

They Thrive More Luxuriantly in British Than in American Soil, and All the Better Because of the Absence of a Protective Tariff.

Writing to the New York Press from London under date of July 26, Mr. H. Curtis Brown, a staff correspondent of that paper, presents with much force and distinctness the subject of trusts in England.

In spite of the fact that the tendency toward monopoly in England in the last year has been significant and almost startling, the average Englishman will tell you, "We have no trusts in England."

"Organizations which in America would be popularly called trusts now control in England the fine cotton spinning, the dyeing, screw manufacture, salt manufacture, newspaper manufacture, cotton thread, chemicals, the crushing of oil seed, bedstead making, glass bottle making, manufacture of electrical fittings and the case tube trade."

In one respect the trust idea has been carried in England to an extent thus far unknown in the United States. The combinations operating separately in different lines are engaged in combining themselves into still larger and more comprehensive trusts.

One of the latest combinations is that of oil seed crushers, whose chairman is Hugh Cullen Smith, late governor of the Bank of England, and the manufacturers of the paper used in making newspapers are said to have formed a monopoly.

All this in free-trade England, where, if Mr. Havemeyer and his demo-pop admirers are correct in their contention, trusts do not and cannot exist.

Democracy and Trusts.

Protection is a Republican policy; the Democrats have formed a habit of denouncing it, and they think they must keep it up, with or without reason and sense.

The hypocrisy of all this is quite as comical as it is revolting. It shows what a poverty-stricken old concern the Democratic party is.

work. It is a confession of weakness and a proclamation of stupidity. The people see through the game and will coldly keep out of it.

Where Should We Be?

Forty years ago we were far in the rear as a manufacturing nation. Today we occupy the first rank. Forty years ago we were dependent upon Europe for all our best manufactured products.

Should Take a Rest.

The Indianapolis correspondent for a trade paper reports that there has not been a year since 1892 when the outlook for fall and winter business in that section along all lines has been as flattering as it is now.

The Astonished "Rubberneck."



Nothing Else to Howl About.

The Democrats dare not go before the people on the question of tariff for protection—they repealed protection and plunged the country into hard times and poverty, and they dare not go before the people on that issue.

Will Not Make Votes.

For the present, and with the current rise of wages making the workmen contented with their lot, it would not be possible to rally a large part of the labor vote against the tariff on the ground that it is the parent of trusts, even if that contention were true, which it is not.

When the Devil Was Sick.

Mr. Havemeyer illustrates in a new way the old rhyme that "When the devil was sick, the devil was wick."

WORKMEN WANTED.

The Supply Not Sufficient to Meet the Demand for Industrial Helpers.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, in his testimony before the industrial commission at its recent sitting in New York city, stated that applications for 10,000 unskilled workmen had been made upon the immigration authorities since the revival of business last spring.

In 1893 an army of workmen, out of work, started out to march to Washington to demand employment. There were many hundreds of thousands more workmen in the country who had no work, but who did not start out on that fruitless and foolish march.

Prosperity Points.

Corn in Kansas this year will win over calamity by the largest majority ever known.—Topeka Capital.

It is gratifying to observe the steadily increasing volume of our transactions with all of our Latin-American neighbors.—Troy Times.

Now the facts concerning Governor Holcomb's treatment of this school are indisputable. They are matters of public record.

The infamous Mutz "investigating committee" made an examination of the books of the school and pretended to discover a shortage of a few hundred dollars.

Holcomb took this report, and without inquiry as to its accuracy, removed Superintendent Gillespie and turned the school over to the small beer politicians of his own party.

Here was an educator of national reputation. He had been in charge of this school for twenty years and was considered an eminent authority on all matters connected with the education of the deaf and dumb.

But behind this injustice to Gillespie is another one, the injustice to the state caused by removing an eminent specialist from the place of superintendent of the school and putting in a swarm of incompetent and quarrelsome politicians.

Champagne importations to this country have largely increased. It's another bumper for McKinley titles. Back in the Gorman-Wilson days the thirst haunted aristocracy was lucky to get beer.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Foolish Luxury.

Champagne as a luxury, and in protection times there is always an increase in the use of luxuries. Foreign champagne, however, belongs in the category of foolish luxuries—foolish because sparkling wines in every way equal to those sold under foreign labels are now being produced in our own country.

Troublesome Prosperity.

When the Wilson-Gorman bill was getting in its deadly work nearly all of the railroads in the country were in the hands of receivers; now that the agent of prosperity is on deck they are troubled because of their inability to receive all the freight which offers itself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Cutting.

Sandy Pines.—"How yer like 'Da Man wid de Hoe," Billy?" Billy Coalgate.—"De last time I met de man wid de hoe he made a very deep impression on me, an' I kin feel de impression yet."

WORST CRIME OF ALL

A Matter of Vital Concern to Every Citizen of Nebraska.

THE SINS OF SI HOLCOMB.

Worse Than Riding on Passes or Stealing House Rent—Unfortunates of the State Institutions Must Also Suffer—Schools Turned Into Political Machines and Children Robbed of Their Rights.

The Trail of the Serpent.

The following letter is worthy of publication, because it touches upon a matter of vital concern to every citizen of Nebraska:

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—To the Editor of the State Journal: I am a deaf and dumb boy, and I want to tell you why people should not vote for Mr. Holcomb. He has done worse things than to ride on passes, or steal house rent or change the ballot boxes.

I represent a number of the educated deaf of the state. We get no redress. Friends tell us we must wait till the school is out of "politics." What business had Mr. Holcomb to put it in politics? Don't everybody pay taxes to support it? Why should the little children lose this time, when at most they have scant time for an education?

I call upon every deaf mute and every parent of a deaf child to vote against this man who is so unworthy of his trust. Anyone familiar with our institution when it was a school would shed tears to see its condition now—without thought for anything but jobs for the party, and Mr. Holcomb is responsible for its condition.

We had the best school in the country until Mr. Holcomb killed it. I would like to talk for awhile so I could tell everybody. I know enough never to vote for a man who has done so shameful a deed as to destroy our school just to get his friends into office.

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The Supreme Judgeship.

Omaha Bee: The principal state office which citizens of Nebraska will fill by choice at the polls the coming November is that of judge of the supreme court. While the contest involves the supremacy of contending political parties in the state and also has great national bearings the importance of the supreme judgeship to the great mass of the people must not be overlooked.

Under the constitution of Nebraska the supreme court, made up of three justices, is the highest judicial tribunal of the commonwealth. To this court he appeals direct from all the district courts in the state, so that it is in reality the court of last resort for practically all the litigation arising under the state laws.

determination of the controversies his associates to give all speedy as well as equal justice.

To many people then, the question what party the candidate belongs to subordinate itself to the question, Will he answer the demand for a safe, honest and reliable judge?

Bryan's Blunders.

New York Sun: Mr. William J. Bryan sometimes talks about things he does not know, makes statements that are not so, and suggests policies to whose simple meaning and obvious result he is blind.

We have been unable to find a verbatim account of Mr. Bryan's speech, but the Evening Bee of Omaha puts what he said in this way: "Mr. Bryan then paid his respects to the trusts and declared that when a law is passed that will prevent a corporation from doing business outside the state in which it is organized, save under a license from the federal government."

The speaker declared that the trusts could be destroyed when the federal congress would decree that no corporation should do business outside the state where it was organized, except by securing the license of the federal government.

Think a minute, Mr. Bryan! What kind of a government would it be under which no concern could do business outside the state where its chief office was without securing the permission of somebody at the seat of federal power? It would be the greatest scheme of imperialism, the most absolute system of centralized power that the world has ever known.

How Holcomb Got the Title.

The only argument the republican press of the state can advance against the candidacy of Silas A. Holcomb is "Slippery Si."—Shelton Advertiser.

The Advertiser mistakes an epithet for an argument, says the Lincoln Journal. The title was one given to Mr. Holcomb because of his smooth ways whereby he has been able to fool all of the democrats some of the time, some of the democrats all the time and all of the populists all the time. Is not the Advertiser aware of the fact that in early days the fusion nominee was unable to derive a living income from the practice of law and added to it the avocation of a chattel loan broker, extorting, as such, rates of interest that would make an honest man's hair curl with horror? Do kindly disposed men, who harbor within their souls a love for their fellow men and a high regard for justice, ever engage in the business of taking advantage of the necessities of the poor in order to metaphorically "skin them alive?"

When Silas A. Holcomb was made governor didn't he stand upon a platform that spoke in unequivocal terms against the use of free transportation on the railroads? And hasn't he traveled tens of thousands of miles since without paying a cent of fare? Every man in a position to know anything about it knows this to be true, and yet the Advertiser says that "Slippery Si" is the only argument republicans can advance.

A Ridiculous Spectacle. Central City Nonpariel: When Holcomb stood up before the populist state convention and said he endorsed the anti-pass resolution and that if elected supreme judge he would not accept any more passes, it was by far the most ridiculous spectacle of that spectacular gathering. When Holcomb was governor he was noted even beyond his own state for the lavishness with which he provided passes, special cars and other railroad favors for himself and friends.

A Fine Labor Champion.

York Times: Colonel Bryan is a proper man to represent "labor." He never did a day's work in his life nor ever furnished a day's employment to any one else. He says he is worth \$200,000. Why doesn't he put his money into some business that will furnish employment at good wages to some of the laboring men he seems to feel so much sympathy for? If every one in America thought and acted like Bryan every manufactured article we use would be no work at all for American labor.

No true man ever has any use for a hypocrite.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, SEPTEMBER 24— QUARTERLY REVIEW.

From the Text—"The Angel of the Lord Encampeth Round About Them That Fear Him, and Delivereth Them from Book of Psalms, Chapter 24, Verse 7.

Extent of Time.—Leaving out Lesson 1, which is a prophecy of an earlier period concerning the kingdom of Israel, though it is applicable in principle to the period we have been studying, the period extends over about ninety years, from the beginning of the exile, B. C. 585, to the completion of the temple, B. C. 516, and dedication in March, 515. Places.—Babylon, the river Chebar, near Babylon, Jerusalem. Prophets.—Hosea, Jeremiah, Daniel, Ezekiel, Haggai, Zechariah, Isaiah 40-66, belong in effect to the exile, whatever view we may take of the date of their authorship.

In the British Museum I was shown a bronze doorstep, weighing fifteen hundred pounds lately brought from the temple of El Sagil, at Borsippa, near Babylon. On it is an inscription saying that it was a votive offering in commemoration of Nebuchadnezzar's recovery from sickness. This confirms the account in Daniel of his severe sickness with a kind of insanity. Lenormant also has directed attention to "a strange hiatus which appears in the history of Nebuchadnezzar, which coincides with the period of the king's insanity."

A cylinder discovered at the ancient Ur mentions Belshazzar, the son of Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon. "We now possess the account given by Cyrus himself, of the overthrow of Nabonidus, the Babylonian king, and of the conqueror's permission to the captives to return to Babylonia to return to their homes. The account is contained in two documents, written, like most other Assyrian and Babylonian records, upon clay, and lately brought from Babylonia to England by Mr. Rassam. One of these documents is a tablet which chronicles the events of each year in the reign of Nabonidus, the last Babylonian monarch, and continues the history into the first year of Cyrus, as king of Babylon. The other is a wreath of which Cyrus glorifies himself and his son Cambyses, and professes his adherence to the worship of Bel-Merodach, the patron god of Babylon."—Prof. A. H. Sayce.

The Past.—From small beginnings the kingdom of Judah had been growing to a kingdom of power in the moral world.

But instead of keeping in the steady flowing stream of God's will for them, they kept turning toward the rapids of disobedience and idolatry. Note how much God did to save them from the threatened ruin. He warned and entreated and encouraged them by his prophets. He sent punishments for sin. He gave prosperity that his goodness might lead them to repentance. Wreck of Israel was a solemn warning.

But in spite of all, they went on to their own destruction, as a boat in the rapids hastens over the falls of Niagara. The Exile Discipline.—For seventy years the kingdom was a wrecked wreck on the stream of time, with only sandy wastes of hopelessness on every side. But all this time God was disciplining and training them for better things. The prophets were their teachers. The people learned to hate idols, to appreciate their religious privileges, to long for the presence of God. The warnings were everywhere. Hopes were held out before them. They saw the need and blessing of new hearts and new lives.

The Fresh Start.—At the end of seventy years, when they had learned in some measure the exile lessons, God's providence made a return possible through a change in the nations. About fifty thousand exiles returned to Judea. They slowly built up the city. They instituted religious services. They began to build the temple. The beginnings were very feeble and small. Amid poverty and opposition they went on till the temple was again built. Prophets came to them and opened visions of hope. They saw down the ages the glory that was to come. They saw the sun rising above the horizon, which should flood the world with glory. They saw the great tree which was to grow from the tiny mustard seed they were planting.

The inscription on the rock of Behistun, near Bagdad, is by Darius Hystaspes, giving an account of his reign, in three languages. The rock rises seven hundred feet high, nearly perpendicular. The inscription is on a polished surface three hundred feet above the base. Practical Lessons.—This quarter's lessons illustrate by historical examples many important truths which are as useful for our day and generation as for those ancient times.

SAID BY CHILDREN.

Little Miss Dorothy came dancing in out of the yard one day, her blue eyes sparkling with glee, and ran to her mother, saying, "Oh, mamma, mamma, there's such a joke on God!" "What do you mean?" asked her parent, who, to tell the truth, was somewhat shocked by the unexpected statement. "Oh, mamma, God has hung out the sun and has forgotten to take in the moon." A little girl told a friend who was visiting her father that her brother set traps to catch birds, says the New York Tribune. He asked her what she did. She replied: "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds."

"Anything else?" "Yes," she said, "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds from getting into the traps, and, as I had heard about faith and works, I went and kicked the traps all to pieces."

Nearly Exposed Himself. Philadelphia Record: Wife—What makes you stay at the office so late at nights? Do you gain anything by it? Hubby—No, but I have several times come—er—within an ace of gaining something.

At the English Inn. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Hanny-body with art a heye could see you was a typical Hammerican."

"And what is a typical American?" "One that gives tips freely, sir."