

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

Thomas W. Parker, an old resident of Lyons, is dead.

The B. & M. band of Plattsmouth made its formal debut Sunday.

The Overton Epworth league realized over \$60 at the bar recently held.

The Western Nebraska Stock Growers' association met at Alliance May 8.

In a drunken fight on the Poca agency, Bird Head was shot and seriously injured.

One of the two bucket shops at Ne-ahaha City has been closed for want of patronage.

In a saloon brawl at Lincoln, Bill Dougherty shot and perhaps fatally wounded Ted Sullivan.

John Simpkins, who stole a load of wheat from a farmer near Madison, came to Lincoln for a year.

Premont citizens contributed \$124 towards Nebraska's fund for the relief of the starving people of India.

James Reeves, while fishing last Sunday near Madison, was accidentally shot on the leg by a careless hunter.

Sen. W. L. Wilson of Virginia, the author of the Wilson tariff bill, is visiting Hon. J. Sterling Morton at Arbor Grove.

Rev. Joel Barker of Fairbury has resigned as pastor of the Methodist church there, to accept a pastorate in St. Louis.

A long standing quarrel ended in a squabble at Howell, when Joseph Slama finally shot Frank Chady and then took his own life.

Shambell Bros.' circus and menagerie opened the show season for 1900 in Grand Island. This aggregation is a Nebraska enterprise.

The infant child of John Bignell of Alliance tried to swallow a peanut whole, and it lodged in his throat. He died in terrible agony.

A grain dealers' convention was held at Ashburn to arrange for a uniform scale of prices for grain to be paid when shipped Missouri Pacific road.

John Harder of Millard, who disappeared recently with \$1,000 belonging to the Omaha Elevator company, has been gathered in at Cheyenne, Wyo.

The balloon ascension and Indian exhibition at Decatur was witnessed by a large crowd in spite of the steady shower of rain. The ascension and program was a success.

Promptly on the dot the new St. South-Portland trains on the B. & M. reached Alliance and a large crowd assembled at the depot to greet the mouth-watering flyer. It was the first daylight passenger train seen there for a long time.

Deputy Sheriff McBride at Plattsmouth arrested a man giving the name of William Hamilton, who had six gold rings, seven gold watch chains and a \$5-caliber Coits' revolver. The jewelry was stolen in Wahoo and officers took Hamilton to that place.

Donald Conner, who shot A. E. Calahan at the latter's ranch near Hyattsville on Sunday, was lodged in the county jail at that place by Sheriff Johnson. The latest reports show that Calahan is not seriously hurt, the bullet having glanced from a rib.

Both county's term of court began at Omaha with Judge S. H. Sornes presiding. The term will not be a very long one, as there are but a few cases on the docket, one of them a criminal case that has been before the court several terms.

John A. Malm, a farmer and stock raiser, was found dead in his barn, a few miles east of Bertrand. A coroner's jury declared the cause of death to be the excessive use of alcohol. Deceased was a brother of the late Chan Malm, killed in a runaway a few months ago.

The local committee is making arrangements for the coming district convocation of the German Methodist Episcopal church, which will be held in Humboldt on Tuesday, May 15. A large number of delegates, and one or two active missionaries from the fields of China and Corea are expected to attend and take part.

After working an hour or two all day a gang of hoboes who had come to work on the streets at Plattsmouth struck and refused to work. The mayor ordered them taken to the jail, where they will be kept until they have their full time on bread and water diet, unless they change their minds in regard to work.

The hay mares, belonging to the Plattsmouth farmers, northwest of the city, were stolen from their barns. The mares were valued at \$15,000, and thirty-three with \$19,000,000 or more. Delaware has begun to see the advantage to a state in fostering these combinations. Under a new law of giving superior advantages to companies with large capital the Blue Hen company has touched \$110,000,000 of cash in the market. New Jersey's revenue



DEMOCRACY THE TRUST KILLER.

DANGER OF LAWLESS WEALTH.

Self-preservation is the first law of society, as well as the first law of physical existence. A monopoly tends toward industrial aristocracy; it tends to create a condition wherein a few will control all the means of production and control that control from generation to generation, while the masses struggle for a bare living, with no hope of progress or independence. The influence of concentrated wealth is so great in the social and political world that a government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot long survive if industrial independence disappears. When the monopoly idea is carried to its natural and logical conclusion we will have a government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts, with a large majority of the people more helpless than they are under an absolute monarchy. There is no hostility to capital in this country. On the contrary, everybody is desirous of accumulating that valuable thing called capital, but there is hostility to some of the methods employed by those who possess large capital to overreach those who possess less capital. There is some hostility—though not as much as there should be—to

ward those who use large accumulations of capital to corrupt government and purchase special privileges, and then use the power acquired to destroy competition and trample upon the rights of weaker members of society. There is some hostility toward those who, in the acquiring of capital, have not furnished to society an adequate return for a bare living. If society is in danger the danger does not come from those "who are without means and who wish to have it without work," but from those who have means for which they did not work. Bismarck in addressing an audience of farmers a few years ago, told them that they would have to act together in order to protect themselves "from the drones of society, who produce nothing but laws." If we could today divide the people of the United States into two classes placing in one group the producers of wealth and in another the non-producers, it would be found that the non-producing produced far more laws than the producers. So long as the non-producing element controls legislation the laws will be more favorable to those who speculate than to those who toil.—W. J. Bryan in the New York Journal, July 2, 1899.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TRUSTS.

New Jersey, the great breeding ground of the trusts, reported at the close of the fiscal year in November that it had chartered 2,000 corporations with an aggregate authorized capital of \$4,000,000,000. No such figures as these had ever started observers of the times. Of these the greatest were the Federal Steel company, with \$200,000,000 of capital; the Distilling company of America, \$125,000,000; the newly formed Standard Oil company, \$110,000,000; the American Steel and Wire company, \$90,000,000; the American Bicycle company and the National Tube company, \$80,000,000 each; the Continental Tobacco company and the Amalgamated Copper company, \$75,000,000 each; The American Hide and Leather company the United States Worsteds company, \$65,000,000 each; the American Ice company, \$60,000,000; Republic Iron and Steel company, \$55,000,000; American Foundry company, \$50,000,000; National Steel company, \$40,000,000; Rubber Goods Manufacturing company and American Tin Plate company, \$30,000,000 each. Below these figures were eleven corporations with \$20,000,000 or more; eleven at \$20,000,000; thirteen at \$15,000,000, and thirty-three with \$10,000,000 or more. Delaware has begun to see the advantage to a state in fostering these combinations. Under a new law of giving superior advantages to companies with large capital the Blue Hen company has touched \$110,000,000 of cash in the market. New Jersey's revenue

from a year's incorporations was \$750,000. A recent estimate shows that 3,547,000 men earn their living in the employ of trusts. ABOLISH SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. We have no right to say that competition or combination and aggregation are in themselves evil, or that they necessarily produce evils, so long as we have had no experience of a social organization where it is possible to have competition and combination and aggregation free and unrestricted. Our laws now, by restrictions and by direct grants, give some men advantages which others do not enjoy, and this has always heretofore been the case in every country and in every kind of civilization that has existed. In my view the evils of which there is such loud complaint are due to the restrictions created and the special privileges granted by law, and the true remedy for the evils will be found in removing the restrictions and abolishing the special privileges.—Tom L. Johnson, at Chicago Anti-Trust Conference. UTILIZE THE TRUST PRINCIPLE. Our course is forward, not backward. We shall not tear down the great department store and go back to fifty or one hundred small ones, with as many owners, to take its place; we shall not destroy the labor saving machinery in order to impose the burdens of useless toil upon humanity. We are coming to see that a social product should be

socially owned. We shall understand that men are brothers, and must live brotherly. No other course is possible. The trust principle, instead of being destroyed, must be utilized; instead of being a privately owned curse, it must be made a publicly owned blessing. As the inevitable result of competition is monopoly, so the legitimate product of the competitive system is the trust. The men who own the trusts believe in brotherhood for those composing the trusts. The trust as it stands today is the Great American Brotherhood, Limited; we must amend the title by striking off the last word.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, at Chicago Anti-Trust Conference.

ENFORCE THE LAWS. I challenge any one to take issue or point out wherein the policy we have adopted in Ohio is other than a righteous one, and a fitting course to pursue—namely, the proper investigation, punishment, and even death of these potent and omniscient trusts whenever they have forfeited their right to live. The remedy for the wrong is vested directly in the executive officer of the state, the attorney general of the United States and the highest courts of the respective sovereignties. It needs no new government; it needs no political platform. The evil neither requires free silver nor gold standard, double tax nor single tax. It needs men to execute the laws that we have. It needs the courts to weigh out exact justice against the rich, powerful and mighty, with the same even hand that they should to the poor and degraded pauper.—F. B. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, at Chicago Anti-Trust Conference.

OUR GLORY IS COSTLY.

Imperialism and Expansion Costly For Uncle Sam. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The republican leaders are eager that congress shall adjourn by June 10, and the present program is to have the appropriation bills go through by the first week in June. The imperialistic policy will cause enormous expenses next year. Every appropriation bill has been increased, and it is probable that as great expenditures will be authorized as was spent in the year of the war with Spain. The appropriations for this year are: Legislative, executive and judicial ..... \$ 23,874,821.65 Army ..... 111,600,364.55 Navy ..... 61,208,916.87 Fortifications ..... 7,003,488.00 Indian ..... 7,228,202.06 Diplomatic and consular ..... 1,743,408.74 Pensions ..... 145,245,230.01 The postoffice ..... 112,924,000.77 District of Columbia ..... 6,742,515.31 Urgent deficiency ..... 8,525,506.11 Add. urgent deficiency ..... 1,439,500.00 Agriculture ..... 3,500,000.00 Sundry civil ..... 54,000,000.00 Military academy ..... 500,000.00 General deficiency ..... 10,000,000.00 Total ..... \$467,737,841.96 The appropriations for the congress preceding the war with Spain amounted to \$268,873,800.44.

WILL RESIST ARREST.

JAMES SOVEREIGN DEFIES THE IDAHO MARTIAL LAW.

An Attempt is Made To Arrest Him He Will Treat Would Be Captors As Brigands.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—James R. Sovereign, ex-master workman of the Knights of Labor, will resist arrest when he returns to Idaho. He stated his position in the following words:

"I shall return to the Coeur d'Alene mining district of northern Idaho in a few weeks, and if, after I arrive there, Governor Steunenberg's martial law deputies attempt to arrest me without a warrant, as they have several hundred other men during the past year, I will resist such arrest, if need be with my life."

Bartlett Sinclair, the representative of Governor Steunenberg in the enforcement of martial law in northern Idaho, in his testimony before the military affairs committee made the startling and remarkable statement that during his entire martial law operations in northern Idaho the civil courts in that district have been free and unobstructed, and that his application of martial law in taking away the liberties of the people was simply a matter of choice and caprice and was not done because the civil courts were in the least obstructed or hindered in the exercise of their constitutional functions. In fact, he acknowledged the arrest and imprisonment of an officer of the court itself, whom he kept in prison for nearly three months without warrant, charge or trial.

SOVEREIGN'S REPLY TO SINCLAIR. These and other statements of Sinclair seem to have aroused Mr. Sovereign, and when called upon by a reporter, he said:

"The first guarantee of this government to its citizens is the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That guarantee is supported by the fourth, fifth and fourteenth amendments to the federal constitution, and insures to every person security from arrest without warrant, against the surrender of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and against imprisonment without due conviction of crime.

"Blackstone, whose commentaries on English law constitute the foundation of American jurisprudence, says: 'Of great importance to the public is the preservation of individual personal liberty, for, if once it were left to the power of any, even the highest magistrate, to imprison arbitrarily whomsoever he or his officers thought proper, there would soon be an end to all other rights and immunities.'

"But now comes Bartlett Sinclair and confesses on his oath that his will, without courts of law, or legal evidence, comprised the process on which hundreds of men were condemned to imprisonment without their having even the knowledge of the offense for which they were accused or the duration or character of their imprisonment. This condition of affairs has existed in northern Idaho for a whole year and still continues.

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ARREST. "I never committed a crime against the laws of my country and never expect to, and a babe can arrest me for any offense when lawful complaint is made, but I will not suffer others to commit crimes against me.

"Do not misquote me. What I mean is that anybody can arrest me with a lawful warrant, and an officer of the United States army can arrest me without a warrant, and I will also obey implicitly the orders or martial law whenever and wherever the civil courts are overthrown by insurrection or other violence.

"But martial law becomes itself criminal violence when applied to any district where the constabulary and judiciary are in the full and unobstructed exercise of their lawful functions.

"The so-called martial law officers in Shoshone county, Idaho, have no more right to arrest me without a warrant than I have to arrest them without a warrant. They have no more right to imprison me without due process of law than I have to imprison them without due process of law, and, therefore, when I return to that district, if Bartlett Sinclair or any of his so-called martial law deputies attempt to arrest me without a warrant I will resist such arrest with all physical force at my command.

"The civil courts in Shoshone county are in full exercise of their lawful powers, and therefore if the martial law deputies attempt to restrain me of my liberties without civil process I will treat them in the same sense I would treat brigands and highwaymen. "Every law abiding citizen will approve the acts of any person who defends with his life, if need be, those rights and liberties guaranteed by the constitution and statute whenever those rights and liberties are sought to be destroyed by lawless violence."

In view of the advance in the salaries of other state officials the German clergy have been petitioning their respective governments for increased remuneration. The greater cost of living calls for such increase. An addition of \$10,000 was voted for this purpose. Ministers will now receive for the first five years \$450 per annum and a percentage; for the second five years, \$600; for the third five, \$875; the fourth five, \$750; then \$625, \$500 and after thirty years' service, \$350.

MUSICAL UNION PROTESTS.

Don't Want the Navy Yard Band To Take Their Places.

A musical war has been declared against the Brooklyn navy yard, and as a sign of opening hostilities two representatives of the Musical Protective union bombarded Admiral Philip, commandant of the yard, with complaints yesterday.

The Navy Yard band is a deservedly popular institution. It is composed of musicians of high ability, with Prof. J. Savasta as the leader. Admiral Philip is proud of this band of sixteen pieces, and is fond of exhibiting it on various occasions and furnishing its services free in charitable and other worthy entertainments.

There comes the rub, for, so said the two delegates to Admiral Philip yesterday, this gratuitous service on the part of the Navy Yard band robs the regular union organization of just so many chances to make money.

The Cuban orphans' fair at the Metropolitan opera house last week furnished a case in point. The Navy Yard band was loaned bodily by the commandant of the yard, and played four or five afternoons to the delight of the multitude.

Furthermore, as the pay of Prof. Lavasta is only \$60 a month, and that of the other players \$35 a month, Admiral Philip, known everywhere for his kind-heartedness, permits the band on unengaged evenings to play in part or as a body at private or semi-public affairs, where they are paid. In this way these musicians make a good deal of money.

To this custom and to the free gift of the band's services by Admiral Philip the two delegates from the Musical Mutual Protective union objected strongly. The former captain of the Texas listened patiently enough, and then, with the quiet remark that he took orders in reference to the band and other things from the secretary of the navy, the interview was terminated.

But the end is not yet, declare the dissatisfied union delegates. They say an appeal will be made to Secretary of the Navy Long to discover the right of a government band to dispense its melody in disastrous competition with the civil organizations.

The union is also to write to Prof. Savasta—who is a member—notifying him that he must not play at such places any more, not even if Admiral Philip orders him to, on pain of dismissal from the union. Now, since Prof. Savasta is regularly enlisted in the United States navy, as are the other members of the band, it is not hard to foretell what they will do.

O. H. P. BELMONT SCORES WHITNEY.

Attributes Dewey Boom to Outlaws of Democracy.

New York.—(Special.)—"I expect to go to the Kansas City convention as a delegate," said Oliver H. P. Belmont, who arrived home on the steamship Lucania.

Mr. Belmont's first inquiries among his friends related to the Dewey boom, and he satisfied himself that it would have no effect on the nomination of Mr. Bryan, which, he said, he expected to be made by acclamation.

"I attribute the admiral's candidacy," he said, "to W. C. Whitney and his friends, the outlaws of democracy. It will be a fizzle, of course.

"It seems to me that the silver issue has gone into abeyance. The currency bill has robbed the free silver plank of 1896 of much of its significance for the present. Still, as one of the planks of the Chicago platform, it ought to be reaffirmed with the whole. "The trust issue is to my mind the most important, and should be treated most vigorously in the platform of 1900. The errors and false tactics of the present administration should serve as subjects for effective democratic criticism. The situation is decidedly hopeful for the democracy."

Mrs. Belmont remains in Europe for the present, to be near the Duchess of Marlborough, her daughter, during the Duke's absence in South Africa.

TALE OF JETTISONED TOBACCO.

Remarkable Performance on the Ship Trinidad.

New York, May 1.—Mr. Henry of Henry & Lee, 97 Water street, who was a passenger on the steamship Trinidad of the Quebec Steamship company, on her last trip from Bermuda, tells a queer story of an incident that occurred during the voyage. On the second night out, he says, and while a gale was blowing, the wakeful passengers about midnight heard the officers shouting commands and the deckhands hoisting up cases of merchandise from the hold and tossing them overboard. Some of the timorous passengers then thought the cargo was being thrown over to save the ship, but on inquiry they were assured that there was no danger, although no explanation was offered as to why the boxes were being dumped into the sea.

For the rest of the voyage there was guessing among the passengers, but no satisfactory conclusions were reached. Mr. Henry brought ashore the report that the fifteen cases that had been thrown overboard contained tobacco which had been smuggled into Bermuda, and then, instead of being confiscated and sold, it was rehipped on the Trinidad, with orders to throw it overboard somewhere in the Gulf Stream. Rumor further had it that the cases had been similarly disposed of on the last trip from Bermuda of the Trinidad of the same line. The Trinidad is in Bermuda again now.