

A NEWSPAPER TRUST.

A PROJECTED COMBINATION FOR
NEW ENGLAND JOURNALS.A Proposed Combine With a Capital of
\$10,000,000 About to Be Formed to Con-
trol the Business Interests of the Lead-
ing Papers of New England.

The Providence News is informed by an authority that has always been considered reliable that another big financial project is under serious consideration by a number of capitalists of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago to acquire control and to manage a number of properties in the New England states that are very valuable and profitable, but which under such a consideration as the one proposed will prove even more remunerative and influential by the reduction of the expense in operating, and by the purchase of supplies in quantities so large as to demand great reductions in the price of material used.

For years it has been recognized that a good paying newspaper is one of the most solid and stable investments that money can be put into, and the majority of the newspapers of the country, too large to be the personal property of single owners, have been managed by stock companies.

This consolidation of newspapers under one management is not a particularly new idea. It has been very successful on a smaller scale in the west, where the Scripps league is widely known as a big syndicate, managing a dozen valuable newspaper plants.

It was one of the dreams of the elder Bennett which a number of years ago came near to realization. The New York Herald and the Times, the Chicago Times, St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Boston Herald at one time came very near being controlled by a syndicate, with the elder Bennett at its head, but disagreements arose, and the negotiations came to naught.

The enormous earnings of big papers like the New York Herald, Sun and World, the Boston Herald and Globe are the natural results of serious and indefatigable efforts extending over a series of years. It is popularly reported that the income of James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald from his paper is \$750,000 per annum. The World closely follows this with over \$500,000, while the Sun probably makes half that amount. The Boston Herald is supposed to divide \$300,000 a year between the owners, while the Globe pays at least 10 per cent net on \$2,000,000.

The proposed combine, however, deals with New England newspapers, and even this is a deal of immense magnitude. The capitalists alluded to propose to purchase the leading daily papers in New England, managing them of course as individual papers and preserving their separate autonomies, yet controlling them by a directorate, to whom the agent or manager in charge of each paper shall report directly. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 in capital will be required.

The plan is to purchase these properties by issuing bonds for \$5,000,000, preferred stock of \$5,000,000 and common stock of \$5,000,000, the bonds and the common stock to be sold for the purchase money, the bonds to carry an 8 per cent guarantee, the preferred stock to be a 7 per cent stock, and the common to declare whatever dividend might be left over after an allowance for a sinking fund. At the present cost of operating the common stock could declare a 10 per cent dividend and carry 5 per cent to the sinking fund.

The cost of operating would be greatly reduced. Take for example the Boston dailies or the two big Sunday issues. The Herald and Globe each run trains out over the roads leading from Boston Sunday morning, seven trains each. One of them could be cut off and a joint train run, saving at least \$30,000 per year. By purchasing paper in such immense quantities the very lowest possible price could be obtained, and a very small fraction of a per cent saved would in the aggregate amount to an enormous figure, and as with paper so with type, press, ink and all other materials. In the matter of distribution of papers in Boston alone an enormous saving would be made.

By the control of all the newspaper properties in New England by one concern a new era in the collection of news would at once follow. A system of leased lines, with operators in the employ of the combine, would be inevitable. The New England Associated Press would either be merged in it or go to the wall, but this system of leased wires could bring a saving of such proportions as to be absolutely startling and which is at present impossible by any one paper. It is expected that expenses of operation would be reduced fully 25 per cent.

The plan is not a political one and has no political significance. The combine is said to be evenly divided between both the great political parties; otherwise this absorption of such papers would give a political influence that would be so powerful that it could not be tolerated. Agents of the syndicate are now in New England making inquiries and investigations. The successful management of the Standard oil company, of the big street car companies and other trusts seems likely to be followed by a newspaper trust.—Journalist.

Banks in the United States.

There are 3,700 national, 8,000 state and 1,800 private banks in the United States, a total of 8,000, somewhat diminished since May by isolated suspensions and insolvencies, but still in excess of 7,800, several suspended banks having after suspension resumed. The gross deposits in national banks of the United States amount to \$1,500,000,000, in state banks to \$850,000,000 and in private banks to \$100,000,000, a total of \$3,350,000,000. The gross deposits in American banks are 50 per cent greater than the national debt and equal to about 60 per cent of all the gold coin in the world.—New York Sun.

Whether women should or should not wear corsets, they wear them all the same, and the fact that voluntary light being is balanced by the recent noble deed of Dr. Warner, corset manufacturer, of Bridgeport, Conn. Next to articles of luxury, the last things on earth to be purchased in these hard times are corsets. A pair of corsets may justly be said to have great staying qualities. Panic may come and panics may go, but well made corsets will go on forever. Naturally, therefore, Dr. Warner feels the financial stringency keenly, and not only is he obliged to reduce time to three days in the week, but is forced to "lay off" many women employees.

Does he leave them to choose between starvation and the street? No. Dr. Warner actually does unto those unfortunate women—as innocent of the present wicked panic as the rest of their sex—precisely as he would be done by. He has read his New Testament aright and applies to this century Christianity as taught by its founder 1,800 years ago. Dr. Warner offers his ex-employees free board during the continuance of trade stagnation. They have helped him make the money which he returns in the hour of need.

I want to shake hands with Dr. Warner and to thank him for setting so noble an example. In this era of criminal selfishness, which makes many men a little lower than cutthroats, such evidence of humanity stands out like a diamond glittering amid offal.—Kate Field's Washington.

Three Millions For Endowment Orders. There is over \$3,000,000 lying in the commonwealth's treasury in the state house at Boston awaiting distribution among the certificate holders of the deficit endowment orders. In order to facilitate a settlement the supreme judicial court proposes to take an active stand in the matter, and to that end E. C. Bumpus has been appointed by the court a special master to examine into the situation of the several endowment order corporations, to confer with the receivers and to report to the court a plan for an immediate dividend to the claimants, with the draft of a decree ordering such a dividend. Judge Bumpus has taken such a course of inquiry as will probably result in a practical solution of the endowment cases, the court evidently having come to the conclusion that the only way to settle them up is to take a common sense view of the matter and arrange a settlement which will not allow long litigation ending in a wasting of the assets.—Boston Letter.

A Mad Stoker's Freak. A strange railway accident, which might have had terrible consequences, is reported to have happened at the Bologna station on Friday. The stoker of an engine which was stopping at the station of Galliera on the Ferrara-Bologna line, in the engine driver's absence and apparently in a sudden fit of madness, set the engine going at full speed, running toward Bologna. The telegraph was immediately set in motion, warning Bologna and the four intermediate stations, and fortunately the line was clear, and the engine was shunted onto a side line where there were only six empty carriages, and into these it dashed at full speed. The stoker had during the whole time continued to heap coal on the fire. The engine and carriages were of course telescoped, and the stoker was so badly hurt that he died soon afterward.—St. James Gazette.

Insect Life In Kansas. The hot, stifling air brings fresh terrors in the form of winged insects and things that creep. Bugs as big as clothespins pounce upon the wayfarer and claw and scratch until hurled from the neck and stamped under foot. Then there is a green bug which comes out of the night like a rifle shot and sinks all its feet into one's flesh. This beast is now in season. Grasshoppers as long as the little finger of a grown man crawl leisurely up the screen of your window, stopping from time to time to take observations and finally tumbling back into the street to find temporary lodgment in the whiskers of the native, who is almost certain to be in range.—Kansas Cor. Chicago Herald.

A Jolly Old Mayor. Don Jose Galindo, mayor of the city of Alba, is in a parlous plight indeed. News from Madrid proclaims that his worship has been taking unreasonable liberties with the public treasuries and has in fact been proved guilty of 217 distinct forgeries, robberies and so forth. The penalty for each separate crime is 14 years' imprisonment, and as sentences do not run concurrently by Spanish law poor Don Jose must go to prison for 3,038 years. This would amount to life sentences for three or four Methuselahs.—Black and White.

A Humble Dress Reformer. At Muncie last night Freight Conductor or Leige Love of the Big Four found a frail looking girl on top of a box car of his train dressed in boy's clothes. The girl said she was from Steubenville, O., and had taken to the life of a perennial tramp in order to see the world. She excused the garb she wore by declaring that she was in fear of dress reform for women. The venturesome miss refused to give her name and acted very independent.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Railroad's Meanness. The recent cutdown in wages among employees at the general office of the B. and A. road seems somewhat incongruous with the yearly report, which showed a wonderful increase in the net earnings of the road. It seems to be only a case of a "cussed opportunity," not to be resisted by a railroad company any more than the man whose wife is out of town.—Springfield (Mass.) Graphic.

The company that proposes to lay a cable between Australia and California will obtain a subsidy from the German government for the sections of the line between the Feejee and Samoan islands and Honolulu.

To The World's Fair.

Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island Route" and step off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, five cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

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M. L. ZOOK,
412 Sheely Block, Omaha, Neb.
Organizer for department of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

ORANGE PRINCIPLES.

On behalf of the Loyal Orange Lodge of the United States of America, and with a view of correcting the false impression that enemies are endeavoring to convey to the minds of men who are unacquainted with Orange principles, are these few statements made:

The Loyal Orange Institution is a brotherhood and sisterhood, bound by three ties—Justice, Truth and Righteousness. It has no hidden aims. It is Fraternal and Benevolent—assisting and protecting members while living and their widows and orphans when they are removed by death. It upholds the right of private judgment—the untrammelled freedom of opinion; believes the public schools are an essential safeguard of the state, and should be kept free from ecclesiastical or sectarian control and that persons disloyal to the government—who hold a mental allegiance to the pope of Rome—should be rigorously excluded from teaching therein.

It believes primary allegiance is due to the government which protects the lives, liberties and properties of its citizens, and that ecclesiastical authority should not under any circumstances, be permitted to meddle in the affairs of state, and that coercion of a citizen in the exercise of his or her right of franchise, under the guise of religious or spiritual authority should be punished as a crime against the state.

That it is the duty of every citizen to defend the lawfully constituted authority and institutions of our country against corrupt and inimical influences, as well as against armed assailants, to the end that our glorious freedom be protected and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

It encourages habits of frugality and industry among its members, and is proud to boast that Orangemen seldom become a public charge or accept pauper bread. It believes in the restriction of immigration and the extension of time for the naturalization of citizens, and that the public lands shall be held for actual American citizens who become settlers.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America has certain requirements for membership:

That a man shall be an actual American citizen, having complied with the laws of the United States with regard to naturalization, and without a mental reservation.

That the applicant shall be a Protestant, and also that his parents and wife shall be Protestants.

That he shall be thrifty and successful in his business; honorable and truthful in his dealings with his fellowman, and shall be known as a law-abiding citizen.

That he will endeavor to give his children or any children under his charge at least a good common school education, being careful to avoid all popish doctrines, and

That he shall be in sound health at the time of making application.

It makes no difference where a man was born, so long as he meets the foregoing requirements.

These are the qualifications required of every applicant to the order, and we do not think that any patriotic American order can offer a better array of principles and teachings.

AMERICAN LOYAL ORANGE LODGE,
No. 211, meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. M. L. ZOOK, Secy.

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Anyone wishing to work for one of these Rifles will please notify us, so that we may be able to keep a correct list of subscriptions sent in by each party wishing to procure one.

Money must be sent by Draft, Money Order, Postal Note or two (2) cent Stamps. No personal checks outside of the city of Omaha, or other denominations of stamps except two cents, will be accepted.

The full amount for the paper is desired must accompany each order. We will allow no commissions to parties wishing to procure one or more of the Rifles.

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Jr. Order United American Mechanics.

Instituted May 17, 1853--Eligibility
For Membership.

Any white male person born in the United States of North America, its territories, or under the protection of its flag, who shall have attained the age of sixteen years, who is of good moral character, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the universe, in favor of free education, opposed to any union of church and state, shall be eligible to membership under the provisions of the law in the state and subordinate council to which the application is made; provided, that no person shall be received to beneficial membership who is over fifty years of age.

A person shall not be permitted to this order who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under sixteen years of age.

Subjects of a sectarian or partisan character shall not be introduced into any meeting of this council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this order at a political meeting.

THE OBJECTS ARE:
First—To maintain and promote the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of foreign competition.

Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.

Third—To encourage Americans in business.

Fourth—To establish a sick and funeral fund.

Fifth—To maintain the public school system of the United States of America, and to prevent sectarian interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

STATE COUNCIL OF NEBRASKA:
S. C. W. A. HOWARD, Lincoln.

S. V. C. W. F. KNAPE,
S. S. H. L. DAY,
S. T. C. H. ALLEN,
Conductor—W. E. COPELAND.

Guard—P. S. McCULLY,
Sentinel—WM. TURNER.

Delegate to National Convention—WM. F. KNAPE, H. L. DAY, W. A. MCKENNA, P. S. McCULLY and W. E. COPELAND.

Wardens—R. A. BAYLISS.

The next regular meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in January, 1894, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 1, meets every Friday evening in Goodrich hall, 24th and Paul streets. Visiting brothers always welcome.

LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 2, meets in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COLUMBIA COUNCIL No. 3, meets every Tuesday evening in Patterson block, 17th and Farnam streets.

E. L. MARSTON, Sec'y.

WINONA COUNCIL No. 4, meets every Saturday evening in Red Men's Hall, Continental block, 15th and Douglas sts.

GEO. M. SHAYER, Rec. Sec'y.

GARFIELD COUNCIL No. 5, meets every Tuesday night in South Omaha.

WILLIAM FARR, Sec'y.

BLUFF CITY COUNCIL No. 7, meets every Wednesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Council Bluffs, Ia.

A. P. A.

ARE LINCOLN COUNCIL No. 16, AMERICAN Protective Association meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in I. O. O. F. hall, Plattsmouth, Neb. Visiting members are welcome. F. P. BROWN, Sec.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

WASHINGTON CAMP No. 1, P. O. S. of A. meets each Thursday evening at Red Men's Hall, Fifteenth and Douglas sts.

WASHINGTON CAMP No. 12, P. O. S. of A. Council Bluffs—Meeting in their hall over 40 Broadway, every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. J. B. VAN PATTAN, Secretary

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss
Douglas County, ss
In the county court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Whitmarsh, deceased:
Isabella Angelina Whitmarsh, Charles A. Whitmarsh, Lawrence B. Whitmarsh, William W. Whitmarsh and all other persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 4th day of August, 1893, Isabella Angelina Whitmarsh filed a petition in said county court, praying that her final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed; that proofs of heirship be taken and decrees rendered thereon; that allowances be made for children under seven and fourteen years of age respectively; that a decree distributing and assigning the residue of said estate be entered, and that such other and further orders and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and the said administratrix discharged.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear before said court on the 25th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition and make such other and further orders and proceedings as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided, to the end that said estate may be finally settled and determined, and the said administratrix discharged.

Witness my hand and official seal this 25th day of August 1893.

J. W. ELLER,
County Judge.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the District court for Douglas county, state of Neb., rendered on the 19th day of November A. D. 1892, in a certain action wherein John Magee was plaintiff and James F. English, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date the 19th day of September, A. D. 1893, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the county of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), in block eleven (11), in Briggs Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy John Magee the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars (\$2,800.00), with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from September 19th, 1892, to satisfy Catherine Paeleer the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-four (\$8,974.45) with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 23d, 1890, until paid, and forty-one and 42-100 dollars (\$41.80) costs, with interest thereon from the 19th day of September, A. D. 1892, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1892, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John Magee was plaintiff and James F. English, F. J. Hotchkiss and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23d, 1893.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

Blair & Goss, attorneys.

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