

The new state hymn adopted for Rhode Island is sung to the music of the Austrian hymn.

This year's harvest in the south of Ireland is stated to be the best experienced for a quarter of a century.

An enterprising person in Chicago has discovered that the bees keep just as busy in storing away honey on the third floor of a home as in a hollow tree in the woods.

A remarkable case of suicide came under the notice of the authorities at Cureghem, near Brussels, recently. A printer driven to despair by habitual drunkenness, made his own coffin, placed it in position, and hanged himself. The corpse was found dangling over the coffin.

Professional baseball umpires are so worried by the abuse they receive that most of them are subject to nervous complaints. Aware of this fact, some of the life insurance companies refuse to issue policies to them. It is only a short time ago when an amateur umpire in Farmersburg, N. Y., was clubbed to death because he rendered an unfavorable decision.

Jean Paul says that the mother puts the commas and semicolons into the child's life, the father the colons and periods. The whole punctuation of the life of Frederick's life was inherently royal. As Mr. Balfour recently put it before the House of Commons, she was "endowed with gifts of nature and of education which would have made her, even in another station, a remarkable and accomplished woman."

In mine accidents it has often happened that rescuers were baffled and lives were sacrificed because the exact whereabouts of the imperiled men were unknown. The mine owners of Scranton are about to place telephones at regular intervals along the workings in their mines, so that the instruments may be easy of access to the men when danger demands their use. The step is greatly to be commended, and it suggests other beneficent uses of the telephone.

"Government in America is practically shaped in the caucus. For the Christian man the primary meeting should be as sacred an appointment as the place of prayer, and if the Christian men of a community would interest themselves, they could get good men nominated." These words, spoken at the recent Christian Endeavor convention, embody a truth familiar to all, yet one that it is well to emphasize during the month before election. The evils which exist in politics are largely the result of the neglect of duty by the very men who most loudly complain of them.

A curious story comes from the Russian frontier. At the little Russian town of Wytitten 400 families became homeless owing to a great fire. The town being next to Rominten, where the Emperor William shoots every year, his majesty not only sent soldiers to help extinguish the fire, but gave £500 for the distressed townspeople. The weather being inclement, blankets were bought for those who were compelled to camp out of doors. The Russian customs officials refused to admit the blankets until the high customs duty, which in Russia is imposed upon such articles, was paid.

The wire cables used by tourists for protection and aid in Alpine climbing may prove a source of danger. On July 20 several tourists made an ascent of the Tribulaun, in the Stubai Alps. Near the summit, where the ascent had to be made with the help of wire cables, the rocks began to emit a humming noise, and an ice-pick, coming in contact with the cable, produced sparks. Shortly before there had been a thunderstorm, which caused this electrical disturbance. Before the tourists realized what was occurring, the lightning struck the cable, stunned a tourist and the guide and buried them several hundred metres below.

The federal government and the state of Minnesota will soon clash in the courts over the question of the ownership of many thousands of acres of valuable lands. The tract in dispute is situated in northern Minnesota, running from Rainy Lake to Lake Superior, a distance of about 200 miles and taking in the entire northern tier of townships. The lands are located in the gold fields recently discovered and on that account are considered very valuable. The lands were selected by the state under the provisions of the Swamp act of 1860, but it is contended by the Washington officials that the tract so chosen on the border of Canada is not swamp land, hence the proceedings.

One of the most talented men in England is Walter Crane, the decorative artist. He is a teacher and writer in art, a book illustrator, a painter, a designer of furniture, glass, mosaic, wall paper and fabric. He is, besides, a poet, lecturer and a fearless Socialist.

Albany, N. Y., claims the honor of having made the first carriage manufactured entirely in this country. Several were built in the year 1814, and the first was sold at the time of an exhibition of the grand of United

TRUSTS IN ENGLAND

EXIST BY REASON OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISES.

Which Means About the Same Thing That the Protective Tariff Means on This Side of the Water - Law Tariff Cannot Reach Them.

The effort of the protectionists to show that the tariff does not breed or aid trusts, because there are trusts in free trade England, has been disproved by the showing made that nearly all the combinations to control any particular industry in that country have either retired from the field or are practically bankrupt. The reason for this is evident when it is considered that the markets of England are open to the manufacturers of the whole world and a trust or monopoly cannot long exist where competition is free or unless it has some privilege or advantage that gives it opportunity to become a monopoly. It may be that the laws have allowed the trust to become the owners of all the raw material or all the mines from which the monopoly gets its supply, as in the case of the anthracite coal trust, which is not protected by the tariff, nor does it need to be, for it has no foreign competition to dispute the home market with it, there being practically no other deposit of that kind of coal than what is controlled by the trust. This trust is protected by law in another way; it owns or controls all the transportation through the franchises granted by the state to the railroads, and dictates the rates so that no rival can compete with it. With the steel trust it is different, everything that it produces is protected by the tariff at so high a rate that it excludes all foreign products; it also owns the greater part of the mines from which the ore, that can be the most economically mined and smelted, is produced. It also owns or controls the transportation on the great lakes, through its side partner, the ship trust, and has already commenced to add to this by buying up the ocean freight carriers. So that in addition to the monopoly that the tariff gives it in the United States and which it knows will be removed when the people thoroughly understand the question, the trust is preparing to hold a monopoly of raw material and of transportation for it and for its surplus production, which must be sold beyond seas.

If other trusts or monopolies are investigated it will be found that protection by law, either in the form of tariff, or franchises, or the control of raw material, is what allows it to be a monopoly. Remove the special privilege and the trust cannot long exist, competition will soon make it find its level. That is the reason trusts are not finding a congenial soil in free trade England and are rampant in protected Germany.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

President Roosevelt in announcing that he will carry out all of the policies of the late administration has drawn warm expressions of satisfaction from J. Pierpont Morgan and the Wall street contingent.

The trust magnates who were shaking in their boots are again placidly contented. They have this assurance that the United States treasury is still to be run in their interest. The millions of the people's money, the banks and trust companies are using without interest charge is to remain with them on the same terms. No wonder a sigh of relief went up from Wall street when the president made this announcement. The crowned heads of Europe breathed freer when the news was flashed to them that John Hay was still to be secretary of state for they feared a more vigorous foreign policy from our strenuous president. In this they may yet not be mistaken. Even the sad-eyed protectionists of the league and the Home Market Club who have been losing sleep these latter days took heart of grace for awhile, until apprised that reciprocity with a big R, was in the presidential program. And later, remembering that President Roosevelt, not many years ago, was a member of the New York Free Trade Club, and attended its meetings, they fear that reciprocity may mean what they call free trade, a reform of the protective tariff.

The old leaders of the Republican party who looked askance at the strenuous Roosevelt when vice president, will fawn and flatter around the president looking for the leaves and fishes that are so necessary for the maintenance of their political fortunes, but with no love in their heart for their new chief.

Then there is Hanna, the great dictator, the power behind the throne, that was; He loves not the new president, and the president loves—well, we shall see. There may be strenuous times ahead and Democrats must be watchful.

TO DENOUNCE CORRUPTION.

The State Board of Equalization of Ohio when Mayor Tom Johnson appeared before them to ask that the railroad property of the state might be assessed according to its real value, which the law of Ohio calls for, is reported to have shown an apparent attempt to brow-beat the Cleveland mayor, which doubtless led him to make the following stinging remarks to the board:

"The big corporations get all the benefits of the present methods of assessment. Now? By influencing auditors, by influencing legislators, by

influencing courts, and by influencing elections. Let us take off the mask and be frank with each other. I say that no auditor or other official who has a railroad pass in his pocket or accepts other favors from these corporations is a fit man to say how much of the tax burden they shall pay. Some men may be above the influences, but I doubt it. Why, gentlemen, this business of extending favors to public officials has even gone so far as to extend to your august body. Two of you accepted an invitation of a certain railroad official to take a long trip in a private car to California. I hope it did not influence you."

The board was dumb under this accusation. Not a word of response or explanation came from them.

If the same accusation was made to similar officials in other states, how many could protest they were not guilty. How fortunate are the people of Ohio in having a public servant with the ability and the courage to denounce corruption in high places and to the face of the culprits.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.

Why cannot we have an arbitration law here like the one that is working so well in New Zealand? The great objection is said to be the enforcement of awards by the arbitration court and the fear that master and man has of the compulsion feature. Of this a writer says: "Perhaps a word about the 'compulsion' may clear away a stumbling block. No workman can be brought before the tribunals, nor appeal to them, unless he belongs to a trades union, nor unless that trades union has legally registered for the purpose of summoning or being summoned in such proceedings, and such workmen can withdraw their registration and pass out from under the law if they wish. Employers and employees can keep out of the reach of the arbitration law by the simple device of arranging with each other not to resort to it. They can then strike and lockout to their hearts' content, if such war does come from the heart. Here is the compulsion: If one party to a labor dispute wants to arbitrate instead of fighting, the other party, if summoned by it, must come into court and arbitrate. It is the compulsion of our civil courts, which guard us with lawsuits instead of suits of armor. And under the New Zealand law no business man or workman who does not like the award is compelled to work. They can stay home or go fishing; only, if they do work, it must be under the terms of the award. The 'practical' result is that both employers and employees all over the country have formed unions to take advantage of the law; they could withdraw, but they do not do so; the law is so popular that its scope is widened every year, and during the past year was amended to include several classes not before given the privilege of arbitration, such as clerks, tram-car men, and others."

This would seem to be fair to both parties to a labor controversy, and if tried in one state and found to work successfully would be readily adopted by all the states. The great losses that periodically effect everyone by the numerous strikes here certainly call for some such solution that would be fair to labor and fair to the employers.

All this Republican talk of Mark Hanna resigning from the senate can be traced to Ohio. Ohio Republicans want leaders that can aid them to get at the public crib, so they may throw Hanna overboard as a sop to the anti-trust sentiment. A close observer of Ohio politics says: Ohio Republicans keenly feel the loss of prestige their state suffers in the change of administration. They see the stage of political action changed suddenly from Ohio to New York, and the Republican leaders of Ohio who have been exceedingly influential at the White House for the past four years relegated to the rear of the procession. They recall the fact that at the Philadelphia convention last year Senator Hanna stood out to the last against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for vice president, and acceded to the general popular demand for his nomination only when it seemed useless to hold out longer. In view of this it seems quite improbable to them that Senator Hanna will have much influence with President Roosevelt, though he may wish to carry out the desires of the late President absolutely in other regards.

The shipping trust has its claim in to help exhaust the surplus funds in the treasury with a bill which will appropriate \$150,000,000 or \$100,000,000 a year. The brewing trust wants the tax reduced on beer and the balance of the war tax should be taken off. There will be a river and harbor bill calling for millions. The Nicaragua canal will have to be provided for, how much it will cost is yet a question. Then every congressman expects at least one public building in his district and there is a proposition to build a palace in each country where we have a representative. So we may, expect the fifty-seventh congress to make the largest appropriations ever known and so relief from the present high taxes.

That poor little drooping infant, the steamship trust, with its \$150,000,000 capital, is still expecting its pay in the form of the ship subsidy bill, and Hanna and the other Republican leaders are arranging to feed it with all that congress can be prevailed upon to donate.

Perhaps when the plow trust turns out a furrow from the farmers' pockets they will give more attention to the wheat they vote on election day.

THE MONEY MEN.

ARE PREPARING FOR A GIGANTIC STRUGGLE AGAINST PEOPLE.

Will Extend Control Over All the Small Banks in the Country as a Preliminary Step—Consolidation Steps Already Taken.

One of the reasons given for the increase of capital of New York and other banks is the call for immense loans that under the national banking law cannot be made by banks with a small capital, though they may have an enormous reserve fund. The law allows only one tenth of the capital of a bank to be loaned to any person or corporation.

The consolidation of the great banks still continues. The First National Bank of New York has absorbed the National Bank of the Republic. The latter institution is one of the eleven or twelve largest banks in the New York clearing house association.

This concentration of capital by the financial magnates foreshadows the formation of the much talked of money trust, which, in fact, has been already secured by the community of interest plan, somewhat similar in scope to the railroad combination.

The amount of money controlled by the consolidated bank mentioned above is equal to, if it does not exceed, the capital of the United States bank at the time of the veto of its re-charter by President Jackson when its capital was thirty-five millions, of which the government owned seven million.

The most dangerous features to the people of these vast consolidations of the money power is the reaching out into the interior of the country for the control of banks in the leading cities other than New York. The Rockefeller combination has already secured one of the principal banks in Cincinnati and Kansas City and there may be many other banks controlled by them that have not come to light. The power of the United States bank in shaping political matters in the time of President Jackson, though then considered enormous, was very trifling compared to the vast power that can be exercised today by the united money power of Wall street. This was shown in the campaign of 1896 and since that time their power has largely increased through consolidation and the "community of interest plan."

That the financial affairs of the United States government is in their power will be at once seen by the vast loans that have been made to them and that they continue to enjoy without interest and the purchases by the government of bonds at the enormous premiums of 40 per cent to aid them in controlling the money and stock market, and allowing them to retain the customs and internal revenue collections for an indefinite time also without interest.

At the going rate of interest of from 4 to 6 per cent on call and time money it will be seen what a large gift the interest on these millions is to the favored banks. As long as these favors are shown by the Republicans to the money power, the financial question is not settled by any means.

REPUBLICAN ROTTENNESS IN NEBRASKA.

Out in Omaha they are still talking about the boodle used in the last campaign, and it is not the Democrats who are making the charges either. A special dispatch to the Washington Post says:

When a man holds an office at the hands of the Republican party he is in duty bound to support the candidates and should not have to be bought, and yet we had to buy officeholders last year. The national committee had to send several thousand dollars to Omaha.

Can you imagine anything more disgraceful? Now, my friends, I have probably talked too much out of school.

These were the remarks made by Edward Rosewater, late Republican candidate for the United States senatorship at an Eighth ward Republican meeting Tuesday night as quoted in his own paper.

Today when an interview was first obtainable, Mr. Rosewater was asked to specify Federal officials who were paid "boodle." He replied, "Most all of them were against the ticket. I had to notify Mark Hanna, and he sent a man out here. These fellows accepted the boodle but refused to do anything for the ticket. I will not name any particular one of them."

As Mr. Rosewater is the editor of the principal Republican newspaper and had a great deal to do with the management of the last campaign he doubtless would not make these charges if they were not true.

The officials accused of these acts of perjury to their party and of accepting boodle that Mark Hanna furnished, of course, deny it, and according to the dispatch here is what they said:

W. S. Summers, United States attorney—A man who will make such utterances is a knave or a fool. Every federal officeholder supported the ticket.

United States Marshall Matthews—It is absolutely false. If Mr. Rosewater bought any men he should name them.

Postmaster Joseph Crow—Rosewater's statements are ridiculous. While explanations are in order he might explain what he did with the \$4,500 sent on by the national committee.

From this we may expect some strenuous times in Nebraska and possibly further proof that the state was

debauched with money furnished by the Republican national committee.

In a few months the terms of some of these officials will expire, and they will be asking President Roosevelt to re-appoint them. The President used to be an ardent Civil Service Reformer and probably is now, and this will be an excellent occasion for him to set his seal of disapproval on those that were purchased with the money sent by Mark Hanna. To make a thorough civil service job of it the President should also refuse to have anything to do with the chairman of the Republican National Committee now his own friends and agents acknowledge his hoodling propensities, which an honest man like the President cannot sanction.

THE POWER OF TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS.

There are thousands of voters who, because they are not smart enough to see how the trusts and corporations are fleecing them persist in voting for the politicians who are the agents and tools of the trusts. Every county in the United States has a gang at the county seat with strikers in every township who are always on the side of the corporations and against the people, yet they are often, in fact, generally, allowed to run caucuses and conventions of the Republican party. Whichever party is in the majority it is tolerably certain to have these parasites hanging on to it, though since the Democrat party has divorced itself from the money power they have left it like rats from a sinking ship. The power of the corporations is so great, says the Nebraska Independent that it takes almost superhuman struggles to wrest any of their special privileges from them. They command the services of the most skillful lawyers in every part of the country and endless litigation is instituted to prevent the people from regaining their rights everywhere. At the special election held in Denver, August 28, the property holders of that city, by a vote of 6,284 to 1,267, for the second time approved a bond issue for the purpose of buying the city water plant. The amount is \$2,000,000. The company's revenues amounted to about \$39,000 a month and the net profits of the city, under the present schedule of rates are placed at \$13,000 a month, or \$156,000 a year, besides furnishing free water for the hydrants.

A vote of five to one by the people is not sufficient against a great corporation. The old vote was practically the same, but the water company succeeded in putting a veto upon it by appeals to the courts and finally to Wall street to prevent the sale of the bonds. It should be remembered that no great industrial enterprise can be entered into in these days without the consent of Wall street, if it requires any great amount of capital. That gang of highwaymen will refuse to list securities and prevent the sale of bonds if it is not to their liking. The great struggle that Senator Clark is making will prove whether it is possible for a railroad to be built anywhere in the United States against the wishes of Rockefeller and his gang of financial highwaymen.

BRYAN TO ROOSEVELT.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan expressly stated that if he was elected president he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for a second term. He gave strong reasons for this and now wishes to impress them on President Roosevelt. In the last issue of the Commoner he warns the President of the danger of striving for a second term. He begins by saying Mr. Roosevelt has reached the turning point in his political career, and his cherished ambition is reached. "That ever since his inauguration as Vice President he has looked forward to 1904. All at once, as the result of an assassin's shot, he is ushered into the Presidency. With what spirit will he enter upon the discharge of his duties? The answer to this question is of tremendous importance to him and to his country."

Mr. Bryan says there is a sentiment against second terms. He accuses Grover Cleveland of indorsing that sentiment, but later ignoring his pledge, and continues: "Mr. Roosevelt will find that there are many things that can be best accomplished by an executive officer who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election. If he will announce his determination not to be a candidate for re-nomination he will be relieved of a great deal of embarrassment and anxiety, and he will find sufficient strenuous life in an effort to make his administration conspicuous for its honesty and efficiency. If he intends to appear before the next Republican convention as a candidate he must prepare to fight the bosses of his party or surrender to them. He is aware of the fact that the Republican organization did not look with favor upon his candidacy. President Roosevelt has reached the parting of the ways; which road will he take?"

The explanation given out by the directors of the census about the frauds in the taking of the Maryland enumeration would seem to cast serious discredit upon the census of the whole country. When will we ever have a non-partisan census taken by competent and honest men and not political hangers-on of congressmen.

It is impossible, of course, but not probable that the Republican conspiracy to pad the census returns in their interest in Maryland did not occur in any other state, but the chances are the same rascally was practiced elsewhere.

Mr. How's Ends Memorial.
Mrs. Eliza A. How, widow of James F. How, late president of the Washash Railroad company, has given \$150,000 to Washington university, St. Louis, to be used for the erection of a memorial to her father, Captain James B. Eads, who built the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and jetty below New Orleans. The gift has been accepted by the board of trustees of the university, who will confer with Mrs. How as to the character of memorial which shall be constructed.

His Patriotic Cornice.
A patriotic citizen of Philadelphia has recently manifested his loyalty to the flag by painting the cornice of his house red, white and blue. In a row of houses in which the prevailing colors are yellow or dark brown, the effect is quite striking, and nearly every passerby bestows a surprised glance on the oddly painted dwelling. The owner of the house is a veteran of the civil war, and, possessing no flag, he decided to paint the cornice of his home in this way as a mark of patriotism.

Half of the misery in the world comes of want of courage to speak and to hear the truth plainly, and in a spirit of love.

Mrs. Dyer's Heart.
McCarron, Mich., Oct. 21.—In April last the sensational case of Mrs. Samuel G. Dyer of this place was reported in these columns. Mrs. Dyer has suffered for years with a very bad case of Heart Trouble and was cured in a few weeks by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Since then Mrs. Dyer has received hundreds of inquiries as to her condition and many may be interested to hear that she is at present enjoying the best of health and has not had the slightest return of the Heart Trouble.

Formerly she had to sit up in bed for hours to get relief; now she goes about as smartly as any lady of 62 years in the State. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made many friends in Chippewa County through their cure of Mrs. Dyer's case, and have proven beyond doubt that their cures are not only very complete, but absolute and permanent.

Dewey Wasn't a Prisoner.
It has been said that Admiral Dewey was made prisoner during the civil war at the time the gunboat Mississippi was destroyed by the Confederates. The admiral says that is not true. "I was not captured," said he, when asked about the matter, "when the Mississippi was run aground and burned. About 150 of our men were captured, but the captain and I managed to pull away in a boat down the river and escaped capture. I have seen the statement made several times lately and am glad to say that it is entirely incorrect. I have never been a captive."

Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1901.—The Judges at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co. (Limited), Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their breakfast cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations and the excellence of their exhibit. This is the 27th highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

An Experienced Secretary.
Miss Hagner, who is to be Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, was for a time clerk in the war department. She is a daughter of Dr. Charles E. Hagner, of Washington. She has acted as secretary for Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. Ellhu Root, Miss Paulding, Senator Depew's niece, and other women prominent in official life.

Awarded the Highest Prize.
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct.—The New Domestic Sewing Machine Co. has today been awarded, at the Pan-American Exposition, the highest prize, the coveted gold medal, for the best family sewing machine.

Fire Escape Instructions.
A descriptive article on Norway contains some striking instructions for the use of fire escapes taken from a local hotel, of which the following lines are part: "The plated snorter should be found in every room. To increase the hurry, let down the body one by one until all shall be left. The cord should be put out the ground from the shoulder thereunder."

A Church Marriage Bureau.
The Rev. J. F. K. Coleman, pastor of St. John's Catholic church, at Frederick, Md., announced to his congregation one Sunday night that he was going to inaugurate a matrimonial bureau in his church. "Think of it!" said Father Coleman, "a congregation like ours, with over 1,100 members, and you seldom hear of a marriage. There certainly is something wrong, and this is what I am going to endeavor to rectify. There is no reason for this state of affairs, as there is plenty of marriageable material right here, and even much past that age, and I am going to endeavor to utilize it to advantage or know the reason why."

Lucky School No. 9.
Catherine F. McMahon, a retired public school teacher of New York city, has received from the supreme court the writ she asked for, compelling the board of education to pay the pension of one-half of her salary which an act of 1900 gave her. This result wins the case for forty other teachers, retired previous to 1894, when the pension law for thirty years' service in the public schools was passed.

Don't keep the match box in a closet.

- Don't fold unlaundered curtains.
- Don't cool tomatoes in the ice box.
- Don't buy "cheap" lines as they are the dearest.
- Don't use "cheap" soap in the laundry as it costs the most.
- Don't use a starch that will produce that harsh crackling effect, but go to your grocer and order Defiance Starch, 16 ounce package for 10 cents. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.