

Drop us a line if you can't get Schilling's Best of your grocer, or if you don't like it and can't get your money back.

Schilling & Company
San Francisco

Venezuela's Gift to New York.
At his studio at Garretton, Staten Island, Giovanni Turini, the sculptor, has begun work on an equestrian statue of General Simon Bolivar, the George Washington of Central America. The statue has been ordered by the government of Venezuela, and is to be a gift from that republic to the city of New York. It is to be placed in Central Park in place of the present statue of General Bolivar.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous.

An automatic tension device for wire fences consists of a number of springs fastened to the ends of the wires, the ends of the springs being attached to a well-braced post at the end of the fence.

The large archaeological and ethnographic collection brought together by the government of Costa Rica has now been installed in a building erected for the purpose at San Jose de Costa Rica.

The hagfish or myxine, has a custom of getting inside the eel and similar fishes and entirely consuming the interior, leaving only the skin and the skeleton.

The building inspector of Washington, D. C., has declared for a building on public works and has made such recommendation to the commissioners of the district.

During the last 50 years Germany, Austria and England have maintained their birth rates undiminished, while that of Italy has slightly increased.

DISHONORED DEBTS.
When the stomach digests the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually healthy because its function is very low. Treated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the most of the vitality of the system. As a consequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the liver performs its functions regularly and the liver works like a clock. Hostetter's has no effect upon a system thus restored.

A captive bee striving to escape has been made to recede as many as 15 wing strokes per minute in a late test.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.
All Eastern Syrup, including the best made from the finest sugar, is made from glucose. The glucose is made from the best sugar and is strictly pure. It is the only pure glucose in the market. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in its original form, is made from the finest sugar and is strictly pure. It is the only pure glucose in the market. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in its original form, is made from the finest sugar and is strictly pure. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

The sea has no herbivorous animal. It is a great slaughter house where all the inhabitants prey on each other.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering the circulation, it is not surprising that persons who have used catarrh ointments containing mercury, should find that the disease they were cured of has returned. Hostetter's Catarrh Cure is the only safe and effective remedy for this disease. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

New York is not only America's financial and commercial metropolis, but also its greatest manufacturing city.

Two bottles of Plin's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble. - Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 28, 1888.

A statistician says that of every 10,000 chimneys, three are struck by lightning, while the same number of church steeples and windmills, sixty and eighty respectively are struck.

Syrup of Figs
Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. This is the fact that is the one remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

CHILDREN TEETHING
The best remedy for children teething is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

DISHONORED DEBTS
When the stomach digests the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually healthy because its function is very low. Treated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the most of the vitality of the system.

CHILDREN TEETHING
The best remedy for children teething is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

DISHONORED DEBTS
When the stomach digests the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually healthy because its function is very low. Treated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the most of the vitality of the system.

CHILDREN TEETHING
The best remedy for children teething is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

DISHONORED DEBTS
When the stomach digests the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually healthy because its function is very low. Treated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the most of the vitality of the system.

CHILDREN TEETHING
The best remedy for children teething is the only one that is safe and effective. It is the only pure glucose in the market.

DISHONORED DEBTS
When the stomach digests the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is usually healthy because its function is very low. Treated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the most of the vitality of the system.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Spain Has No Fity for Those Crowded Into the Fortified Towns.

Chicago, June 9.—The Tribune's special correspondence dated Havana, Cuba, June 7, says:

Spain holds the rural population of Cuba as prisoners of war in the prison camps. Unlike any other nation which claims to be civilized she does not feed her prisoners of war.

There is no means of learning the exact number of concentration. An American consul who has made a careful study, says it is more than 25,000. The best opinion places the number between 100,000 and 200,000. In not all places are they hemmed in by cities, ditches and barbed wire fences as at camp Florida, but they are everywhere under military guard.

An Appeal From Matanzas.
New York, June 9.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

A strange appeal on behalf of the starving and dying concentration prisoners in Matanzas who excited pity in the hearts of General Lee and Mr. Calhoun, has been made to the people of the United States.

Since the United States government has begun measures for the relief of its citizens in Matanzas, the desperate plight of the Cuban concentration prisoners has resulted in a petition signed by a hundred of them, in which they beg in the name of common humanity that they may be included in the charity.

The petition is headed, "An appeal to the United States." It is now on its way to Washington. The principal part follows:

"First and foremost, let it be said that in unhappy Cuba we can do nothing to help our suffering countrymen. The pacifics that have huddled in our city would be looked upon as traitors for so doing, and as such we must be summarily dealt with. We must not feel for them; we must be blind and deaf to their sufferings, and do nothing that can in any way interfere with Weyler's policy of extermination.

"We have to witness day after day scenes of horror which no language can describe, and yet no voice can be lifted to protest against them. To Spain we cannot appeal for aid, and do nothing that can in any way interfere with Weyler's policy of extermination.

"In any other country this state of affairs would have brought on disturbances and riot; yet our people, suffering at they are, have not done anything that could in any way disturb order. Can there be a better illustration of a peaceful disposition?"

"Tender, loving mothers of America, to you in particular we appeal in our hour of need. Send us your money freely whenever the Spanish people have been in want or distress.

"Upward of 10,000 of the victims of this savage system of warfare have been crowded into Matanzas without providing for their most natural wants; and after they have been compelled to abandon all they have in the world, they are to be seen in crowds, from 8 o'clock in the day until late in the night imploring charity.

"In any other country this state of affairs would have brought on disturbances and riot; yet our people, suffering at they are, have not done anything that could in any way disturb order. Can there be a better illustration of a peaceful disposition?"

"Tender, loving mothers of America, to you in particular we appeal in our hour of need. Send us your money freely whenever the Spanish people have been in want or distress.

"Upward of 10,000 of the victims of this savage system of warfare have been crowded into Matanzas without providing for their most natural wants; and after they have been compelled to abandon all they have in the world, they are to be seen in crowds, from 8 o'clock in the day until late in the night imploring charity.

"In any other country this state of affairs would have brought on disturbances and riot; yet our people, suffering at they are, have not done anything that could in any way disturb order. Can there be a better illustration of a peaceful disposition?"

"Tender, loving mothers of America, to you in particular we appeal in our hour of need. Send us your money freely whenever the Spanish people have been in want or distress.

"Upward of 10,000 of the victims of this savage system of warfare have been crowded into Matanzas without providing for their most natural wants; and after they have been compelled to abandon all they have in the world, they are to be seen in crowds, from 8 o'clock in the day until late in the night imploring charity.

"In any other country this state of affairs would have brought on disturbances and riot; yet our people, suffering at they are, have not done anything that could in any way disturb order. Can there be a better illustration of a peaceful disposition?"

"Tender, loving mothers of America, to you in particular we appeal in our hour of need. Send us your money freely whenever the Spanish people have been in want or distress.

"Upward of 10,000 of the victims of this savage system of warfare have been crowded into Matanzas without providing for their most natural wants; and after they have been compelled to abandon all they have in the world, they are to be seen in crowds, from 8 o'clock in the day until late in the night imploring charity.

DEATH AND DISASTER.

A Terrible Railroad Collision Occurs in Wisconsin.

Hudson, Wis., June 9.—Five men were instantly killed and four were badly injured by a collision on the Omaha railroad near Hudson Junction this afternoon. The trains were running at a high rate of speed, and a sharp curve afforded the crews no possible escape. The way freight, west-bound, was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour, when, upon reaching a sharp curve on a down grade, it came upon a west-bound train backing east at a speed of 35 miles an hour.

The collision was something terrific. On the rear of the work train was the leading car, in which were four men belonging to the work crew. They were never aware of their danger, and were undoubtedly instantly killed. The car took fire, and three bodies were burned in the wreck. The fireman of the work train was instantly killed, but the body was recovered. Both engines were totally wrecked.

The wreck was caused by the disobedience of orders by Engineer James Owens, of the work train, and the conductor, who were given right-of-way for the west-bound train. They forgot their orders, and took the east-bound track, and did not discover their error until too late. Owens is nearly crazy, and a guard has been placed over him. The damage is estimated at \$60,000.

INTO A STONE QUARRY.
Twenty Cyclists Injured in a Road Race in New Jersey.

New York, June 9.—While turning a sharp corner at the foot of a steep hill, 20 riders in a five-mile road race near Passaic, N. J., ran into a big stone at the mouth of a stone quarry, and every wheel was wrecked. That none of the riders was killed is extraordinary.

Sixty cyclists had entered the contest, and by the time the steep hill was reached 20 riders were hunched. They did not slow up for the hill, but dashed down at full speed. As they reached the sharp corner they attempted to turn into the river road. The momentum was too great, however, and every man lost control of his wheel. As the leaders went down amid their wrecked wheels, their followers ran into them, amid the wildest confusion.

A cry of horror went up from the spectators on the hill, and several women fainted. Half a hundred men were soon at the scene of the accident, and the work of extricating the injured was begun. Several of the riders were dragged out unconscious. George Pedy, of Lindhurst, was thrown 20 feet away, half dazed, between piles of stone, with a broken leg. He was among the first to strike the obstruction. The stone which the leaders struck weighed fully 10 tons, and upon all sides it lay bleeding and bruised riders were scattered all around. The men were freed from the wreckage and assisted to a hospital. Some of the spectators bound up their wounds. Pedy was the only one seriously hurt but none escaped without some injury and many of them had to be taken home in carriages.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.
Mexico City, June 9.—A boiler exploded this morning in the print works of Noriega Bros., in Puebla, causing the death of 60 or more persons, the number not being positively known, as it has been impossible to move the debris caused by the explosion. A part of the boiler was carried high in the air, and precipitated on the roof of a house in the neighborhood, killing an old man and three children. An iron beam from the works was hurled through the roof of another house, carrying away a part of the front wall and balcony. A fireman threw blocks from the scene of the explosion had his head completely torn off. Troops are now on the spot, and laborers are searching for the remains.

Cyclist Killed While Racing.
Providence, R. I., June 9.—Arthur Lahiff, a cyclist, while racing against an electric car, met a tragic death. Just outside the Rogers Williams' Park the roadway is quite steep. Trolley cars are in the habit of bowling down the incline, and many cyclists have been many cyclists have tried to beat them in races. Last evening when a car headed down the hill Lahiff was alongside. He was measured up by the motor man for a race and the contest began in earnest. Suddenly Lahiff was seen to tumble and make a complete somersault. A fireman threw blocks from the scene of the explosion had his head completely torn off. Troops are now on the spot, and laborers are searching for the remains.

Fatal Explosion in a Mine.
Monongahela, Pa., June 9.—By an explosion of gas in the Black Diamond mine of the Brown Coal Company, this morning, several men were injured, but not fatally. The explosion occurred at 7 o'clock, and a rescuing party went immediately into the mine and all the men were taken out before they were overcome by the deadly after-damp. The gas, said to have been ignited by an open lamp.

Hurt in a Railway Accident.
Chicago, June 9.—Three men and one woman were seriously hurt this morning when a rail which had been lowered on a flat car was struck by an express train on the Illinois Central road.

Shot His Benefactor.
Lexington, Ky., June 9.—J. B. Payne, a descendant of the best family of Kentucky, shot Percy Stackhouse, a driver and trainer of trotting horses, inflicting perhaps a fatal wound. Payne is reduced in circumstances, and was living at Stackhouse's home. A quarrel over a slight matter brought about a collision, in which Payne used his revolver. He has been held for trial, and it is said will be defended by his kinsman, W. C. P. Breckinridge.

In the House.
Washington, June 9.—The house today passed the senate amendment to the act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge across the St. Louis river, and to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pearl river, in Mississippi. By a vote of 91 to 79 it was adopted.

A company has been formed to lay a pipe line from the Indiana oil fields to Chicago. The distance is 170 miles, and six-inch pipe is to be used.

The Elevator Fell.
New York, June 9.—The elevator in the postoffice used for carrying freight and employes, fell from the fifth floor to the basement today. The accident was caused by the breaking of the elevator ropes. The injured are: Captain J. J. Cox, special examiner, internal injuries; George W. Daly, postoffice clerk, internal injuries; John Murphy, laborer, broken ankle, other injuries; Joseph Luff, broken back; Thomas McGovern, of Brooklyn, broken back; Frank Birdsell, railway postal clerk, broken leg.

AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY

BEB'S PLAN FOR A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Would Colonize One of the Western States and Capture the State Government—To March from Chicago One Hundred Thousand Strong.

A Cooperative Commonwealth.
Unless the plans of Eugene V. Debs fall to be realized, his name will live in history as the Moses who led the hosts of unempowered and disinherited humanity out of the present conditions of bondage into the land of promise. His plan is to gather into an immense army enough people to colonize one of the Western States, march across the country during the summer and settle in sufficient numbers to capture the State government, and by controlling legislation, secure to the humble citizen his natural rights.

The American Railway Union convention will help to concentrate the forces, and a few days later, at immense open air meetings, the movement will take on tangible shape and the colonists will start on the move to the new Utopia. The place of destination has not yet been made public with certainty, but the new State of Utah will probably be the locality selected. The details of the march must be largely arranged later, but enough is known to insure shelter and board for all who follow. It is a hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of the colonization.

This is not to be merely a march of unemployed men, but the intent is to secure voters who are in full accord with the socialist taught by Christ, and having studied the problems involved are ready to sympathize with the movement to demonstrate the truth to an inquiring world. Able-bodied workmen need to endure hardships and ready for hard work are the only ones who are asked to join. It is firmly believed that when the true system of government is once demonstrated socialism will spread rapidly to other States and finally receive the government from plutocratic domination. This movement is the most promising proposition that has ever been made looking toward industrial emancipation.—Chicago Express.

Low Monopoly Works.
The way in which combines control prices and the plans used to destroy competition is well illustrated by a case which recently occurred in Milwaukee. Usually the railroads come to terms with the coal shippers, but in this instance such indubitable proof had been secured that the facts would make a very interesting case in court. Under these circumstances, the railroad very wisely took the plan that will make the least possible publicity. The facts are set forth in the Sentinel as follows:

"The Milwaukee and North Milwaukee lumber and coal merchant, has been paid nearly \$2,000 by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, as a result of his trouble with the company while he was engaged in breaking up the coal combine in Milwaukee last winter.

"When Mr. Ryan began cutting prices on coal, the local combine waited on the railroad company and solicited its aid to defeat his efforts. The charges for switching a car of coal from Milwaukee to North Milwaukee was \$5 a car. Mr. Ryan received his cargoes at the local coal dock, and the first move of the railroad company was to provide him with twenty-two cars, instead of the thirty-two gondolas, and compelling him to pay the regular charge of \$5 a car for switching charges. This move was defeated by the action of another corporation and one of the principal patrons of the road in Milwaukee. The railroad company then issued a circular letter in which it fixed a tonnage rate for switching, which more than doubled the then prevailing rates. To meet this new move Mr. Ryan hauled his coal from the docks by team, and distributed it among his customers in the city. He next went to a large manufacturing concern in North Milwaukee, and telling the manager that he had no arrangements with the railroad company to deliver his cars at North Milwaukee obtained permission to consign his coal to the manufacturers. As a result of this movement, he discovered that the railroad company still allowed the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Wasted—A Thunderstorm.
Under the stars of heaven and in reply to the criticism of an old party organ on the remark that "a good healthy universal war that would overthrow the dynasty of greed would be a great improvement over present horrid conditions," the following appears in last week's Representative, from the pen of Ignatius Donnelly:

"While his newspaper wings the nature seems languorous and sick. There is no life in the air; the heart is oppressive; the corrupted atmosphere teems with malignant life, which preys on vitality; we pant and gasp, and yet the lungs do not get what they seek.

"This is the condition of the globe today. The money leaders are absorbing the vitality of the world; a convulsively breed of cruel brutes has got humanity by the throat; it moans and gasps but cannot rise.

"Day by day things grow worse, and the power of the people to defend themselves becomes feebler.

"While his newspaper wings the nature seems languorous and sick. There is no life in the air; the heart is oppressive; the corrupted atmosphere teems with malignant life, which preys on vitality; we pant and gasp, and yet the lungs do not get what they seek.

"This is the condition of the globe today. The money leaders are absorbing the vitality of the world; a convulsively breed of cruel brutes has got humanity by the throat; it moans and gasps but cannot rise.

"Day by day things grow worse, and the power of the people to defend themselves becomes feebler.

"While his newspaper wings the nature seems languorous and sick. There is no life in the air; the heart is oppressive; the corrupted atmosphere teems with malignant life, which preys on vitality; we pant and gasp, and yet the lungs do not get what they seek.

"This is the condition of the globe today. The money leaders are absorbing the vitality of the world; a convulsively breed of cruel brutes has got humanity by the throat; it moans and gasps but cannot rise.

"Day by day things grow worse, and the power of the people to defend themselves becomes feebler.

"While his newspaper wings the nature seems languorous and sick. There is no life in the air; the heart is oppressive; the corrupted atmosphere teems with malignant life, which preys on vitality; we pant and gasp, and yet the lungs do not get what they seek.

"This is the condition of the globe today. The money leaders are absorbing the vitality of the world; a convulsively breed of cruel brutes has got humanity by the throat; it moans and gasps but cannot rise.

"Day by day things grow worse, and the power of the people to defend themselves becomes feebler.

"While his newspaper wings the nature seems languorous and sick. There is no life in the air; the heart is oppressive; the corrupted atmosphere teems with malignant life, which preys on vitality; we pant and gasp, and yet the lungs do not get what they seek.

MR. MCKINLEY WAS INSAGURATED.

Probably 98 per cent. of these poor people voted with J. Pierpont Morgan because they imagined they belonged to his set. We are sorry for them, but they know the difference between owning a bank and supporting one. A banker is a banker. A depositor is "one who has confidence." Some day we may decide to establish United States postal savings banks. You never heard of Uncle Sam failing, did you?—Labor Journal, Spokane, Wash.

Features of Immigration.
Immigration to the United States has reached an average of nearly 1,000 a day. Last year the number of foreigners entering this country was 338,000, and at the rate at which immigration is increasing it is not unlikely that in the present year the figures will reach over 365,000, though of course immigration is heavier in summer than in winter and varies according to the conditions of the times abroad and here.

Where does this large addition to the country's natural population dispose itself? There is a general impression that the great bulk of immigrants to this country find homes in the West, notably those from England, Wales, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The country, however, is shown to be the case. Statistics covering the subject are given by C. Henri Ware, in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, in which he seeks to show that the bulk of immigration goes to the States of the Atlantic coast.

Of the 344,000 persons who landed in this country during the last fiscal year, 127,000 went to remain in New York State. Some 61,000 had Pennsylvania for their destination and 36,000 Massachusetts. Thus it will be seen that these three States absorbed about two-thirds of the whole immigration to the United States. Minnesota, which has long been a favorite State with Scandinavian immigrants, of those coming to this country, got less than half as many immigrants as went to Connecticut. For North Dakota the number of immigrants was only 1,980; for South Dakota, 612; for Kansas, 600; for Nebraska, 1,043; for Montana, 920; for Wyoming, 220; for Utah, 206, and for Idaho, 118.

On the other hand, nearly 3,500 immigrants found homes in Maryland, a State which has not in previous years been regarded as offering many inducements to immigrants. Indiana got 1,944 immigrants and Missouri 2,485. Kentucky attracted only 630 and North Carolina only 87. West Virginia absorbed 437, but the number that found homes in Florida was surprisingly large, being 7,150. The explanation of this increase is to be found in the fact that, consequent upon the hostilities in Cuba, there was an immigration of more than 6,000 Cubans from that country to the United States last year, and a large number of them found homes in Florida. A large number of the Cubans also went to Louisiana, the foreign immigration into which was 1,510. The immigration into Mississippi was 85.

Among the States in the West into which there was a considerable movement of foreigners last year was Illinois, which got 22,000. Nearly 5,000 immigrants, many of them Italians, settled in California, and the population of Colorado increased 1,590 by immigration. In only one State of the Union did the number of female immigrants arriving exceed the number of male immigrants. That was New Hampshire. Only 680 immigrants went to Arkansas and 50 to Oklahoma.

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges. He placed his case in the hands of attorneys, and he gave them such a clear case to work upon that the company paid him his demand without allowing the case to go to court on a paper to be filed."

Monopoly and the Courts.
The United States Express Company won an important suit in a New Jersey court recently. The company had a contract with the Jersey Central Railroad for the express business on that line, and a few months ago began a war on persons who carried packages from New York City to Jersey towns on that line of road. Elmer Runyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., after buying his tickets, was refused admission to the train because he was suspected of carrying two packages of hardware. He brought suit for \$30,000 damages, but the case was non-suited on the ground that what he carried did not come under the head of baggage, and that the company had a right to exclude him from the train. He then brought suit in the manufacturing company the old rate of \$5 a car for switching charges.