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**FURNITURE**

**AND GOAL**

I carry a BIG STOCK of

## STOVES AND RANGES.

Charter Oak, Moore's Patent and Garland Ranges.  
They are always good.

I have the

**Aluminum Cooking Utensils  
Rochester Plated Ware  
and the Enamel Ware**

They are standard goods and you know what you are getting.

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ever shown in the west. Beds all styles and prices. Felt mattresses, as soft as feathers, just the the thing for comfort when you're tired. You'll sleep better on them. I have a big line of tables, all sizes. Extension, fancy parlor and stand tables. Chairs make a handsome present. Come and see them.

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\$13.50 up. Good values.

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They're very pretty and will make your best room brighter. You should see my

## IMPORTED JAPANESE BASKETS

in fancy designs, all styles and sizes.

A lot of imported

## Souvenir China

Useful and a thing of beauty.

A big stock of

## SKATES

for the skaters. All sizes.

I have a lot of Novelty Goods Fine, fancy and useful articles that find a place in the home and make a nice present. There are too many to tell you of all. You must come and see for yourself. I have the goods. Come and see.

**Frank Fischer,**  
General Hardware and Furniture

## SHIP SUBSIDY UP AGAIN

Fatuous Appeal to the Patriotism of American Women.

### THE ENORMOUS STEAL EXPOSED.

How It Is Proposed to Tax the American People For the Benefit of the Steamship Trust—Housewives of the Country More Interested in Reducing Expenses Than Adding to Them.

The expectant ship subsidy beneficiaries are maintaining a bureau at Washington to bring influence on congress to pass the pending bill, which provides for a subsidy, which will in the event of its passage principally inure to the benefit of the steamship trust. The latest effort of this bureau to mold public opinion is a pathetic appeal to the pride of American women to help in overcoming the "suppressing of the stars and stripes upon the sea." This indirect way of urging congress to pass the ship subsidy bill by a fatuous appeal to the patriotism of American women is at once seen to be but a covert plea for the trust to be subsidized, from the statement made that "there is feminine comfort in the thought that the very moment it (the bill) is enacted orders will be placed with American shipbuilders for seventy-five new American steamships, to cost at least \$40,000,000, on the Atlantic coast alone."

That lets the cat out of the bag, for these ships will be entitled under the bill to a subsidy of \$5 per gross ton a year or \$6.50 if engaged in the Philippine trade. As one of these large ocean steamships would have a gross tonnage of, say, 16,000 tons, her owners would be paid \$80,000 a year subsidy, and at the same average the seventy-five ships would be entitled to a subsidy of \$6,000,000 a year, leaving those to be built on the Pacific coast entirely out of the calculation. But that is not the total of the proposed subsidies to be paid under the bill, for the new mail lines proposed to be established will cost about \$3,000,000 a year in extra subsidies, or \$3,000,000 in all.

As the ship subsidy hunters are appealing to the women to champion their cause, it may be well to remind those of our wives and mothers that have become interested that this large subsidy to the magnates of the steamship trust will have to be paid by taxation. It is hardly necessary to remind the housewives of the country that the tariff and other taxes are now so high that in consequence of the protection the trusts enjoy under this Republican system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few the cost of living is now nearly 50 per cent higher than it was before the present tariff subsidy bill was passed, and the proposed ship subsidy bill will add to the burden.

What benefit will American women gain by helping to pay the ship subsidy any more than they gain by paying the trusts the enormous subsidies the tariff law gives those corporations? The appeal for a subsidy has always been accompanied by an appeal to patriotism, for the fervent and avaricious subsidy hunter is always for "the old flag and an appropriation." So don't be led off by false appeals to help Uncle Sam or for the stars and stripes which these trust magnates through their hired writers make to you. These rich men who propose to invest \$10,000,000 in ships, on which they are to receive an annual subsidy of \$9,000,000 or even \$6,000,000, can get along very well without the subsidy, and you will be that much better off for not having it to pay.

If the tariff was revised so that the cost of living would be reasonable and the old and obsolete navigation laws were repealed which have hampered and retarded the growth of our merchant marine and those anxious to own and sail ships could buy their vessels in the markets of the world from whoever would sell them the cheapest, the American flag would soon be seen on every sea, for with free ships and free men the United States can beat the world on the ocean, as she did in former times before these Republican restrictions defeated her natural supremacy.

### Devastating the Forests.

The timber in the United States is melting away like the snow in spring, yet our Republican politicians refuse to abolish the tariff on lumber. To show how suicidal this stand pat policy is the statisticians declare that there are only now standing in the United States, approximately 1,475,000,000 feet of lumber and that 45,000,000,000 feet are being cut every year. It is estimated that enough timber is destroyed by fire or used for other purposes to make the total consumption 75,000,000,000 feet annually, so that there is not enough timber standing to continue commercially for more than twenty years. And yet, with this dearth staring them in the face, the people of the United States continue a policy that prevents them by tariff restrictions from drawing on the timber supply of Canada and other countries.

### Corporations Increasing.

The growth of corporations still continues and is increasing rather than diminishing. For the ten months ending with October, nearly a billion dollars more of capital were invested in corporations than for the same period in 1904, the total for the present term being \$1,824,039,000, and this vast sum is confined to those corporations with a million or more capital. The trusts seem to be growing faster than the Republicans can unhorse them.

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

Numerous Obstacles in the Way of Accomplishment.

If we are to have a federal income tax, it is evident that the income from land will escape taxation under the decision of the supreme court in 1898. In that case Mr. Choate's argument was so adroit that the court reversed itself and decided that to tax the income from land was to tax the land itself. Now, an income tax that would not apply to all the great landed proprietors would hardly be a fair and just tax upon the income of others who would have to pay it. There is no more equitable tax than the tax upon incomes if it is applied to all and graded according to their means to pay—that is, the greater the income the higher rate of taxation.

President Roosevelt in his speech at Harrisburg, reiterated his opinion that incomes should be taxed and also that great fortunes should be, if not confiscated, at least greatly diminished by an inheritance tax. As it requires an almost unanimous public sentiment to amend the constitution, the income tax looks like a faroff proposition unless the incomes from land are allowed to go free of taxation. How, therefore, does President Roosevelt propose to carry out his recommendations? There would seem to be but one way, and that is to so pack the supreme court that it will reverse its income tax decision. There is good reason to believe that the majority of one against the income tax has already been changed by later appointments and that the decision to appoint Secretary Moody as one of the justices will make a certain majority in favor of an income tax when such a question is again up for decision.

There is a big obstacle to carrying out this change in the complexion of the supreme court, for it requires "the advice and consent of the senate" to confirm a justice of the supreme court, and there is a lurking suspicion that the Republican majority of the senate is not in full accord with taxing incomes, and there will be more opposition to the confiscation of large fortunes through an excessive inheritance tax.

The Democratic plan is to so amend or enact laws that there will be no protection or special privileges to build up these enormous fortunes, while the Republican plan is to tax the many for the benefit of the few and then after the few are dead confiscate a large proportion of their ill gotten gains as restitution for years of plundering.

### UNFORTUNATES SUFFER.

One of Many Disadvantages of Tariff Fostered Trusts.

Highly protected Germany, like the United States, has discovered that the protective tariff fosters trusts and combinations which force up prices. In consequence there, as here, the great increase in the cost of living is forcing the workmen to demand higher wages, and many people are denouncing a policy that unnaturally advances prices beyond what limited incomes can bear without privation.

There is in Germany, as here, a large number of endowed charitable institutions which find under this increased cost of living a partial stopping of their activity. It costs nearly 50 per cent more both in Germany and here to feed and clothe charity patients in hospitals and inmates of homes for the blind and helpless, the orphan, the blind and others whose care devolves upon society. The incomes of these institutions being practically stationary, they are compelled to decrease the number of those unfortunates they shelter or reduce expenses, so that suffering is inevitable. This is one of the many disadvantages of the tariff fostered trusts and protecting them in unduly advancing the price of their products.

### Their Voices Mostly Hushed.

The Republicans did not receive much help in the late campaign from those whom they have honored with seats in the United States senate. The voices of Platt and Dewey were hushed in New York. Pezrose and Knox turned their attention to machine politics rather than oratory. Dryden and Keen relied upon cash in New Jersey, for that is all they know of politics. Dick in Ohio, under the new pact to help Roosevelt, has become a kind of "me too" for Foraker, whose fire alarm utterances are enough for both of them. Burton is in jail, and poor old Hipple-Mitchell is dead, and Allison is suffering from old age, and so the list might be extended. But the cabinet have done yeoman's service, yet what has it amounted to? The result would have been the same if they had stayed in Washington. Wherever Shaw spoke the Republicans lost votes.

### The Wireless Trust.

The "wireless trust" appears to be the latest octopus that will charge all the traffic will bear and with its multiplex improvements will be able to send or receive from one station simultaneously as many messages as there are operators. There will be no trouble about getting the news if you only have the price.

### The Price of Liberty.

A change of eighty-seven votes in the legislative districts would have changed the complexion of the Delaware legislature, and there were hundreds of Democrats who did not vote. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

### In Cold Storage.

The Fairbanks presidential boom has been so carefully kept in cold storage that it begins to look as unpromising as a last year's turkey.

### Soap as a Medicine.

"When I was a boy," said the old man, "they often made me take a little soap as a medicine. It did me good. Soap was prescribed in the village for cramps, for sick headache, for a half dozen complaints. The people admitted that it was a nauseous dose, but on the other hand they pointed to its efficacy. "When I was taken down my mother would cut from the cake of yellow soap in the kitchen a chunk about as big as a chestnut. "Now, sonny," she would say, "swallow this," and she'd hold the yellow morsel in thumb and forefinger close to my lips. "I'd begin to whimper. The smell of it and the idea of the lather that would form in my mouth—the lather I'd have to swallow—would fill me with despair. But my mother was inexorable. With stiff lips I'd take the soap into my mouth, I'd chew the soft and slippery stuff a little and then, with a groan and a dreadful gulp, I'd swallow it. Horrors! "Horror!" said the old man, smiling. "I can still taste those doses of soap that were so common in the village in my boyhood."

### Jewish Thrift.

The Allgemeine Rundschau, Vienna, in an article on the Jewish question and anti-Semitism, has this to say as to Jewish thrift: "If we could only induce our own lower class to acquire the Jew's thrift, his industry, his sense of order, his scrupulous exactitude, his religious loyalty and love for his family the Jew on his darker side would appear far less dangerous to them than is at present the case. If one Sunday, by way of interesting experiment, one were to conduct an inquiry into the station, wealth and religion of visitors to the various public houses, the following result would transpire: A large number of the guests would be Christians who would do far better to save than spend their money in alcoholic refreshments, gaming and tobacco. There might be a few Jews, but at the most they would content themselves with a cup of coffee."

### An Ancient Hebrew Bible.

The highest amount ever offered for a single volume was tendered by a number of wealthy Jewish merchants of Venice to Pope Julius II. for a very ancient Hebrew Bible. It was then believed to be an original copy of the Septuagint version made from the Hebrew into Greek in 277 B. C., careful copies of the Hebrew text having been prepared at that date for the use of the seventy translators. The offer to Julius was £20,000, which, considering the difference between the value of money then and now, would in our day represent the princely sum of \$600,000. Julius was at that time greatly pressed for money to maintain the holy league which the pope had organized against France, but in spite of his lack of funds he declined the offer.

### Weight of a Lion.

"What does a lion weigh?" Ask that question of any acquaintance and see what he will say. Those who best know the look of the king of beasts and how small his lithe body really is will probably come furthest from the truth. About 300 to 350 pounds is a usual estimate. But this is below the mark. A full grown lion will tip the scales at no less than 500 pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory. The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger killed by an English officer scaled 520 pounds. A tiger of this size has, however, considerably greater muscular strength than the biggest lion.

### Millers' Best Customers.

The forty odd million sacks of flour consumed yearly in the United Kingdom are mainly eaten in the form of bread. In the houses of the rich and in the best hotels bread is sparingly eaten, but among the middle classes and in workmen's homes it forms a considerable portion of the diet. As the latter class predominate and as their families are the most numerous, it is not improbable that the children under sixteen consume about three-fifths of the total flour sold in the United Kingdom. In a commercial sense, therefore, the children are the millers' best friends.—London Milling.

### Rule the "Roost" or "Roast?"

Steuin Gardener, an under cook in the Cardinal Wolfe Wolsey hys house, and afterwards allowed of kyng Henry the eyght to be a master cooke, and hys principall cooke for a longe tyme, ruled the roste in ye kynges house as boldly and as saucely as hys maister dyd before him, as ye blowe upon his cheke that my Lorde of Warwyke gave him may bare wytnes.—Spiritual Physic, 1555.

### Big Differences.

"What!" said the judge. "You expect me to send your husband to prison when you acknowledge that you threw five fatrons at him and he only threw one at you?" "Yes; that's all right, judge," said the irate woman, "but, then, the one he threw hit me."

### Counterfeits.

"They bill and coo a good deal." "That's all a bluff." "Then you think they are only mock turtlesdoves?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Tonics.

Willie—Pa, what's a tonic? Pa—It's something you take to brace you up. Willie—Well, what's teutonic—something to brace you too much?

Look beneath the surface. Let not the quality of a thing nor its worth escape thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

# Calumet Baking Powder

Perfect in quality. Moderate in price.

## Be Ready for Coughs

It's letting disease fasten itself that kills. Dangerous possibilities lurk in every neglected cough or cold. Most things are easily cured if taken in time, especially throat and lung troubles.

## CHAPMAN'S WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP

with tar will cure a cough as quickly as it should be cured. It does not dry it up or drug it away. It is a vegetable remedy that builds up and strengthens—cures nature's way. The one time to cure a cough or cold is when it starts. It can't get firmly seated if you have this remedy at hand.

PRICE 25 CENTS



### NEW TIME TABLE, C. & N. W.

EAST BOUND	
No. 2, Daily except Saturday	9:45 p. m., Pass
No. 6, Daily	4:35 a. m., Pass
No. 82, Daily, except Sunday	4:00 p. m., local
No. 119, Daily	5:20 a. m., local
WEST BOUND	
No. 1, Daily, except Sunday	6:50 p. m., Pass
No. 5, Daily	1:37 a. m., Pass
No. 81, Daily except Sunday	5:40 a. m., local
No. 119, (doesn't carry passengers)	11:45 p. m.

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Dr. Barnes, eye specialist of Omaha, will be at the Valentine House, Friday, Jan. 11. Don't forget the date.