute for coast tortifications, and as the defender of American honor agninst the world. We shall miss the gilded, if not gifted Astor from the so-cial functions of our "four hundred," but, gaining Fitzsimmons, we shall feet that our republic is safe, and we shall have fisticuffs galore. Mr. Bryan was met at the B. & M. dept by a straggling crowd of about 500 people, some of whom followed him in draggled procession through the streets to his home. Not the business men of Oma-ha, not the business men of any city in the United States. No part of the busi-ness mind which the nation looks to for the guidance and the maintenance of its industrial and business energies was rep-resting ceremonies which afterwards took place. Where are the business forces of this

Where are the business forces of this Where are the business forces of this country in this contest? Are they for silver? If it is the paramount thing, then the business men ought to have been so notified, they should have been represented here, and the idle people who gathered at the depot and followed the candidate through the streets would have they the other measures has the the candidate through the streets would know that this silver movement has the confidence of someone who can and will use it, when it is put into law, as a means of restoring industry and giving employment. If a new yardstick had been proposed by Mr. Bryan, and if a new party had been organized on the sole issue of this new yardstick, and if this was the only issue of importance. this was the only issue of importance, if a revival of business depended solely upon the adoption of this new yardstick, then would it not be reasonable to sup-pose that the merchants and business men who are expected to use this new system would manifest their approval of it in some way, and give the waiting people some reason to here the of it in some way, and give the waiting people some reason to hope that this new system would be put into use after it was put into law? If a new business plan is proposed and put into law, which the business forces of the country re-jects as unsafe and unpractical, then of what use is this new place? If the user what use is this new plan? If the mer-chant cannot and will not use the new yardstick, then why have a new yard stick? Mr. Bryan says we will compet them to use it. Very well, if you pass a

them to use it. Very well, if you pass a law declaring that eighteen inches is a yard when it is not a yard, but only half a yard, and if you compel the merchant to use this new measure, then he will change his price to suit the new measure and he will narrow his busi-ness into as small a scope as possible and wait until the new experiment has spent its force and is abolished. You will simply confuse the merchant in-

cofunge plan, has utterly and completely failed to gain the confidence of the busi-ness judgment of this country, and if elected his triumph will be a victory of failed to

elected his triumph will be a victory of majorities over judgment. Those who believe that a country is better off without banks than with them, that a section hand on a railroad knows better how to run it than the general manager, that the clerk in the store is a better financier than the owner of it, that the janitor of a bank is more hon-est than the cashier, that a brickinyer knows more about law and has more conscience than a supreme judge, that the hired man on the farm has more sense than the man who owns it, that all men who read and think are fools and men who read and think are fools and all who don't read and don't think are the National Silver party at St. Louis, suggests several things that are worthy of note in this campaign. It was a meeting of the Silver party. It was not a Democratic meeting, not Popocratic meeting, not a Populist meet-ing, but a silver meeting of the Silver party to notify the silver candidate of his nomination, on a platform that is nothing that silver. tries will start against the potentiary of the men who own them, that industry and commerce are managed by oratory and not by business mind, that a boy and not by business mind, that a boy knows more than a man, those who be-lieve these things will regard the elec-tion of W. J. Bryan as a victory for the

tion of W. J. Bryan as a victory for the American people. But so long as the people who read and think are in the majority, so long as the majority of American farmers know that their market is the table of the American workingman, so long as a ma-jority of the workingmen know that they are employed only when there is confi-dence in the mind of the employer, so long as mind and conscience has influ-ence at the polis, there will be no bank-ers hung and no boy orator in the presi-dential chair.

## A SHORT CURRENCY DIALOGUE.

Learner-Dr. Socrates, I can get a bet-ber watch today for \$50 than I could twenty-five years ago for \$100. Is that not because the old watch was made by hand, while the new one is made by

machinery? Dr. Socrates Silversnipe—By no means, most simple youth. The true reason is because the value of gold has doubled since 1873, and the value of products been halved.

Learner-Well, my mother bought a Learner-Weil, my mother bought a sewing machine twenty-five years ago for \$125, and yesterday she bought a much better one for \$60. The relier said that since the patents had expired and there was no royalties to pay, sewing machines had fallen greatly in price.

suppose that was true. Dr. Socrates Silversnipe-By no genus. The seller had never read Coin means. The seller had never read com-Harrey's works, or he would know that the fall in the price of the product was caused by the demonetization of silver, and that the royalty had nothing to do

with the matter. Learner-Well, grandpa bought a pair of nice, new boots yesterday for \$5. He told me that when he was married his boots cost him \$20, and that he carried them in his hands to the bride's house and then put them on. He said that the use of machinery was the cause of the fall in the price of the product, boots.

Dr. Socrates Silversnipe-Your grandfather has not read the works of the wise men, Bland, Vest and Coxey and Wise men, Bland, Vest and Covey and Mary Ellen Lease, so he is an illicrate goldbug. It is really shameful that he does not know that muchinery had no relation to the boots, but that the fall in price was caused by the "Crime of 1873."

Learner-I noticed that Deacon Giles had closed his distillery and the deacon told me that on account of over-pro-duction the profit on whisky was so small that all the distillers had agreed to make no more for some time. Was to make no more for some time. Was he right in saying that the market was over-stocked?

Dr. Socrates Silversnipe-No! Deacon Giles is an ass, or he would see clearly that the trouble is that Jones, Stewart & Co. are not allowed to dump all their ore into the mints.

Help for the Farmer.

# ringe that a great portion of

range that a great period output is used in the manufacture of the tiny cir-clet symbolical of plighted troth, and also of kood times, for peope do not marry when they are in the threes .' crucifixion. Mr. Bryan's little Sing at the convivial habits of the majors and the colonels of Kentucky, by suggesting the colonels of Kentucky, by suggesting that a great portion of our annual gold production is used in correcting an ab-normal appetite for straight and mixed drinks, will not be relished by the high spirited gentlemen of that hospitable re-gion. When they need their system braced up a good lot of strictly hand made sour mash is **considered** the prope-thing, although it is absolutely certain they would prefer a gold cupe to any o y would prefer a gold cure to any o silver remedies proposed by Dr. Bry they.

an. One thing Mr. Bryan did not explain, and that is, if a down-troiden and af-flicted people can use the entire gold supply of a great nation in making safety deposit vaults out of hollow molars, and in the free coinage of webling rings, how does it come that we have the neat little sum of \$700,000,000 of gold in circula-tion and in the treasury? He ought to say something about this and relieve a natural suspicion that he is trying to de-ceive the toiling masses as to its exist ence.—Kanasa City Journal.

# MOTHER OF TRUSTS.

Free Trade, Not Protection, is the Paren of Monopoly. This example of needless excitement

has just been received:

has just been received: To the Editor of the Press-Sir: I submit that in one instance Protection is complete-iy played out? It is in the one item coul? A retail dealer told me yesterday that the recent outrageous advances in coal are ow-log to the banking firm of Drexel. Morgan A Co., who positively refused to undertake the recognization of Reading unless and until the other coal companies agreed to advance the price of coal-just as has been done? If you will look into this I are sur-you will, in the interest of the people, ad-vector the admission free of duty of all kinds of coal? And if not, why not? PROTECTIONIST. Bioomfield, N. J., Sept. 4 There is no duty on anthracite coal.

Bioanfield, N. J., Sept. 4. There is no duty on anthracite coal, the only kind of which the price has been "outrageously advanced," the kind of which our correspondent is talking, the kind which the Coal trust sells. the kind which the Coal trust sells. There never has been such a duty. There never will be such a duty. The protec-tion which this trust enjoys was con-ferred by the Creator of the world when He put anthracite coal in the Schuylkill and Wyoming valleys of the state of Pennsylvania, and in paying quantities nowhere else, so far as man has yet dis-covered.

covered. The anthracite Coal trust has abused this natural protection. It has far ex-ceeded the slight advance which was due and proper in view of years of ruin due and proper in the of years of run-ous war among the sequrate "coal har-ons." But such abuse cannot be reached by prosecutions under such statutes as the anti-trust law which the Republican party passed when last in power and which a Democratic administration has not such a party of a software.

worth nearly \$3,500,000, were imported in eleven months of last year, while the con-tract for supplying the New England roads, which act conjointly in this mat-ter, came near going to Nova Scotia. The Wilson bill duty of 40 cents a ton does not equal the difference in cost of produc-tion here and abroad. There has been no profit in the mines, and very often no work for the miners since that law went into effect.

nto effect. But were the duty on bituminous con 1000 per cent, no bituminous trust could oppress the consumer as has the an-thracite combination. For bituminous thracite combination. For bitaminous coal is found in every section of the contry, north, east, south and west. It is mined in Pennsylvania. It is mined in Washington. It is mined in Tennes-see. It is mined in Colorado. Thus it comes under the operation of the prin-ciple of domestic competition, which has folled the schemes of every trust in this country, not having, like anthracite coal and coal oil. In natural protection to sup-port it. A bituminous coal trust would meet the face of the great trusts-

port it. meet the

"TEMPERANCE TOPICS

HOMES ARE RUINED BY STRONG DRINK.

Thomsonds of Lives, Characters and Fortunes Are Annually Wrecked Along the Gilded Pathway Having Its Beginning in the Wine Room,

Alcohol.

Externally applied, alcohol is an antiseptic and a disinfectant, though it is principally used as a local irritant, and by allowing it to evaporate, as a cooling lotion to the skin. If the vapor is confined and penetrates to the tlesh underneath, or if the alcohol is diligently rubbed into the flesh, it hardens it. In this way it is of use in preventing bed-sores and the like.

Spirituous liniments which contain essential oils and other stimulants are sometimes applied with friction to increase nutrition at the place which is the seat of long-standing inflammation, pain and stiffness, such as is present in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints and paralysis.

Internally the action of alcohol is both local and general. If allowed to come directly into contact with the walls of the stomach it irritates them. causing them to assume an inflamed appearance. If the quantity of alcohol is large, or more or less continuously applied, actual inflammation of the lining of the surface follows.

When alcohol is taken with food, and mixes with the contents of the stomach, it is partly decomposed into substances which in turn decompose the gastrie julces, rendering them inert and thus depressing digestion. Whatever may sometimes he said in favor of the use of stimulants with meals, it is very doubtful if the slight temporary effect of such drinks is at all compensatory for their interference with the action of the gastric fluids.

Alcohol enters the blood unchanged, and is distributed by it to the various organs and parts of the body, where it is rapidly absorbed, and where its action is nearly the same as in the stomnch

It first stimulates the organ to increased activity, but at the same time causes the chemical change in the substance of the organ by which the organ itself is weakened; so that eventually depression ensues.

It is this peculiar double action of alcohol which is misleading. So long as the organs of the body are in a healthy condition, alcohol is little short of a poison. The organ, in order to do its work properly, needs food, and unless there is interference, the food will be absorbed and changed into proper forms of nourishment. Alcohol robs the organ of the power of doing this.

In these days of prepared foods and general advance in science, there are many ways of securing the only beneficial result which alcohol gives, that is to say, stimulation, without resorting to its use .- Youth's Companion.

### \* postolic Times.

In a religious conference, when a resolution calling upon individual Christians to practice total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a duty in view

of the present fearful ravages of intem

The news from Paris that bicycle riding has induced the arbiters of fashion to increase the size of the waist of women's dresses is welcome. The fashion plate woman is an impossible creature, but, nevertheless, those ladies who are ruled by the orders sent out from Paris have tried to compress their waists as the regulations decree. No other result than serious and permanent detriment to health could follow. But the bleycle has changed all this. It is impossible to ride the wheel without free movement of the lungs; hence the abolition of the fashionable decree in favor of the slender and unnatural walst.

A pretty story of Prof. Herkomer in one of the London , apers. H's aged father, who lives with him in his endid home at Bushey, used to model in clay in his early life. He has recently taken to it again; but his fear is tha' soon his hands will lose their skill, and his work will show the marks of imperfection. It is his one sorrow. At night he goes to his early rest, and when he has gone, Herkomer, the talented son, goes into the studio, takes up his father's feeble attempts, and makes the work as beautiful as art can make it. When the old man comes down in the morning be takes the work and looks at it, and rubs his hands and says: "Ha! I can do as well as ever I did!"

A talented if rather disreputable play actor has just begun suit for divorce. It is said that be wishes to be free to marry a young married woman, siso on the stage. She, too, must get rid of her husband, from whom she is now separated. Lightning changes of hus-hands and wives have become one of ds of the stage, like the abourd to, the vainglorious posings and the other ponsensical frummeries at tond to make the profession of not what its true ornaments d like it to be. Such marriages as e are no different from open immory. The complainance of the court the cupidity of the minister cannot r the assessial central fact. In one bey are more subversive the morality. They bring the im of marriage into disrepute.

w denied that Spain will ask the United States on ac he arts of American et 1

# study of the Criminal.

Dr. P. Penta, an Italian criminologist. as discovered a new feature of criminal anthropology, which goes to confirm still farther the views of Prof. Lombromo. According to modern medcine Dr. Pents has studied the fingers nd toes of 4,500 criminals, and finds deficiency in the number, as well as rehensile toes, marked by a wide space etween the great toe and the second toe; also a webbed condition of the oes, an approximation to the torless teet of some savages, . He found the little toe rudimentary in many cases, showing a tendency toward the four-toed animal foot. The most common of all the abnormalities was the web bed condition of the toes. The criminal is train a degenerate type.

Wilst for Banging Mirrors.

When hanging a mirror see that it it at so placed that the rays of the sur Il fall directly on it, for by so do no ass will be less likely to become

We have noticed that few men make og requests, but did you ever notice

feel that McKinley and his plan of govfeel that McKinley and his plan of gov-ernment are safer, are more matured, and have the confidence of the business mind all over the nation. After all, what will this new financial plan avail<sup>9</sup> if the men who are expected to use it in business are afraid of it? Every man in Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and Des Moines who are expected to engineer the labor industries in those cities during the pext four years is a fraid

cities during the next four years is a fraid of Mr. Bryan and his new silver dollar. If the notification had been in either of those cities the business men would have those cities the business men would inve-been absent from the parade just the same as in Lincoln and McKinley's pic-ture would have been in the business houses just the same. Mr. Bryan gets a great deal of sport out of the cam-paign shaking his firsts at the banks and paign shaking his hists at the banks and the business of the country. Mr. Groot, who was the chief representative of the silver party and who presented the notification to Mr. Bryan, shook his fist in excited anger at the bankers and said they ought to be hung to the tele-graph poles. When Mr. Groot said this, said they ought to be hung to the tele-graph poles. When Mr. Groot said this, a number of men who stood out in front of him shook their fists also and said: "That's right." While all this threaten-ing to hang the bankers and shaking of fists was going on, Mr. Bryan nodded his head and smilled his approval. He not only nodded and smilled, but when it came his turn to speak, he shook his fist also and the workingmon should not only nodded and smilled, but when it came his turn to speak, he shook his fist also and the workingmen shouted londer than ever at the prospect of hang-ing the bankers as a means of restoring ronfidence and bringing back good times. Mr. Bryan seemed to enjoy himself as he looked out over the crowd and said as many things as he could think of to please the people and encourage his fol-owers all over the nation. As I said before, Mr. Bryan had exhib-ited some symptoms of panic in his face

ited some symptoms of panic in his face when he saw that the business men had put McKinley's picture instead of his picture in the windows. But when he saw how the crowd cheered the prospect of hanging a few of these bankers and business men, it seemed to restore his

business men, it seemed to restore his confidence. And then again, when he himself stood up to address them and one man shouted. "Give it to 'em, Bil-ly!" and another shouted "You bet!" y!" and another shouted "You bet!" he seemed to interpret this as a sign that the workingmen were in the ma-jority and would elect him just the same in spite of the business men. And so he told them he had no fear of the oppo-sition of the business men so long as he saw so many of the brave and honest tollers who were ready to reject the advice of their employers and follow him.

Mr. Bryan knows it will be a good thing for him to get the labor vote, even if he paralyzes industry in the attempt. Some of the laboring men seem to think it will be a good thing for them also, but just why they think so is not very clear. It may be just the thing for Mr. Bryan's candidacy to bully the hankers and scare the business mind of the country. It may be that scar-ing the near who employ labor is the way to get the labor vote, but just why such a course will get the labor vote and where the laborer himself will be benefit-ed is a puzzle. From the McKinley pictures which hang in the windows of Lincoln, from

ing in the windows of Lincoln. from o anti-Bryan and anti-silver sentiment with is simost universal among the en of business affairs at Omahs and is all the commercial centers of the na-tion, it may now be recorded as a per-manent living fact, that Bryan, with all his eloquence, with all the plansibility with which he has prevented the free

Mai, McKinley seems to have struck a responsive chord in the minds and hearts of the people when, in one of his speeches, he suggested that there would more sense in opening the mills than opening the mints. This is a short, in opening the minis. This is a short, terse and common sense presentation of the difference between the sound-money people and the free silverites. Maj. Me-inley said in a recent address to a dele-gation of farmers: "Free silver will not increase the de-

mand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers mand for your wheat or make a single new consumer. You don't get consumers through the mints. You get them through the factories. You will not get them by increasing the circulation of money in the United States; you will get them only by increasing the manufactur-ing establishments in the United States." No matter how free the coinage of silver be, that or any other coin must get to the people through some matural channels. The government will not even under the control of the most revo-bationary and anarchistic Poonlists.

Intionary and anarchistic Populists, make a free distribution of silver. They only propose that the government shall coin whatever is brought to the mint, for the individual who owns the metal, therefore to get the benefit of free and unlimited coinage, it will be necessary for the farmers to get bullion, and how shall they get bullion any more casily than coined silver? What they want is a market for their products. Increased demand can follow only increased con-sumption, and increased consumption will only come after increased general business, particularly increased manubusiness, particularly increased manu-factures. The policy suggested by the Popocrats, namely, independence of Europe and repudiation in a measure of our obligations to Europe, is not likely to increase our foreign commerce. It is not likely that with the repudie

It is not likely that with the repudin tion of our foreign indebtedness, our foreign exports of cereals will be vastly foreign exports of cereals will be vastly increased. Such a policy on our part would show such an unfriendliness that the nations of Europe would prefer to import wheat from South America and meats from Australia, than to have anything further to do with the Ameri-can people. The farmers of this coun-try will come to see, before next elec-tion day, that we are not independent of all the world. They will realize that Europe binds us in our obligations to a of all the world. They will realize that Europe binds us in our obligations to a system that is at least honest and fair, if not friendly. The hope of the farmer lies in a revival of business, and also in increased exportations of our grain. The farmer is got, therefore, independ-ent of the old world, but must deal hon-estly with it.—St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

#### Bryan's New Theory.

Bryan's New Theory. Since his advent in the Bluegrass re-for a for a set of the set o

tobacco and rubber cordage, whisky, tobacco and rubber-and the little trusts in umbrellas, win dow shades and the like, which hav been ruined, or erippled or forced to do solve as the result of their attempts i control the home market. Everyone of the three strategies for toda trol the home market. Every three great successful trusts of is a free-trade trust. Coal and oil their natural protection, as we shown. The sugar trust flourishes Coal and oil hay

ly because the bounty which had be gun to foster the American sugar crop was abolished by the Wilson law. Had was abolyhed by the Wilson law, that that bounty remained in operation, th centivation of the sugar beet would hav caused the erection of a sugar refiner in every Western town. To restri-the production of all these plants would have been found as impossible as was found to restrict the production of the distillering. distilleries.

Free trade, not protection, is the moth-er of trusts,-New York Press.

#### THE REPUBICRAT'S QUANDARY.

Wani, yes, come to think it over, it is sorter hard to say,

Waai, yes, come to think it over, it is sorter hard to say.
In this mixed-up mess o' pollytics, where I do stan' today.
There is Bryan an' there's Sewail, an' there's this here Waison, too.
An' a feller with a morgage don't know what is bes' to do.
Some they 'low thet Bill an' Sewall will reduce the thing by holf;
Others say that this here Sewall's jest a-fillin' us with chaff;
Fer they 'low thet he's a hanker, an' is here a pluyerat—
Till a fellow with a morgage jes don't know where he is at.

Yes, I staid with the Republicans fer

Yes, I staid with the Republicans fer more's twenty year.
An'I never had no trouble yet to read my fittle clear.
Till I got thet cussed mor'gage. an' the meighbors did the same.
An Si Simpkins said he reckoned thet the goldbugs were to blame.
Course we'd mostly built new houses, an' induged in kerrigiges.
But Si Towed he was entitled to whatever goldbugs is;
An' he likewise use' to tell us, in a mos' convincin' way.
That the government 'od fix us with a flat loan some day.

loan some day.
So of course we all turned flat, fer SI said that drew About 1 per cent, per annum, with provision to renew—
All of which was gratifyin', and SI 'lowed 't' 'nd break the heart'
Of that 'party' in the mor'gage that was named as "second part."
Now there's them their says that Watson was engaged to see it done
By arunning some new ray show thet they call sixteen to one:
But an hones' man gits puzzled how to vote, an 'sorter Traid
Thet he'll make some fatal error, an' his mor'gage won't be paid.
Athert Higher The Data in the paid.

#### The Remedy.

The Remedy. When "the great crime of 1873" was enacted, the statistics show that the United States had just \$774,000,000 in circulation. In 1895 this same oppressed and down-trodden people had \$2,217,000,-000; but owing to free trade, tariff for revenue and free-silver excitement, it was piled away. The plain thing to do is to start that \$2,217,000,000 on its rounds. It can be done by opening up the nation's workshops and giving the millions work; and in no other way.

-The largest kite ever made in Engand was one owned by George Pocock of Bristol (grandfather of W. G. Grace), for the purpose of drawing a carriage along the roads. It was 12 feet by 15 feet, and proved the feasibility of such a mode of conveyance.

perance, one clergyman stoutly opposed the passage of the resolution be cause total abstinence was not prevalent in apostolic times as the resolution would have it to prevail now, and he desired a return to apostolic methods. Perhaps the brother is right. Teetotalism was not as prevalent in apostolic times as we would have it to prevail now, but we see no proof to the contrary, so far as the true followers of Jesus were concerned. There is no evidence of the apostles and their brethren in the faith partaking luxurtously and ordinarily of any drinks of an intoxicating quality. Perhaps not then, we say. But neither did hospitals, colleges, Bible societies, missionary institutions, Sabbath schools, and fifty other right and lawful things, prevail then as now. But that the brother's argument may be of any value, even were we to admit the accuracy of the alleged fact on which he grounds it, he must put the apostolic times on the same platform as the present, so far, at least, as drinks, drinking, and drunkenness are concerned. There was then no whisky, brandy, gin, rum, no port, sherry, burgundy, champagne, or other "doctored" wines in common use, and sanctioned and partaken of by the good and respectable in society among the Jews.

There were no houses of common resort specially set apart for the systematic drinking of these liquors; no "saloon" licensed by a paternal (?) government for this and no other purpose; the domestic and social customs of Judea were not soaked and saturated in alcohol; drunkards were not to be found in every gutter; and drunkenness was not the special pest and shame of the nation, plunging it into crime and poverty and death. Make our respective eras equal as to these things, and then institute a fair comparison as to the needfulness for such means of social reform as friends of total abstinence now advocate.

Stray Shots at the Saloon. Total abstinence is always safe.

Drink is savage and relentless. Suppress it

A brewer's horse fares better than a drunkard's child.

The drink shop is the nursery of crime. Suppress It.

Many a man puts his family in the lark to help the saloon pay its gas bill. The man who begins by drinking ome time may end by having to drink all the time.

No man has a right to destroy his reason by drink, to become discused by drink, to destroy his moral sense and opception of right and wrong.