

# JONES IN A TRUST.

## DEMOCRATIC LEADER HOLDS COTTON GINNERS BY THROAT

What the Round Cotton Bale Trust Is and Why Mr. Bryan Does Not Denounce It in His Speeches—An Eye-Opener.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble.

John E. Searles, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co-defendant.

The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton company. John E. Searles is president of the organization.

The chairman of the Democratic national committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic state—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searles combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind \$7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition.

Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says:

"The American Cotton company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is a word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts.

Every cotton ginning plant in the south must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searles combination. It has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this \$7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the southern ginner continues to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis gave a list of the great corporations of the country. But he left out the American Cotton company and the American Ice company. The others he denounced. But these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed:

"Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher.

Even in making his division in monopolies, Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel & Wire company, the Republic Iron & Steel company, the National Steel company, the Carnegie company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York city, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken; and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton ginning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it.

It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

## BLAINE'S STORY ABOUT COIN-AGE.

James G. Blaine told a story that he said was the best thing he got up Iowa, where the greenback passion flourished for some time, and was exploited with singular intensity. A financier of fantastic methods was leaning back in his chair in a grocery and talking, as he believed, conservatively. He said:

"I do not agree to it that we want something that is worthless to make money out of. I think we ought to make it out of gold. But I agree with you that it's the stamp that makes the money—it's the United States stamp, and it isn't anything else. I want gold for money, but there's no use of having a great big chunk of gold to make a twenty-dollar piece. Just take a bit of a wafer of gold and put the stamp on it, the United States stamp for \$20 and it is \$20. It's gold money, too, and it's got the American eagle on it."

Second citizen interposed, saying: "I agree with you, only you don't go far enough. You state the great principle correctly. It ought to be applied to other things. What's the use of putting 196 pounds in a barrel of flour? I tell you if there isn't more than a

quart of flour and you put the stamp on it, on the package of it, United States stamp, with the American eagle, that it is a barrel of flour—I'll swear to it, it is a barrel of flour!"

Citizen No. 1 exclaimed: "But look here, you are talking like a blank blank fool!"—Murat Halstead.

## EMPLOYEES FAVOR M'KINLEY.

For the purpose of ascertaining the political makeup of their "house," some of the employees of the firm of Marshall Field & Co. (circulate department) had a paper circulated the other day asking for signatures to the membership roll of a McKinley Commercial Men's Club.

There are approximately 1,000 voters in Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department. The paper was passed around with the consent of the management of the house, but with no "coercion" whatever from the management to sign or not to sign, the test vote being purely an affair of the employees, who wished to secure only voluntary expressions from all their number. As a result of this test vote the poll showed:

	Number votes.	Per cent of total vote.
For McKinley	851	85-10
For Bryan	149	14-9-10
McKinley's majority	702	

## SILLY SEASON NOT ENDED.

That the summer silly season is not yet over can hardly account for the continuance of something more than humor in the Democratic campaigning tactics this year. It was funny enough to have Pitchfork Tillman, who has openly advocated in the past the ruling of South Carolina negroes without their consent, write the "consent of the governed" plank at Kansas City and for Van Wyck, the ice trust man of New York to write the anti-trust plank. But Tammany Hall, which controlled the recent New York Democratic state convention without any apparently misanthropic intent, has done still more funny things. It has put up for governor on an anti-expansion platform, a man whose only public utterance, a man whose only public utterance on the subject had been an endorsement of President McKinley's expansion policy in the Philippines. It inserted a plank in the platform denouncing the ice trust, in which the Tammany leaders were stockholders. It inserted a plank denouncing the Ramapo \$700,000,000 steal which Tammany leaders had planned and tried to consummate for their own immoral gain.

## WOOL FIGURES CONCISELY STATED.

There is no feature of our agricultural or other industries which shows more clearly the benefits of the protective policy and the adversity of free trade than does wool. The facts are concisely stated in the following table:

	Imports, pounds.	Production, pounds.	Price of wool, cents.	Value of sheep on farms, Jan. 1.
1892	118,670,652	294,000,000	29	\$116,121,290
1897	350,832,026	259,153,000	28 1/4	87,020,942
1899	78,736,209	272,191,000	28	612,966,913

## KANSAS PROSPERITY.

Nearly one hundred million dollars was added to the wealth of the farmers of Kansas in the first three years of the McKinley administration. How the farmers stood in 1896 and 1899 in that state is shown by the following table:

	1896.	1899.
Live stock	\$80,049,272	\$132,759,873
Crops	\$3,303,684	\$11,391,831
Bank deposits	17,147,160	33,505,101

Total ..... \$180,500,116 \$277,656,805  
Increase in 1899 ..... \$97,156,689  
Kansas farmers will vote for the Republican party this year.

## South Attacks Bryan.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, a journal which is supporting Bryan, does not take the views of that leader on the Philippine question. In a recent issue it said:

"The value of the Philippines to us in a commercial way and in a political way is revealing itself to the American people in spite of those who refuse to see. Politicians who prate about 'imperialism' are known as politicians, and they are bringing themselves to a point where few credit what they say—where their utterances are looked upon as irresponsible blabbering."

## McKinley Prosperity and Farmers.

Under McKinley prosperity the farmers have again been benefited. Placing the market value of all American hogs on the farms, at the beginning of this year, only on the same basis as on Jan. 1, 1899, then the Department of Agriculture's figures show a total gain of \$57,000,000 in the value of all farm animals during the three years that William McKinley has been president. Here are the facts:

Harrison gain, 2 years.....	\$ 154,000,000
Cleveland loss, 4 years.....	\$820,000,000
McKinley gain, 3 years.....	\$ 57,000,000

Do You Want This to Return?  
[From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 15, 1893.]

Crowds of paupers are pouring in upon Chicago, drawn by the news of the charity that is being here dispersed. Yesterday Manager Swift ordered that all freight yards be watched and vagrants who were found stealing rides be immediately shipped back to where they came from.

## PORTO RICAN BUSINESS GROWS

Four months' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than 100 per cent in our imports to that island as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, and more than 250 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1896.

The act went into effect May 1, 1900, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

Imports from Porto Rico into the United States.

Month of—	1896.	1900.
May	\$480,821	\$1,163,867
June	516,746	1,218,257
July	254,676	640,023
August	107,880	281,903

Total during 4 months, \$1,360,123 \$3,244,050  
Exports to Porto Rico from the United States.

	1896.	1900.
May	\$113,069	\$696,479
June	178,313	890,999
July	101,944	529,729
August	194,361	408,638

Total during 4 months, \$587,686 \$2,525,845

## REASON FOR FARM PROSPERITY.

Between July 2, 1896, the date of Mr. Bryan's first nomination for the presidency, and July 5, 1900, the date of his nomination this year, the price of ten of the principal farm products increased 45.8 per cent. There was not a single decrease in price of these articles which include wheat, corn, oats, lard, mess pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay or butter.

Against this the increase of the articles bought by farmers was only 19 per cent. There was an actual decrease in the price of sugar and tea, and small increases in the price of rice, sisal, iron, petroleum, tinplate, leather, sugar and cotton cloth.

In every case a bushel of wheat will buy more today than it would four years ago.

These statements are all official and can be verified from the public records. The assertions of the Democrats and Mr. Bryan four years ago that McKinley's election would bring misery, have in every case been disproved. The farmers know the difference between distress and prosperity, and they are not likely to vote to bring about that old condition.

## BRYAN'S PENSION RECORD.

"The next congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must be not less than \$150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that congress must make for pensions at the next session must aggregate not less than \$186,000,000. This tremendous sum would of itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honorable debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such longevity."—W. J. Bryan in Omaha World-Herald, Nov., 1892. At the ripe age of 32.

## MISSOURI'S GREAT GAIN.

Missouri has gained over \$128,083,768 in wealth under the Republican administration of President McKinley. The gain was made in values in the following manner:

	1896.	1899.
Live stock	\$93,718,709	\$113,806,586
Crops	58,219,870	78,411,465
Bank deposits	5,692,953	141,726,449

Total ..... \$205,860,532 \$332,944,500  
Increase ..... \$128,083,768  
This is one of the reasons why the Republicans have a good fighting show to carry Missouri this year.

## Do You Want This to Return?

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 16, 1893.]

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Since October 15 the records of the police department of this city show that 700 tramps have been sheltered at the city hall by the police department. A great many of them are men of respectable appearance who claim to be willing to work, but are unable to find employment. Each morning the men are told to move on and not return here. Most of them are heading toward Chicago.

## Railroad Freight Down.

Railroad freights have decreased all over the United States since the McKinley administration succeeded the misrule of the last Democratic president. In 1894 the average rate for hauling one ton of freight one mile (the ton-mile being a recognized unit) was 86 cents. In 1898 it was 76 cents. This has enabled producers to get their goods cheaper to the markets than ever before.

## More Freight Moving.

The railroads of the United States carried 674,714,747 tons of freight in 1894 and 912,973,853 tons in 1898. That is the difference between Democratic depression and Republican prosperity.

# News of the Northwest

## BLAZE AT OSHKOSH

FIRE DESTROYS ABOUT \$300,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

It Started in the Sawmill District and in Three Hours Had Spread Over an Area of Nine Acres—Property Destroyed Was Mostly Lumber Stock—Diamond Match Company a Heavy Loser—All the Losses Are Fully Covered by Insurance—Fire Spread With Great Rapidity.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 18.—Fire broke out in the sawmill district and in three hours it destroyed nearly \$300,000 worth of property, mostly lumber stock. The fire spread over an area of nine acres. The losses in detail are as follows:

Hollister-Ames company, sawmill, lumber, logs and shingles, loss \$80,000; Diamond Match company, lumber yards containing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber, loss, \$175,000; Challoners Sons' company pattern shops and warehouse, loss \$20,000, and several small losses. All losses are fully covered by insurance.

The Diamond Match company had between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of match splint lumber, valued at from \$25 to \$35 per thousand. This was nearly all destroyed.

The fire started in the dressed lumber shed of the Hollister-Ames company and spread with remarkable rapidity throughout the lumber yard. The Hollister-Ames company places its loss at \$200,000, as follows: 2,000,000 feet factory plank, \$54,000; 2,000,000 shingles at \$3,000; dressed lumber, \$5,000; flooring, \$3,000; 1,200,000 feet common lumber, \$15,000.

In the same block as the Diamond Match company the Challoners' Sons' foundry suffered a loss of between \$15,000 and \$20,000, their wood pattern shops and several small store buildings, in which were finished ice machines and shingle machines being destroyed. The wind blew strong from the west and would have taken the entire plant, but at a critical time the wind changed and blew in another direction, so that the foundry was saved. The sawmill of the Hollister-Ames Lumber company was saved, being across the street from the yard. The mill is running night and day and the fire will not affect its operations.

A later estimate gives the loss on property destroyed at \$170,000, divided as follows: Hollister, Ames & Co., \$80,000; Diamond Match company, \$75,000; the George Challoners' Sons company, \$15,000. The loss is about fully covered by insurance.

## STATION BURNED.

### Illinois Central's Buildings at Boege, S. D., a Loss.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 18.—Fire destroyed the Illinois Central station at Boege, east of here, causing a loss of \$2,000. The arrival of the regular Chicago passenger train here was delayed by the fire warping the track.

### Jerome Hoot's Trial Is Fixed.

Charles City, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Nov. 7 is the day assigned by Judge Blair for the trial of Jerome Hoot at Waterloo. The case is one of the most important and interesting that has ever been tried in Blackhawk county courts. The defendant is indicted on two serious charges—assault with intent to commit murder, and the throwing or depositing dynamite into an inhabited dwelling.

## Thresher Burned.

Montevideo, Minn., Oct. 18.—During a high wind the separator belonging to Thomas Ludwig, threshing three miles northeast of this place, was burned. The fire caught from sparks in the ashes where the engine had stood, as that had been removed. The loss is about \$900, with no insurance.

## Low Land Inundated.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 18.—The Mississippi is within eight inches of the danger line, an extraordinary height for this time of the year. The low lands near the city are overflowed, houses inundated and large quantities of fire wood swept away.

## Ended Her Own Life.

Carver, Minn., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Sara M. Sundine was found hanging by a bed sheet in the cellar of the residence of W. W. Smith, her son-in-law, at Hawarden, Iowa. She was the wife of John Sundine, who died here three years ago.

## Decision Goes to Matthews.

Detroit, Oct. 18.—Matty Matthews of New York and Rube Ferns of Buffalo met here for the second time for the welter-weight championship, and after fifteen rounds Matthews received the decision.

## Irresponsible Horse Thieves.

Ellsworth, Wis., Oct. 18.—Two horse thieves have been arrested here within the past two days. When put on trial both were discharged as being of an irresponsible turn of mind.

## Death at a Crossing.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 18.—J. Q. Beam of Lehigh met with a severe accident at Tara. He was struck by a passenger train and his injuries will probably prove fatal.

## Boy Accidentally Shot.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Oct. 18.—Henry Sha, the twelve-year-old son of Joseph Sha, was shot through the hips at his home in the town of Orevelt and died in a few minutes. He was playing with a loaded gun.

## Gray Accepts.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Ex-Senator Gray of Delaware, who has been appointed a member of The Hague international court of arbitration, called upon the president and accepted the appointment.

## THE MARKETS.

### Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76 3/4-77 1/2c. No. 2 Northern, 72 3/4-74 3/4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 40 3/4-41 1/4c; No. 3, 40 3/4-41 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 25 1/2-26c; No. 3, 24 3/4-25 1/4c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 78 1/4c; No. 1 Northern, 77 1/4c; No. 2 Northern, 74 1/4-75 1/4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 3, 35 3/4-38 1/2c; No. 4, 37 1/2-38c. Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1/2-24c; No. 3, 23 1/2-24c. Barley—No. 4, 48 3/4c; No. 5, 48 1/4c; feed grade, 40 3/4c; malting grades, 46 3/4c. Rye—No. 1, 49 3/4c; No. 2, 50 1/2-51 1/2c. Flax—Cash, \$1.74; to arrive, \$1.65 1/2c.

Duluth, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80c; to arrive, 80c; October, 80c; December, 80 1/8c; May, 82c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78c; to arrive, 78c; October, 78c; December, 78 1/8c; May, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; No. 3 spring, 70c; oats, 23 1/2-24c; barley, 38 3/4-39 1/2c; flax, cash, \$1.87; to arrive, \$1.86 1/2c; October, \$1.86 1/2c; November, \$1.77; December, \$1.70; May, \$1.72; corn, 40 1/4c.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 1/2-75 1/2c; No. 3 red, 70 3/4-71 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 70 3/4-71 1/2c; No. 3 hard winter, 68 1/2-69 1/2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 74 1/2-75 1/2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 74 1/2-75 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 68 1/2-69 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40 1/4-40 3/4c. Oats—No. 2, 21 3/4-22c; No. 3, 21 1/4-21 1/2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—Flour is dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 75 3/4c. Rye is steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley lower; No. 2, 57 3/4c; sample, 46 3/4c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25 1/4-25 1/2c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Beeves, \$4.75 @ 5.25; cows, bulks and mixed, \$2 3/4; calves and yearlings, \$3.25 @ 4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 3/4. Hogs, \$4.55 @ 4.70; bulk, \$4.57 1/2 @ 4.67 1/2.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.30 @ 5.80; poor to medium, \$4.35 @ 5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.95 @ 4.60; cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 4.75; Texas-fed steers, \$4 @ 4.90. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.50 @ 4.92 1/2; good to choice heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.90; rough heavy, \$4.50 @ 4.60; light, \$4.50 @ 4.95; bulk of sales, \$4.65 @ 4.85. Sheep, \$3.50 @ 4.25; lambs, \$4.40 @ 5.65.

St. Paul, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.65 @ 5.50; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.60; common to fair, \$4 1/4 @ 4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$2.75 @ 3.50; thin cows and canners, \$1.75 @ 2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good butcher bulls, \$3 @ 3.25; bologna bulls, \$2.50 @ 2.75; good to choice veals, \$5 @ 6; fair to good, \$4 @ 5; good to choice feeders, \$3.40 @ 3.75; good to choice stock steers, \$3.40 @ 3.50; fair to good, \$3 3/4 @ 3.40; common, \$2.50 @ 2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ 3.10; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common, \$2 1/2 @ 2.40; good to choice calves, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 3.50; good to choice heifer calves, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50 @ 3; good to choice milkers and springers, \$3 3/4 @ 4; good to fair, \$3 @ 3.25; common, \$2 @ 2.8. Hogs—Good to choice light, \$4.65 @ 4.80; mixed and butchers, \$4.60 @ 4.75; good to prime heavy, \$4.55 @ 4.65; fair heavy, \$4.45 @ 4.50; rough packers, \$4.35 @ 4.40; boars, \$1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, \$3.25 @ 3.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, \$4.60 @ 4.90; fair to good, \$4.40 @ 4.60; good to choice fat wethers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fat ewes, \$3.25 @ 3.50; good to choice stock and feeding lambs, \$4 1/2 @ 4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 @ 4; feeding ewes, \$3.25 @ 3.75; stock and feeding ewes, \$3.15 @ 3.25; thin sheep, \$2 3/4; buck lambs, \$2.75 @ 3.25; killing bucks, \$2 @ 2.50.

## HIGH WATER.

### Mississippi Departs From Its Customary Habits.

Clinton, Iowa, Oct. 19.—The Mississippi river is given to extremes this year. Early in the season it was within a few inches of low water mark, and indications were that all previous records would be broken. Just at a time when the low stage of water was seriously interfering with navigation, the river commenced to rise and within a short time the water reached a good stage, which has since prevailed. The latest freak of the Father of Waters, and one which is assuming serious aspects, is a rapid rise in the river, which, with but one exception, has eclipsed all records in the matter of high water in the fall of the year.

## HE CLAIMS SELF-DEFENSE.

### A Sisseton Farmer Shoots an Acquaintance on Account of His Sister.

Sisseton, S. D., Oct. 19.—Charles Lamars, a farmer, at one time a saloonkeeper at Waubay, shot and probably fatally wounded George Canfield, a farmer near here. Lamars was arrested. A sister of the wounded man is at the bottom of the trouble. The only witness, Charles Canfield, refuses to give any facts. Lamars claims self-defense.

## FAST MAIL WRECKED.

### Oregon Short Line Train Comes to Grief in Idaho.

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 19.—The Oregon Short Line fast mail train was wrecked near Topix by running into the rear of a freight. The engine and passenger coach rolled down the embankment, but the only persons injured were the engineer and fireman.

## Ill Health Prompts Suicide.