

D. E. THOMPSON TO THE RESCUE AT & CRITICAL TIME

Gov. Poynter, Congressman Start World-Herald and Hundreds of Others Have Done Great Work.

Omaka, Neb, Aug. 21.—It now looks as if the Nebraska boys will be saved the humiliation of straggling along hence the best way they can, while the volunteer soldiers from other states are gaily, joyoualy and proudly carried home inspecial trains, as the honored guests of their states. Governor Poynter, General Barry, Congressman Stark and the World-Herald (which was latterly assisted by the Lincoln State Journal and other papers), undertook to raise the neces-

the Lincoin State Journal and other papers), undertook to raise the neces-mary money to provide the First Ne-braska with a special train. A splen-did effort was put forth and something over \$10,000 was secured. The governor then waited upon the railroad officials and attempted to get these corpora-tions to accept the \$10,000 in cash and to denead upon the newles of the state to depend upon the people of the state through the legislature to pay them the \$25,000 as soon as the legislature met again.

The railroads declined to do so, upon the grounds that the action of the legis-lature was uncertain and for the furfact that such action would set

a bad (for them) precedent. No amount of talk on the part of Governor Poynter and Congressman Stark while in Omaha several days on this mission could induce the railroads to yield, and for several days it ap-peared as if the Nebraska boys would

peared as if the Nebraska boys would bave to hustle for themselves. As will be seen by the following ap-peal, on Saturday evening maîters changed for the better: Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—To the Psople of Nebraska: I have an offer from Mr. D. E. Thompson of a loan of \$20,000 to bring home the First Nebraska regi-ment L append to the member of Ne ment. I appeal to the people of Nebraska to send to me at once checks for such sums as each is able to ad-vance in order that the balance of \$15,rance in order that the balance of \$15,-500 may be promptly secured. The mon-ey must be in my office by 6 o'clock Monday night. Those who have already made pledges of loans will, I hope, send to me at once the amount pledged. With quick action on the part of the people of Nebraska the soldiers of this state now at San Francisco will be re-turned on a special train. All checks should be made payable to "W. A. Pownter. Governor."

All checks should be made payable to "W. A. Poynter, Governor." I urge upon the people of this state the necessity of quick action. W. A. POYNTER, Governor. At the present writing the governor has nearly sufficient cash on hand, to-rether with Mr. Thompson's exceeding-ingly handsome contribution, to provide the First Nebraska with a special train of their own.

Mr. D. E. Thompson was the chief opponent which Senator Hayward had to meet before the late republican leg-iniature. He is a self-made man of

No doubt the legislature will reim-burse Mr. Thompson and all other con-tributors to the First Nebraska special train fund.

SCHOOL LANDS AT AUCTION.

How the Commissioner of Public Lands Handles Them.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22.-Commission-at Wolfe has just completed another tour of leasing school lands at public auction, under the new school land law, in the western part of the state, and gives the following statement, showgives the following statement, show-ing the result of his efforts on this tour

behalf of the school children.

BAILROADS BOYCOTTING.

ple of this Part of the Country ve Millions in Preight at Stake

Have Millions in Preight at Stake Omaks, Net., Aug. 22.—The people of the west are being called upon by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif relives to stand by this relivant in its struggle to maintain something of an independ-ent existence among the great trans-portation lines of the country. This north and south relived, com-monly called the Port Arthur Routs seets to do a north and south business and as the Guif ports are about one third of the distance nearer to our peo-ple than are the Atlantic seaboard, a freight rate based on the distance haul-ed would operate to make a wonderful difference in favor of the shippers in this part of the country. The lines of ralived running east and west have for years monopolized this business and have forced the traffic out out of its natural channels into the un-natural, tedious and most expensive route. Hence the east and west lines and all the southern lines, which they control, are boycotting the Port Ar-thur road with a view of forcing it to put in force the combination prices. Secretary Utt of the Commercial cith-has received a letter from J. A. Hanley, traffic manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif ralivend, in which he

traffic manager of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif railroad, in which he is asked to enlist the moral support of the Omaha business men to assist the Gulf route to resist the boycott that is threatened by the other southern lines. Mr. Hanley says the boycott has been begun purely because his road was try-ing to do some business from Missouri river points to the seaboard by way of

river points to the seaboard of way of the gulf ports, and that the Gulf route proposes to stand pat. He suggests that, as his road has been a potent factor in securing reduced freight rates from Ornaha, its people should give it all possible support in the present con-troverse

all possible support in the present con-troversy. Secretary Utt has also received a communication from Commissioner W. P. Trickett of the Commercial club of Kansas City on the same subject. Mr. Trickett incloses a copy of a circular that he is sending out to Kansas City business men and asks that the Omaha people take the matter up and help boost for the Gulf route in recognition of its pervices in bringing down railroad of its services in bringing down railroad rates from Missouri points to the sca-

board. No action has yet been taken by the local organization, but it is likely that the matter will be brought before the proper bureau at once. Some of the jobbers assert that Omaha shippers must hold up the hands of the Gulf people as a matter of self-protection. They assert that since the road began operations two years ago merchandise rates from Omaha to the seaboard have been reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.25 per hundred to \$0 and 90 cents on first-class freight. Previously the St. Louis rate No action has yet been taken by the hundred to 30 and 30 cents on infections freight. Previously the St. Louis rate to Bultimore and New York was 116 per cent of the Chicago rate. This was computed on a mileage basis and if the Dmaha rate had been computed in the same way it would have been about 130 same why it would have orate. But for per cent of the Chcago rate. But for twenty years the roads charged an ar-bitrary of 60 cents from the Mississippi twenty years the roads charged an ar-bitrary of 60 cents from the Mississippi river to Omaha and this was only dis-continued whenthe Gulf route came into the field and carried the freight to the gulf and thence on the Mallory line of steamships to Atlantic coast points at greatly reduced rates. It is alleged that a similar effect has been produced in grain rates and that the Nebraska farmers have realized 5 cents a bushel more for their grain than

the Nebraka farmers have realized a rents a bushel more for their grain than they would have secured if the old rates had been in force. Previously the rates to Baltimore and New York were from is to 40 cents, but the Guif route has cut them as low as 15 cents. It is ar-rued that if the other roads should succeed in their effort to freeze out the Gulf route the previous exactions might be resumed and that it is consequently important that the boycott should not

MILKMEN ARE SWINDLED.

U.S. MUST FEED 100,000

THAT MANY PORTO RICANS IN ACTUAL NEED.

Will Require Over One Thousand Tons of Food Each Week to Supply Stricken People.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.-Secre-tary Root has made public a plan for systematically taking care of the sup-piles contributed for the relief of the destitute Porto Ricans. It provides for a central committee of representative citizens of the country, to which all lo-

citizens of the country, to which all lo-cal committees are to report. This com-mittee is to have charge of distributing the supplies, which is to be done in a manner to secure the best possible re-sults. The following was sent out by Secretary Root to each of the gentle-men named in the committee. "War Denariment Washington D.C.

men named in the committee. "War Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1899.—My Dear Sir: The gen-erous response of the American people to the call for relief for the people of Porto Rico, involving 'the collection of food and supplies offered of various kinds from different committees in dif-ferent parts of the country makes it ferent parts of the country, makes it necessary to somewhat systemize the work of relief. With this in view I have determined to request the follow-ing gentlement to act as 'Central Porto ing gentlement to act as 'Central Porto Rican Relief Committee,' to which I shall request all local committees to re-port and which may perform the very necessary duty of co-ordinating the procurement and furnishing of supplies, concentrating the money furnished in one fund and regulating its expenditure to that the supplies furnished may conso that the supplies furnished may con-form to the requirements in character and quantity, and confusion and waste

feffort be avoided, viz: "Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, former sec "Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, former sec-retary of the interior; Brigadier Gen-eral Guy V. Henry, formerly military governor of Porto Rico; the Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk, S. M. D. D., bishop of Porto Rico, now sojourning in the Unit-ed States; Hon. Warner Van Norden, president of the National Eank of North America; Mr. William L. Cor-wine, secretary of the Merchants' asso-ciation of New York City; the mayor of Boston or such representative as he ciation of New York City; the mayor of Boston or such representative as he may choose to designate; the mayor of New York, or such representative as he may choose to designate; the mayor of Philadelphia, or such representative as he may choose to designate; the mayor of Baltimore, or such represent-ative as he may choose to designate. "The work of distribution in Porto Rico will continue under the direction"

Rico will continue under the direction of Military Governor General Davis, who is devoting himself to the work with admirable judgment and sympa-thy. The actual transportation of sup-plies will continue under the direction of the quartermaster's department of of the quartermaster's department of the army, which will furnish or procure all the vessels required. Between these agents of distribution and transporta-tion on the one hand and the great number of local committees, none of which knows what the others are doing, on the other hand, the new central committee is expected to stand. It is not anticipated that beyond forming the original organization very great time and labor will be required of the members of the committee, the work being in the main of a character to be transacted by a secretary and a clerical force, with the possible assistance of a small executive committee. "I sincerely hope the committee will be able to render this service of benefi-cence and will accept the appointment. Very respectfully, BLiHU ROOT, "Secretary of War." the army, which will furnish or procure

Very respectfully, BLIHU ROOT, "Secretary of War." Secretary Root also made public the following cablegram from General Da-vis at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date

of August 18; "I suggest that all relief committees

TRUSTS ARE PILING UP.

Prices on the Necessities of Life Are Steadily Going Up.

Are Standily Going Up. Washington, D. C., Aug. E.—The cost of the necessaries of life are today, on a average, 15 per cost higher than they were a year ago. The wage earn-er who supported his family on \$1,000 during the last year must now pay \$1,150 for precisely the same necessaries and comforts. Crops are plentiful. The supply of rew material of all kinds was never larger. The amount of manufactured products is in excess of that is any pre-vious year. Without unnatural manip-ulation these conditions would cause a decrease in prices instead of an in-crease.

crease. Trusts have forced the increase upon Trusts have forced the increase upon the people. The prices are going up and the 15 per cent increase which the heads of families must pay for necessaries goes directly to make dividends for largely over-capitalized combinations. It is claimed that since the trust era there has been a general increase in the pay of the wagearner of 10 per cent. Thus the worker earns 10 per cent more, but pays 15 per cent more to live. Retail butchers have advanced the price of meat 2 or 3 cents a pound, forced to this by the greed of two trusts.

terrible climate and unruly natives, are not worth fighting for. Some of the expressions of opinion trusts. follow:

An attempt is also being made form a cattle trust, and if this is a complished meat will go higher yet. W. Hanson, Company B-The natives this is acare not a bit afraid of Otis. They say he is afraid to leave Manila.

Complished meat will go higher yet. On March 30 the National Salt com-pany was incorporated under the benefi-cent trust laws of New Jersey. This company controls 90 per cent of the salt plants of this state and Michl-H. Hanson, Company C-The campaign has been nothing but a series of blunders. The field officers are con-

stantly begging Otis to let them attack when a good opportunity is presented invariably he refuses. The result is the insurgents always manage to esgan. Before the formation of the trust the price of malt per barrel of 320 pounds was 85 cents. A few days after the organisation of the trust an increase in J. E. Hoven, Company E-The rainy

organisation of the trust an increase in price was made of 33 per cent. Since then there have been several additional increases and today the price of a bar-rel of table salt is \$1.50. Those to whom the increase means something are the farmers who pur-chase quantities of the coarser grades of salt for their cattle; also the meat packers. The latter are not much wor-ried, as they have a trust. The farm-ers and housewives haven't. Since the formation of the National Carpet trust there has been a gradual cape.
J. E. Hoven, Company E.—The rainy meason is now on in the Philippines and the climate then will kill more of our soldiers in a month than Aguinaldo's forces could in years. Knowing this one may realize partly the hopeless condition of affairs in the islands. Add to this an inefficient commander and mere words are inadequate to express the magnitude of the blunder this country has made in taking up the black man's burden.
W. R. Jacobs, Company E.—The strongest argument against the Philippines is found by merely glancing at the people who compose its population. Do you suppose that any country on earth that produces such undersized, degenerate, fifthy beings as the Fillplaos are can be of any value to a white man? Why, if the native cannot thrive there, what do you suppose a Caumary country on earth that group set and the suppose a Caumary waile the awaite and the suppose that any caumate the suppose that any suppose a Caumary waile to a white man? Why, if the native cannot thrive there, what do you suppose a Caumary and the suppose and the suppose a caumary and the suppose a caumary waile the suppose and suppose and the suppos

Carpet trust there has been a gradual increase in prices until now the pur-chaser pays 20 per cent more than he

chaser pays 20 per cent more than he did formerly. Eighty per cent of the carpet mills in the Eastern and Middle states are con-trolled by the combination. Outside of these states the carpet making indus-try is very small and the trust has the business of the country fairly within its grasp, particularly as it operates in harmony with the Wool trust and kin-dred combinations. There has been an increase in price of raw materials used by carpet makthere, what do you suppose a Cau-casian could do?

casian could do? E. W. Jones, Company D-A strong, active, energetic fighter in command of 100,000 men might be able to end the war in ten years. If Otis had a million men he never could stop the trouble. E. L. Langworthy, Company D-If Otis should die the Filipinos would mourn his death more than the Amer-tion soldiers. There has been an increase in price of raw materials used by carpet mak-ers, due to combinations of the con-cerns controlling the materials, but this increase is only a fraction of that charged by the carpet trust. Furthermore, recent improvements in the machinery used in carpet making more than offsets the increase in the price of raw materials, but the pur-chaseer nevertheless pays 20 per cent

ican soldiers. H. J. Lambert, Company F-You ask H. J. Lambert, Company F-You ask me how long it will take to whip the Filipinos. My reply is that under the present conditions it can never be done. The United States will constantly be called upon to supply the army and our soldiers will die faster in that cli-mate than the Filipinos will from bul-lets. chaseer nevertheless pays 20 per cent more than he did for the same class

more than he did for the same class of goods. The average head of a family has paid, perhaps, little attention to the formation of such industrial combina-tions as the wire and wire nail trust, the chemical trust, the lumber trust and the iron and steel trusts, thinking they did not affect him. Yet he pays indirectly a share of the increased price which each of these combinations has made upon the com-modity it controls. For instance, the large dry goods or department store at which his wife buys a few yards of cloth is forced to charge her a triffe more because of the operations of the trusts above named. It seems a wide and disconnected stretch between the yards of cloth purchased and the iron, steel, nail, wire, iumber and chemical trusts, but never-theleaus they all operate to send up the lets. B. J. Leconte, Company F-The Unit-ed States government has taken a very heavy contract upon its hands. Sup-posing we do get the islands, what are we going to do with them? Corporal J. C. Luttrell, Company F-The campaign Otis has conducted in the Philippines has been a farce of the worst kind. He should be recalled at once and a man put at the head of the army who is a fighter-not an old wo-man. Otis is held in contempt by all the soldiers, regulars as well as vol-unteers.

mical trusts, but never-

MANS LOVE LI

BLUNDERS BY BEN, OTIS

Why They Oppose the

CRITICISMS OF MEN JUST FROM THE FRONT. What the Returned Colorado Vol-unteers Have to Say About Philippine Campaign. Mas Prancisco, Cal., Aug. 2.—Post-Dispatch stenographers interviewed the members of the First Colorado volun-teers who returned on the transport Warren, in regard to the conduct of the war in the Philippines. Like the men of the Washington, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Nebraska regiments who have come home, they agree that the

have come home, they agree that the campaign has been a failure so far; that General Otis has accomplished nothing and that the islands, with their

American alliance?" Mr. Vocke replied: "The spirit of the German press and the expressions of leading Germans throughout the coun-try justify the opinion that the Ger-man voters are as earnestly and uni-formly opposed to expansion, imperial-ism and an Anglo-American alliance as they were in 1854 to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. At that time out of \$5 German newspapers in the country so declared their unfaltering opposi-tion to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. And about the same proportion of German tion to the Kansas-Neoraska bill, about the same proportion of German newspapers-the number having very greatly increased since then-has taken a decided stand against imperialism and

greatly increased since them-mak taken i decided stand against imperialism and an Anglo-American alliance." "If the democrats oppose imperialism will they gain German votes?" "They certainly will." "Will the Germans subvert their op-position to 16 to 1 is order to vote against imperialism?" "If imperialism as used in this con-section, means the subjugation and government of remote colonies forming parts of distant continents by military sr civil governors appointed by the lederal government and maintained by military force, it is to be feared, so far as I have been able to watch the de-velopment of German sentiment in this pountry, that many Germans who were heretofore decidedly in favor of the pold standard will view imperialism as fraught with more danger to the repub-lie than the free-silver issue." Mr. Joseph Brucker, editor of the Illi-aois Staats-Zeitung, said in response to the same questions: "Yes the Germans are generally op-

to the same questions: "Yes, the Germans are generally op-posed to imperialism, because they give a graver meaning to the word than the anglo-Americans generally do. I warn-ad certain republicans and republican papers over a year ago against the ase of the word imperialism. The great means of the Germans are against immass of the word imperiation. The stim-perialism, because they take the word in the right sense; they combine with it one-man power, militarism, Caesarism

and conquests. "If the republican party should open-"If the republican party should open-iy declare for expansion and should show inclination to favor an alliance with England, then the German-Amer-kans could not be held back by any force or persuasion from joining the lemocrats. The entire Irish element, of which in 1884 a part became repub-lican, would join the German element, and the democratic party would easily win states like Indiana, Michigan and wen Wisconsin, which gave McKinley ind good money a majority of over 100,000.

"The Illinois Staats-Zeitung is today the Philippines has been a farce of the worst kind. He should be recalled at once and a man put at the head of the army who is a fighter-not an old wo-man. Otis is held in contempt by all the soldiers, regulars as well as vol-unteers. J. B. McDonough, Company H-I would not care to live in the Philip-pines. The climatic conditions alone are such that no white man would de-sire to remain there if he could possithe German element is largely lost to the republicans. Julius Goldzier, who was elected as a democrat to congress in 1892, was a pold democrat in 1896. In reply to the questions asked of Mr. Vocke and Mr. Brucker, he said: "The German-Americans are oppos "The German-Americans are opposed to imperialism, beyond any question. Their antagonism is due to the fact that, appreciating liberty, they shun whatever imperils it. The same spirit which in the ante-bellum days espouse the cause of the negro slave; the same spirit which during the war made a negative and every German almost republican of every German almost from the moment when he set foot on American soll, will cause the great mass of German voters to leave the regreat publican camp the moment they are convinced that republicanism stands for imperialism. The Germans are lov. trs of liberty

In Scotts Bluff county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 7,530 acres, at an average valuation of 23 cents per

In her county he offered 18,840 acres and leased 13,200 acres at an avacres and leased 13,200 acres at an av-erage valuation of 33 cents per acre. In Kimball county he offered 29,940 acres and leased 14,950 acres at an aver-age valuation of 25 cents per acre. In Lincoln county he offered 30,600 acres for lease and leased 25,560 acres at an average valuation of 40 cents per

an average valuation of 40 cents per

In Deuel county he offered 33,612 acres

for lease and leased 29,532 acres at an average valuation of 47 cents per acre. In Cheyenne county he offered 59,840 acres for lease and leased 54,380 acres at an average valuation of 32 1-3 cents per onus, \$50.

In Keith county he offered 30,702 acres for lease and leased 30,142 acres at an average valuation of 67 2-5 cents per

acre; bonus, \$230. In Perkins county he offered and leas-ed all that was vacant, 26,031 acres, at average valuation of 23 cents per

Thus it will be seen that on this leas-ing tour, Mr. Wolfe offered 237,066 acres of school land for lease and leased 208,-Ing tour, Mr. Woite othered 24,000 acres of school land for lease and leased 202,-155 acres of the same, at an average valuation of 35 2-3 cents per acre. These lands have not heretofore been leased, or, if leased, very little if anything has been paid on the contracts, and it has been paid on the contracts, and it has been necessary from time to time to concel the same, so that, practically speaking, this land has produced no revenue during all the time the state has owned it, but will now yield annu-ally 34,701 for the benefit of the school fund, and as the lessee has been al-lowed to establish the price he was willing to pay for the same, in open competition, this annual income is as-sured and may be increased wheneer the state deems it advisable to exercise its right to raise the valuation of this isad.

In July the commissioner held similar in July the commissioner held similar sing suctions in eight counties on Bikhorn, west of Norfeik, when he fored 120,140 acres for lease and wend 130,918 acres of the same at an wrage of 77 cents per acre, thus se-ring upon that land an annual ren-l of 35,576, in addition to cash bonuses mounting to \$2,674 for a few choice norm which were leased at these suc-

cie Jake has arranged to attend c auctions in Dundy, Hitchcock, and Chase counties between Au-if and September 1, at which he offer 72,000 acres for lease to the bidders in open competition. Mestember 5 and 7 he will offer the for lease to the best bidders, hetween September 18 and 36 will minilar public leasings in Blains, bette, Grant, Carfield, Hooker, Lo-Loup, Storm and Thomas counties Nous and Thomas C Ater will have such IC.

the first former

A Bogus Trust Does Up a Neighborhood of Dairymen.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 22 .- The opinion is rapidly growing among business men of this vicinity that a rigantio swindle is being worked on the farm-ers of southern New Hampshire who are engaged in the production of milk r the Boston markets.

for the Boston markets. Agents have recently been going about among the farmers representing themselves as from the Milk Producers' union, which is an organization of farmers formed for the purpose of mutual protection and which has for its object mers formed for the purpose of milk protection and which has for its object the maintenance of the price of milk at as high figures as possible, and stat-ing that a new stock company has been organized in New York, with an im-mense financial backing, for the pur-pose of gaining control of the milk sup-ply for the city of Boston. To this end they offer the farmers a contract, the terms of which are that the farmer is entitled to one share of stock for every five cans of milk which he has for sale, each share of stock costing the farmer \$10, only \$2 of which he is to pay at the time of accepting the contract, but giving a note for the balance. The attractive thing about the con-tract is a clause which states that the farmer shall receive four cents a can

<text><text><text><text>

Texas Race Trouble. Dallas Tex., Aug. 22.—A special from Orange, Tex., says the military and civil officers have the race trouble there well in hand, but it is feared that trou-ble may be precipitated again. White about Orange for the last several days that all the negroes must leave the vi-cinity or suffer death. Three megroes were mortally wounded a few nights inderers being shot from ambush. The trouble is purely a labor one, the white inderers being determined to drive easy the blacks from that section of the trouble is purely a labor of the first or the pact density, both in Toxas and Louisian. The Blowers Light Cavalry, about 5 mess, arrived under orders free Gov-erner fayers. A detadiment of State for the pact of the pact that all the negroes the section of the trouble is purely a labor on the white inderers being determined to drive easy the blacks from that section of the tresting the pact of the test age of the test meeting to the pact the blacks from the pact the blacks from the pact the black of the pact the blacks from the pact the black from the pact the blacks from the pact the black from the pact the black from the pact the for the pact the pact the pact the for the pact the for the pact the for the pact the for the pact the pact the pact the for the pact the pact of the pact the for the pact the for the pact the for the pact the pact of the pact of the artreet under ordere free Geve-e Revert A detactment of Brate men Arrived size. If the treater and prove weeks the corntry we

in states report to central committee appointed by you and all funds col-lected deposited in New York or Wash-ington to its credit, funds to be used at present for purchase of food, clothing, medicines, etc. At least 1,050 tons of food should be shipped weekly until further paties. Have now forker fully food should be shipped weekly until further notice. Have now fairly full reports from whole island. Cannot re-duce former estimate of 100,000 to be fed or assisted. Am starting public works as rapidly as possible and hope soon to get large numbers on self-sustaining basis. If local committees act without concert duplication and waste would be concert duplication and waste would be sure to result. Therefore, suggest cen-tral committee to regulate this and would give assurance to contributors that donations will be wisely handled.

that donations will be wisely handled. "Send all clothing and medicines of-fered. Fully one-half beans and rice should be shipped in sacks weighing 100 pounds per sack, for it must get to the interior on pack animals. The sack-ing material will be useful for clothing. "DAVIS." APPEAL FROM THE BISHOP.

APPEAL FROM THE BISHOP. New Orleans, La., Aug. 22.-Bishop Blenk of Porto Rico has issued an ap-ueal to all Catholic bushops in the Unit-ed States, reciting the devastations of the island by the recent storm, saling attention to the urgent needs of the isn-habitants and asking members of his church to come to their ald. Bishop Blenk offers to take charge of all dema-tions and transmit them to "home dis-tricts in Porto Rico where they are most needed. He asks that communi-cations be addressed to him at Wash-ington, D. C.

Is Cubas Free Mation?

Havana direc-trrested in this be a cause cele-New Orleans, La., Ay New Orleans, Ld., A of William A. Cox, 1, tory man, who was city, bids fair to bec-bre. In the trial wy before Judge Duggar raised which, if pres-conclusion, would fo pass upon the ultir this government in r will come up issue will be its ultimat

e courts to cantions of Cuba. defense

this government in r Cox's attorney on the cention th

on the cention that courts have no juri censes committed in support of h to submit articles declaration of way me says that "Cu a free and indepe ticle two express tention on the part to assume sover Mr. Westerfield

No.

theiess they all operate to send price. In the first place, the chemical trust

has increased the prices of the dye-stuffs used in coloring the cloth. The lumber trust has added its mite

y for its own profit and partly to cover the increase charged by the steel trust

the increase charged by the acter state for the raw material. The iron bands which are nailed wound the packing case to strengthen it cost a triffe more than they formerly did because of the increased price for he raw material charged by the iron

In addition to these the operations of the wool or cotton mill trust have con-tributed their share toward raising the There are 200 trusts in existence in

the country, and almost in every in-stance it could be shown that in some some way the average consumer helps well the profits of all.

The print-cloth market is three-quar-ters of a cent higher per yard this year than last. Practically all the mills of the New England states are controlled by a trust, but this increase is not due willifely to the operations of that particular combine. The same causes which contributed

The same causes which contributed to an increase of the price of cloth also affected the prints. Cotton, however, is slightly higher than last year. An ef-fort was made this year by leading cot-ton dealers to form a cotton trust with the co-operation of the large southern plantation owners. The growers, how-ever, could not be controlled in the mat, ter of acreage, except in a minority of cases, and absolute control of the raw material is yet to be effected. The ramifying trusts interested in the print cloth industry, however, in con-nection with the trust most immediate-iy concerned, have caused the prices to go up.

go up

Nearly every article handled by a hardware store is the product of a trust and the stock of a large establishment

represents perhaps twenty different combinations. A majority of these trusts are depend-t for their raw material upon the n, steel, copper and brass trusts, and each of the latter has increased its ces heavily within the past eight or i months, the manufacturing trusts, lowing in the wake of the others, we also made an increase. Istaliers, when forced to pay more the manufacturer or producer, inva-bly make additional provision for meetives when fixing a new scale of one. The result is that for various is on the result is that for various is anywhere from 15 to 100 per it more than tweive menths ago. To stores and kitchen utenalls gra-lly the increase varies between is rese is much higher. The average in-ness to the consumer is in the neigh-ness the consumer is in the neigh-ness the consumer is in the neigh-ness the consumer is in the neigh-ter of de per cent.

the consumer is in the he of 40 per cent. the organization of the An

Copper company in April last suplial of \$15,000,000, and the 100

sire to remain there if he could possi-

biy help it. J. B. McMillan, Company H-It will take at least ten years to subjugate the natives. Even then the flercer moun-tain tribes will cause more or less trou-tain tribes will cause more or less trouble. Most people fail to realize the extent of the territory of the Philip-pines, and that most of it is nearly in-

accessible to troops. F. Maley, Company H-American In-dians would be better citizens than the

Filipinos. Max O'Pitz, Company H-The Philip-pines have already cost this country more than they are worth. Before we get through the cost will have increas-ed an hundred-fold, so we have made

ed an hundred-foid, so we have made a very bad bargain. G. W. Pollard, Company K-If I were offered every inducement possible I would not return to the Philippines. G. M. Stillweil, Company D-This is a profitiess war anyhow, and the islands will never be of any use to this coun-

F. Madden, Company F-Otis has not been outside of Manila since he reach-ed there. He knows absolutely nothing of the conditions in he field, and he is so egotistical that he will pay no attention to suggestions from his sub-

tention to suggestions from his sub-ordinates. John McAuley,Company D.-Whenev-er the field commanders have a chance to strike an effective blow, Otis is sure to insue an order that prevents any-thing being done. Of late the insur-gents have become more aggressive than our force. That is a strong indi-cation that Otis is inmentably weak. J. E. Moon, Company E-Otis' numer-ous blunders in the Philippines have been sufficient to forever condemn him. C. A. McVey, Company A-General Otis may be a very good officer and man, but as the commander of an army in the field he is an utter failure. F. T. McCory, Company F-General Otis has made a failure of the Philip-pine campaign from a military stand-point. W H Bittenhouse, Company A-I do

w. H. Rittenhouse, Company A-I do not believe the Filipinos will ever surrender. Consequently I must say that I den't consider the islands worth fighting for. If we manage to maintain a coaling station we should be very well satisfied.
 W. S. A. Hart, Company A-I pever

W. B. A. Hart, Company A-I never would return to the Philippines, even if they should offer me General Otis'

if they should oner the should be the should be the should be be should

GULF ROAD BOYCOTTED.

GULF ROAD BOYCOTTED. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. S2.—The first actually heatile move in the boycott on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf realized has been made, when the Min-seuri Pacific refused to deliver four cars of freight which were billed to the Gulf read. The boycott is not to go into effort until August 29, but this action is taken to mean that the reads fight-ing the Pittsburg & Gulf intend to force the issue. No action has any yet been taken by the Pittsburg & Gulf read to combat the Missouri Pacific move.

WEEKLY RECORD OF TRUSTS.

Only a Few of the Most Important Combinations are Noticed.

Aug. 15 .- The Scott-Janey Electric company, capitalized at \$30,00,0000, incorporated at Trenton, N. J. This company is organized to build and operate electric rallways.

The Niles-Bementi-Pond company intorporated in New Jersey with capital of \$8,000,000. The corporation combines a large number of tool works in different states.

The Harding Paper company's plant at Hamilton, O., transferred to the American Writing Paper company, the

. .

paper trust. Aug. 16.—Prices of meat marked up by the beef trust. Ice trust marks up in New York.

The tobacco trust absorbs another big plant in New York, Buchanan & Lyall

plant in New York, Buchanan & Lyall of that city having joined the combine. Aug. 17.—A great railroad combina-tion of coal producing interests of the Pittsburg district is made up. The cap-italization will be \$64,000,000. Aug. 18.—The yarn mill combine is Sghting an English syndicate for the possession of 75 print cloth mills of Fall River, Mass. The capital of this soncern, which expects to outbid the Englishment, is said to be \$135,000,000. It meditates the consolidation of all the totion mills in the country.

otton mills in the country. Aug. 18.-An agreement of 58 chair

Aug. 15.—An agreement of 35 chair manufacturing concerns announced at Brand Rapids. The company will be papitalised at \$20,000,000. The window glass interests effect a ponsolidation at Columbus, O. The cap-ital will amount to between \$35,000,006 and \$50,000,009.

and \$50,000,000. COMBINE OF TOW MILLS. Des Moines, Is., Aug. 32.—Fifteen tow mills have formed a combine by which they expect to control the tow market of the country. Headquarters for the combine have been located at Elma, on the Great Western, where a large fac-tory is in operation, and where A. G. Brows, who has engineered the com-bias, has been placed in charge of the interests of the new company, which has been incorporated. It is claimed that all tow used in the country is manufactured in these fifteen mills, which are located in porthers lows terthers Minneevice and the Delevice.