Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Civic Federation frust conference at Central Music hall was addressed today by Col-enel W. J. Bryan. The hall was packed in anticipation of Colonel Bryan's re-ply to W. Bourke Cockran on the trust

It was reported that Colonel Bryan had a set of resolutions to present, presumably antagonistic to trusts as they now exist. He, however, denied this, saying: "I have none prepared and I am not sure whether I will prepare any

am not sure whether I will prepare any for presentation."

The speaker was introduced by Gov-ernor Stanley of Kansas, who acted as chairman of the opening session.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

TRUST QUESTION GROWING. TRUST QUESTION GROWING.

"The trust question has grown in importance. Within the past two years more trusts have been organized, when we come to consider the capitalization and the magnitude of the interests involved, than were organized in all the previous history of the country and the people now come face to face with this question: Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse what remedy can be applied to the curse?

"I want to start with the declaration that monopoly in private hands is in-

"I want to start with the declaration that monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. One trust may be less harmful than another. One trust magnate may be more benevolent than another, but there is no good monopoly in private hands, and I do not believe it is safe for society to permit any man or group of men to monopolize any article of merchandise of any branch of business.

of business.

"The defense of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price they will be good to the people who purchase of them. The entire defense of the trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trust will sell to a man an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then in the opinion of some that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outwelgh the financial advantage that the trust would bring. the trust would bring.

THE WARNING OF LINCOLN.

"In the early days of Lincoin's administration he sent message to con-gress, and in that message he warned his countrymen against the approach his countrymen against the approach of monarchy. He said it was the attempt to put capital upon an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government, and in that attempt he saw the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor, in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a government that rests not upon reason, but upon force.

"Nothing is more important than

"Nothing is more important than that we shall in the beginning rightly understand the relation between mon-What is the purpose of the trusts or

"What is the purpose of the trusts or the monopoly? For when I use the word trust I use it in the sense that the trust means monopoly, and what is the purpose of monopoly? "The first advantage of a monopoly is to lower the price of the raw mater-ial furnished by the people to the com-

ment the men who are engaged in them, and if you will go about over the country you will see where those en-terprises, having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the wisdom of the trust movement. In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss. What does it mean? It means that if the people employed in one factory are not satisfied with the terms fixed by the employer and strike. they close down that factory and let the employes starve, while they go on in other factories without loss to the

When a branch of industry is entirely in the hands of one great mo-nopoly, so that every skilled man in nopoly, so that every skilled man in that industry has to go to one man for employment, then that one man will fix wages as he pleases and the laboring man will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

"When the monopoly has absolute control brains will be at a discount and relatives will be necessary to fill these positions. There is no question about it. A trust, a monopoly, can lessen the cost of distribution.

A ONE MAN POWER.

"There will be no need for com-mercial travelers because when anybody wants goods all he has to do is to write to the one man who has them for sale and say. What will you let me have it for today?

"He cannot only fix the price of what he sels, but he can fix the terms upon

hich he sells!

"You have to trust to that man's generosity and his decision upon what is fair, when he is on one side and you on the other. "What is the first thing to be expect-

ed of a trust? That it will cut down expenses. What is the second? That it will raise prices. We have not had in will raise prices. We have not had in this country yet a taste of a complete trust, a complete monopoly, and we cannot tell what will be the results of a complete monopoly by looking at the results that have followed from an at-tempt to secure a monopoly, because in the attempt to secure a monopoly the monopoly has been lowering prices in order to rid itself of competitors; but when it has rid itself of competitors. when it has rid itself of competitors, what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made men seifish. Selfishness is merely the outgrowth of an instinct of self-preservation. It is the abnormal development of a man's desire to protect himself.

"We must recognize selfishness and we must so make our laws that people shall not be permitted to trespass upon the right of others in their efforts to secure advantages for themselves. I believe that society is interested in the independence of every citizen.

Society is interested in this because if a man dies and leaves no provision for his wife and children the burden

falls on society.
"I believe that the principle of momopoly finds its inspiration in the desire
of men to secure by monopoly what
they cannot secure in the open field of

"Another thing that to my judgment

ADDRESSES THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

THE EFFECTS OF A TARIFF.

"Now, some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. I do not agree with this statement, as it is made so broadly. I believe that the high tariff has aided the trust to Evils of Monopoly and Suggests a Remedy.

Medicage for its product the price of a similar foreign product, plus the tarthe tariff has aided that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. I do not agree with this statement, as it is made so broadly. I believe that the high tariff has aided the trust to collect more than the trust otherwise collect more than the trust otherwise collect more than the trust otherwise collect. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list. Why? Recause if an article.

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THE EFFECTS OF A TARIFF.

"Now, some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that the tartiff the way towards destroying monopoly in the United States.

"You can proived for publicity, and that annually or at such other times the corporation shall make returns of that annually or at such other times the corporation shall make returns of that when you provide for publicity so that the public shall know jou will go another long step towards the destruction of the principle of monopoly.

Second Prisoner Relates Surprise in opoly. THE EFFECTS OF A TARIFF.

"Now, some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. I do not agree with this statement, as it is made so broadly. I believe that the high tariff has aided the trust to collect more than the trust otherwise could collect. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list. Why? Because, if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, although it could not extort so much as it could with the tariff, and while some relief may come from modifications of the tariff, we cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible by law.

"It has been suggested that discrimination by railroads has aided the trusts. There is no question that discrimination."

ination by railroads has aided the trusts. There is no question that dis-crimination, favoritism, secured by one crimination, favoritism, secured by one corporation against another corporation and a rival, has been largely instrumental in enabling a desired monopoly to become practically a complete monopoly. Now that can be remedied by laws that will prevent this discrimination, and when we prevent the discrimination still monopoly may exist. The remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. Now, what can be done to prevent this?

NEED CONCURRENT REMEDIES

NEED CONCURRENT REMEDIES. "We have a state government and a federal government, and while this dual form of government has its advantages, yet both state and nation should have concurrent remedies. In the first place every state has or should have the right to create any private corporation which in the justice of the people of the state is conducive to the welfare of the people of that state. I believe that we can safely entrust to the people of a state the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it he. they create a corporation and it be-comes destructive of their best inter-ests they can destroy that corporation and we can safely trust them both to create and annihilate, if conditions make annihilation necessary. In the second place the state has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the state and it ought to have, or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the state may thing necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the state.

FEDERAL REGULATION. "I believe, in addition to a state remedy there must be a federal remedy and I believe that congress has, or should have, the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corpora-tion organized in any state that wants

to do business outside of the state.

"Now, I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty, that the people of every state shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation, that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the state, and, if so, upon what conditions; and, thirdly, that congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the state in which it is organized, such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

THE DELAWARE CIRCULAR. Colonel Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the incorporation laws of Delaware. He ommented sarcastically on advantages

commented sarcastically on a set forth in the letter.

A person in the audience inquired: "Delaware and New Jersey are both democratic states, are they not?" To both Mr. Bryan replied: "They were not in 1896.

of these great aggregations of wealth, have looked to this nation for hope and it is not safe to place the people of other states at the tender mercies of the people of such a state as may de-sire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.
"One method for the annihilation of

trusts has occurred to me and to me it seems a complete method. It may not commend itself to you. It is this:

A COMPLETE REMEDY.

"That congress should pass a lay providing that no corporation organiz in any state should do business outside of the state in which it is organized until it receives from some power cre-ated by congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own state. (Applause.) Now, if the corpor-ation must come to this body created by congress to secure permission to do business outside the state then that ilense can be granted upon condition which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopoly in any branch of business, and third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and

business of the corporation.

"If it is unconstitutional and so de clared by the supreme court, I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give to congress power to destroy every trust in the country to destroy every trust in the country. The first condition which I suggested was that no water should be allowed in the stock. I do not believe that any state should permit the organization of any corporation with a single drop of water in the stock of that corporation. Why should the corporation be permitted to put out stock that represents no real value? real value?

ON WATERED STOCK.

"No man can defend stock that does not represent money invested, and only in the case of a monopoly can you se-cure dividends upon stock that does not represent money invested. "We had a case in Nebraska where

we tried to regulate railroad rates, and one railroad in our state was capitalzed and bonded for more than fiv times what it would cost to duplicate he road, and yet the judge held that in fixing rates we had to consider the watered stock as well as the actual value of the road. When the case went to the supreme court a decision was ndered which was, in substance, that rendered which was, in substance, that in determining what was a reasonable rate, we hade to take into consideration a number of things besides the present value of that road, measured by the cost of reproduction, and you will find that if the watering of the stock is permitted then the cry of the innocent purchaser is raised, and you will be told that you must protect the man who bought this stock.

"My judgment is that no man can stand in the position of an innocent purchaser who buys stock in a corpora-tion, if that stock is not represented by actual money invested, because he can find out what the stock stands for if he will only "avestigate. man who bought this stock.

the destruction of the principle of mo-nopoly.

"A third condition: I suggest that this license shall not be granted until the corporation show that it has not had a monopoly and is not attempting a mo-nopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, and then pro-vide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked.

cense can be revoked.

A CREATURE OF THE LAW.

"Now, I may be mistaken, but it has seemed to me that this method of dealing with the trusts would prove ar effective method. I do not say there shall be no private corporations, but I say that a corporation is created by law, it is created for the public good, and it should never be permitted to de a thing that is injurious to the public good.

UNJUST TAX IS LARCENY.

"Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny. If we can secure a government whose foundations are laid in justice and laws exemplifying the doctrine of equality before the law, and then, under such government and such iaws, wealth is accumulated to a point where it becomes dangerous, then we can meet that question when it arises, and I am willing to trust the wisdom of

be settled and settled right, but I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural outgrowth of natural

laws. It is not true.
"The trust is the natural outgrowth of unnatural conditions created

man-made laws.
"You cannot hide behind the dectrine that it is here and you cannot get rid of it. I believe that the American people can get rid of anything that they don't want and that they ought to get rid of everything that is not good.

'AN INDUSTRIAL ARISTOCRACY." "I believe that the Declaration of Independence was the greatest document ever penned by human hands. The truths of that declaration are condensed into four great propositions— that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted mong men to preserve these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the gov-erned. Such a government is impossi-ble under an industrial aristocracy. Place the food and clothing and all that we eat and wear and use in the hands of a few people and instead of being a government by the people, it will be a government of the syndicates and for the syndicates. Establish such a government and the people will soon be powerless to secure a legislative rem-edy for any abuse.

"I am not willing to place the labor-ing men of this country absolutely at the mercy of the heads of monopolies. When you control the price that a man is to receive for what he produces, you control the price that he is to receive for the labor in the production of that

Some people have tried to separate "Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I warn the laboring men in the factory that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer as soon as the farmer is crushed Join with the monopolies to crush the farmer as soon as the farmer is crushed the laboring man will be crushed, and his ally will be destroyed; and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man.

The farmer was the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man.

instruction. questions that we have; let us teach that comes from the people and let us show them how happy and how pros-

perous people can be At the conclusion the orator resumed At the conclusion the orator resumed his seat, facing a volume of wildly waving arms and a storm of cheers. Three-quarters of the audience left when he had finished. G. W. Northrup, jr., of Chicago, spoke on "Fractical Féderal Remeules for

nduscrial 'trusts.' Prof. David Kinley followed Mr. North. rup with a reading of the statistics and opinions gathered in the answers sent to questions propounded to business and professional men the country oer in regard to the effect of trusts on

1. B. Walker of Minnesota followed speaking on "Trusts from a Business Mans' Standpoint."

NO RESOLUTIONS.

The conference then took a recess un-

At a meeting of the resolutions mittee today, it was decided that no resolutions should be adopted by the conference. Edward Rosewater of conference. Edward Rosewater of Omaha and ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire pleaded that the sentiment of the meeting be voiced in some way, but even the resolution proposed by Keashey of New Jersey, that the con-ference had been productive of good, had given a better understanding of the subject of trusts and combinations were drowned in an affirmative chorus answering a motion to adjourn the committee sine die.

DOUGLAS COUNTY IN LINE.

Most Complete Fusion and Best Feeling Prevalls.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—Douglas county is conceded by all political partions and factions as being in one sense of the word the ground upon which the campaign will wage the flercest, and therefore Douglas county and Omahs politics are matters of state concern.

The demograts of Douglas county and their fusion allies, the populists and silver republicans, assembled in their respective county conventions Saturday afternoon, and before adjourning placed in nomination the stronges county ticket that has been presented to the voters of this county within the Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.-Douglas coun county ticket that has been presented to the voters of this county within the memory of the present generation. And this, too, without a hitch or engendering a sore spot, while adjournment came in a fever of enthusiasm on the part of active, earnest and determined workers ,unanimously bent on the election of the entire ticket.

The convention of the democrats was

Society is interested in this because man dies and leaves no provision his wife and children the burden a on society.

The convention of the democrats was in some respects a remarkable one. The purchaser who buys stock in a corporation, if that stock is not represented by actual money invested, because he can actual money invested, because he can find out what the stock stands for if he will only 'avestigate.

STOCK MUST BE BONA FIDE.

STOCK MUST BE BONA F The convention of the democrats was

of the enlisted men of the Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos at Baler, over six months ago, has reached Washington in letters to military officials from their fellow officers in the islands. The latest information comes through a Spanish planter by the name of Garza, who was imprisoned by the insurgents and subsequently escaped. Garza described Lieutenant Gilmore Garza described Lieutenant Gilmore and his companions to officers in Manila. He saw the officer and fourteen men at Bigau, where they were subsisting on a meager quantity of rice valued at not more than one peseta per man per day. The allowance was more liberal than that for the Spanish prisoners, every one of whom was allotted one-half peseta per day.

There were fully 2,000 of the Spanish prisoners at Bigau, Garza says, and all prisoners, Spanish and American, showed the effect of the confinement and the poor and insufficient food. He is quot-

and I am willing to trust the wisdom of society to meet every question that arises, and remedy every wrong.

"I have faith that these questions will be settled and settled right but I would be settled right but I would right be settled right but I would right be settled right but I would right but I would right be settled right but I would right be settled right but I would right be settled right but I would right but I

longer.

Garza also described the extent of the Garza also described the extent of the force at Bigau, where fully 8,000 Filipinos are under arms. Some of the weapons are Mausers, with which troops on the line are being equipped steadily. The sources of supply evidently amazed Garza, as it has those in authority in Manila. He said the old weapons were being distributed to the troops in the interior, and that the arming of the infantry goes on to an alarming extent. Garza also reports that the Filipinos in some instances were equipped with uniforms of Americans, including the cork helmet. These articles evidently came from the steamer Centennial which went on the reef on the northwestern coast of Luzon and was very promptly looted. Garza witnessed also the destruction of the Saturnus, of which he furnished a vivid account to

which he turnshed a vivid account to the authorities. Navy department officials say that steps have already been taken to re-lieve Lieutenant Gilmore and his party.

TO WORK AGAINST TRUSTS. National Organization Formed by Delegates at Conference.

Chicago, Sept. 19 .- Action looking tovard the formation of anti-trust organizations in all sections of the country was taken at a meeting of delegates to the trust conference opposed to trusts after the adjournment of the trust con-

erencei The meeting, which was largely at-ended, effected a temporary organization and an executive committee was appointed to build up the organization in all parts of the country and to arrange for an early anti-trust conven-tion. The organization which, it was announced, is to be national in scope and nonpartisan in character, is to be

WHAT TRUSTS MEAN TO LABOR.

"The next thing is after you have bought up all the factories, to close a part of them and turn out of employ-

it-trust leaders of all political convictions. The organization was the result of an adoption of a recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose of Thursday.

"The purpose of the organization is to bring new timber into the present National Anti-Trust league," said Chairman, Lockwood. "We propose to carry out the work against trusts begun by us at the conference. We will organize the conference. We will organize the conference of us at the conference. We will organize in all sections of the country, and we ope to have a national convention

ithin a few months."
A meeting of the executive committee cill be held and plans for perfecting he organization discussed.

EXTRA SESSION RUMOR.

President Said to Have Determined on Having One November 1st.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.-It is reried on what appears to be good auhority that the president will call an extra session of congress to meet November 1. It is said that the session will be called in response to a wide spread demand among republicans all over the country, including Representative Henderson, the next speaker. The argument in favor of an early session is that a great deal of preliminary work in organizing the house and in forming policies with regard to leading ques tions can be accomplished without the of the holiday recess which would be

It is also expected that by the time congress gets down to a working basis, the Philippine situation will have de-veloped sufficiently to enable it to define a policy and to pass such legisla-tion as shall appear necessary. Iowa postmasters appointed: Illyria.

Fayette county, Mary Humphrey, vice J. T. S. Humphrey, resigned; Potter, Tama county, Charles A. Lee, vice L. G. Merrill, resigned.

G. Merrill, resigned.
Charles T. McCoy and Charles M.
Cooper have been designated as mem-bers of the civil service board for the

The postoffices at Cuba and Duniap, Neb., and Abbott, Ia., will become do-mestic money order offices October 2.

Used a Condemned Vessel.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19.-The transport Belgian King, with troops; the hospical ship, Relief, with surgeons members of the hospital corps, nurses and medical supplies sailed Saturday The ticops which embark on the Bel gian King are seven companies of the Twenty-fourth infantry and a few re creits. In addition to her regular staf. the Relief will carry 20 women nurses and 100 members of the hospital corps notwithstanding the fact that the loca inspectors of steamships have con-demned the vessel in so far as carrying passengers across the Pacific is con-derned. The Relief will coal at Hone-luiu and again at Guam. HANNA ON THE SITUATION

Thinks Trusts Not an Issue-Refuses to Discuss Roosevelt.

New York, Sept. 19. - Senator M. A. Hanna arrived here on the St. Louis from Southampton on Saturday. He said to a reporter that his health had improved while he was abroad, and that he had had a good time.

"My observations of England,' said Mr. Hanna, "are that it is a country Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—News oncerning Lieutenant Gilmore and 14

land.
"I suppose the English all have their opinion as to our Philippine policy, but I did not discuss the matter with any I did not discuss the matter with any one. Of course, I believe that President McKinley will be renominated, but then I have given my opinion on that matter so often that it has now become rather a chestnut. As to Governor Rooseveit for vice president, I certainl will not discuss that possibility."

Speaking of the coming campaign, Senator Hanan said: "I think that industrial conditions and the Philippine war will prove factors in the coming

war will prove factors in the coming campaign. The Philippine war will be made an issue by the democratic party, but we have nothing to fear. I would as soon have so-called anti-expansion made an issue as I would have the sil-ver question. Silver is an old man of the sea. I am not afraid of the out-come among the people. I have reas-oned out that the sound judgment of the people is that they do not want to bring about a change. They will not,

to bring about a change. They will not, I believe, by their own act, change the conditions of th country.

"The United States has entered on an era of prosperity. The promises of the republican party have been kept. The commercial conditions of the country are sound and this prosperity is based on confidence. I am confident of a republican victory.

"I am of the belief that there will be some difficulty in making the trusts a

am of the belief that there will be some difficulty in making the trusts a political issue. The republican party is just as much opposed to the amassing of wealth in a manner to injure the public as is the democratic party.

Mr. Hanna would not discuss Ohio politics, but when McLean's nomina-

politics, but when McLean's nomina-tion was mentioned he said: "That's good."

In speaking of the Dreyfus trial the senator said: "I heard no expressions of opinion as to the Dreyfus trial while abroad, except those made by Americans. Every American whom I met on the other side is heartily in sympathy with Dreyfus, but at the same time it appeared to me there was no disposition on the part of Americans to protest or interfere in the matter. All this talk of boycotting the Paris exposition or of the president interfering is nonsense. This affair is one which concerns the French nation and is purely their business. We have no right to interfere.

To Consult with President. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—It is said at the war department that the return of the two members of the Philippine commission remaining in Manila, Messrs. Denby and Worcester, has been ordered that they may advise the pres-ident respecting the very latest aspect of affairs, so he may use the informa-

tion in his message to congress.

There is an intimation conveyed that the advice brought by President Schurman and Senator Beverldge and other persons recently returned from Manila are not at all points in strict ac-cord, though the items of divergence are not known beyond the White house. It is said that as Admiral Dew-ey is nearing the United States the opportunity to have a full meeting of the Philippine commission, of which he is a member, should not be lost, and the The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear.

"But, my friends, why should we seem that man on the scene when civilization began, and he tucky.

This committee was authorized to increase its number by the addition of the islands.

Sept. 9.—Reported that a great cor-coration is being formed to control all the trolley systems in the world. W. C. Whitney and John Jacob Astor are onspicuous names in this undertaking. Sept. 11.-The street rallways of Birmingham combine in one corporation, which now owns every mile of road in the city. There are 125 miles of track

n the city and suburbs. Sept. 12.—The beef trust branches out into butter, eggs and poultry. Agents are going through all the western states ticles, and the trust proposes to mo nopolize the market. It is said that the trust has already cleared a million net profit in this trade.

The trust conference called by the

Civic Federation opens in Chicago.

The candy manufacturers supplying The candy manufacturers supplying Missouri irver points meet at Chicago to raise the price of candy. The National Biscuit company was represented. Sept. 13.—A big combine is proposed, to include the thirteen big printing press factories in the United States, with a capital of \$20,000,000. Sept. 14.-The beef trust raises prices

Sept. 13,—Rumors of a combine of publishers of bibles. There are 6,000,-00,000 bibles sold annually in the Unitd States and Canada and the combine proposes to corner the trade.

Buas War Material Here.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 .- The war department has been approached by representatives of the British government, who wanted to buy at once 1,000 mules for shipment to South Africa for army uses. The department, however, The contract for carrying the mail open market in the south and ship them awarded to C. C. Call.

The postolice at Huron, S. D.

The Englishmen will buy the mules in open market in the south and ship them to South Africa as fast as they can be obtained. had disposed of all its surplus stock can be obtained. Great Britain has also awarded several large contracts for army wagons for South Africa to the principal wagon makers of this

country.

The war department has found Engand buying war materials of almost every description in this country of late and in several instances has had to and in several instances has had to wait for the work being done for Eng-and to be finished before this govern-ment could be supplied. Great Britain and the United States are both enger to charter available vessels for army transports, and there has sprung up keen rivairy between the two countries on this score.

The army in Cuba is short of many supplies, and every transport leaving New York is loaded to its full capacity New York is loaded to its full capacity without being able to meet the growing demand for stores of all kinds. There is only about one week's supply of forage on hand in Cuba, and the commercial lines will have to be utilized to carry forage and other supplies to NEBRASKA NEWS.

The Blair canning factory has closed lown for the season after canning over \$100,000 cans of corn.

The Dixon schools are closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria. One leath has thus far resulted from the

The Webster county fair closed a very successful four days' program Satur-lay. The show of stock and poultry was the best exhibited here for years.

which prescribes that children under the age of 16 years are liable to arrest of found on the streets after \$ p. m., inless accompanied by parents of

Richard Fagan committed suicide, at his farm three miles northwest of Newport in Rock county, by hanging simself. His body was found Saturday n his barn. Fagan was a bachelor and came here from Colfax county three years ago. He had been in poor health.

Saturday afternoon, as a son of Geo. Saturday afternoon, as a son of Geo. Hoctel, a farmer near Harvard, was coming to town, in some way he accidentally slipped from the wagon seat anto the hind wheel of the wagon, and before the team could be stopped his eg was bent over toward the body, resulting in a compound dislocation of the knee joint. the knee joint.

While George Hicks was crossing a While George Hicks was crossing a bridge with a traction engine five miles east of Cedar Creek Saturday, the bridge gave away and the engine was precipitated into a ditch twelve feet below. Hicks was struck by a plank just above the ankle and left leg was broken.

The validity of the Sioux City & Paific railroad bonds of Washington
county will be tested in the supreme
court. Last spring the county supervisors attempted to refund these bonds
at a lower rate of interest than they
are drawing and at a reduction of \$76,100 from the amount now due. Objections were filed and the question of refunding was taken to the district court
before Judge Baker, who ruled against
the road on the ground that the bonds
wer void, having been issued without
authority of law. The county board will
take the matter to the supreme court
to determine finally whether they have
the right to refund the bonds.

Monday morning the American Beet Sugar company at Norfolk began slic-ng beets and working up the crop of 899, and in from thirty-six to forty-sight hours granulated sugar ready for he table will be the product at the op-posite end of the factory. During the number important changes have been nade in the factory at an expense of about \$40,000. Improved machinery for shortening the process of sugar mak-ng has been added and the laboratory has been greatly enlarged. It is in the aboratory that defects in any stage of the process of manufacture are detected and righted.

TERRIBLE FIRE LOSS.

Two of Finest Blocks of Nebraska's

Capital Burn. Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Fire which Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Fire which proke out at an early hour Saturday norning caused a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars. The fire started in the Jacob North block, occupied entirely by printing firms, and spread so apidly through the building that it was soon apparent that the structure, with all its contents, would be a total oss. From there it spread to the Masonic Temple, Methodist church and Webster block, which were also totally lestroyed. Several small buildings were also burned.

vere also burned. The North building, a four-story orick, was occupied by Jacob North, book and job printer, whose loss on building, machinery and stock will amount to \$100,000, and by a branch of the Western Newspaper union, \$35,000,

and the Nebraska Independent, \$6,000, whose plants were entirely destroyed.

The Masonic Temple, which stood across the alley, was a three-story brick with a high tower. Besides the Masonic lodges, which lose everything, this building contained the city public library of 10,000 volumes, the Woodruff Printing company's plant, \$7,000, and the Evening Dally Post, \$9,000, the loss-

s being practically total.
St. Paul's Methodist church, one of ne most beautiful structures in the es of \$25,000.

The Webster block was burned, val-ued at \$20,000; value of contents not yet earned. The Elite studio's loss is plac-ed at \$10,000, and that of the smaller uildings and contents of others not sted above will bring the total up to ully a quarter of a million.

From the very first the firemen were anable to check the fiames and save any of the property in the block. For a time it appeared as if Helpolshelmer's big department store would go, but by hard work it was finally saved. The Jacob North company was a heavy contractor with the state. The senate file and house journal were alnost ready for delivery, as was also he new election laws. Many thousands of dollars had been paid out for labor and material, all of which will be a total loss to the contractors as the state loes business on the C. O. D. plan. The insurance carried by all parties will be inadequate to cover the losses

Carpenters Strike.

New York, Sept. 19 .- As the result of receiling no satisfaction from contract-ors and builders in this city, through a circular sent them by the joint carpen-ters' organizations, demanding wages of \$4 per day and a Saturday half hol-

of \$4 per day and a Saturday half hol-lday, 10,000 carpenters laid down their tools Saturday and quit work.

A meeting was held and addresses concerning the strikers' position was made and a letter was read from Sam-uel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, congratulating the men on the stand they had taken and offering them the assistance of his or-ganization, if necessary. Letters were read from a number of contractors and builders, acceding to the demands of the carpenters. One of these was from the carpenters. One of these was from the firm which is building the Dewey arch. The carpenters threatened to send a petition to the mayor, offering

send a petition to the mayor, one-ing to erect the arch without cost to the -ity, if the contracting firm did not agree to the carpeniers' terms.

Committees were appointed to work on the contractors not heard from and get their decisions. It is believed by the leaders that all the men will be back to work soon.

Jackson, Miss.-Charles O. Summers, ex-Pinkerton officer and escaped convict, is again behind the bars of the Mississippi penitentiary. He returned from Klondike and surrendered, because he said his conscience would not let him rest. He made full restitution to the Southern Express company which he robbed at Meridian, and he also paid the state \$300 for the expension incurred in following him.