GEO. D. CANON, Editor ARRISON. - - NEBRASKA

MEBRASKA NEWS.

rt Verner, who was tried for stealing in the district court at was acquitted by a jury.

ciera is becoming quite prev-Burt county. An insurance that insures swine against as several herds in charge and g them with some success.

o clue has been obtained to the per-rators of the fire at Fort Sidney and tract is being thoroughly guarded, by believe it was done in a spirit spite work. These grounds were merly the attractive feature of that

Warnie Taylor, charged with criminal soult, has been discharged, the discipled court at Tekamah holding that ylor was lawfully married under the was of a neighboring state. Taylor ran ray with a 16-year-old girl named wrill, crossed the Missouri and was arried in Iowa. When he returned was arrested upon complaint of the I's parents.

The bloodhounds sent for by Law-ence Weich to trace the burgiar who obbsed his drug store in Elm Creek an down their man in short order. Is seen as they were brought upon the seen they took the scent and went di-wet to the house of a well known res-dent of that city, who was taken into metaday.

David Etherton was arrested at Fremont on a charge of stealing hay from P. H. Sweet, a farmer residing northwest of that city. He was found guilty by Police Judge Coman and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. He will go to jail. Etherton has served two terms in the penitentiary for grand larceny and is thought to have been implicated in a good many small thefts from farmers near the city.

The second lecture of the Presbyterian ladies' course at Hebron was given to a well filled house by Frances Wood, M. D. Her subject was "Red Cross Work in Manila." She gave an interesting descriptive discourse on the Philippines and the life and customs of the people. She used by way of illustration two young women who were drassed in Philippine costumes that the speaker had brought back with her.

At the public sale of the old Fort Bidney military reservation, the Union Pacific railway purchased 260 acres near
its right of way for \$1,267.12. Butler a
Jones of Bidney bought the grounds
containing the old barracks, officers'
quarters and hospital, for \$4,000. Owing
to the fact that he did not produce the
cash by noon the sale was declared off
and will be held again. The Burlington is also anxious to secure this valuable piece of land, which contains forty
acres. The other 230 acres will be sold acres. The other 330 acres will be so at the same time.

A telephone war is in progress at Fairbury. The Nebraska Telephone company has reduced the rate from 13 to 56 cents per month. The Fairbury Telephone company, a new organisation, will have their system ready for operation in a few days. The stockholders of the new company, including nearly all the business men, have signed an agreement not to use or permit in their places of business the instruments of the Nebraska Telephone company and will make a rate of one-half of that charged previously by the Nebraska Telephone company.

The inability to perceive objects at any distance through the fog at Omaha a few mornings ago was the cause of an accident which was serious for A. Johnson of 1907 Dorcas street. He was driving in his lumber wagon on Thirteenth street, between William and Pacific, when he attempted to cross from the east to the west side. In passing the tracks a north-bound motor hed into the wagon and whiried it and on the other track in front of broken above the wrist and severe in-juries on his head and hip. He was assisted to his home. The wagon was a complete wreck and one of the horses, which was suffering from a broken leg, was shot by a policeman.

trifle of romance and a wast wast of foolishness that was fixed up two young people on the expetition way in September was a some as as to enail be by Judge Pawcett in id be by Judge Pawcett in county district offirt. Will

MARRISON PRESS-JOURNAL IN HONOR OF W. H. "COIN" HARVEY'S WORK

HON. J. B. KITCHEN TENDERS A DINNER TO DISTINGUISHED NEBRASKANS IN HONOR OF ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST NOTED AND VALUABLE CITIZENS.

W. J. Bryan, Governor Poynter, Su-preme Judge-Elect Holcomb, Chairmans Edmisten and Dahlman Chairmans Edmisten and Dahlman National Democratic Committee-man Thompson, Attorney-General Smyth, Congressman Robinson, G. M. Hitchcock of the World-Herald, and Others Heartlly and Publicity Testify Their High Ap-preciation of Mr. Harvey and His Exceptionally Good Work Done in Nebrasks.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—One of the most delightful dinners ever given in Omaha was that tendered Saturday evening by Mr. J. B. Kitchen at the Paxton in honor of Mr. W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School." It was on the eve of Mr. Harvey's departure from the state, having completed the work of campaign organizing for which he came here in June last as the special representative of the National Ways and Means Committee. While a thoroughly private affair, yet it was in the very nature of things quasi-public in view of the spirit of the eccasion and the fact that the party was made up of men who are to be numbered among the most powerful factors in public affairs in the west and were so conspicuously identified with the campaign just closed.

Covers were laid for twenty-three guests, and it was a most congenial company that met around the board. Prior to descending to the dining room an informal reception was held in the hotel parlors, where Mrs. J. B. Kitche, Mrs. R. L. Metcalfe, Mrs. Raiph Kitchen, Mrs. W. C. Heaton, Miss Luia Ruble and Miss Hicks assisted in receiving the guests.

people to study the issue common people to study the issue common people to thinking ... he great financial juestion and a to how they can help juestion and it was proper to actual any expression of honor for the complished. GOV. POYNTER'S REMARKS.

Governor Poynter was called on, and he spoke of the work of organization that Mr. Harvey had accomplished in the state. He urged that the work be kept up to increase the fusion majority another year, for this year's contest was but the preliminary skirmish for 1900. Next year, he said, will be the suppremensurarie. The government is 1900. Next year, he said, will be the supreme struggle. The government is drifting away from the principles on which it started out, but the gract are fority of the American people are in favor of American principles. They are opposed to militarism and empire. The campaign of 1900 should be directed to pointing out to the people the danger of establishing an empire on this continent. The speaker said he trusted Mr. Harvey would remain to assist in the campaign of next year.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS.

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Mr. Bryan was next called upon, and said he was glad to be present and do honor to the guest of the evening, and to the genial host. He felicitously declared that Mr. Kitchen had been a great help to him, for when people had criticised some of his views as visions and charged them up to his not being old enough to know better, he had looked at Mr. Kitchen and said: "There is a man who is old enough, and he thinks that way." And when they had charged that he had nothing at stake, he had found in Mr. Kitchen a man who had financial interests at stake, and still persisted in thinking that way.

Speaking of the work done by Mr. arvey, Mr. Bryan said it demon-rated how a truth, when placed be-

all over the country it would mean the speedy triumph of the principles for which they were battling.

"COIN" HARVEY'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Harvey was the next speaker, and he outlined somewhat in detail the work that had been undertaken in the way of organization in this state. He said it had been effective, but the thing worth more than all was the perfect harmony in the fusion ranks. The first principle of harmony is co-operation, and this he had found everywhere to a surprising degree. In placing the credit, he said it should be shared with the magnetic leader of the party, with the committees, with the foreign-born voters and with the press.

He spoke particularly of the work of the World-Herald, which he said he had found to be a fortress, a veritable Gibraltar, in the work in this state. The speaker declared that no superior journalism had ever been manifested anywhere than in the conduct of the World-Herald in the campaign just closed, and said that without its effective co-operation the work on organization would have been out of the question.

Mr. Harvey also paid a handsome "COIN" HARVEY'S RESPONSE.

tion would have been out of the question.

Mr. Harvey also paid a handsome tribute to the work of the country press and of the assistance of Mr. Warwick Saundera manager of the Country Publishers' association. In conclusion, he stated that he would leave the state today and prosecute his work elsewhere. He felt that Nebraska was safe, and that if the work was continued the state next year would register a majority of 40,000 instead of 15,000.

Mr. Harvey paid the people of Nebraska a high tribute. He said he had found them an intelligent, broad-minded people. That the eastern states and cities were no longer producing such a strong class of people.

Mr. Harvey spoke in high terms of

Mr. Harvey spoke in high terms of the state committees of the populist, democratic and free silver republican parties, and called especial attention to the wonderful power they exerted as one body of men having but a single

Hon. J. H. Edmisten, chairman of the

ms informal reception was held in the monterful power they exerted as the bottle parlors, where Mrs. J. B. Kitche, Mrs. M. L. Metcatic, Miss Edicks assisted in receiving the guests.

Those who were PRESENT.

W. J. Byran, with a number of the first committee, said that he first committee, and that the first committee when the first committee whe

the state democratic committee, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Harvey and his work in this state. He declared its effectiveness was remarkable, and he work in this state. He declared its effectiveness was remarkable, and he igreed with Mr. Edmisten that the good results from it were just begin-ning to be realized and that now since we are just entering the 1900 presiden-tial campaign in dead earnest this tial campaign in dead earnest this branch of the national ways and means committee work would be of inestimable value. Mr. Dahlman expressed a great desire to see Mr. Harvey's hands strengthened in every way possible by our friends at home and abroad.

our friends at home and abroad.

Hon. W. H. Thompson, democratic national committeeman for Nebraska. and upon whose shoulders the work of Mr. Harvey now falls, said that he too had personally attended a number of the meetings of Mr. Harvey throughout the state and had participated in the detail work of the organization and had felt and seen the good results of the work; that the reform forces were under lasting obligations to Mr. Harvey for his good services, and that all Nebraskans who are marshaled under the banners of democracy and populism are his warm and steadfast friends. That Mr. Harvey's presence in the state had been of great assistance to the regular committees and old time workers, and that the plan had developed thousands of actice working men who had heretofore practically taken no active part in politics whatever.

Others spoke in the highest praise of

part in politics whatever.

Others spoke in the highest praise of Mr. Harvey and his work. Among them were ex-Governor Holcomb, supreme judge-elect; ex-Senator W. V. Allen, G. M. Hitchcock, proprietor of the World-Heraid; Congressman John S. Robinson, Attorney General C. J. Smyth, R. L. Metcalfe, editor World-Heraid; Judge Edgar Howard.

All of the speakers dipped into the prospective campaign of 1998 and had more or less to say about the results of the election just passed, the reasons why and the signs of the times.

The remarks of all the distinguished gentiemen were of a high order and the gathering was not only highly complimentary to Mr. Harvey, but was also beneficial to all those present.

Bright and early Sunday morning Mr.

Bright and early Sunday morning Mr. Harvey left for Chicago, where for a week or ten days he will take a much-needed rest before backling down to the chormous amount of work which

A WORLD'S TRUST.

John W. Gates Tried to Form It In

John W. Gates Tried to Form it in Wire Susiness.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—In giving his testimony before the industrial commission, Mr. John W. Gates, managing director of the American Steel and Wire company, gave an interesting account of his efforts to effect a consolidation of all the wire producing companies, including those in Europe. He said he had visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Beigium and other countries for this purpose. Germany he found to be the principal competitor. England work in that respect not being sufficient to deserve serious consideration. In Germany the one source of fear in manufacturing centers was competition with the United States, and bounties and subsidies were given on every hand to hold up the manufacturing interests of that country.

German manufacturers first proposed that, in case of an international consolidation, the United States should be content with 25 per cent of the product. This he had declined, and they had increased the allowance to 55 per cent. He had run away from Berlin to avoid accepting this allowance. He had himself represented the possibility of increasing prices to the extent of about \$10 per ton, in case of proposed amalgamation, but found that the Germans had in view an increase of about \$20 per ton.

THINKS GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSIDIZE TRUST.

SUBSIDIZE TRUST.

In this connection Mr. Gates commended in high terms the German method of encouraging the exporting and producing interests, saying that if the United States government would adopt the plan there pursued they would soon be doing 90 per cent of the iron and steel business of the world. He advocated subsidies to steamship lines and to national corporations of \$5,000,000 capitalisation and over. He would have the corporations pay liberally for such charters in the beginning, and then have them pay large sums annually for the continuance of the franchise, increasing the amount as the capitalisation increased until the annual fee should be no less than \$1,000,000 for a company capitalized at \$100,000,000. He advocated government supervision of such corporations.

He said the protective tariff had much to do with building up the iron and steel industry, and that the continuance of the policy was necessary to the future of all such corporations.

He said that his consolidation had been effected last January. The number of plants that could not be operated profitably had been shut down. The company employs \$6,000 men and wages had been increased an average of 40 per cent. The company did not, he said, recognize the trades unions, dealing with its men as individuals, and would not recognize the unions as such. He said the company controlled all the barbed wire patents and had a monopoly in this respect. On this

his knowledge of the demands of the railroads, the ship yards and the building trades. He said that his company was exporting no less than 7,000 tons of wire per day, supplying Sngland, for instance, with 60 per cent of the wire products purchased there. He admitted that the goods were sold at lower rates abroad than at home, but for the present this was necessary to hold the outside trade.

He had found that in Germany all lines of the iron and steel industry

He had found that in Germany all lines of the iron and steel industry were syndicated. He had procured copies of the agreements, but he declined to produce them, laughingly saying he had stolen them. He said the American company had earned a dividend on its common stock as well as on its preferred, although none had been declared the directors considering it wiser ed, the directors considering it wises to lay aside something for a possible

Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire company; James C. Pearson, organizer of the National Shear company, and Frederick C. J. Wiss, vice pres-ident of the last named company.

SHIPBUILDERS COMBINE.

The Difficulties and Cost of Keeping Up Our Navy Daily Increasing.

New York .- (Special.)-A syndicate has been formed to buy the five largest shipbuilding plants in this country and combine them in a single com pany for controlling the building of warships. The concerns which the syndicate intends to absorb are: William Cramps & Bons' Ship and Eingine Building company of Philadelphia, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, the Union Iron Works of Ban Francisco, the Columbian Iron Works of Baitimore, and the Bath (Me.)

Works of Baltimore, and the Bath (Me.) fron Works.

It is not the purpose of those directing the combination to overcapitalise the new company. The five concerns represent about \$20,000,000 of invested capital. Compared with their earning power the capitalisation of two or three of them is small. The capitalisation of the Cramps is \$5,000,000 stock and \$1,500,000 bonds. The profits of that company for the fiscal year ending on April 30 last were \$707,932.

The banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. was said to be conducting the financial part of the deal, but this is not so. The Beligmans are interested in the negotiations, but only as the financial representatives of the Cramps.

has taken place at Shoreditch. Sara

A genuine case of killing by kin

Elections occurred in twelve states on the 7th inst., namely, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, South Dakota and Nebraska.

100 majority.

New York and New Jersey elected

didate in his own home where he is well known.

In striking contrast to this, however, is the election in Cuyahoga county, in which the city of Cleveland is situated and which is the home of Hanna. Here Hannaism was repudiated by an overwhelming vote. The vote of Jones, of Toledo, the Golden Rule candidate, represented in the most striking degree opposition to everything that Hannaism stood for, made the people generally, democrats as well as republicans, decide to vote for Jones, believing that by so doing they would administer a more stinging rebuke to Hannaism than could be done in any other way. Jones' vote reached the enormous figure of over one hundred thousand, drawn from both parties, drawing of course more heavily from the republican party than from the democratic. If the vote cast for either of them he would have been elected by a majority of fifty thousand.

This result in the president's own state, in spite of the fact that he and striking contrast and perfectly willing to have the democrats win the election have the democrats win the election have the democrats upon that issue contributed iargely to the result. Nevertheless it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Maryland has returned to the democratic fold permanently and that the operation of the state will be cast for Bryan next year.

John K. Cowen, a gold democrat and president of the Baltimore & Ohio rail-road, undertook in the last weeks of the campaign to organize the gold democrats and line up the banks and the wealthy men of the city of Baltimore and the wealthy men of the city of Baltimore and the wealthy men of the city of Baltimore and the state in general in opposition to the democratic ticket. But he found that many of his colleagues who acted with him in 1896 as gold democrats and voted for McKinley considered the financial policy of the republican party and refused to work with him that the democratic issue contributed in the democratic vote of the state will be cast for Bryan next year.

John K. Cowen, a gold democrat and dem

attended the regular democratic meet-ings cheered for McLean and Bryan. Thus it will be seen that Bryan rep-resents, as against McKinley, practical-ly the combined vote of McLean and Jones, which would give him the state

Jones, which would give him the state by fifty thousand. The appearance of Senator Hann apon the stump contributed materially to the defeat of the administration in Ohio. Hanna's defense of trusts was probably a necessity on his part in or-der to raise the funds necessary for the der to raise the funds necessary for the campaign. But the result of such defense caused the loss of more votes than he was able to procure through the lavish use of money. Again, Hanna, true to his natural brutal instincts, insulted his audiences and applied opprobrious epithets to them and unfoubtedly drove many republican workingmen out of the republican parsouthedly drove many republican workingmen out of the republican party permanently because they were able for the first time to realize the estimation in which they were held by the republican boss.

NEBRASKA.

In Nebraska a national campaign was sonducted in which the republican leaders of the nation actively participated, sontributing an enormous fund in the tope that the state might be carried by the republican party and Bryan disthe republican party and Bryan dis-tredited in his own home.

the republican party and Bryan disredited in his own home.

Interest throughout the whole counry centered upon the elections in Nebraska and Ohio. In the pariors of
revery banking house in America and
Europe, and in the offices of the great
trusts and corporations, whose enornous profits are derived from special
privileges granted to them by the republican party, the canvass in Ohio
and Nebraska was a constant source of
anxiety. McKinley and Hanna used
the power of the federal government
to its utmost limits to compass republican success in these two states, as it
was indispenable to McKinley to make
a good howing in Ohio in order to hold
his prestige and receive a renomination
at the hands of his party. It was
inqually important for him to secure the
lefeat of the fusion ticket in Nebraska,
if possible, hopping thus to eliminate
Bryan, his dreaded competitor.

The failure to receive a republican

Bryan, his dreaded competitor.

The failure to receive a republican indorsement in Ohio and Bryan's triumph in Nebraska brings dismay to the hearts of the money kings, trusts and monopolies and the news is received by the people of the country as tidings of reat joy. Bryan's triumph in Nebrasia is complete and decisive, and demenstrates beyond question his masteriul leadership and the sublime trust and comfidence that the people of Nebraska have in their great chieftain, while the reverses in Ohio are distantening to the money kings and monopolies.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM REPUDIATED.

Ohio Repudiates McKinley and Hanna By 50,000 Majority—How the States Went.

Elections occurred in twelve states on the 7th inst., namely, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, South Dakota and Nebrasia in deficient senator.

Order to secure the defeat of Goebel. The party platform was one of the best ever written by the democracy of any state. The regular ticket had the support of ex-Senator Blackburn, and Mr. Bryan went into the state and made a three days trip, speaking for the regular ticket. And while the result as to who is elected governor remains in doubt, being claimed at this writing by both parties, it is known that the democrats have a large majority on joint ballot which secures the re-election of Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democrates of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn's success, because "Jo," as he is familiarly called, is known to be lopal, being claimed at this writing by both parties, it is known that the democrate have a large majority on joint ballot which secures the re-election of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democracy of any state. The regular ticket had the support of ex-Senator Blackburn, and Mr. Bryan went into the state and made a three days' trip, speaking for the regular ticket. And while the result as to who is elected governor remains in doubt, being claimed at this writing by both parties, it is known that the democracy of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democracy of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democracy of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democracy of the country generally feel a deep interest in Blackburn to the senate of the United States. The democracy of the c

MASSACHUSETTS.

braska.

In Ohio, George K. Nash, republican, was elected governor by a plurality of about fifty thousand.

In Nebraska, ex-Governor Silas A. Holcomb, fusionist, was elected to the supreme court by a majority ranging from fifteen to twenty thousand.

In Kentucky, Goebel, democrat, and Taylor, republican, are both claiming the election. It may require a contest to decide the result.

In Maryland John Walter Smith, democrat, was elected governor by 12, 600 majority.

New York and New Jersey elected

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the republican party refused to indorse the president's policy of imperialism and thus made it possible for Benator Hoer, ex-Governor Boutwell and the anti-imperialists of that state who number in their ranks all of the old-time republicans of prominence, to support the ticket. This resulted in holding together the republican party in that state and preventing a split which certainly would have taken place if the president's foreign policy had been indorsed by the state convention.

In Maryland John Walter democrat, was elected governor by 13, 500 majority.

New York and New Jersey elected republican legislatures.

W. Murray Crane, republican, was elected governor of Iowa.

In Pennsylvania the republicans and Leelle M. Shaw was elected governor of Iowa.

In Pennsylvania the republicans elected a state treasurer and judge of the superior court, and the democrats elected H. D. Green in the Ninth district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman D. M. Ermentraut.

In Mississippi A. H. Longino, democrat, was elected governor.

Virginia elected a democratic legislature.

In South Dakota the fusionists are reported to have elected their candidate for governor.

OHIO.

In Ohio, George K. Nash, republican, received a plurality of the votes, and was elected governor, but fell fity thousand short of a majority of the total vote of the state. The campaign was from its inception one of the most exciting and flercely contested in the history of Ohio. The democratic standard bearer, John R. McLean, raised aloft the banner of the party, standing firmly upon the Chicago piatform and against imperialism and rusts. His success in Hamilton county, noted as being the republican stronghold of Ohio, is a great personal triumph for Mr. McLean, showing beyond a question the popularity of the democratic standard bearer, John R. McLean, raised aloft the banner of the party, standing firmly upon the Chicago piatform and against imperialism and trusts. His success in Hamilton county, noted as being the republican stronghold of Ohio, is a great personal triumph for Mr. McLean, showing beyond a question the popularity of the democratic candidate in his own home where he is well known.

Here Hannaism was repudiated by an overwhelming vote. The vote of Jones, of Toledo, the Golden Rule candidate, represented in the most striking degree opposition to everything that Hanna-tern and govern the most striking degree opposition to everything that Hanna-tern atong for made the people general.

thousand.

This result in the president's own state, in spite of the fact that he and his cabinet participated in the campaign and that Hanna and Dick had unlimited money at their command, which was used with a lavish hand, attaches great importance to the result taches great importance to the result over left to watch the results in Ohio and Nebreaks. One thing was in additional to the command of the comman which was used with a lavish hand, attaches great importance to the result in the Buckeye state and clearly foreshadows a democratic victory in Ohio next year. The audiences that gathered to hear Jones cheered for Jones and Bryan, the same as the audiences that the democratic ticket, and the indications of the democratic ticket, and the indications plainly point to a democratic victors of the democratic ticket. tory in lowa next year if the work of

educating the voters upon the issues before the country is properly attended to between now and next year. In Iowa the democrats did not undertake to force the fighting upon national issues and bring out their votes, but nevertheless everything points clearly to the fact that the foreign voters of that state know the meaning of imperialism and militarism and are disthat state know the meaning of im-perialism and militarism and are dis-pleased with the president's policy and have begun to distrust the republican party, and that it is within the range of possibilities that this class will abandon the republican party perma-nently upon this issue.

One of the notable things in connec-tion with the election was the suppose.

tion with the election was the success of the democrats in electing their offisials in such a large number of cities throughout the country. Several large cities in New York state elected dem-ocratic mayors that have usually been republican. The city of Detroit, Mich., and San Francisco, Cal., also elected democratic officials, also the city of Boston.

It is interesting to note the attitude

It is interesting to note the attitude of the commercial press; that portion of it which belongs to the republican party and a large portion of that which is nominally democratic, in their efforts to make out that the election is a vindication of McKinley's administration. By carefully reading their editorial notes and their dispatches, and all the dressing that is put upon the news by the various news editors, one can easnotes and their dispatches, and all the dressing that is put upon the news by the various news editors, one can easily detect the labored efforts and the seeming struggle against the impossible to make a defeat appear like a victory. If the democrats of the country fully realised that the metropolitan press of the eastern states, particularly those nominally democratic, is really subsidized and working in the interest of the gold combination and monopolies, they would heeitate before accepting the liberal offers that are made to the public by these papers. Several New York papers, nominally democratic, have paid advertisements in the democratic newspapers all over the country, offering their weekly editions at a price representing about one-fourth the cost of furnishing them. These papers are not public charities nor altruistic enterprises. The publishers of them would not offer them at such a price if the loss was to come out of their own pockets. The facts are that the great banks, corporations and trusts give them advertisements and in one way and another make it a matter of enormous profit to them to circuiste these papers cheaply among the people in order that it may be the medium of conveying the virus of their false doctrines unsuspectingly to