

HARRISON IS AT REST

His Body Interred in the Family Lot in Crown Hill Cemetery.

SERVICES MARKED BY SIMPLICITY

At Both Church and Grave Ceremonies Are Unostentatious—Grave Beautified by Many Flowers—Large Number in Attendance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—In the center of a hollow square composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were yesterday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate friends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards behind ropes, guarded zealously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads a great multitude.

Of passionate grief there was little beyond the members of his family, but the tribute of respect was universal. It came from all alike; from those of his political faith and from those who differed with him concerning what is best for the nation's good; from men who have been his lifelong friends and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he never spoke. It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people.

The weather, like that of yesterday, was unsurpassable, with the warm breath of spring in every breeze, and yet in the air a touch of winter.

The services at the church and grave were simple in extreme, all in most excellent taste, and like the proceedings yesterday there was an utter absence of friction in everything that was done. All was well ordered and well performed.

At the Harrison home before the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian church, where the full funeral service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and more intimate friends of General Harrison. Possibly 150 persons were present. Mrs. Harrison did not appear, but remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Governor Durbin, called at the house about 1 o'clock. At about the same time came the members of President Harrison's cabinet, and others continually arrived until the short services were over. The people sat in the parlors, filled the halls and a number sat on the stairs while Dr. Haynes read a short passage from the scriptures and made a few remarks touching the life of General Harrison, as did Dr. Niccol of St. Louis, and after a brief prayer by Dr. Haynes the services were over.

The florist's wagon backed up to the front of the house and a few of the larger pieces were loaded into the vehicle preparatory to being taken to the church. Word was then sent to Mrs. Harrison that the time had come for the body to be removed to the church and she at once came down from her room into the parlor. There was a few minutes of bustle, whispered directions by the undertaker and his assistants and a marshaling of the honorary pallbearers into a column of twos.

Services took place at the church. Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the pulpit platform and, resting his left hand upon the large church bible, opened the service by saying: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth on Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth on Me shall never die."

After the prayer the choir rendered the hymn "Rock of Ages." This was General Harrison's favorite hymn and it is said it is the only one he ever attempted to sing.

After the services at the grave were over and the people had left, carts of earth were unloaded at the graveside and the tomb filled and flowers placed over all. As the people slowly left the cemetery the distant boom of cannon, firing the national salute, came to their ears, and by the time the last gun was fired, the night was down and the grave alone.

Six masked men held up a College Hill car in Wichita, Kansas, and shot the conductor who resisted them. The bullet passed through the conductor's body and he is in a precarious condition.

Sends the Japs Back Home.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—United States Immigration Inspector Lavin arrested fourteen Japanese who came from Victoria, B. C., by steamer and lodged them in jail. The men were healthy and had the funds required by the statute, but were taken before a board of inquiry on the ground that they were liable to become paupers. The board upheld this view and the Japanese will be at once reshipped for British Columbia.

WILL COACH THE HAWAIIANS.

Agricultural Department Planning to Establish Island Experiment Station.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Jared Smith, who has been in charge of the offices of seed and plant introduction in the department of agriculture, has been directed to start in a few days for Honolulu to establish an agricultural experiment station there.

As director, his first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck. Most of the vegetables now consumed in the island are imported from San Francisco. They will be taught also the value of dairy cows among poor families, butter and cheese making, the forage plants most economically produced for Hawaiian consumption and the value of poor families raising chickens and pigs.

This agricultural missionary work in the interest of the common people of the islands will be essayed before other agricultural problems will be considered. There are 200 acres, running from the coast to the top of a mountain, set apart by the Hawaiian legislature for this purpose. These matters will be given attention near the coast, coffee raising will be studied on the higher elevations and forestry work will be done on the mountain tops.

Regarding agricultural experiment work in the Philippines, Secretary Wilson said today:

"Congress will not appropriate money for experimenting in the Philippines until the people there have quieted down. Then the department of agriculture will be ready to conduct researches; in fact, the green houses of the department here now have plants growing for shipment there as soon as conditions are ripe. Among these is rubber, seeds of which are being brought from all parts of the world for sending to the new islands under the American flag."

UNCLE SAM'S AGENT JAILED.

Venezuelans Perpetrate a Second Outrage on Balz at Barcelona.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 18.—(Via Haytien Cable.)—News has reached here that the United consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela, Mr. Ignace Balz, has been arrested by Venezuelan officials and imprisoned without adequate cause. This is the second time he has been treated in this fashion within the last five months, and he will resign unless protected by the Washington government. It appears that several sums of money have been forced from him by Venezuelan officials under threat of imprisonment.

The protest of Mr. Balz to Washington seems to have resulted in no response thus far. Three months ago Mr. Loomis, the United States minister at Caracas, made a demand on the Venezuelan government for an apology for the first outrage, but his communication was quite ignored.

CORND BEEF REALLY NEEDED.

Germany's Decree Forbidding Its Importation Works Hardship.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The German meat inspection law, absolutely prohibiting the importation of American corned beef, sausages, etc., which went into effect some time ago, has made no friends, according to a report received at the state department from United States Consul Dietrich at Bremen. The law has been the object of very severe criticism in Germany, according to the consul, and one of the most pointed arguments against its avowed purpose of promoting public health, because the resultant high prices on meat lessen its consumption, while the health of the German nation demands an increase.

Pallbearers at Mr. Harrison's Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—Following were the active pallbearers at General Harrison's funeral: A. L. Mason, James Whitcomb Riley, Evans Woolen, Harry J. Milligan, C. Clifford Arrick, William C. Boobs, Harry S. New, Howard Cale, John T. Griffith, Newton B. Tarkington, Hilton J. Brown and Samuel Reid.

Fence Prospects Hopeful.

PRETORIA, March 18.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful.

The Boer losses last month were 160 killed, 400 wounded and 1,000 captured and surrendered. Owing to the heavy rains General French's transport difficulties are still enormous.

Statue to Andrew Carnegie.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Tribune says: On Tuesday Councilman Francisco of Brooklyn will introduce a resolution for the appointment by the mayor of a committee of nine to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a statue to Andrew Carnegie because of his gift of \$5,200,000 to New York City for libraries and because of similar gifts to numerous other cities.

State Capital Observations.

Expressions Emulative for the Good of Republican Supremacy.

LINCOLN, March 18.

Only a few more days before the final adjournment and still the state legislature has a senatorial fight on its hands, and the prospect as dreary as ever that a solution will come in time to see the state represented in congress by two good republicans.

The balloting for the past week has not been fruitful, and the changes were few, and not worthy of consideration. One result of the endeavor of the past week will probably be the abandonment of the present caucus rules and the adoption of something different, or the doing away with the caucus altogether, the releasing of members from all pledges, and a go-as-you-please for the wire.

The impression is gaining ground that the point has been reached where something must be done. There is no denying the fact that the republican majority is making itself the laughing stock of the people by the tactics it has pursued, and a great many of the rank and file are getting heartily sick and tired of the fiasco. Their argument is, and is a reasonable and logical one, that the party cannot afford to continue longer to pursue the course it has so far followed, for it is recognized that the people have put it back into power in the state because dissatisfied with the fusionists, and if the party officials proceed to do nothing but engage in a disgraceful scramble for office while on trial, the people will be led to the opinion that the republican party is not a bit better than the other fellows.

A great deal of bitterness has already sprang up, and it is perhaps sufficiently strong to last over to another campaign. While it is hoped an amicable solution may be reached, it is a question whether it will or not.

SALARY APPROPRIATION.

The salary appropriation bill of the present legislature contains a total appropriation of \$890,100. The following table shows the present bill, with totals for the different departments and the same totals for the last session for comparison:

	1901.	1899.
Governor's office.....	\$ 15,480	\$ 16,200
Adjutant general.....	7,980	6,300
Com. of labor.....	6,680	6,000
Secretary of state.....	15,680	15,500
Auditor's office.....	29,760	28,800
Treasurer's office.....	15,780	15,500
Supt. public instruct'n.....	8,680	8,800
Attorney general.....	12,280	12,000
Com. public L. & B.....	26,880	27,200
Dept. banking.....	6,880	6,000
Board of irrigation.....	10,480	10,400
Fish commission.....	2,400	2,400
State library.....	1,800	4,000
Supreme court.....	34,000	31,000
District courts.....	224,000	224,000
Home for friendless.....	6,500	6,000
State normal, Peru.....	45,000	41,800
Lincoln asylum.....	14,000	13,900
Hastings asylum.....	10,400	9,400
Norfolk asylum.....	8,000	7,000
State university.....	275,000	230,000
Kearney school.....	17,200	17,400
Geneva school.....	9,480	9,400
Omaha institute.....	30,200	28,600
Beatrice institute.....	12,400	13,200
Nebr. City institute.....	16,000	15,200
Milford indus. home.....	7,720	7,920
G. L. soldiers' home.....	11,460	9,720
Milford sol. home.....	3,880	4,040
Food commission.....	4,200
Total.....	\$890,100	\$826,580

NOT LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Chairman Arends of the senate committee on finance is complaining about the payment of ex-Secretary Porter's expense bills from the \$300,000 appropriation for incidental expenses of the legislature. The legislature thought it was economical when it passed a bill appropriating only \$50,000 for incidental expenses, but the payment of Mr. Porter's bills for repairing and fitting up the state house have been paid from that fund. The Porter claims paid as certified by Auditor Weston amount to \$17,867.96 and another claim of \$1,018 for expenses incurred under Mr. Porter's direction, making a total of \$18,885.96. This absorbed the greater part of the incidental expense fund and another appropriation for incidental expenses will be necessary. Mr. Arends contends that the Porter claims are clearly not expenses incurred by the legislature and should not be charged to the present legislature.

It is believed Governor Dietrich will present a special message authorizing the introduction of another bill making an appropriation for incidental expenses of the legislature. In that message he may point out the payment of the Porter claims as the cause for an additional appropriation and for the republican members will at least have the satisfaction of seeing the cause properly set down in the legislative records.

Frank L. Dinmore, the Odessa murderer, was the other day taken to Kearney. He has been confined in the state penitentiary since sentence of death was passed upon him. Recently the supreme court confirmed the sentence passed by the lower court. The authorities at the penitentiary became uneasy with Dinmore on their hands after the recent fire, and they notified the sheriff of Buffalo county to take his prisoner home. Dinmore will be confined in the county jail at Kearney.

Governor Dietrich recently issued a requisition for the arrest of Joseph L. Riley who is wanted in Holt county for selling a mower which was plastered with a mortgage. A charge of selling mortgaged property was preferred by W. W. Watson.

Articles of incorporation of the Lincoln Shade company have been filed with the secretary of state. The capital is \$10,000. C. H. Rudge, C. J. Gunzel, Ross P. Curtice, George A. Crancer and Edward C. Fildorf are the incorporators. The company is already in the business of manufacturing and jobbing window shades.

In the house last week Speaker Sears announced that he had appointed Brown of Furnas chairman of the apportionment committee in place of Brown of Otoe.

A reply was received from the Marquis of Lansdowne, chief secretary to the king of England, to the condolence of the house on the death of the queen, as expressed in resolutions transmitted to King Edward through Ambassador Choate. These were spread on the record.

The correspondence submitted to the house is as follows: American Embassy, London, Feb. 27, 1901.—John Wall, Esq., Chief Clerk of House of Representatives, State of Nebraska.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th ultimo, in which you were good enough to transmit copies of the resolutions of sympathy adopted by the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska upon the death of the late queen.

I lost no time in forwarding the resolutions in question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and I now have the honor to enclose herewith his lordship's reply, stating that he laid them before the king, and expressing his majesty's sincere thanks for the same. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Joseph H. Choate.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Mr. Choate, February 23, 1901:

Foreign Office, Feb. 23, 1901.—Your Excellency: I have laid before the king, my sovereign, the resolutions which were adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska upon receiving the intelligence of the death of her late majesty, Queen Victoria, empress of India, which were forwarded to me in your excellency's note of the 16th instant.

I have been commanded by the king to request your excellency to convey his majesty's most sincere thanks for these fresh proofs of sympathy which has been shown to him and his royal house throughout the United States of America in the heavy loss which has fallen on them. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient, humble servant, Lansdowne.

His Excellency, the Honorable Joseph H. Choate, etc.

A RAILROAD BILL.

The members favoring a reduction in freight rates were successful in the house recently and succeeded in getting favorable consideration in committee of the whole of house roll No. 255, reducing freights on staple commodities. This bill had been placed on the general file by the sifting committee, but at the bottom of the list. When in a previous effort to advance the bill, a motion was made requesting the sifting committee to report this bill, there was coupled with this request another that the sifting committee also recommend the bill for a special order for yesterday afternoon. The bill was included in the first report of the sifting committee. There were several bills before it and in the regular order of business the consideration would have been deferred. The sifting committee refused to make the bill a special order but yesterday Tanner of Nance proceeding on the theory that the bill had been made a special order moved its immediate consideration. The members did not see the trick and acquiesced. The bill was considered without opposition, no member making a speech against it. It is known that the railroad lobby is working against the measure and many of them were active against it yesterday morning. The bill makes a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent and repeals the old maximum rate law.

A letter has been received in this city from Fred Jewell, who with Mrs. Jewell is spending a winter's vacation at San Diego. In the letter Mr. Jewell tells of a fishing trip enjoyed by himself, Mrs. Jewell and his brother, Walter Jewell. After a good day's sport on the ocean in a chartered boat a somewhat exciting experience befell the party. When an attempt to start home was made it was found that the engine of the boat would not work. They drifted in short to within ten miles of port when the wind went down. Finally the engine was again started and the boat was taken to within two miles of the shore. Then the motive power failed again. The captain anchored the boat. The party was later rescued by an excursion steamer.

Mr. Meiklejohn was recently asked about his retirement from his position as assistant secretary of war. He said:

"The president tendered me a reappointment as assistant secretary of war. On account of my senatorial canvass it made it absolutely necessary for me either to decline or abandon my canvass, as the condition of public business in the department made it imperative that my successor should be appointed. I therefore consented to decline the appointment and tender my resignation. The pressure of the duties of the office necessitates the present of an assistant secretary of war."

Evidence accumulates that the back-bore of winter is at last broken. With this fact in mind, the legislators can fully afford to longer delay the performance of the sacred duty for which they were elected. Stand up for Nebraska.

Adjutant General Kilian has relieved several members of the Lincoln Light Infantry who were on guard duty at the penitentiary and replaced them with guardsmen from Columbus, Weeping Water and Wahoo. Many of the Lincoln soldiers are employed at home and receive high wages. The adjutant general thought it was an injustice to keep them on duty

IS IMPRACTICABLE.

NO PROSPECT OF A EUROPEAN TRADE ALLIANCE.

Conflicting Interests Will Operate to Prevent Retaliatory Tariff Combination of Foreign Countries Against the United States.

The Beaulieu plan of a continental trade alliance against the United States might be practiced if Europe were one nation, within the several parts of which there was the community of interests brought into existence by a free interchange of commodities. But it is practically impossible to form one general trade alliance against the United States while the several European nations tax each other's products. A tariff schedule against the United States which would serve the interests of one European nation might not serve the interests of any other nation. The United States has one legislative body which harmonizes to the best of its ability the interest of the different sections. When a revision of the tariff is proposed representatives from all parts of the country are invited to Washington to represent the industries of their respective sections. When the revised bill is submitted to congress, representatives with votes take up the work of presenting the claims of the different parts of the country. While no section gets all it asks for, it usually finds upon examination that its interests have been considered and its demands complied with to the extent that like considerations of the interests of other sections would permit. In this way the United States presents a solid front against the foreign industrial world while preserving accord at home by unrestricted trade among the states and territories.

The continent of Europe is divided into a number of little nationalities which have no interests in common. The fact that these several royal families are allied by blood creates no bond of union. One daughter of Queen Victoria shares the Russian throne with its hereditary monarch, and another daughter of the British queen is the mother of the present emperor of Germany. But those ties do not prevent the three nations from an almost constant wrangle. Except each other, what enemy has either in Europe that requires one-third of its working population to keep in military service and to feed upon the earnings of the other two-thirds? A way to meet American competition will be found when Europe reduces her military establishments to the proportion to its population that the American army bears to its working people. The same level might be reached by an increase in the American army to the European proportion, but the American people will see that that folly is not committed.—San Francisco Bulletin.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

During 1900 the Foreign Countries Purchased \$130,000,000 Worth from United States.

When one considers the full significance of the statistics relating to our exports of the manufactures of iron and steel for the calendar year 1900, it is not difficult to account for the perturbation felt on account of the loss of trade in these lines which Great Britain has suffered through the competition of the United States. Forty years ago the man who should predict that some time in the future this country would find itself independent of Europe in supplies of iron and steel products for its own use would have been set down as a dreamer of wild and fantastic dreams. American Free-Traders then told American consumers that it was their lot in life to produce food stuffs, raw materials and precious metals, and to let Europe do the manufacturing for them. It is only within a few years that American Free-Traders have ceased to talk that way.

But what would have been thought of the man who even ten years ago foreshadowed an export trade amounting to \$130,000,000 a year in iron and steel products manufactured in the United States? He would have been called crazy. Yet the fact remains that no feature of the exportations of the calendar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of iron and steel. While the total for 1899 passed the \$100,000,000 line much surprise was felt in other parts of the world, and the opinion was expressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports rather than an increase. This expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1899, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to \$129,633,480, or more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the year 1899, when the total was a little above \$27,000,000, and more than double that of 1897, when it was \$62,737,250.

Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year. Pig iron amounts in 1900 to \$4,500,000, against \$3,250,000 in 1899, and \$2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about \$1,000,000 over 1899 and \$2,000,000 over 1898. Steel rails amount in value to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1900, against about \$6,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand in all parts of the world, increased from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$5,250,000 in 1900. Sewing machines increased from \$3,000,000 in 1898 to \$4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriters from \$2,000,000 in 1898 to nearly \$3,000,000 in 1900.

The destination of the articles of American manufacture, and especially of our machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Our sewing machines, typewriters and scientific instruments go to Asia, to Africa and to the islands of Oceania and, what is more remarkable, they go to experienced Europe with all her facilities for manufacturing and her skilled workmen. Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, over \$1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly a million dollars' worth to France and \$500,000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over a million dollars' worth of our sewing machines out of a total exportation of \$4,500,000 worth. Over a million dollars' worth of typewriters actually went to the United Kingdom and a half million dollars' worth to Germany. Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$9,782,402, over \$2,900,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly a million dollars' worth to Germany, about a half million dollars' worth to France and another \$1,000,000 worth to other Europe. Of the \$10,895,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900, over a million dollars' worth went to Europe and nearly \$4,000,000 worth to British North America.

Looking at the grand total of nearly \$130,000,000 of exports of iron and steel manufactures from the United States for last year, it is quite clear that Free-Trade Great Britain has ample cause for uneasiness over the competition of Protected America.

HE IS FEELING QUITE WELL.



GERMANY'S SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Because of Tariff They Cannot Be Dumped on This Country.

An English correspondent, writing from Germany, describes industrial affairs in that country as drifting from bad to worse. The textile industries were the first to suffer, the warehouses filling up with unsalable goods in which the capital of the factories was locked up, but the iron industries have been represented as generally prosperous, and the belief seemed general that the prosperity of a portion of the industries would carry the country through. The correspondent referred to, however, states that the iron industries are beginning to suffer, especially the group known as "electrical industries." He cites reports from sixteen important trade centers which show that the labor market is overstocked and that workmen are vainly seeking employment. Factories are closing for want of orders and there is general distress which gives no promise of abatement. The trouble is that they can make more goods than can be sold. The factories in all the affected trades are seeking to get their money out of the stock by dumping their surpluses at low rates upon any country which will receive them. The only reason why those surpluses do not come here and take the place of goods made by our own workmen is our Protective Tariff. The power of production with modern machinery exceeds in all countries the effective demand. When stocks have accumulated they must be got rid of at any price, regardless of cost. The only market any nation is sure of is its own market, and if it will not protect that it will be the dumping ground for the surplus stocks of all countries as one after another they accumulate them. The markets of this planet are not unlimited. Every year in all industries the limit is more quickly reached. The Germans attribute a great share of their troubles to the fact that Japan is manufacturing her own goods with her own cheap labor and that wars in China and South Africa stop trade. Doubtless there is some interruption by war, but Germany's share of the trade of the disturbed districts if it were all lost, which it is not, is not large enough to create a national crisis. The trouble with Germany is that the great commercial nations which she hoped to supply are manufacturing more and more of their own goods, and drawing the lines about their own markets still closer. And as the correspondent says, there is no likelihood of a change.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Thanks Where Due.

The Columbia (Georgia) State says that no state in the Union will be able to keep up with South Carolina's record this year in the matter of building mills. Thanks to the Republican party.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

An Expert.

Colonel Bryan announces that he is learning to set type. For the past five years he has been engaged in setting pins.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.