

ernment ownership of railroads. Summing up the advantages of government ownership Mr. Watson says:

"the reign of corporations " The people will be boss again.

Second. It would stop corrupt legislabe gone.

Third. It would unshackle Trade and Third. It would dusting and "the commerce from "the trust" and "the ring." They cannot operate without They could be run at cost; thus the peo-they could be run at cost; thus the peo-

Fourth. It would stop discriminations against certain persons and certain places. The motive would be gone. The post office treats all alike. So would the government railway.

Fifth. It would stop speculative railroad building. The government would iny out a new road where needed 'and nowhere else.

Sixth. It would to a great extent destroy the tyranny of capital over labor and render strikes well nigh ob-

solete. Seventh. It would enable the cotton planter to exchange products with the demonstrate that the Duke of Wellingcorn planter on fair terms, which would ton was a pig headed old moss back. leave a profit to both. At present the He did it though.

destroy a business, a section, or an indi-vidual. I have his way among native canines; a new face in the village has only of late

better administration \$160,000,000 Bear in mind this enormous saving of one hundred and sixty millions of dol-First. It would give a death blow to lars per year does not contemplate any reduction whatever in freight and passenger rates. Assuming that the gov-erament would charge as much for the service as the corporations are now tion in their behalf. The motive would charging, the saving above mentioned would pay off our entire national debt and thus knock the foundation from un-der our national banking system in less

and the centre of population of this great republic now lies in the Louisana purchase, which was then a howling wilderness. Considering the slender resources and the small population of that day it seems that Mr. Jefferson was wildly rash. To buy the railroads now would be a slighter task than to buy Louisana then. Just as Mr. Jefferson's chief motive in ple would save three hundred and fifty

millions of dollars per year in addition to the one hundred and sixty millions already mentioned.

The total saving would thus be more than five hundred millions of dollars per year; a sum of money double the value of our cotton crop. The lamp of experience is the best light for any discussion. The lesson of actual experiment is worth more than argu-ment and conjecture.

with which corporation ownership of national roads and national sources of supply threaten the future of our counment and conjecture. The postoffice system was considered

try. The rule of the people will die if the cor poration is not checked.

pective candidates for governor at the

of the hatred of the people for the roads and harmonize all interests. Ninth. It would equalize all avoca-tions and shippers; and would to be advance couriers of civili-tions and shippers; and would to be advance couriers of civilistate election is thus recorded: tions and shippers; and would take The hogs always fight a new corner to away the power the roads now have to the pen; a strange dog has to cringe and

Tenth. It would put into the hands of the people a weapon with which they could destroy any combine among capi-the same cause a reform has to battle a same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle ball; and in the same cause a reform has to battle 5.107. for its life. Every new idea has to content itself with being regarded for a while as a suspicious character. Fortunately for us the experiment of public ownership of railways has been tried and has been completely successful. The lamp of experience thus lights our way and we should be less afraid. In Germany the government owns the railroads, charges less for the service than our corporations charge us, yet clears \$4,500 per mile annually on the investment. In this country so much of the revenues of the roads are wasted in the illegitimate ways already specified that the owners of the property get only \$2,400 per mile in profits. In Austria Hungary the government owns the railroads, charges less for the service than our corporations compel us to pay, yet clears \$3,292 on each mile of road. In Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Russia, India, New South Wales, Victoria, Cape Colony, Egypt, China, Japan, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Queensland and New ioint ballot. Zealand the government owns most of the railroads, and operates them with

issue the currency. now, to favor national railroads. There is absolutety no difference in principle between the two systems.

The opposition to silver coinage and the settled and deliberate purpose to disfranchise treasnry notes and greenbacks and all forms of government paper, and enlarge the power of banks and give them absolute power of banks and give them absolute control of the finances, is the contention. While many are fighting for bank su-premacy there are but fow who have the courage and franknoss of Chauncey De-pew when asked what was meant by the phrase, "sound money," he replied: "Gold and the Eiglish system of bank notes." All who believe in gold and sil-ver and a government currency should ver and a government currency should without besitation vote the reform ticket.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A FAIR CORN CROP.

The Average for Nebraska is Twenty nine Bushels per Acre.

The November report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, gives 22.7 bushels as the average yield per acre af corn according to the preliminary returns of the department's correspondent. The corresponding prelimin-

pondent. The corresponding prelimin-ary estimate last year was 27.3 bushels and that of 1895, 26.2 bushels. The average yield in the principal corn states is as follows: New York 32.5, Pennsylvania 36, Ohio 32.5, Indiana 28, Illinois 31.5 Iowa 29, Missouri 25, Kan-sas 19, Nebraska 29. The average per cent, of quality is 86.3 as compared with 88.4 in 1896 and 95.3 in a895. The astimated average yield per acre

Bushuell (rep.), 429.816; Chapma (dem.), 401,715; Holliday (pro.), 7,558; Coxey (people's), 6,254, Dexter (nat'l. dem.), 1,661; Watkins (soc. lab.), 4,242; Lewis (negro protective), 476; Liberty,

is said by the opponents of municipal ownership to have been a failure. It is admitted that its management by irre-movable trustees has been bad. Yet gas has been furnished steadily and is today being furnished to Philadelphia consumers at 25 cents per 1,000 feet cheaper than to New York consumers. In 1895 than to New York consumers. In 1895 the net balance of receipts from the pub-lic gas service of Philadelphia was \$115,-853.03, and the city used \$638,000 worth of free gas besides, making a total net profit to the city of \$754.847. And if the Philadelphians had paid \$1.25 a thousand for their gas, as did New Yorkers, they would have paid \$788,-989 more for it than they did. So, grant-ing that its management has not been what it should be, it is, nevertheless, true that for the year 1895 the publicly owned gas services of the Quaker City saved to its people in one way or an-other a grand total of \$1,702,100. Chicago became the owner of its elec-

innocent enough sounding title but

which the people of New York will come

Talk of the formation of this trust, to

control the output of milk in the Great-

er New York territory, has been current

for some time, but its promoters-fore-

most among whom is John D. Gilmor,

who has been named the Biscuit King

because he organized the cracker trust

called the New York Biscuit Company-

have done their utmost to keep the pub-

The Milk trust, which is backed by an

English syndicate of which Mr. Oilmor

was the organizer, has secured an option

on the plants and business of practically

all the large milk dealers in the Greater

New York, and is now in a position, if it

takes up its options, to control the

to know as the milk trust.

lic in the dark.

trade.

other a grand total of \$1,702,100. Chicago became the owner of its elec-tric lighting system in 1887. Today the city owns 2,254 arc lamps, of 2,000 candle power. Their average cost, in-cluding all items, is \$96,40 per lamp per annum. Chicago is, at the same time, leasing 200 lamps of exactly the same power from electric lighting companies, and pays \$187 per lamp per year for them. Here, then, in the same city, it plainly appears that municipal owner-ship saves to the taxpayer,\$40.70 on every lamp. On the 3,254 lamps which Chicago owns it saves, therefore, over \$50,000 a year, calculated on the basis of the price it is actually paying for the of the price it is actually paying for the lamps at leases from private corpora-

trade. The promoters of the milk trustintend to make it just as ironclad a monopoly as is the sugar trust and like corpora-tions. In fact the agreements which the milk dealers have been signing show that it is to be run on almost precisely the same lines as is the sugar trust. This proposed milk trust bears no re-semblance to the various milk exchanges which have been organised in the state. They seek only to regulate matters be-tween producers and the dealers. The milk trust proposes to become the direct selling agent to the consumer, and to raise the prices so as to exort an ex-tra profit of at least \$9,086,748 a year from the people. tions. In Wheeling, W. Va., the private gas works were bought by the city many years ago, and paid for by the sale of bonds. All the bonds have been re-deemed out of the profits on gas with-out levying one dollar on the people, and the public service is now yielding a yearly net income of about \$25,000 to the divertment of the metrothe city treasury, besides supplying the people with gas at 75 cents a thousand. The books of the city for 1896 show that besides supplying gas to the people at the price named the city itself burned \$6,000 worth in its own public buildings siderable expense to compile statistics in relation to the increasing growth of public opinion in favor of municipal covnership of natural monopolies. The ownership of natural monopolies. The result of the investigation shows a greatly and continually increasing de-furnish itself with electric light at about

politan market will assuredly be a success. At least four-fiths of the total is already under control, which is sufficient to warrant applying for articles of in-corporation. The probability is that these will be secured by Nov. 1." The plan on which the promoters of the milk trust have worked is the same as has been followed by the biggest trusts heretofore created. They determined to purchase outright the business and plant of every milk dealer in the Greater New York territory handling over fifty cans a day. These large dealers as a rule have their own creameries and machinery. The trust promoters knew that if they could get them in they would have the small dealers in their mercy, as the small dealers, as a rule, have to purchase their daily supply from the large dealers. So they visited all the large dealers. Mr. Gilmor was the only man known to the dealers in the matter, but he said he was backed by abundant English capital. He said that the syndicate which he represented figured that it could pur-chase the business of all the large dealers for \$6,000,000, that it would pay one half in cash and the other half in stock certificates. Mr. Gilmor or his agents gave to each dealer, whose business he desired to secure, an option agreement for him to sign, and in the two months past nearly make his calling and election sure. all the large dealers have signed. By these option agreements the signers agree to sell outright their plants and business to the trust and promoters or their assigns. In each agreement the price to be paid has been fixed. The following paragraph is contained "We and each of us also agree that, in the event of such purchase by you or your assigns, we will not directly or in-In directly engage in the sale of milk or milk products of any kind whatsoever except in the capacity of your agents or employees, or as your assigns, within 500 miles of the city of New York, N. Y., for a period of twenty years from date. We will, if desired, remain in the employ of yourself or of your assigns for a period parties to the proposed bolt, if they of yourself or of your assigns for a period dare." If all these devices of force and arread mon." agreed upon. This says just as plainly as langue can say that it is the intestion of trust promoters not only to secure pos session of the business of the big milk dealers, but to bind them not to go into competition with the trust thereafter, and, in fact, to utilize them as distribut ing agentic. It would result in the independent the burning of an old frame house a dealers of today becoming the agents of the trust under factors' agreements, just as other dealers have become factors of the sugar trust, the tobaseo trust and lika m Is addition to signing this option agreement each dealer has also been called upon to sign an agreement to pay a commission to Mr. Gitmore if the trust promoters purchase the business. The commission is 2% per cont of the pur-chase price. The daily consamption of

talists in any article of commerce. Eleventh. It would save enormous

sums now paid in fancy salaries. Twelfth. It would save the 8,000 lives lost every year for lack of safety appliances.

Thirteenth. It would bring about absolute free trade and cheap traffic between all sections of this great country; destroy "the pool;" knock the pins from under the stock broker; put an end to the insolence with which so many officials treat the public; remove the leverage English capital has on our labor and its products; give a death blow to this infernal "booming" of towns and cities at the xpense of the country, and for the benefit of a few capitalists over many laborers. It would be a giant stride in the direction of equality and manhood rights, and to the destruction of our class system of special privilege.

Fourteenth. It would stop land grabbing and would restore millions of acres to the public domain.

Fifteenth. It would, to a great extent stop the building up of towns at the expense of the country, and would entirely stop the speculative "boom" which attempts to build a city where commerce does not call for it.

Sixteenth. It would remove from pubhe life, from journalism, from politics, and from business, some of their most torrupting influences.

Seventeenth. It would remove one of the bulwarks of plutocracy and knock one of the main props from under that den of thieves known as Wall street.

Eighteenth. The railroad corpora tions are gathering into their clutches the coal supply, the iron supply, the oil supply, the grain elevators and the timbor supply.

The only way to check the remorseless despotiam which this policy will establish, is to have the government possess itaell of the public roads. Then the people will be masters of transportation, and thus masters of the situation.

With the corporations owning 110 sources of supply, and also the public roads, the government and the people tre alike powerless to resist the appalitages which will rest in the iron hand of this congrant a banton.

If the government decides to run the roads at the present rate of net profits the savings to the people would consist in the abolition of such fancy subaries. as that of Channey Depew, for instance. Hogets \$100,000 per year for manage ing the Vanderbilt lines, and has see much bisure that he speads a month or as every year hob-nothing with European aphilition. He is but a sample of the absurdition of the railway system. The smallest salaries are drawn by the operintendents who really do the work the largest salaries are paid to orac-(newshod)

forerument ownership would do away ith this ovil and pay each employee inreportion to his work.

it would do away with the "free pass will the "private palace car" deadhead. Prussia bought her railways from the would forever destroy the occupation of

entire success Not only do these government roads

make more money than ours while charging smaller rates, but the loss of life is immensely less.

The railroads in the United states kill or injure one passenger out of 181,141 carried; and one employee out of every In Germany one passenger out thirty. of 1,510,837 is killed or injured; and one

employee out of every 138. one employee out of every 229. In India

one passenger out of 262,161 is killed or injured; and one employe out of every

323. Therefore the railroads of the United States kill or injure more than three times as many passengers as the other

three countries combined; and more than three times as many employees. In Germany the average passenger fare is one half less than in the United ing combinations of wealth, of privilege. States. You can ride one hundred miles of opportunity, and of legalized advantation for \$2. In Austria Hungary slightly more than oue-half. You can ride 100 miles tur two dollars and sixty cents. In India only one-lourth of what it is

here. There you can ride 100 miles for B'ty conta. In France the corporations are operate

control as lesses, and the state is to own the reach at a specified price at the stal of the lotane

in England Mr. Gladstone Invored government ownership, and had an act providing for it passed in parliament. It has not yot been acted upon. Corporation influence has probably been too strong. The fact, however, that such a statesman as Mr. tiladstone introluced such a hill and secured its conctment into law is surely worth something

in this dispussion. Blemarck occupies the same attitude;

Bushnell's plurality, 28,101.

The vote in Ohio for President McKinley and other candidates for president was: McKinley, 525,991; Bryan, 474,-882; Bryan (people's), 2,615; Levering (pro.), 2,716; Matchette (soc. lab.), 1,165; Palmer (aat'l. dem.), 1,858.

When Jefferson bought 757,000,000

acres of land from Napoleon Bonaparte,

he staggered the world by his boldness, and a storm of abuse broke over his

Time vindicated his sound judgment

purchasing Louisana was to forestall dangers which threatened our future, so

the strongest reasons for purchasing

the railroads is to forestall the perils

HANNA WILL BE RETURNED.

Enough Ohio Legislators Piedged to in-

sure his Return.

The official vote in Ohio for the res

Bushuell (rep.), 429.816; Chapma

head here at home.

McKinley's plurality, 51,109. The senate has seventeen known re-

publican members, eighteen known democrats and one fusion republican, elected on the democratic ticket in cincinnati total thirty-six. The house has fiftyeight known republican members, forty-SAV6: seven known democrats and four fusion

republicans elected on the democratic ticket in Cincinnati; total 109. On joint ballot the republicans have

five majority. If they get the fusion republicans the majority will be twelve. Of the known republicans three have declined to say how they will vote for Unit-

ed States senator. The Hanna men claim all of the other known republicans, which if the claim is well founded, would give Mr. Hanna a. majority of two on

THE ISSUE OF CREDIT MONEY.

Shall the Government Surrender This

Tremendous Power to the Banks.

It is admitted by gold monometallists and by bimettalists that a paper currency is a necessity. The most interesting and most important question In Austria Hungary one passenger out connected with a system of finance is, of 1,204,192 is killed or injured, and who shall supply the paper or credit money?

There is two modes proposed, each of water works of the country were publicwhich has its advocates. The regular democracy claim that the creation of a credit money is incidental to the power to coin money, and that it is a power publicly owned.

gress must provide for the coinage of of the fifty largest cities in the United gold and silver and must supplement the States only nine are now dependent coin with whatever must take its place upon private companies for their supply, in the circulation. The opposition to the democracy, by whatever name becaus from formation of the govern-becaus from formation of the govern-

ment until now claim that corporations ership of water works have been very ing the roads under strict government composed of expitalists should be rapid since 1890. The strength of the authorized to issue notes to circulate us tendency is shown by the fact that while money, for the use of which they should 200 cities and towns have changed from he allowed to exact an interest. They public to private ownership, only twenty claim that the baue of government curreasy is committing the government to verdict of the country therefore is as 10

the transaction of a banking business. The answer to this argument is that it to aut a logitimate function of banking har preference for public over private to supply a circulation, and that the ownership of water supply plants. There is performed by the power that coins gold and silver.

to demonstize silver and canoni the over to a private company. In the mid and it was under his buddership that greenbacks and treasury notes was in disgroup of states, on the other hand, Prussia bought her railways from the spired and has been prosecuted by the there is still a preponderance of privately Fivate companies. banks. The banks want to supply the owned water plants. Pennsylvania has fiven in Canada the government owns currency as they would enjoy the profits only sighty-two public to 250 private

POPULIST DOCTRINES SPREADING.

Principle of Public Ownership of Public Utilities Rapidly Gaining in Favor.

The New York World has gone to conownership of natural monopolies. The mand for public ownership. The World \$50 per lamp, or less than one-half the charge made by private lighting corpor-

Municipal ownership or control by conditional leases of public services that are in their nature monopolies-water for private ownership of gas and electric supply, street and house lighting, street railways, and the like-is the issue that is forcing itself to the front in all American cities.

Facts are the indispensable basis of intelligent discussion. Without stop-ping here to consider the open question of whether or not on grounds of public policy it is wise or expedient to enlarge the area of municipal enterprise, the first large fact that confronts us is that within the past ten years the scope of municipal enterprise has been greatly

extended. 1. Water Works .- When the war closed 58 per cent of all the water works in the United States were private properties. No one now thinks of objecting to municipal ownership of water works, that it is socialistic or obnoxious to American principles of government, but twenty years ago the objection was raised, exactly as it is now, against the municipal ownership of gas, electric or street railway services. Even as late as 1890 only 42.9 per cent. of the ly owned. Today the balance is not heavily with municipal water works, only about 53 per cent of the water sep-ply plants of the United States being

which cannot be transferred or farmed that in the chief eities public ownership has become the rule by a large majority

have made the reverse change. to 7 is invor of publicly owned plants. Massachusets leads all other states in

remain in that state now only thirty-Not a single water supply in Massachu-It cannot be disputed that the effort saits built by a city has ever been turued

ations to other cities. The number of cities that have found lighting are too numerous to mention in one short article, but enough has been shown to prove conclusively that public

ownership of these, as well as all other monopolies, tends to improved service, and also to a betterment of the condition of the masses of the people. Where all share equally in the bounties of nature and the natural advantage accruing to a community there can be none very rich, neither can there be any very poor.

Mark Hanna's Methods.

One of Mark Hanna's newspaper champions describes the methods which the big boodle boss has adopted to "His first move will be to have no federal appointments made in the state, so far as he can control the matter, until after the senatorial question is set-In short, official bribery tlad. "Neither will be permit the general as- in the agreements: sembly to be organized until the senatorial question has been solved." other words, official buildozing. Besides these precautions, "a mild system of espionage of every republican member of the legislature has been adopted."

When the legislature meets, says the organ, "Mr. Hanna will know, through his agents, exactly which men he can depend upon, which men want a reward or their vote, and which men will be bribery fail and the bolt threatens to be dangerous, "democrats will be sounded, and, if possible, induced to vote for Mr. anna." Is not this charmingly candid? New York World. Hanna.

Children Barn Together

EUFAULA, Ala., Nov. 18 - Three half-grown children lost their lives in mile from White Oak, Ala., Sunday night. Their parents, Louis Brown and wife, went to church and locked the house.

Algor's Beather Gots Is.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 -- Charles Algar, brother of Secretary of War linesell A. Alger, is to be appointed postmanter at Hunalbal, Me.

Get your neighbor to subscribe.

(Continued on Eighth Page