

Hayden's

Our Store is the Mecca for Men's and Boys' New, Stylish Spring Clothing, Ready to Wear and Fit.

Mail Orders Filled....

We know of no better ready-to-wear clothing than the Hackett, Carhart, Michael Stern & Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co., and ready-made clothing on merchant tailor plans.

MEN'S \$10.00 SUITS FOR \$4.75. In fine all wool clay worsteds striped and checked, fancy worsted, also dark, plain, very fine cassimeres, and blue serges, all sizes from 34 to 44.

MEN'S VERY FINEST SPRING SUITS AT \$7.50, \$10 and \$15. These suits are excellently tailored, being sewed throughout with 6000 standard pure dye silk, they have the style and character of swell merchant tailoring and fit perfectly.

HAYDEN BROS., The Big OMAHA, NEB. Store...

Bicycles

\$4 and up

Sent to any address in the United States on approval. Write today and get FREE SAMPLE OF OUR 1900 ART CATALOGUES. Our 1900 guarantee reads:

If defective parts are found in WITTMANN BICYCLES we will replace FREE and pay all transportation charges. THE WITTMANN CO., ESTABLISHED 1870.

Genuine Edison Phonographs ONLY \$7.50



1136 O St., Lincoln. PHONE 182. The Bicycle and Phonograph headquarters of the entire west.

REPAIRING—Send to us your finest and most difficult repair work if you want satisfaction guaranteed at same prices which have built up the largest repair business in the west.

SULPHO-SALINE BATH HOUSE AND SANITARIUM



All forms of baths—Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric—with special attention to the application of natural salt water baths, several times stronger than sea water. Rheumatism, skin, blood, catarrh, stomach, nervous, and heart diseases, and kidney troubles; diseases of women and chronic ailments treated successfully.

DRS. M. H. AND J. O. EVERETT, MANAGING PHYSICIANS

Burlington Route Cheap Excursions to THE BURLINGTON.

For the Following Points, Tickets on sale July 18 and August 2, limited to return to Oct. 31st.—Denver, and return \$18.50; Colorado Springs and return \$18.50; Pueblo and return \$19; Glenwood Springs and return \$22.50; Salt Lake and Ogden and return \$22; Hot Springs S. D. and return \$17.50; Austin S. D. and return \$18.50; Deadwood, S. D. and return \$21.50; Spearfish S. D. and return \$22; Sheridan, Wyo., and return \$22.50.

Where to Locate? Louisville and Nashville Railroad

The Great Central Southern Trunk Line in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. It offers the greatest opportunities in the United States to make "big money" by reason of the abundance and cheapness of Land and Farms, Timber and Stone, Iron and Coal, Labor—Everything; Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom from taxation for the manufacturer. Land and farms at \$10.00 per acre and upwards, and 300,000 acres in West Florida that can be taken gratis under the U. S. Homestead laws. Stock raising in the Gulf Coast District will make enormous profits.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains. The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Road, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky mountains, all through tickets via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Three trains daily each way, with through Pullman palace and tourist sleeping cars between Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Denver and Portland. The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and

Johnson Drug Store Low Prices

141 So. 9th St. Lincoln, Neb.

OUR DEER HUNT.

It was in Arkansas and not very long ago. A party of northern men were there prospecting for timber lands and, being seen sportsmen, decided to avail themselves of the chance of a lifetime to enjoy a deer hunt on horseback.

Our sportsmen anticipated no trouble in securing a large and variegated pack of hounds. It was therefore without a misgiving that they reined in their horses beside the rough rail fence surrounding a rude log cabin. Seated in the open door of the cabin was a dirty faced, sorrowful looking woman, who listlessly eyed our party through the half closed lids of her watery blue eyes.

"Good morning, madam," ventured the spokesman. "Is your husband at home?" "In the first place, my name ain't madam," the woman replied drawlingly, "an in the second place, my husband ain't home. If yer the sh'iff come ter' rest 'im, yer'll be 'bleeged ter ride farther."

"She was assured that the party had no designs upon her husband's liberty, but to save the loan of a pack of hounds was their mission." "We ain't got no houn's an never had none," she replied, still suspicious as she walked to the fence. "Say, thar, mister!" she exclaimed excitedly, pointing to the hand of one of the party. "Ain't thar thar thing er diamond?"

"It is the rough owner of the diamond replied. "Would you like to look at it?" he asked, drawing from his finger a ring in which a small diamond was set.

"An ken I take it my owa han?" she asked eagerly. "Certainly," was the reply. "Put it on your finger and see how it looks there."

With the light of other days shining in her faded eyes she tremblingly pushed the ring on her bony, knotted forefinger. Then, with a sigh, the ring was withdrawn and returned to the owner.

"Whut wuz it yer said erbout wantin ter borry some houn's?" she asked after a moment's silence. "We simply wish to borrow the dogs for tomorrow, when we intend having a deer hunt."

"Waal," she replied hesitatingly, "I reckon I kin get yer some." Then, walking briskly to the cabin door, she took down a long cover and took out a mule, and placing it to her lips, blew three loud blasts.

It was not a great while before a man who carried in his hand a long barreled rifle appeared on the far side of the clearing and cautiously approached the party.

"Hi! It's night, Jake," the woman shouted. "They ain't after yer." "The sun had just risen the next morning when the party again drew rein at the cabin.

"Mornin, gentlemen! 'Light an have er snack. Waal, er yer wot yer wot, I reckon. I got 'thar yer, but 'er got some busness ter do ter ova yan," the Arkansas added apologetically, pointing to the woods back of the cabin. "Better take thar yeh hawn, er th' dawgs wot' foller."

With the pack trailing behind, the party rode away. Soon they reached the mouth of the river and the hunt began. The sun was well on toward the meridian before a sound was heard from the dogs. Then the musical, half mournful cry of a hound was heard. Soon another joined in, then another and another until the entire pack was in full cry.

"The deer is coming!" the horses, stumbling and bounding through the switch cane and vines, and they were pretty well spent when a stretch of open woods was reached. Far in advance the hindmost dogs, tails high in the air and noses to the ground, were seen tearing at the weeds of their leaders.

"There goes the deer!" shouted the foremost one of the hunters. "It's a buck with magnificent antlers." Then it was noticed that the cry of the dogs was becoming louder. Nearer they came. Louder and louder swelled the music. The air became full of it, and the echoes in the hills awoke.

"The deer is doubling back!" cried one of the party. "Let's get ready for him." On came the hounds, their voices becoming clear and distinct. A crashing and bounding in the cane was followed immediately by the deafening report of a shot barreled of a shotgun. A dense cloud of blue smoke hung in the motionless air, enshrouding the men and blotting out the canebreak. Then the smoke was scattered by a gentle breeze, and the one who had fired was seen leaning on his gun, pale and trembling.

"I—er—I didn't see it at all," I managed to reply, that sinking feeling in my stomach having become by that time somewhat bearable.

"Well, why did you fire?" "I don't know," I answered meekly. "—I don't know," I chorused the others.

The sun was hanging low in the west, and the frosty chill of a November night was stealing over us as we struck higher ground and open woods. The dogs, still in full cry, were not far ahead of us, and we whipped our horses into a swinging gallop.

Soon we saw in front of us a clearing and in its center a log cabin surrounded by the usual rail fence. As we reached the edge of the clearing we saw a giant long leaved animal, its tail carried well aloft, nimbly leap the fence and come to a stand, panting and breathless.

"What in blazes d'you fellers wanter er chasin my cows fer?" a voice asked irately, and we saw emerging from the house a man who carried a long barreled rifle. "Thought she wuz er deer?" "Uy all the blankety blank fools I ever see! Can't tell er cow from er deer!"

"Run er cow? Well, be dog goned! I mout er tol' yer er yer run across ole Jim Water's cow the dogs 'd run 'er. I've been er doggin that ole cow outer a full cry, and won't yer 'light an have 'er snack?"—Buffalo Times.

He'd Been Helping Jerry. In a small village in Kent lived a farmer who had two sons, the elder, Jerry, an industrious and hardworking boy, and the younger, Willie, just as idle. His father, wishing to encourage the idle one, said to him:

"Willie, my boy, work hard all day, and I will give you a shilling when I come home." Evening came. Willie met his father at the gate, saying: "Father, I have just about worked today. I have been helping Jerry all day."

His father, greatly pleased, replied: "That's a good boy. Here's your shilling." By the by, what has Jerry been doing? "Oh, he's been fishing, father," came the unexpected reply.—Louden Spare Moments.

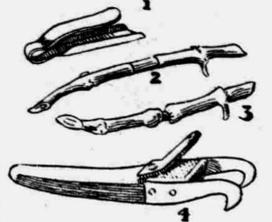
CONNECTICUT LEADS.

The Independent makes the most liberal offer yet announced by any paper in Nebraska—campaign subscriptions 15 cents each, and elegant premiums to those who send in clubs.

GIRDLING GRAPEVINES.

This Process Is Said to Hasten Maturity and Improve Size and Quality of Grapes.

The process of girdling grapevines to hasten maturity, increase the size and improve the quality of grapes has long been extensively practiced in the Lake Erie archipelago. The New York state experiment station has made many experiments showing varying results on different kinds of grapes. On Empire State both bunch and berry were larger and began to ripen 21 days earlier than on the unringed. Other varieties showed little or no effect. Thin-skinned kinds like the Worden had the tendency to crack increased. Delaware seemed to lose quality. Cut-



GIRDLING GRAPEVINE.

Tools used by the New York state station in girdling grapevines, and appearance of girdled vines. The accompanying figure is explained below the cut itself.

The same station explains the reason of the effects on the fruit, as follows: The food materials taken in by the roots pass up through the outer layers of the wood to the green parts of the plant. Here new material for growth is formed and the portion that is not needed by the leaves and other green parts passes downward, for the most part through the inner bark, to be distributed wherever it is needed.

The wood is not disturbed in the process of girdling, therefore the upward movement of the solutions is not interfered with; but since the downward passage takes place through the inner bark the flow is arrested when it arrives at the point where the bark has been removed.

Consequently the parts of the plant that are above the point where the ring of bark has been removed receive more than a normal supply of food, which tends to produce increase in size and earlier ripening of the fruit. — Ohio Farmer.

THE RASPBERRY BED.

Good Crops Cannot be Raised for Any Length of Time Without Thorough Fertilizing.

Do not forget to place a good lot of barnyard manure around the young raspberry hill, that were set out last spring. It will cause them to make a very fine growth next season and establish a fibrous root system at about the proper distance from the crown of the plant, which is much better than to encourage a few long, coarse roots to start fibers two to three feet from the plant.

The red raspberry should be encouraged to start a fibrous system of roots close to the plant while it is young, and this can best be done by placing a shovelful of well-rotted manure around the plant as soon as set, not crowding it too close to the cane where the new shoot will come up.

The more manure and coarse material scattered among the roots, as a general rule, means the larger crop of better quality of raspberries, providing cultivation has not been continued so late that it will cause the canes to grow too late in the fall, thus causing them to not be hardy enough to stand a severe winter.

Good crops of raspberries cannot be raised for a number of years without properly fertilizing the soil between the rows. While writing about raspberries I will say that there is money in the red Cuthbert variety. It always sells at an advance over other varieties, and is in quick demand. I have found a well-drained clay loam to be the best for growing the largest sized Cuthberts, and have grown this variety on both leachy sand and clay loam with a subsoil so hard that it would have to be dug up with a pick; and I find that the latter soil grows the largest and finest berries and enables the hills to stand the drought much better.—Charles C. Nash, in American Gardening.

Dahlia Bulbs as Food. In many flower gardens may be found the dahlia blooming beautifully, yet the average gardener may not be aware that its bulb is of the same class of food as the potato; when roasted, the dahlia bulb is wholesome and toothsome. A London paper says that when this plant was first introduced into Europe, it was not as a flower that it was valued, but at a vegetable. The Mexican tree dahlia grows to a height of 12 or 14 feet.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATE HEADS THE COUNTRY IN ITS LONG LIST OF PATENTS.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents for the year ending December 31, 1899, shows that the total receipts of the office amounted to \$1,325,457. After deducting the expenditures for the year there was a surplus of \$113,673. The patent office has now paid into the treasury \$5,086,649 more than it has drawn out.

The number of patents issued, including designs and reissues, was 25,527—a number but once exceeded. The number of patents expiring during the year were 18,135.

In proportion to the population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—one to every 945 inhabitants. The report deals largely with the work of classification divisions and sets forth at length the system adopted. The object of classification is to reduce the immense number of inventions into classes and subclasses of convenient size, capable of clear separation and definition and based upon a system sufficiently elastic to provide for future growth.

Attention is called to the lack of room and to the great loss that would occur if the records of the office were destroyed by fire. The commissioner approves a bill pending in congress providing for the construction of a fireproof building for the use of the patent office, including a hall of inventions. Legislation is recommended limiting the number of appeals in "merit" and "interference" cases, and the practice of keeping applications for patents in the office for an indefinite number of years is objected to as tending to stifle the progress of invention. The issuance of patents, the report says, would be greatly expedited by legislation limiting the number of appeals. Congress is asked to amend the trade-mark statutes so as to provide for the registration of trade-marks used in interstate commerce.

BORE LIKE GIMLETS.

The Lee-Metford Bullet Could Go Through an Entire Company of Soldiers.

The Lee-Metford bullet is about four times as long as it is thick, and to keep it straight in its flight it has to be made to rotate at a tremendous rate by the rifling of the gun. Obviously, this long, narrow bullet meets with much less resistance from the air than the old spherical ball of the smooth-bore musket, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

But the swift rotation has another effect. When the bullet strikes a man it bores its way in like a gimlet, and nothing can stop it. As the bullet leaves the muzzle it is twisting on its axis 133,290 times per minute. That is the rate with ordinary powder. When cordite is used the bullet is made to revolve no less than 144,000 times per minute, or 2,400 times per second.

Sometimes, however, this rapid revolution brings about curious results. If it gets the least bit out of the straight line it has a tendency to glance off when it strikes a hard or tough object. This accounts for those miserable escapes one hears of in all battles.

A Lee-Metford bullet striking a button or a soldier's belt or notebook or a coin in the pocket, when it has the slightest deflection from a straight line, is pretty sure to glance off without doing any harm.

It may even penetrate the skin of the chest, and on meeting with a rib turn aside without doing further mischief. Yet if this same bullet had struck perfectly straight it would have been able to penetrate the ribs of a whole company one after another.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force in the shape of violent physic or pill, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripe, No. 25c, 50c. Write for Sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Central, New York. 232a

Cut Rates on F. E. & M. V.

Special Excursions Northbound, The Northwestern Line, F. E. & M. V. R. R., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kasota, Wausa, Minn., and The Superiors, on June 21st, July 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18, and August 2, at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Good until October 31, 1900.

Call for tickets and other information on J. D. JACKSON, C. P. & T. Agent, 117 So. 10th St.

Special Westbound Excursions, Northwestern Line, F. E. & M. V. R. R., Deadwood, Hot Springs, Rapid City, S. D., Casper, Wyo., Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, and Ogden, on June 21, July 7, 8, 9, 10, and 18, August 2, 1900. At one fare plus two dollars for round trip, good until October 31, 1900.

Call for tickets and other information on J. D. JACKSON, C. P. & T. Agent, 117 So. 10th St.



THEY'RE OFF!

Senator Edmonds

It has been announced several times that ex-senator Edmonds will not support McKinley. The other day the New York World published a short interview with him. In answer to questions he said:

"I have already stated my own position with respect to the Philippines. We should never have acquired them, nor brought on a war with those who had undoubtedly been our allies. To dispose of them we can do only one of two things—give them back to Spain or the natives, aiding them in establishing a government. With proper promises made to the people of the Philippines all military operations could be stopped almost immediately."

"Would you promise more than that to Cuba?" "Yes. If congress stands by its declaration, we are bound to leave Cuba as soon as it is pacified, which is now—and leave the people to set up a monarchy or a republic, or whatever form of government they wish."

"What do you think are the demands upon this country in China?" "The situation is dreadful, and, supporting our minister in Spain, the United States must vindicate its honor, but I don't think we have any business there and I hope we will not annex any part of China."

"Then you do not look upon the principle of colonial acquisition as established?" "The situation is dreadful, and, supporting our minister in Spain, the United States must vindicate its honor, but I don't think we have any business there and I hope we will not annex any part of China."

"Colonial acquisition has not been established as a principle; it has happened as a fact, but it is a fact that ought to be retrieved except as to Hawaii."

"You would not apply the same rule to Porto Rico as to the Philippines?" "No. We want Porto Rico on account of the inter-oceanic canal. It would be convenient as a guard and base if any difficulty should arise about the canal. The people of Porto Rico, if we treat them fairly—as we haven't—will be satisfied to have the island a territory of the United States."

"The situation is dreadful, and, supporting our minister in Spain, the United States must vindicate its honor, but I don't think we have any business there and I hope we will not annex any part of China."

Prohibition Convention

The state convention of the prohibition party was held in Lincoln last week and a full national and state ticket was placed in nomination as follows:

Presidential Electors—Chas. E. Smith, Falls City; John Dale, Omaha; C. L. Carpenter, Creighton; F. A. Burt, Aurora; Wm. Trimmis, Orleans; Geo. H. Hornby, Valentine; D. A. Shaffer, St. Edward; Joel Warner, Creston.

State Ticket—Governor, L. O. Jones, Lincoln; Lieutenant Governor, Charles P. Lawson, Santos Agency; Secretary of State, D. L. Whitney, Beatrice; Treasurer, C. C. Crowell, Blair; Land Commissioner, Erastus Hickman, Seward; Auditor, Wilson Broady, Holt county; Attorney General, D. M. Strong, North Bend; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barry Blair, Page.

After the ticket had been named, the convention took up the work of raising a campaign fund. Mr. Wolfenbarger did the soliciting from the platform and raised \$410.97 in cash and pledges.

Death of C. C. Pool

Mr. C. C. Pool died at the residence of Auditor Cornell last Saturday morning. Mr. Pool was deputy auditor and by the testimony of every man who knew anything about the subject was one of the most conscientious and the hardest working officials that ever occupied a place in the state house. For the first two years he was at his desk from nine to fourteen hours a day. This constant attention to business for so long a time undermined his health and made him liable to attack by disease. While worn to a skeleton, he still attended to his duties with unflinching zeal until by force almost, he was made to take a short vacation and went to California. Shortly after his departure his wife was stricken with pneumonia and died very suddenly, leaving six children. Mr. Pool returned as soon as possible so that he could find homes for his children before he died, for by this time it became certain that he was soon to follow his wife to that bourne from which no traveler returns. He found homes in the families of friends and relatives and then quietly passed away.

Mr. Pool was one of "God's noblest work" an honest man. The breaking up of the family and scattering of the children is very sad, but each one of them has been provided for even to the baby and doubtless they will be cared for, not as a father and mother would, for that is impossible, but with all the care and kindness that friends of the parents can bestow.

No Gold Democratic Ticket

Senator W. D. Bynum has given out an interview in which he states that the gold democrats will not put a ticket in the field this year. He said: "We can not get our electors on the official ballot in New York because no votes were cast for the party candidate for governor in 1898, and the state law requires that a certain number of votes shall have been cast for state officers in the preceding state election, before the nominees of any party can go on the official ballot in the pending contest. Our party organization in New York was abandoned two years ago, members of our party voting other tickets."

"No, the people are fully aware that any relief that the law can possibly afford on this subject must come from the reform forces of the country. We are not going to permit ourselves to be represented as enemies of capital or as opposed to its legitimate methods and employment."

"So far as the combination of capital aims at and accomplishes a real economy in the production under such circumstances that the result is a lessened cost which is sometimes permitted to result in a lower price, we hail it as just as distinctly a gain to society as that caused by improved machinery. The combination which we oppose and mean to prevent is the combination which results in monopoly. Such is the distinct purpose of the organization now generally known as the trust."

"We do not subscribe to the doctrine that there are good trusts and bad trusts. A monopoly in private hands is bad, all ways has been and always will be bad."

not hesitate in this campaign to take his place under the leadership of Bryan. He would as soon refuse to reach out across the years and clasp hands with the Grachi who gave up their lives in an attempt to present the monopoly of public lands to the people of the world, as he would the king of England in the illegal levy of ship money and brought on the revolution that led to the ultimate establishment of modern parliamentary government; with Washington and Jefferson, who founded, and Jackson and Lincoln, who preserved, the most glorious of human achievements, now ours to exemplify and defend, the priceless liberties of America. (Wild applause.)

CANNOT BLIND IT.

"This spirit, my friends is a vigilant and progressive spirit. Remembrance of former though uncompleted duties cannot blind it to present dangers nor dispose it to meet the enemies of the general welfare upon whatever new ground their audacity may have impelled them to occupy."

"If the strategy of the cause shall require that the first and strongest assault be directed against recently assumed positions of the foe in order to dislodge him before he shall become so strongly entrenched as to defy our utmost force, and thus to render hopeless every objective of our movement, the commonest prudence will dictate that we march with solid phalanx to the attack, and overthrow of these positions. Our determination to secure a scientific and equitable money system in this country will not divert us from the present task of throttling the pressing evil of trust monopoly, or from arresting the headlong course of the McKinley administration towards the irreparable disasters of imperialism."

"It is worthy of remark, ladies and gentlemen, and quite significant of the essential similarity among the evils we oppose, that when in 1896 the leaders of the republican party in the platform prepared for the convention at St. Louis and adopted by it adopted the gold standard, they also adopted the trust. The platforms of 1888 and 1892 were for bimetalism and against the trusts. That of 1896 abandoned bimetalism and never mentioned the trusts. The trusts contributed the bulk of that monstrous campaign fund whose infamous employment has forever linked the name of Mark Hanna, who elected McKinley, with that of Didius Julianus, to whom the Praetorian guard 'knocked down' the Roman empire at auction."

IT FURNISHED GRIGGS.

"New Jersey, the mother of trusts, furnished the republican attorney general whose views respecting the futility of federal interference with those organizations are so well known. And, as a consequence of the promises, the growth of this form of concentration of capital has been many times greater since this administration came into power than during the entire previous history of the country."

"It is apparent of late, from certain proceedings in congress and from utterances by republican state convention, that an attempt is to be made during this campaign to represent the republican party as the unrelenting foe of the trusts and the only hope of the country in its efforts to escape the toils of monopoly. The transparent partnership, however, between the party and the trusts will not be rendered obscure by this characteristic piro of masquerade. The people have memories. The question will be an obvious one:

"What have you done, republicans? Actions are better evidence of character than mere professions are. You have had the executive and legislative branches of the government for four years. What have you done? What has your attorney general done to enforce existing laws?"

"What commands in this respect has your president issued? What has your congress done? Do you expect us to forget the words in articles upon the distinguished senator from South Dakota, the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, one of the ablest, bravest and most tireless of all the genuine representatives of the people, asked the senate of the United States to vote on his proposition to remove the tariff from articles upon which the tariff enabled the trusts to control, he was defeated by an overwhelming republican vote. Whatever other remedies against the trust evil are possible, this is obviously an easy, and certainly in many cases an efficacious one. Public discussion has been busy with it. Why have you not applied it?" (Great cheers.)

"No, the people are fully aware that any relief that the law can possibly afford on this subject must come from the reform forces of the country. We are not going to permit ourselves to be represented as enemies of capital or as opposed to its legitimate methods and employment."

"So far as the combination of capital aims at and accomplishes a real economy in the production under such circumstances that the result is a lessened cost which is sometimes permitted to result in a lower price, we hail it as just as distinctly a gain to society as that caused by improved machinery. The combination which we oppose and mean to prevent is the combination which results in monopoly. Such is the distinct purpose of the organization now generally known as the trust."

"We do not subscribe to the doctrine that there are good trusts and bad trusts. A monopoly in private hands is bad, all ways has been and always will be bad."