

**TRYING TO KUROKI'S ARMY.**

Gen. Linevitch Marching Troops To His Rear to Create a Diversion.

**LIAO YANG SITUATION SAME.**

Indications Are That Japanese Will Press Forward Towards Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—It is reported a military circle, that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is marching with troops from the direction of Vladivostok to create a diversion in the rear of Gen. Kuroki's army with the object of relieving Gen. Kuropatkin's force.

Although Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff reports there is no change in the situation around Liao Yang, it is evident from his special dispatches to the Associated Press that the Japanese are continuing their preparations for a flanking movement which may possibly alter the nature of the expected engagement at Liao Yang and which may also further delay the engagement at Liao Yang and which may also further delay the crucial engagement.

The concentration of a strong Japanese force at Salmatze indicates an intention to press forward towards Mukden, and if possible, cut the communications and prevent Gen. Kuropatkin from retreating northward. Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently aware of this and is sending out reconnoitering parties from Salmatze along the Salmatze road. This is shown by the light encounter with Japanese troops within a mile of Salmatze. The Japanese are also bringing strong forces from Yinkow.

A column marching from Newchwang with the evident intention of reaching Liao Yang from the westward, reached 10,000 Chinese from the island of Formosa who are Japanese subjects. The Associated Press correspondent at Liao Yang points out the alarming character of this development and says that the example may prove contagious. If the local Chinese are induced to join the Japanese it will be impossible to distinguish the Formosan and Manchurian Chinese. This revives the specter of Chinese embroilment and the more remote possibility of foreign entanglements.

There is considerable anxiety regarding the presence of Gen. Tuan Shi Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, and Gen. Ma with strong forces of troops in the north lest should a convenient opportunity present itself he would be tempted to overstep the bounds of neutrality.

Although it seems improbable that anything can prevent a Japanese attack on Liao Yang, the hope is held that there the elements may gain ground to Russia's allies as they did in 1912. The prospect of rains may be enough to arrest military operations. It is likely, however, as the time for the rainy season is now past, there is an unconfirmed rumor that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is bringing large reinforcements to Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin, Gen. Linevitch's troops are stationed around Vladivostok and it is doubtful if they could arrive at Liao Yang in time.

The Associated Press hears on good authority that Viceroy Alexieff is still at Liao Yang.

**PREPARING FOR ATTACK.**

Mukden, Aug. 9.—The Japanese are along the Shanghai Kwang-Yinkow railway for provisioning the army and shipping troops for an attack on Salmatze, about 50 miles west of Mukden.

Salmatze is the northern terminus of the Shan Hai Kwang railway. From Salmatze about 70 miles southwest of Salmatze, a branch line connects with it in Korea, which is about 55 miles southeast of Kouangtung.

A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, in a dispatch from Taikiao about a month ago, said he believed that the elements of the Japanese were then under the control of the Japanese with the consent of China.

As early as March 29 last the Shan Hai Kwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail asserted that the Chinese had received official authorization to turn over the plant of the railway to the Japanese.

The Japanese are in control of the rail of Liao Tung and should the statement in the dispatch from Mukden prove to be correct, it would indicate that they are landing troops at Shan Hai Kwan, the southern terminus of the railroad, and transporting them to Salmatze. The strategic importance of the possession of the railway, which was sought by the Russians early in the war, is apparent.

**WAR NEWS AT LONDON.**

London, Aug. 10.—The only additional war news appearing in the London press this morning takes the form of emotional rumors. For instance, it is reported from Shanghai that the Russians are retreating northward from Amushan.

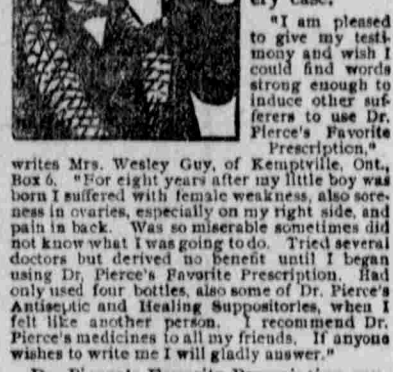
The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent reports that a Japanese battleship and sea light occurred at Port Arthur on Aug. 8, and that the Japanese were recently repulsed. Over a thousand Russians were killed, the correspondent says. The Russian troops have now been reinforced by the civilians who remained at Port Arthur.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says he learns on the best authority that there is no truth whatever in the Russian rumors of Japanese reverses with heavy losses at Port Arthur.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Kouangtung, cabling under date of Aug. 8, states that 2,000 coolies are working on the new Japanese base at Jiewehang, where the greatest activity prevails. The Japanese are landing supplies and are building a light railway.

## Baby Costs Too Much

When the price paid is the mother's health and happiness. The father doesn't realize as he romps with the child that years of wily suffering must be set against the baby's laughter. Chronic invalidism is a high price to pay for the painful joy of maternity, yet it is at such a cost that many a woman becomes a mother. Such a price is too high for most women.



By the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, maternity is made practically painless, and a quick convalescence is assured in almost every case.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss; therefore, accept no substitute.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

Mr. Newell stated that the surgery and almost all the necessary preliminaries have been completed and that actual work is but a few weeks off.

**Alex Hutchinson's Estate.**

New York, Aug. 10.—An appraisal of the estate of Alexander Hutchinson of this city, who died in New Orleans Dec. 7, 1903, is reported to be a property worth \$1,020,000, exclusive of real estate, the value of which is not yet ascertained. Under the provisions of his will, the property is to be divided among his four children.

**Forest Fires in Wyoming.**

Lander, Wyo., Aug. 10.—A forest fire is raging in the Wind River mountains between this place and Thermopsis, and is reported to have destroyed a large area of timber. The fire is working eastward and a number of ranches and mining properties are directly in its path. The inhabitants of the mountains are turning out to fight the flames.

**ADEQUATELY GARBED.**

**Moros and Igorrote Chiefs Paid Respects to the President.**

Washington, Aug. 9.—Picturesquely, but quite adequately garbed, a party of eight Moro and Igorrote chiefs, constituting a part of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis fair, today paid their respects to President Roosevelt at the White House. The exchange between the chiefs and the president was informal, but happy in tone. Through Antero, a bright 15-year-old Igorrote boy, who acted as interpreter, the Moro Dattos and the Igorrote chiefs expressed their pleasure at being received by the president and told him that he might depend upon their loyalty to the American government. President Roosevelt, after shaking hands with each of his little brown visitors, replied that he was glad of the opportunity to greet them to welcome them to the national capital, and to assure them that the American government desired to promote their welfare, prosperity and contentment. As the president's kind expressions were interpreted to them the Dattos and chiefs nodded their heads in approval and smiled their thanks.

**Democratic Campaign.**

New York, Aug. 9.—Leading Democrats, and among them members of the executive committee, see in the fact that William F. Sheehan is to be in active charge of the Democratic campaign in New York, a close touch with every important feature of the canvass. Mr. Sheehan is the close personal and political friend of the Democratic candidate and it was to him that the famous telegram about the gold standard was sent. At the time of the meeting of the national committee many eastern Democrats, including Senator Gorman or Mr. Sheehan for chairman of the committee, but it is now claimed that the same practical result has been accomplished by selection of the candidate and it was to him that the famous telegram about the gold standard was sent. At the time of the meeting of the national committee many eastern Democrats, including Senator Gorman or Mr. Sheehan for chairman of the committee, but it is now claimed that the same practical result has been accomplished by selection of the candidate and it was to him that the famous telegram about the gold standard was sent.

**THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.**

**Gen. H. C. Corbin Says That His Day Has Passed.**

Lebanon, O., Aug. 9.—At the reunion here of the Seventy-ninth C. V. I., Gen. Henry C. Corbin, a member of the regiment, who was the principal speaker, said: "The days of the volunteer soldier have passed away, but the day of the trained volunteer soldier has come to remain so long as soldiers are required by the law. The day of the volunteer soldier has passed away, but the day of the trained volunteer soldier has come to remain so long as soldiers are required by the law. The day of the volunteer soldier has passed away, but the day of the trained volunteer soldier has come to remain so long as soldiers are required by the law."

**TROLLEY HITS CARRY-ALL.**

**One Person Killed and Three Seriously Hurt.**

New York, Aug. 10.—A carry-all, containing four persons, was struck by a Coney Island trolley car today. One of the occupants was killed and three were seriously hurt. The carriage was wrecked. The dead is Thomas Osborne, clerk of the Coney Island police court.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Signature of J. C. Watson

Signature of J. C. Watson

Signature of J. C. Watson

Signature of J. C. Watson

when the car rounded a curve at high speed. The car was derailed and nearly every window broken. Many of the passengers were thrown from the car. The amusement parks at Coney Island. They were badly frightened but escaped injury.

**CARRIE NATION.**

**Gives \$1,150 for Home for Wives of Drunkards.**

Chicago, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Richmond, Ind., says: Carrie Nation, the temperance advocate, while passing through Indiana has mailed a check for \$1,150 to the Home for Wives of Drunkards at Topeka, Kas., as a personal gift. Nation maintained her activity and she still carries marks of the encounter with saloonists in Kentucky when she was assaulted with a chair.

**Garment Workers Indorse Strike**

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The executive board of the Garment Workers' union has agreed to indorse the strike of the cutters and will call all the union members, whether men or women, today.

This action means that 6,000 to 7,000 tailors will be made idle. When the cutters quit a technical disagreement over hours of labor and wages it was not thought serious by the employers. For it was the dull season and few large orders of the kind were being taken.

The calling out of all the garment workers has put a different phase on the affair, and it now seems likely that the executive board will be able to tie up all the shops in the city and seriously embarrass the fall trade.

**SHOT HER HUSBAND.**

**Daughter Handed Mother Gun With Which to Kill Him.**

Golden, Colo., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Ida Stebbins, of Pueblo, has shot and killed her husband, Al Stebbins. They had been separated for two years and the husband sought an interview with the woman at their ranch near this place. She was working. Upon being refused admittance to her room, she threatened to break down the door. The woman then fired a shot which struck the husband in the head. She was arrested.

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**

**Must Be Careful Not to Be Offensively Partisan.**

Washington, Aug. 9.—Heads of government departments have let it be known that their officials are not to take an active part in the political campaign where their activity might prove compromising in any way to the administration. President Roosevelt declines to accept the nomination of any official in any state, and it is not deemed desirable that federal officials should be active in such contest. Recently it was intimated that H. Smith Woolley, assessor of the mint at Boise, Idaho, and to the United States marshal of the same state that they would better not participate in the Republican state convention, as they were appointed as delegates or as active participants. To the other officials, too, it has been intimated that they should avoid such activity in politics as might be offensive to other good Republicans.

**NEVADA REPUBLICANS.**

**Convention Names a Complete State Ticket.**

Reno, Nev., Aug. 9.—The Republican state convention concluded its labors at Winnemucca by nominating the following ticket: For United States senator, Hon. George S. Nixon of Humboldt county; for member of Congress, Hon. James A. Yerlington of Ormsby county; for supreme judge, Frank H. Norcross of Washoe county; for probate judge, Hon. James Butler of Nye county; Hon. C. A. Ahern of Storey county; Hon. W. J. Plumb of Elko county; for regent, Hon. Oscar J. Smith of Washoe county; short term, Hon. H. F. Starrett of Elko county.

**DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.**

**"Regular" Candidate for Governor Creates a Sensation.**

Dover, Del., Aug. 9.—Dr. Joseph Chandler, who nominated for governor by Delaware by the "regular" Republican convention today created a profound stir by taking the platform and declaring that he accepted the nomination under the consideration that he would enter the fight to the end and stay on the ticket until November, 1905, would rather suffer.

The regulars, who composed today's convention, are really outnumbered by the union, and in recent years they have made out a ticket it has always been with the understanding that a fruce would be patched up later and both Republican factions would agree to trade and substitute the nominees, making one ticket to meet the united Democrats. Many of the Dupont delegates, however, the completion of the state ticket today, thinking they had won a victory against any alliance with Addicks or Addicks Republicans left for their homes.

The Higgins men who are more conciliatory to the Addicks Republicans and desire one state ticket even at a sacrifice, after many of the delegates had left got through a resolution empowering the state central committee to make any changes upon the ticket named today that, in their judgment, are necessary to bring about the success of the whole Republican ticket in Delaware.

The platform endorsed Roosevelt and demands the vigorous enforcement of Delaware laws against bribery. It is not considered possible that the Union-Republican will withdraw and nomination of Dr. Chandler for governor.

**TWO RECLUSES.**

**Mother and Son Stay for 15 Years in a New York Room.**

New York, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Theresa Born, 84 years old, and her son Paul, 40 years old have been removed to a hospital from a back room in the Bleeker street house where they had existed 15 years without having set foot in the street. The son saw a trolley car for the first time while on his way to the hospital, and he became greatly excited when he was carried to a room there in a elevator.

Fifteen years ago Paul fell sick. He was attended by his mother and, when his means failed, he was sustained by agents of various charitable organizations and by neighbors. Recently the mother was stricken with paralysis, and Paul's condition rapidly grew worse from lack of food and care. Finally neighbors became alarmed for fear both would starve to death and notified the authorities who removed the invalids to the hospital none too soon.

## PARKED NOTIFIED.

(Continued from page 1.)

It was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offered against their enactment, all this has been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a government of laws, not of the whims of its just powers from the consent of the governed.

**DANGER OF USURPATION.**

If we would have our government continue during the ages to come for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that government by men acting without a commission from the people. Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest. In the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention wherein different parts of our beloved country have been governed by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each state guarantees to every person the right of property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

**TROUBLE IN COLORADO.**

In the struggle between employers and employees—dynamic is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of the offense against the laws of the state and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime added perhaps to others led to the formation of a committee of citizens, that with the sanction of the military authority, should proceed to the arrest and deportation from the state, without trial, persons suspected of belonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justifies the action of your convention in this regard but made it its duty to call attention to the most serious punishment guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property or to reside where his interests are concerned.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between a government of laws and a government of men. It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government, one the hand of the sword, sustained by the hand of the law, and the other, the power of an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in the nature of the power in the republic—such as powers, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence and patriotism—and a monarchy, where the power is vested in a single individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

**PRESENT TARIFF LAW UNJUST.**

The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in principle as to exact an undue proportion of its burden from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party have declared that it is a disgrace to the honor of the government that the tariff should be so framed. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only a plank that the tariff should be lowered from time to time by a reduction of the tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an endorsement of its past course on that subject by the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded, that should our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to elect a majority in the senate until we have secured a four years' and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save to which the Republican majority in the senate may consent. Therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we should state our position in the state of the tariff and a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we

**AMERICA A WORLD POWER.**

Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or deny to them the equal protection of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but to take away from them the right of trial by jury and the right of life and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we send them to be their governors. We make such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the \$200,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands and the \$50,000,000 said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and the responsibility for the acquisition of the islands has become a world power, which has come to us, but that responsibility will be best subverted by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and by giving them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power, will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the sources of whose authority sprung and was continually proceeding, from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reared the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the government numbered only 3,000,000, and from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, the country is the free abode of a prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning of arts of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest that made the United States a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to the wisdom of our fathers in founding in the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral character and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.

**A PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE.**

We are not a military people bent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great by force; but a people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

**PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM.**

The display of great military armaments may please the eye, for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country health or peace. The display of a single immigrant nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armaments as may be necessary for the security of the coun-

try and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad, must be maintained. Any other course would be not only fatal to economy, but would be a protest, however, against the reason, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishments as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of our country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation but of independence.

**A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.**

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government the government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among the people of other nations. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous and self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of today to the history of the Civil War. For 40 years with the exception of the war with Mexico this country has been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than 10,000 men. It was during that period that our country was the scene of the greatest military heroism of the world. Our country has been the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom the country owes so much. Our country has been the scene of the greatest military heroism of the world. Our country has been the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom the country owes so much.

**TARIFF ENCOURAGES TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

**TRUSTS ENCOURAGE TRUSTS.**

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties.

</