

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Fire did \$20,000 worth of damage at Pierce.

The Ord Times has been enlarged into a twelve-page paper.

Lightning destroyed Nicholas Haffner's barn at Leigh.

Prohibitionists at Mead are giving the saloons a run for their money.

Burglars entered the Clark drug store at Craig and secured fifty pennies.

The residence of Conrad Schnall of Grand Island was destroyed by fire.

A prairie fire destroyed thousands of acres of valuable grass in Chase county.

It is suspected that A. D. Akin, who was found dead near Pierce, was murdered.

The impeachment proceedings against Sheriff Hays of Pierce county have been dismissed.

L. D. Fener, a school teacher of Kearney, has sued the Lincoln State Journal for libel.

John Knudson of Tilden was injured by the discharge of a gun he did not know was loaded.

Burglars broke into the postoffice at South Sioux City and secured the large sum of \$0 cents.

Ernest Rottman of Nebraska City has been fined \$1,000 for running a hole-in-the-wall at Douglas.

C. O. D. Wiswell and wife of Ainsworth celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last week.

The acetylene gas plant at Beaver Crossing blew up, injuring seven people, but none seriously.

Alva Aiken, an old soldier, was found dead in his yard at Plainview. He is thought to have been murdered.

William J. Hum, who was shot by Dr. Lee at Beatrice, Saturday, is dying and the doctor has been denied bail.

It is said that some of the Falls City republicans were disappointed in Roosevelt. He did not come up to their expectations.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the synod of Nebraska and Colorado of the United Presbyterian church of North America was in session at Lincoln all of last week.

The Rev. Josiah Hill of Blair has been called into court to explain the possession of two Mrs. Hills. Mrs. Hill No. 1 has been looking for him for five years and located him only last week.

George Hill's drug store and the butcher shop of Howard & Hansen at Plainview were robbed Wednesday night. The thief entered the back window of the drug store by breaking the window.

News of the death of Mrs. Alice Troyer Young and her husband, who were murdered near Pekin, China, by the Boxers, on July 16, has been received by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Troyer of Milford.

A number of sugar beet raisers at Fremont began getting out their crop last week. From many analyses so far made it is thought that most of the beets raised in that vicinity will be up to the standard, and that a good proportion of them will run above 12 per cent in sugar.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Present conditions in the sheep market were not unexpected by those who have watched the development of the range mutton industry. It was stated in these columns some time ago that the ranges would market a big lot of sheep this fall. The only question was whether the demand for mutton and for feeders would be sufficient to absorb the sheep without serious shrinkage in values. The market has expanded so marvellously in recent years that it was hard to place a limit to its capacity. The result of the flood of range stock has been to give the buyers a decided advantage, which they have used in clubbing down prices; but at the same time they are using unprecedented numbers, the vast supplies all finding a market. It is likely that the big runs from the ranges will continue for a while yet. Denver reports say that roads there have 2,000 cars engaged for the first half of September alone. When these shipments let up it is reasonable to expect better things, and probably those who have natives to market will do well to wait a while. This, of course, is no certainty; but it is certain that the farmer must avoid the season when range competition is so warm if he markets his stuff to the best advantage.

GOOD REASON FOR HOGS.

It has been a long time since the hog markets throughout the country have shown as much strength as they have during the past four months. Farmers have been able to realize close to \$2 per cwt. for their hogs during the whole season. This has been much better than they realized a year ago, and better than any season for some years past. It was generally believed that the favorable prices in the past would stimulate breeding to such an extent that heavy supplies would break the market, but this is not the case.

FOR FUNDS.

REPUBLICAN MANAGER DESPERATE AT SIGNS OF DEFEAT.

AFTER POSTMASTERS

McKinley the Lover of Civil Service Quoted as Giving His Sanction to the Deal.

Omaha, Oct. 9.—The McKinley managers are becoming desperate. They are sending to many postmasters in the country what amounts to a demand that he become a campaign manager in the interests of Mr. McKinley.

In addition to this each postmaster is required to send beside his own name that of ten individuals together with \$11 for the bunch. There are perhaps 80,000 postoffices in the United States. It is expected that where a postmaster cannot induce ten men to subscribe their portion of the assessment that the postmaster will put up the entire \$11 out of his own pocket. In this way it is expected to raise at least \$1,000,000.

This violation of the law is exposed by a Nebraska postmaster, who is not afraid to stand up for his principles. This letter is self-explanatory:

EMANUEL REFUSES.

Office of John Emanuel, Postmaster, Pleasant Valley, Neb., Sept. 28.—Editor World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Herewith I send you another scheme of the republican leaders. This was mailed to me, but they struck the wrong man this time. Even if I am a country postmaster, I will not turn a traitor to my brother farmers, nor for the postmaster nor any other office. They may behead me, but they cannot make me vote for McKinley. You are at liberty to make use of my letter. Yours respectfully, JOHN EMANUEL.

THE FIRST "HINT"

The first enclosure to Postmaster Emanuel was a letter written on the letterhead of the republican national committee, as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1900.—Mr. J. Emanuel, Pleasant Valley, Neb.—My Dear Sir: The American Farmers' League of Commerce and Industries has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

One of these letters is written on this letterhead:

HARRISON J. BARRETT.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LAW OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

Mr. Barrett writes a hearty endorsement of the scheme to club campaign funds out of the postmasters.

Another letter is written on this letterhead:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Office of Assistant Superintendent Free Delivery System, New York.

YIELD OR LOSE YOUR JOB!

In this letter "Charles Hedger, assistant superintendent free delivery system," gives special endorsement to the plan and among other things says:

I know of no other group of citizens who are in closer and more constant touch with the business world than the postmasters of the country, and your efforts to secure their active co-operation for the spread and strengthening of round business and political principles are worthy of earnest support and encouragement. I cannot but regard such participation on the part of the postmasters as well as other citizens as non-partisan in large degree for, where the principles of one's party so freely nourish the prosperity of one's country, I confess to a certain blindness—patriotic or otherwise—to party lines. The Commercial and Industrial League—as I interpret its mission—holds out the cup of reason to all who would drink; may it be the agency to reach countless thousands who are not, as yet, conversant with the sound and safe political doctrines which are the foundation of the present prosperity and happiness of the American people. Yours cordially,

CHARLES HEDGER.

Assistant Superintendent Free Delivery System.

Then there is a letter from C. Van Cott, postmaster for New York. Among other things Mr. Van Cott says:

"Your plans to secure the co-operation of the postmasters throughout the country is most praiseworthy."

JOHN EMANUEL, POSTMASTER.

John Emanuel is the postmaster at Pleasant Valley, Dodge county. He has held the office for many years. He is one of the oldest residents of Dodge county, and is known to nearly every citizen of long residence in that county. Pleasant Valley is located about twelve miles north of North Bend, in the fertile valley of Maple Creek, and is peopled by industrious farmers who have as a rule long been residents there. Among those residents Mr. Emanuel has long been a leader and he is loved and respected by all his neighbors. The postoffice was established for the benefit of this thickly settled farming country, and the postoffice is maintained in a little store located on Mr. Emanuel's farm and conducted by him more for the convenience of the community than for any profit arising from the sale of goods. The revenues accruing to the postmaster are very small—the total receipts of the office for a whole year being hardly sufficient to tempt a burglar to break and enter the little postoffice.

Mr. Emanuel's salary as postmaster is a percentage of stamps canceled, and the work of canceling the stamps does not occupy more than thirty seconds per day on an average. Pleasant Valley has a star route service and the mail is carried overland from North Bend.

But enough of the sugar trust, for assuredly the American people have had enough of it. Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill, the American Steel and Wire company formed a trust, as a result of the formation of the trust the price of nails and wire fencing was doubled, and the American farmers were forced to pay a substantial tribute to that same trust, yet Mark Hanna says there are no trusts! As a result of the passage of the Dingley bill, the Federal Steel company was organized, and as a result of the organization of the Federal steel company, iron and steel products immediately doubled in value. The Dingley bill made it possible to form a hide and leather trust. As a result of the formation of this trust, the prices of shoes, harness and other leather goods were increased. The American laborer cannot cover the feet of his children without paying tribute to a trust, yet Mark Hanna says "there are no trusts." The Dingley bill made it possible to form a woolen goods trust, and a woolen goods trust was immediately formed. The laborer cannot clothe his children against the winds of winter without contributing to the greed of the trusts, and yet Mark Hanna says there are "no trusts." Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill, all tin plate manufacturers formed a trust and tin in all its forms constantly demanded a higher price. Even the poor sewing woman did not escape, for sewing thread manufacturers combined and the price of thread nearly doubled. Even the price of salt is controlled by a trust.

It might be interesting for the voter to peruse carefully a list of the incorporated trusts which are existing in the United States at the present time—that is, if the columns of the ordinary newspaper were long enough to hold it, which they are not. A complete list of the trusts would occupy pages. In order that the voter may have some idea of the number of trusts that do exist, Mark Hanna notwithstanding, we present the following list tabulated under the letter "A." There are almost as many trusts tabulated under the other letters of the alphabet, X, Y, Z alone excepted, but the list of trusts commencing with the letter "A," however, may be sufficiently numerous to open the eyes of any one who may not have taken the pains to acquaint himself fully with the trust situation.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co. (5 properties).

Amalgamated Copper Co. (6 properties).

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (23 fertilizer plants).

American Automatic Weighing Machine Co. (3 companies, all in U. S.).

American Axe and Tool Co. (16 plants).

American Beet Sugar Co. (properties in Nebraska and California).

American Bell Telephone Co. (51 companies with \$153,324,516).

American Bicycle Co. (56 companies).

American Book Co. (school books).

American Brass Co. (3 manufacturers brass sheets).

American Bridge Co. (24 principal concerns in U. S.).

American Car and Foundry Co. (railroad cars).

American Caramel Co. (consolidation of two firms—almost whole export trade of U. S.).

American Cement Co. (mills, etc., in Pa. and N. Y.).

American Cereal Co.

American Chic Co. (6 large chewing gum companies).

American Clay Mfg. Co. (27 sewer pipe mfrs. of Ohio, 80-85 per cent of all).

American Cotton Oil Co. (123 properties in the south).

American Edible Nut Co. (peanut combination).

American Electric Heating Corporation.

American Felt Co. (nearly all in U. S.).

American Fisheries Co. (15 to 18 member oil companies—organizing).

American Glue Co. (plants in many states and cities).

American Graphophone Co. (consolidation 3 companies).

American Grass Twine Co. (consolidation 3 companies).

American Hide and Leather Co. (35 companies—85 per cent upper leather output).

American Ice Co. (companies of N. Y., Phila., Balt., and N. J.).

American Iron and Steel Co. (several companies of Lebanon and Reading, Pa.).

American Jute Bagging Mfg. Co.

American Lined Co. (all principal linseed oil companies in U. S.).

American Lithograph Co.

American Loom Co. (3 companies).

American Malt Co. (47 companies, nearly all in U. S.).

American Ordnance Co. (guns, projectiles).

American Pastry and Mfg. Co. (nearly all pie bakers of N. Y.).

American Pneumatic Service Co. (consolidation 4 companies—controls patents).

American Preservers Co.

American Radiator Co. (4 companies, 75 per cent U. S. products).

American Sash and Door Co. (32 mills in Chicago).

American Sheet Steel Co. (owns 150 mills out of 215 in U. S.).

American Shipbuilding Co. (shipbuilding, etc., on great lakes).

American Skewer Co. (nearly all in U. S.).

American Smelting and Refining Co. (controls many big companies).

American Snuff Co. (95 per cent of product in U. S., controlled by Am. and Cont. T. Co.).

American Soda Fountain Co.

American Steel and Wire Co. (controls these industries in the U. S.).

American Steel Castings Co. (67 plants).

American Steel Hoop Co. (60 hoop and band companies).

American Stoveboard Co. (7 companies).

American Strawboard Co. (19 companies).

American Sugar Refining Co. (60 per cent U. S. product).

American Thread Co. (13 cotton-thread companies controlled by Eng. Cotton Co.).

American Tinplate Co. (230 mills—92 per cent of all).

American Tobacco Co. (plug business sold in 1898).

American Typefounders Co. (23 companies in U. S.).

American Whip Co. (20 companies).

American Window Glass Co. (controls 80 per cent all in U. S.).

American Woodworking Machinery Co. (14 companies—in receivers' hands).

American Woolen Co. (men's wools—mills in New England).

American Wringer Co.

American Writing Paper Co. (42 companies—76 per cent of U. S. output).

Armour & Co. (consolidation packing houses at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, etc.).

Asphalt Co. of America (controls 55 per cent trade in U. S.; owns 14 companies).

Atlantic Clay Co.

Atlas Tack Corporation, to be sold under foreclosure (50 per cent tack output).

THE TRUSTS

MARK HANNA SAYS THERE ISN'T ANY TRUSTS.

HIS RECENT SPEECH

A List of Various Combination of Capital That Have Formed in the Past Four Years.

Headquarters Dem. Nat'l Committee, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1900.

On the afternoon of September 18th, Mark Hanna made a speech to the laboring men of Chicago. There is nothing remarkable about that, as Mr. Hanna has made various other speeches at other places, and will probably make many more speeches. The particular thing to be noted, however, in Mark Hanna's oratorical effort is that he has placed himself on record in regard to a few matters that are at present very important to the American people. He said, for example, among other things: "I don't believe that there is a trust in the United States." This sentiment is no new one with the senator from Ohio; he said it before, or, at least, he has written it. But the republican press has stoutly maintained that when such ideas were attributed to Mr. Hanna, it was simply done through malice by partisan democratic papers; in fact, it was claimed that Mr. Hanna was misinterpreted. It was urged that he far too intelligent a man, too astute a political leader, to maintain for a single instant that there were no trusts in the United States. Hence it was particularly gratifying that he should in his speech to the laboring men of Chicago, stand erect, round out his chest and bellow forth that, "There are no trusts in the United States."

It is evident to every intelligent voter that Mr. Hanna was not stating facts, but was merely quibbling with words. Regarding some phases of politics, the average voter is familiar with them only through the press, or other current literature. He knows what has been written upon that particular subject. Regarding many matters, political in their nature, it is impossible for the masses of the people to have direct knowledge. But with the trust question it is different. Let Mr. Hanna, for instance, go to the farmers of any one of our western states and say "there is no nail trust," and the farmer would reply at once, "Call it trust, combination, corporation or what you please, I know this, that there is some sort of organization existing that during the last three years has raised the price of nails nearly 200 per cent." If Mr. Hanna should assure the farmer that there is no lumber trust and he would receive a similar answer, for the farmer knows that the price of lumber during the present administration has been consistently and systematically raised and held at a level only possible through a trust organization.

The position of the republican party in regard to the trusts—acknowledging that Mr. Hanna voices the position—and if Mr. Hanna does not speak for the party, it could very pertinently be asked, who does?—is untenable. The first act of the McKinley administration and of the republican congress that went in with it was the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. Under the operation of this law, the growth of the trusts has been amazingly rapid. The bill destroyed all foreign competition and the domestic market was left absolutely to the trusts formed under the measure.

Under this bill the sugar interests received greater benefits than were ever before bestowed. Foreign competition being cut off, the American consumers were left absolutely at the mercy of the sugar trust. The American people have been furnished in the last three months with a practical example of the powerful methods of operation of the trusts. The figures must be familiar to every consumer of sugar so familiar, in fact, that the only reason for referring to them is "lest we forget"—as the American voter is sometimes very prone to do. The sugar trust has advanced the price of sugar during the summer as follows:

May 22, 1900.....\$5.20 per 100 lbs

May 23, 1900.....5.20 per 100 lbs

May 25, 1900.....5.40 per 100 lbs

May 31, 1900.....5.60 per 100 lbs

June 1, 1900.....5.60 per 100 lbs

June 14, 1900.....5.70 per 100 lbs

June 25, 1900.....5.80 per 100 lbs

July 5, 1900.....5.95 per 100 lbs

July 9, 1900.....6.00 per 100 lbs

But enough of the sugar trust, for assuredly the American people have had enough of it. Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill, the American Steel and Wire company formed a trust, as a result of the formation of the trust the price of nails and wire fencing was doubled, and the American farmers were forced to pay a substantial tribute to that same trust, yet Mark Hanna says there are no trusts! As a result of the passage of the Dingley bill, the Federal Steel company was organized, and as a result of the organization of the Federal steel company, iron and steel products immediately doubled in value. The Dingley bill made it possible to form a hide and leather trust. As a result of the formation of this trust, the prices of shoes, harness and other leather goods were increased. The American laborer cannot cover the feet of his children without paying tribute to a trust, yet Mark Hanna says "there are no trusts." The Dingley bill made it possible to form a woolen goods trust, and a woolen goods trust was immediately formed. The laborer cannot clothe his children against the winds of winter without contributing to the greed of the trusts, and yet Mark Hanna says there are "no trusts." Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill, all tin plate manufacturers formed a trust and tin in all its forms constantly demanded a higher price. Even the poor sewing woman did not escape, for sewing thread manufacturers combined and the price of thread nearly doubled. Even the price of salt is controlled by a trust.

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