

BEAUTY OF MONOPOLY

The Soft Coal Trust Has Been Completed and the Price of Coal Will go up a Dollar a Ton

Washington, D. C., July 6.—There is to be a general advance in the price of coal which will carry it to over a dollar a ton more than the prices which prevailed five years ago.

All the difference in price is swallowed up in ground royalties, extortionate railroad rates and middlemen's profits.

It becomes therefore very plain, first, that the tariff is entirely unnecessary for the protection of the American producer and second that the American consumer of steel billets is absolutely deprived of all advantage over his British competitor in obtaining steel billets.

Having provided for raising sufficient local taxes the Porto Rican assembly now petitions for free trade under the provisions of the Foraker act.

If the Porto Ricans were wise enough to tax the landlords instead of taxing the tenants they would be able to induce some of the profits of their labor to stay in Porto Rico and be expended for their own benefit.

The large sums of money which are spent abroad in luxurious living by American millionaires and their families are in the same way a drain upon the American producers.

The same may be said of the Chinese situation. The Chinese troops have been nearly all withdrawn.

Chronic Constipation Cured. The most important discovery of recent years is the positive remedy for constipation.

The Homemakers (Continued from last week.) Another crop successfully grown is hops.

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fruit. Irrigation is applied and failure of crops is unknown. The Idaho state horticultural inspector says: "The average profits of an Idaho orchard, if properly cared for, is from \$200 to \$350 per acre when in full bearing."

One of the large industries of Idaho is stock raising. The nutritious grasses fatten thousands of cattle and sheep.

The available land of Idaho is fast being taken up in smaller holdings. Thousands of new settlers have gone to this spring and bought homesteads from all you hear satisfactory reports.

By our plan of co-operation it is possible to secure this large body of land at a price very far below what individuals would be compelled to pay.

Our membership, while already large, ought to be filled now in a short time. The time of the year is now at hand when the farmer can pretty nearly estimate the result of his year's toil and can safely conclude the amount of location stock he can subscribe for.

In reply to numerous inquiries we desire to state that the Homemakers Company is not in a position to exchange allotments in the Home Makers Settlement for lands elsewhere.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR A VACATION.



Prof. Wm. C. Webster, Principal of Webster's Music School, 600 Steinway Hall, 17 East Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill., in a recent letter, says: "I have used your medicine and cannot say too much for it. I will recommend it to anybody. I keep it in my school in case of need."

A New Man. N. C. May, Oak Ridge Station, Pa., writes: "Mr. L. P. Bailey, whose health was impaired and who always felt tired and haggard, by my persuasion, began to use Peruna about a month ago, and now he looks like a different man. He says he feels 100 per cent. better."

Those desiring a free book on the cause of nerve weakness, anemia and other debilitating diseases should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Every dollar paid is secured under bond until the member receives his allotment. No co-operation gives its members the security given by the Home Makers Company.

Washington's Wealth. In these days when millions are counted as nothing and millions are found in almost every city, it seems strange that the property of George Washington, the richest man in the United States at the time of his death, inventoried only \$489,135.22.

How to Sleep. People who sleep; they call sleep a virtue and in various ways abuse it. They make ridiculous proverbs which imply that there is something virtuous in short nights, as if sleep were to be kept at bay.

Washington also had 5,000 acres in Green county, Kentucky. He visited that region at an early date, and settled some of his poor relations there.

Remember also that the bed is for and why you are in it. You are there to sleep. Not to add up figures in your head. Not to think out a letter to your lawyer.

People tell you to think of BARGAIN COLUMN AN ADVERTISEMENT in this column will bring more and quicker returns for the money paid than any other newspaper in Nebraska.

CUBA OF THE FUTURE.

Ability of Cubans to Govern Themselves Questioned.

OPINIONS OF SOME LEGISLATORS.

Representative Hepburn Predicts That Cubans Will Be at Each Other's Throats in a Year—Senator Cockrell Favors Deliberate Dealings and Not Cutting Loose at Once.

Having expected from the first that the Cubans would eventually accept the Platt amendment as it was offered, the administration is not elated or surprised at the news from Cuba of the unconditional acceptance of the stipulations required by the United States to assure the permanency of Cuba's independence after it shall have been fully acquired.

There will be no precipitate haste on the part of the war department to withdraw the troops remaining in Cuba, and when they are recalled it will be gradually, so that, until it is evident that the precautions adopted by Cuba to maintain the peace within her borders have been sufficient to justify cutting loose, the nucleus of a force from the United States will be kept in the island as much for the sake of the business men as to assure the administration that at the first opportunity for revolution the island shall not become the scene of disorder and destruction.

It is believed that it will take some months to organize the Cuban government, the law for the conduct of the election having still to be completed. The election itself, it is believed, will be conducted without serious disorder, but the preservation of order may be attributed to the continued presence of the authority and forces of the United States.

The anxiety of Cuba's friends in Washington is as to what may happen after a Cuban army has been raised and given control of such matters as are now regulated by the military forces of the United States.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention, but he has grave doubts about the success of the people in undertaking to govern themselves.

"I should like to see every political tie between the United States and Cuba severed," he said, "but I realize that we will be obliged to exercise some sort of supervision over the island. In my opinion the Cubans are not capable of self government, and my prediction is that in 12 months the Cubans will be at each other's throats. Then, perhaps, we will be forced to intervene."

"I should regard it as a great misfortune if the United States should ever annex the island, with its turbulent people. Guerrilla warfare against our authority would go on in the island, and it would cost us much in blood and treasure to suppress it. I remember that the United States enlisted 31,000 men to put down the Indians in Florida, and when they were finally rounded up there were exactly 71 of them. The situation in the Philippines is different. We can take control of all the larger cities and towns and let the natives learn gradually, with the lapse of years, that obedience to our authority is to their interest."

"To go back to Cuba, we must bear in mind that those people have been dealing with a child, and I am afraid they are pretty bad children, just as little qualified to govern themselves as so many youngsters."

Senator Cockrell says that Cuba must be dealt with deliberately and not cut loose until prepared to stand alone. "I believe that things will run along smoothly now," said the senator. "The Cubans did the right thing in accepting the amendment, and this government will deal fairly with them. All that was needed was a thorough understanding, and that has been reached, with the result that they have accepted our terms. Of course we cannot immediately withdraw from the island. No reasonable person expects that, for there is no authority to whom we could turn over the government."

presence and a home government. There will soon be nothing in the way of the establishment of a republic in Cuba, and I expect to see that accomplished and troops withdrawn. The republic of Cuba will shortly be one of the nations of the earth. We are now fulfilling our promise to Cuba and to the nations of the world."

Speaking of Cuba, Senator McKinley said: "I always believed the Cubans would accept. They have simply been playing and dickered for the best terms they could get. What they have done is the best thing that could have happened to Cuba. No people have ever obtained their independence before at such a small cost of blood and money. This government has dealt most liberally with Cuba—more liberally than any other government would have done."

SOUTH CAROLINA FAIR.

Departments Getting to Work—Exhibition Grounds and Buildings.

The managers of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition have issued a circular telling of the selection of A. W. Love, general superintendent of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical society, to be superintendent of the South Carolina state exhibit and giving an outline of the plans for the exposition grounds and buildings.

The woman's department of the exposition is already at work. Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds, a member of the historic family of Calhoun, is at the head of this department. The art building will stand in the natural park. This building will be a permanent one of fireproof construction.

Here, too, will be erected the building for the exhibits which have been provided by the various departments of the government at Washington. The exhibit of fish and fisheries will be especially fine, and the agricultural department will make a remarkable display.

TROLLEY CARS FOR ATHENS.

They Will Run From the Parthenon to Piræus.

Trolley cars built in the United States and propelled by machinery constructed in New Jersey will soon go whizzing and clanging from Athens to the Piræus, while conductors who don't look particularly classic will be growling, "Step lively there!" and "All aboard!" or "You can't fool me; that child's more than 4 in modern Greek."

The contract for constructing the line has been let. The equipment will be supplied by the General Electric company. Imported painters will be employed to correctly letter such signs on the cars as "Demosthenes avenue," "North Hadrian street" and "Parthenon," says the New York World. In a general way they will resemble the cars used in Brooklyn.

The Piræus, which is the port of Athens, was famous once as being the place to which heroes repaired to gaze at the sea and sigh for more worlds to conquer. It is now the Coney Island of Athens, and it is proposed to establish there merry go rounds, hit the neighbor's head and you get a good cigar outfit and all the other watering place necessities.

LIZARD LEADS TO GOLD VEIN.

Rich Mine Accidentally Discovered in Hills of Arizona.

A few days ago Daniel Johnson and William Edgerton accidentally discovered a gold mine in the hills close to the old Vulture mine, says a Phenix (A. T.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Times. They were sitting under a tree when suddenly a lizard dropped on Johnson's back and then darted into a hole in the ground.

Water Buys Our Ship Timber. Probably no place on earth will average more for acre the timber that the Puget sound region can furnish, says The World's Work. It is fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and alder, as well as maple and other woods.

OUR SHIPYARDS PRAISED.

German Expert's Views on Progress in Their Work.

A MOST PROMISING INDUSTRY.

American Capacity For Building Large Vessels Declared to Be Marvelous—How Our Yards Compare With the British and German—A Prediction Concerning Germany.

Dr. Ernest von Halle, who is connected with the University of Berlin and who has just completed a tour of all the large shipyards on the Atlantic coast and the great lakes in company with Naval Constructor Schwarz of the German navy, spoke recently in a most enthusiastic strain of the great progress in shipbuilding made by the Americans in the last ten years.

Speaking particularly of our shipyards, he predicted that the day was not far distant when Germany would have to come to the United States for some of her merchant ships, as her own yards, though the best in the world in many respects, will not be able to turn out enough vessels to meet the home demand, which has been stimulated greatly by its free ship policy.

The most notable instance of this he found at New London, Conn., where a new company is building two 20,000 ton steamships, the largest ever produced in the United States, at a yard which had no existence a year or so ago.

Comparing American, German and British yards of the first class, the first named he found to be the most numerous and in light machinery and tools better equipped, while the British had made greater advancement in the heavy machinery used in connection with shipbuilding. Cranes and hoists have reached a high state of perfection in the United States. Dr. von Halle thinks, and there has also been a marked development in pneumatic machinery, but Germany is now making rapid strides in this latter direction, while in electrical science as applied to the construction as well as the operation of ships the German are still far ahead.

"Th' Heat Uv Fifty-three. Bill Huckins threw his lanky leg over a cranker, Emptied out his old 'T. D.' with a couple of ringing knocks. Then filled it up and took a pull and stroked his wrinkled jaw. And started in to tell the folks what 'reel' hot weather was. He was the oldest resident that the 'Gomers' there could boast; His memory always kept him cool when other folks would roast. Said he: 'Yew fellers call this hot. Well, now, yew oughter see Th' scorchin' days we sweltered in July, fifty-three. 'It warn't so much that dogs went mad 'n' horses tumbled down. Es that Dan Jones' cattle shrunk one-half 'n' goats 'er down. But th' mercury in th' glass kep' on allus risin' higher. Till th' bollin' water in th' pond set th' logs a-risin'. 'Twas then th' Swett's boy cum along; I never shall forget How 'propriate they named him, with feet plain Oliver Swett. It seemed as if 'er Swabard had seared each field 'n' tree 'n' hotest summer ever known, yew back in fifty-three. 'All th' rivers round about dried up jest like bones. 'N' folks by th' million were stizzed on th' stones. Th' town house got a-fire, 'n' ev'rybody knowed They'd put it out, but 'twas so hot they couldn't hold out no longer. 'Twas baked right in th' ground, 'n' crops warr't any use; All th' corn on Jim Gray's toes popped out. Yew fellers want ter git er chill; jest get down here with me. 'N' let me tell yew 'bout th' heat we had in fifty-three. —Wilbur Duntley in Boston Herald.