#### A RIDICULOUS CLAIM.

That Natural Laws Can Operate While Trusts Are In Full Control.

Most of the witnesses who have appeared before the industrial commission representing the trusts have taken the view that these combinations can be relied upon to conform to the natural laws governing commerce and industry without the intervention of legislative enactments. This was the attitude of Francis Lynde Stetson, who testified in behalf of the Federal Steel company. Federal laws, he declared, would be harmful to the public interests. The usual course of competition will surely regulate the prices of commodities dealt in by the trusts. It is surprising to find men of high degree of intelligence putting forth this plea seriously. The natural laws of competition will assurely work out a balance between supply and demand and maintain a normal range of prices, but only when unhampered by unnatural conditions. A trust is the embodiment of such conditions. It is a specific effort to crush competition. There can be no competition where the trust is ideally erganized. The history of these growths is that they constantly tend toward aggrandizement, ever growing larger through the absorption of smaller concerns. How, then, can the "laws of competition" operate when there is no field? If the sugar trust has secured control of all the raw material and of all the processes of refining, what is to prevent the arbitrary regulation of the price of sugar by the trust?

Were the trusts controlled solely by philanthropists the natural laws might have a chance to work out the suggested results, but philanthropy and the trusts are far apart. As Comptroller Dawes said the other day in Boston, it is human nature for a man or a combination of men engaged in a great business commanding the trade to seek the largest possible profits. If by adding a cent a pound to the price of sugar the trust can add \$20,000,000 a year to its net income, no qualms of conscience, no respect for the dear people, will intervene to prevent. The only natural law able to operate in such a case is that of necessity. The people will use only as much as they absolutely need when the price is high. If this is what Mr. Stetson means by his reference to the laws of nature as distinguished from the laws of man, he is scarcely aiding the cause of the trusts by his argument. The people would much prefer to re-enforce these elements by a few federal and state statutes vigorously and honestly applied.-Washington Star.

#### **NEW JERSEY'S TRUST LAWS.**

Amazing Disclosures Made Before Industrial Commission by Ryan.

The amazing disclosures made to the industrial commission by Dennis B. Ryan of Jersey City in regard to the flagrant violations of the New Jersey corporation laws will be presented in strong form to the proper authorities of New Jersey. This course was decided upon by the industrial commission in executive session.

A complete abstract of Ryan's testimony before the commission will be prepared by Secretary Sackett and forwarded to the attorney general of New Jersey. This is as far as the commission has power to go.

Ryan has promised to prepare and forward to the commission a complete list of the corporations for which he received a fee of \$5 each to act as a "straw man" that they might get charters in New Jersey. He reiterated to members of the commission his statement that he had been acting us a "straw man" for Peter Whitney of 100 Broadway and E. Arden Nobblett of 1 Nassau street, New York, and for these two only.

Ryan verified the list of the illegal trusts and corporations published by the New York Journal and declared that that list was not nearly as long as the facts warrant. He will go to Trenton and prepare his list from the records in the office of the secretary of state there. The industrial commission will embody Ryan's list of wildcat trusts in the report of his testimony to be sent to the attorney general of New Jersey.

Representative L. F. Livingston of Georgia, a member of the industrial commission, said:

"If Ryan's testimony is true, I cannot understand how the New Jersey officials can fall to revoke the charters of the queer trusts and corporations exposed by him and prosecute their promoters. What congress can do about it I do not yet know, but it can at least read the full particulars of the shameful affair.

"Of course Ryan is not the only man who can expose the dangers to the nation and the abuses of the New Jersey corporation laws. There must be numerous other men who have been used as Ryan has. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that Whitney and Nobblett are the only promoters in the country who are taking advantage of the New Jersey authorities. I hope the commission has just started along this line of inquiry."

## McKinteyism.

The word "McKinleyism" has come to stay. It expresses a great deal. The give vent to their hatred of un-Amer-American politics as Weylerism stands upon their liberties and rights "Mc-Kinleyism," and all the world will leyism" will always convey the idea that "we have outgrown the constitution" and need a form of government that assumes all sovereignty and rests upon a large military establishment. "McKinleylsm" covers the whole scheme of a government for the people by a supreme authority in Washington.-Kansas City Times.

#### GREENBACKS THE BEST.

The Only Scientific Method of Pro-

viding the Circulating Medium. Away back in the seventies we had the honor to support Peter Cooper on a platform that we helped to write. The older we grow the more inclined we are to the opinion that greenbackism comes nearer being right, so far as the money question is concerned, than gold and silver, and we are more than convinced that within the next few years the fact will become manifest to the people. We are rapidly approaching a crisis that means much to the people of this republic. The National Banking association has for years been the power behind the throne, and within a very short time what remains of the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks yet unretired will be burned up and national bank notes issued in their places upon the bonds of the country. No particular contraction of currency will result, but an evil greater than contraction will follow on its heels namely, corporation control of money. In other words, it will be a concluding step te perfect the money trust. When a few people have it in their

power to issue money and contract the

volume whenever such course means

profit to them, the people of this na-

tion will get the worst of it. Money is the lifeblood of commerce, the life giving fluid of civilization, the medium of exchange and the incentive to man to labor and acquire. It is a necessity to our civilization. Congress has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. The bank combination uses it to that extent. Wheat and meat are regarded as actual necessities of life. A man can do without either and man walking our streets without a dollar in his pockets realizes the necessity of money in this order of civilization. Speaking of this, Harvey says: "When a thing is a necessity to society, it is a matter to be studied by all, yet it is left to a class of people like the national bankers who deal in it for the profit there is in the business. When a thing is a necessity, there should be a normal quantity of it. Suppose we had laws encouraging the hoarding of wheat until society was inconvenlenced. Would you not be in favor of repealing those laws? And if there were not wheat or corn or pork enough, would you not be in favor of raising more of it, doing away with such laws as prevent the production of these necessities?" Money is a great necessity in order to facilitate exchange and will be until the world becomes sufficlently educated to accept labor checks. Yet, in face of all this, we go right along, gradually encouraging the money ring in putting up jobs to control the volume of money through bank issues, demonetization of silver and curtailment of gold coinage by refusing to pass laws making it a crime to use gold for any other purpose than money. The only scientific money, in our way of thinking, is the "greenbacks," and it is a pity the government doesn't exercise its right to issue them instead of delegating the power of issue to na-

#### "Nothing to Learn."

tional bankers.-George's Weekly.

Chairman Loud of the house committee on postoffices and post roads and Superintendent Bradley of the railway mail service have finished their European tour of investigation into the workings of postal affairs abroad. and apparently they have accomplished the feat of running the gantlet of world without succumbing to a single new idea. They express the opinion that we have nothing to learn from

European practice in postal matters. Well, perhaps we have not. In Europe you can deposit money at any postoffice and draw it out in any amounts you please at any other office in the country, wherever you happen to be. You can pay your debts and make remittances of all kinds through the postal savings banks. In some countries you can insure your life through the postoffice. You can collect your bills through it. If you are a farmer's wife and make a tub of the money for it and pay you the cash. If you want to find out the price in advance, you can send a telegram 500 miles for half what it would cost you

to send one ten miles here. The postoffice in this country will not do any of these things for you, but it will do more for the railroads than obliged to deal with private transportation companies would dream of doing. Perhaps that is why Mr. Lond thinks we have nothing to learn from Europe.-Philadelphia North Ameri-

## Farmers' Interests Endangered.

The farmer will readily understand that if there is but one person or concern to whom he can sell his product, such as his cotton, his leaf tobacco, his wheat or his corn, he will not be able to realize as high a price or as much money as he could if there were 1,000 or 10,000 to bid and compete for them, and thus the trust is enabled to get its raw material at reduced figures. The workman also understands people will use it when they want to that where there is but one concern in his line he must accept the wages and leanism. It will stand for all time in terms it offers him, and when for any reason he offends them he is aware in war. The people will call attacks that he will be blacklisted. The workman who strikes under the trust system quickly feels the power of the comknow what they mean, for "McKin- bine. Then the consumer must pay the price arbitrarily fixed by the trust if he cannot get his supplies elsewhere. The price of raw material must of necessity be reduced under the trust system. Great reductions have already taken place in the wages of some of the employees of trusts, while many and he sank his private fortune in it. aren have access should be project thousands have been thrown out of work .- W. C. Wetmore.

# WISE WOODPECKERS.

How They Drive Worms from the Inside

A Chicago professor who has been in the Maine woods this summer tells an interesting story of the intelligence of a family of woodpeckers which he encountered near the headwaters of the Allegash, and which were most uncommonly bright birds. As every one knows who has observed these birds at all, they feed on the worms which burrow into trees. Any worm with a fair amount of activity can bore a gallery three or four feet long in a tree in a single season, so to find his prey the woodpecker has to make several holes in the tree in order to get at his victim. This particular family of woodpeckers, having some difficulty in getting at the worms after they had drilled a hole into his gallery, proposed to save themselves unneceseary work. And what do you think they did? In the Allegash woods grows the "Indian poke," a plant with berries possessing an alkaline juice particularly disagreeable to all animal ife. And so these Allegash woodpeckers, having made an entrance into the domain of the borer, proceed next to drop berries of the Indian poke into the opening. And so much does the worm dislike the oder of the poke berries that he comes out to get away from it, and incidentally to see who has had the impertinence to cause him so much discomfort. He never gets any further than the entrance, because Mr. Woodpecker is waiting there, and that worm is gobbled up so quickly that he never knows what happened to him. This seems like a good deal of a fairy story, still remain healthy and happy, but a doesn't it? But Prof. Eastman J. Clarke says he saw it with his own

#### PRESIDENT'S PERQUISITES. France Far from Liberal with Her Chief

Executive. France, which assumes the responsibility of furnishing the president with his household needs, is not particularly lavish in this respect. The highest representative of the republic receives free his heat, light, kitchen utensils, linen, porcelain and glassware and a certain sum of money to defray expenses of wear and tear. He is entitled to eight damask tablecloths, one dozen each of spoons, knives and forks. For company there are added three more sets of about cighty pieces. Then there is a special service of 110 pieces. These, however, are used only on special occasions. The allowance of bed clothing would not suffice for an American housewife. He receives four towels for himself and six for his family; these are not changed more than once in eight days unless he makes special requisition for more. He is also the lucky possessor of 120 dozen dinner napkins and thirty dozen for tea service. His household retinue consists of one housekeeper, one chef, five cooks, four ushers, eight lackeys, six clerks, one overseer and one coachman. The president has to provide his own private equipages, as he is entitled only to three vehicles, one for traveling, one to receive guests in and one for his messengers.

## How to Lay Bricks.

Estimates are based by the 1,000 bricks laid in a wall. It is oustomary to deduct for doors, windows, arches, etc., but not for flues, ends of joists, the most advanced methods in the girders, window frames, sills or lintels. In a general way, a four and onehalf inch wall will require seven bricks to the square foot; fourteen for a nine-inch wall, etc. Tunnel and Farley by Dr. Brewster, a dentist of arch brickwork is measured by the cubic yard. It requires thirty-eight at the Memorial hospital for several bricks, eight and one-quarter by four weeks with two compound fractures by two, with points one-third to onefourth inch wide, to lay one square sisted of cementing the upper and lowyard if laid flat. If placed on edge, it will take seventy-three, while if on bones of the lower jaw may be held end, 149. Ornamental work, such as firmly in place until the fractures are cornices and beads, is produced by causing courses of bricks to project beyond the place of the rest. In laying walls, the first principle to be observed, butter, the postoffice will take your in order to gain the greatest resistance, butter from your door, carry it to the is to have the bricks of successive city, deliver it to a merchant, collect | courses overlap each other, so that the joint between the two is overlaid by the middle of a brick. What is known as the old English bond and which gives the greatest strength consists in arranging the bricks in alternate courses of stretchers and headers, the former being bricks laid longitudinally he made a rubber splint which fitted with the wall and the other transverse. the impressions of the teeth. He then any European service which is still by. The headers serve to bind the sev- cemented this splint to the teeth, closeral courses together.

## A Clean Con! Mine.

The Chilian coal mines, opened in 1855, seem to be nice places to work in, They are lighted by electricity, and passages under the water. The out-

## Belgian King a Speculator.

lator. From his parents he inherited With this capital he began to speculate, and showed his masterly skill as a financier in his dealings in Panama canal stock. By judicious buying and selling he is estimated to have made in nurseries or chambers or playroom four millions. Then he was seized with occupied by small children, are source the Congo Free State hobby, which ob- of terrible accidents. In fact, they are tained such a mastery over him that invitations to fractured skuils and sud his financial acumen was overpowered, den death. All windows to which chill Whether it will ever return good value by proper fastenings inside and profor the money remains to be seen,

## SAILOR'S SUPERSTITION.

Some of the Things That Bring Bad

Luck to a Ship. Pets are believed to bring good luck, and when, in the recent war with Spain, a man was struck and killed by a bursting shell on the Texas, all the sailors in the fleet said it was because the battleship was without a mascot. The cat has a bad reputation among scafaring men, most of whom believe that she brings ill-luck to a ship. If a cat falls overboard and is drowned (she is always rescued if possible), the men will often leave at the next port, believing the ship is doomed, and I have heard men-o'-war men cite the case of the old Kearsarge as proof thereof. On her last voyage the frigate carried a cat and a monkey. A violent foud existed between them, and on their way north, one dark and stormy night, Jocko threw poor Tom overboard, running along the rail and chattering like a flend as the unfortunate pet disapeared in the boiling waves. The seas were running too high to admit of launching a boat, and puss was left to a watery grave, but not without many gloomy forebodings, which were realized soon afterwards, when the Kearsarge stranded on the fatal reef. To fall down without any apparent cause is a warning of death in the immediate future. An American cruiser was lying off Nice a few years ago, when a seaman fell prone on the deck. Upon rising, he went to his bunk, and, returning, placed a slip of paper bearing his mother's address in the hand of a messmate, saying he did not expect to see home again. For the nose to bleed only a few drops is believed in the navy to foretell death in as many days or weeks as there are drops of blood. You may hear a sailor sing at sea, but he rarely whistles; whistling is supposed to bring a hurricane, and is always hushed by the remark, "There's a hurricane sailor here."-Self-Culture.

# ELECTROPLATING SHIPS.

Experiments with Copper on a Tug Prove Successful.

According to a report on the condition of the bottom of the tug Assistance of the navy department, the electroplating of iron hulls with copper appears to be a success. The Assistance was electroplated with copper to a depth of onethirty-second of an inch before it was launched in 1895, and when it was taken out of the water at the Norfolk navy yard a few days ago it was found that practically no electrolysis had set in and that the bottom was about clear of barnacles and other marine growths. At no time since it was launched has the Assistance been docked or cleaned. During the four years it received a number of hard knocks and was on the rocks several times. It was found necessary to patch over certain weak spots as the result of these accidents, and it was only in the vicinity of these patches that any galvanic action was found. Owing to its clean bottom, the speed of the Assistance has not diminished, while all the other tugs in use in Chesapeake bay have been taken out for scraping about once a month. Experience shows that three months of service in salt water reduces the speed of a vessel about 28 per cent, so the advantage of this copper electroplating is at once apparent. The cost of the plating is about \$3 a square foot. The saving in docking would be enormous, as the expense of docking a vessel is between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

## An Interesting Operation.

A very interesting operation was performed in New York upon Kate Lefferts place. Mrs. Farley has been of the lower jaw. The operation coner jaws together, so that the broken healed. Until the healing has taken place the woman will not be able to open her mouth, so that nourishment will be given her through tubes leading through small apertures where several of her teeth are broken out. The primary part of the operation was re process used by dentists w sets of teeth for persons who have none. Dr. Brewster first

simi! in ma.... made an impression of the upper and lower teeth. From these impressions ing the jaws firmly together.

## Setting a Good Example.

The Earl and Countess of Meath are setting a good example to Irish land-The seam of coal runs from the shore lords and others affected by the new under the waters of the Pacific ocean, local government act, which has made and the tunnels are so clean that you a great change in the rural districts of could walk through them in a dress Ireland. Many of the changes may suit without making yourself dirty, not be very palatable to those who formerly "ruled the rocst," but the inyou can have a ride for a mile under evitable has to be accepted. The earl the ocean on an electric car at a speed and countess gave an "at home" at Kilof twenty miles an hour. The mines duddery, their County Wicklow resiform quite a catacomb of well-lighten dence, to which "all sorts and conditions of men" and women, irrespective put of coal is now 1,000 tons a day, of party or creed, received invitations and 750 miners are employed in them. Members of the Dublin corporation, members of the county and district councils, etc., were amongst those bid-The king of Beigium is a born specu- den to the feast, . A gathering of this sort is distinctly novel in Ireland. three-quarters of a million sterling. where class and mass do not commin gle freely.

Window Guards. Windows without guards, especially fron guards on the outside.

# A Michigan Miracle

The Yorilanti Commercial, Youlanti, Mich. The Presidenti Commercial, Presidenti, Mich.
Many things appear miraculous
that are really the result of natural
laws, the workings of which can be
accurately predicted. A striking example of this occurred in a prominent Michigan family recently, and
there can be no question as to the
truthfulness of the narrative since it
is attested by Mrs. Harriet Begole, of
Ypsilanti, Mich., a sister-in-law of
Mr. Joshua Begole, who was Governor of Michigan in 1883-4. Mrs.
Begole said:

ornor of Michigan in 1883-4. Mrs. Regole said:

"In 1886 I suffered from a severe illness; during which my voice left me and I did not speak above a whisper for nearly 13 years.

"I was treated by five local physicians and afterward consulted leading specialists of New York. They diagnosed my case as partial paralysis, stating that the left side of my throat was entirely paralyzed, the right side partially so. For nearly eight years I have suffered from a severe stomach disorder and about a year ago I decided to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My stomach trouble was relieved, my general health became greatly improved and to my surprise I regained control of my voend organs. I have used five boxes of the pills and last November I spoke aloud for the first time in almost 13 years. I am now 71 years of age and have full control of my voice.

(Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May, 1899, at ypsiliant, John P. Kierk, Notary Public.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of May, 1899, at Ypsilanti, lichigan.

John P. Kirk, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

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