

# THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

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NEMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

**Where Cats Are Worth \$25 Each.**  
Owing to a plague of rats and mice cats sell at \$25 apiece in North Yukon territory.

**The Population of Hawaii.**  
Out of the population of 160,000 in Hawaii nearly 90,000 are Asiatic, 60,000 being Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also several thousand Portoricans.

**Pass the Wings.**  
When a girl secures damages in a lawsuit because the jury is said to be influenced by her beauty she is about as near Heaven as it is possible to get without dying.

**What Morgan Sacrificed.**  
It is hoped King Edward appreciates the 30-minute chat with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan gave him several million dollars' worth of his time and got nothing in return.

**By Waiting Twelve Months.**  
A year ago the Boers were offered \$5,000,000 to restore their farms if they would agree to terms of peace. By waiting 12 months they obtained \$15,000,000 and a big lot of British commissary supplies.

**Comfort for the Feeble-Minded.**  
It is announced that the British authorities have introduced plugging into imbecile wards of poor-houses for the purpose of affording the inmates an easy and innocent amusement at a small cost. So it seems the game has its value after all.

**Rang for William and Victoria.**  
James Haworth, aged 81 years, intends to pull the bell rope in St. Paul's cathedral on coronation day. He rang the bells for the death of William IV., for the accession of Queen Victoria, the birth of all her children, and her two jubilees, and for the accession of Edward VII.

**Your Value When Dead.**  
A chemist has determined by painstaking analysis that a human body of average size contains three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium. The current quotation of calcium is \$300 an ounce, which would give us each a value in the retort of \$18,300, or one-fourth our weight in gold.

**Follows the Kaiser's Example.**  
President Roosevelt, who, according to the story now going the rounds of the American press, invariably carries his revolver about with him, especially when he goes on his excursions in the suburbs of Washington, either on horseback or afoot, follows in this the example of Emperor William, who, for years, has always gone about armed.

**Lingering Pinch of War.**  
The magnitude of the war against the Boers is strongly shown in the statement of the British chancellor of the exchequer, that merely to wind it up and return the British troops to their homes and the surviving Boers to their farms will cost \$200,000,000. In comparison with this the \$20,000,000 we paid Spain for the good-will she did not have in the Philippines seems trifling.

**Another Passing Grant.**  
The Pullman conductors are asking for a raise. They can't live on their salaries and the tips have fallen off sadly of late. It took the traveling public a long time to arrive at the conclusion that the Pullman company was fully able to pay its own employes, but this action of the conductors would seem to indicate that that conclusion had been reached by a good many people.

**Write Two-Thirds of the Letters.**  
People who speak English write two-thirds of the letters of the world, says Bradstreet's. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or other of the 10 or 12 chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent., or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian and 12,000,000 Portuguese.

**Extravagance Prevents Marriage.**  
President Taylor, of Vassar college, in his baccalaureate sermon to the seniors declared that the public interest in the college woman and marriage is a small matter when it is noted that society is doing all that it possibly can, by its extravagance in all directions, to deter the young people from marriage. "The whole future is in peril," he said, "by this tendency to pleasure and extravagance, for it is that which keeps young people from getting married."

## A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

### President Roosevelt Urges Tariff Concessions to Cuba.

**Proposed Reduction of 30 Per Cent. He Insists, Will Give Desired Relief and Will Not Affect Protective Tariff System.**

Washington, June 14.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress yesterday urging tariff concessions to Cuba. After quoting extracts from President McKinley's last message in favor of such action and his own message of last December reiterating President McKinley's views, he says:

Yesterday, June 12, I received by cable from the American minister in Cuba a most earnest appeal from President Palma for "legislative relief before it is too late and (his) country financially ruined." The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thriven so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent. upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment provision can and should be made which will guarantee as against this possibility, without having recourse to doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

The question as to which, if any, of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be; and any discussion of the tariff as it affects special schedules or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seem to me equally baseless. In my judgment no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

The events following the war with Spain, and the prospective building of the Isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take in the future a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America and the adjacent coasts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war. Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included with our tariff lines, to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions.

Cuba is an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position. In compliance with our request, I ask for her certain special economic concessions in return, these economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the past four years. On her behalf we waged a war, of which the main-spring was generous indignation against oppression, and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun, and show in our dealings with Cuba that sturdy continuity of policy which it is essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world-power.

We are a wealthy and powerful nation; Cuba is a young republic, still weak, who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude toward her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upward along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her, because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help, of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom; and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled incessantly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude to teach her how to use aright her new freedom. Never in history has any alien country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment and such a single-hearted devotion to the country's interests. Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud, and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed.

**Chinese Cannot Enter Cuba.**  
Havana, June 14.—Forty-nine Chinese immigrants arrived here on the steamer Monterey, but were not allowed to land. They came from San Francisco by the way of Vancouver. This action was taken by the Cuban government under the American military order prohibiting such immigration.

## SHE HAS NO RECOURSE.

**House Committee Refuses to Order an Investigation of the Dismissal of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor.**

Washington, June 17.—The house committee on reform of the civil service Monday voted six to two, on party lines, to table the resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to the dismissal of Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk of the war department. The case has excited some attention because Miss Taylor was dismissed for writing a letter appearing in a Washington newspaper headed "The Flag Shall Stay Put," and criticizing the president's attitude in reference to the Philippines. Chairman Gillett presented to the committee all the correspondence touching the case. This included a letter from Secretary Root to the chairman stating: "No head of a department can maintain effective administration if he is obliged to depend upon the services of clerks who are so violently opposed to the success of the work in which they are engaged that they are unable to refrain from public denunciation of the purpose of the work and public insult to the president."

## WHOSE MONEY IS IT?

**Pope and Filipino Religious Orders Likely to Disagree Over Disposition of Proceeds of Frar Lands.**

Rome, June 17.—The complete success of the negotiations between Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines, and the vatican on the subject of the friar lands in those islands appears assured, four out of the five cardinals composing the sub-committee of cardinals favoring the governor's proposals. Cardinal Steinhuber, a Jesuit, opposes them. After the completion of the negotiations an acute conflict is expected between the vatican officials and the Filipino religious orders regarding the disposition of the money which the United States will pay for the lands. The vatican considers that the money ought to be given to the propaganda or society of cardinals having the care and oversight of foreign missions.

## Bills to Amend Pension Laws.

Washington, June 17.—Two bills were passed to amend the general pension laws, one to provide for the restoration to the pension rolls of the widows of soldiers who subsequently married and were again widowed, and one to increase the pension of those who have lost a limb or were totally disabled while in the military or naval service. The latter bill also carried an important provision to increase the pension of a soldier under the dependent act of 1890 from \$12 to \$30 per month, when such pensioner requires frequent or periodical attendance.

## Killed a Missouri Wife-Beater.

Rockport, Mo., June 17.—George Arbuthnot, employed on John S. Bilby's cattle ranch in Atchison county, was shot and killed by Daniel Watson, foreman of the Middle ranch. At the time of the tragedy Arbuthnot was beating his wife because she would not give up her place as cook and leave with him.

## Unfortunate Predicament of a Bride.

Wichita, Kan., June 17.—Visitors arrived here yesterday from Atchison and other places to attend the wedding of H. L. White and Miss Lizzie Stahl. They found the bride quarantined. She was visiting a neighbor when the health board placed a smallpox quarantine upon everybody in the house. All efforts to get her out have failed.

## Honor for Capt. Charles E. Clark.

Washington, June 17.—The president sent the following nomination to the senate: Capt. Charles E. Clark to be advanced seven numbers in rank to be a rear admiral in the navy. Capt. Clark formerly commanded the battleship Oregon.

## The "Cure" Killed the Child.

Muncie, Ind., June 17.—Promin Pritt, the four-year-old son of a Hungarian family, was badly scalded. The parents, acting on the advice of neighbors, buried the child up to its neck in earth in which it remained several hours, until it died.

## Fraud Order Issued.

Washington, June 17.—The postmaster general issued a fraud order against the World's Co-Operative league, of Carrollton, Mo., for using the mails for illegal purposes and to obtain money under false and fraudulent pretenses.

## Noah Bowman Nominated for Congress.

Fort Scott, Kan., June 17.—The joint convention of the democratic and populist parties took an unexpected turn yesterday evening by nominating Noah L. Bowman, of Garnett, for congress in the Second district.

## A Farmer Drowned in the Blue River.

Marysville, Kan., June 17.—William Cockrell, a wealthy farmer of this county, was drowned while attempting to cross the Blue river in a boat. The swollen condition of the stream made it impossible.

## TO PREVENT REVOLT

### Secretary of War Tells Why Money Was Paid to Gen. Gomez.

**Gen. Brooke Began It, Gen. Wood Kept It Up, Secretary Root Approves It and Congress Has Known It Two Years.**

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Root has assumed full responsibility for the payment of money to Gen. Gomez by Gen. Wood, during the American occupation of Cuba, and stands prepared to furnish what he regards as the most convincing proofs that the payments were dictated by the wisest statesmanship. At the war department a high official stated the position of the department in the matter as follows:

"The conditions in Cuba two years ago were precarious. Not a Cuban believed that the United States government ever would withdraw from Cuba and the half-famished veterans of the Cuban army were in a dangerous mood and clamoring for their pay. Gen. Gomez was the head and front of their army and had served the revolutionary cause as its principal leader without having received a cent of pay. Gen. Wood thought, and Secretary Root thought afterward, that Gen. Gomez was entitled to consideration; to a home which was supplied him and in which he entertained his comrades and to an income, which last might be set down as a small offset to the money due Gomez from the Cuban republic. That the Cubans themselves regarded the matter in the same light was shown by the passage by the present Cuban congress, among the very first of its acts, of a bill providing a liberal pension for Gen. Gomez. It is believed that but for this assumption of the costs of Gomez's living expenses the conditions in Cuba must have paralleled those in the Philippines and the United States government, after fighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubans, might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her army.

"The necessity being present, in Secretary Root's view, the only other point was the legality and propriety of the payments. He soon satisfied himself that there was not the slightest doubt on that score. The military governor was obliged to assume the responsibility for his disbursements and to exercise his discretion. Gen. Brooke did this and after him Gen. Wood and Secretary Root now fully approves of everything they did, including the payments to Gomez."

It is pointed out at the war department as a curious fact that congress has been in full possession of the information that Gomez had been receiving those payments for no less than two years past. The war department that far back submitted to congress the full statement of all expenses in Cuba and included in the list was a statement of the payments to Gen. Gomez.

## HEWN LIMB FROM LIMB.

**The Bodies of Seven American Soldiers Captured by Ladrone Found Mutilated.**

Manila, June 17.—The bodies of the sergeant, two corporals and four privates of the Fifth cavalry, which were captured May 30 by ladrones at Binangonan, Rizal province, this island, have been recovered. Most of the bodies had been hewn limb from limb and it was found impossible to recognize four of the dead men. A number of arrests in the matter have been made and nine men have been absolutely identified as belonging to the band of ladrones which captured the Americans. The identified men included two members of the police force of Teresa, Morong province. The American soldiers were buried yesterday together; it was impossible to make separate interment.

## KILLED MANY WOMEN.

**At La Guaira Revolutionists Made an Attack Which Was Answered by the Government Forces.**

Willemsted, Curacao, June 9.—Advices received here announce that the Venezuelan revolutionists attacked LaGuaira, the port of Caracas, Saturday. The government forces answered by shelling Maiquela, a suburb of LaGuaira, from the forts ashore, and from the Venezuelan warship Miranda. Many peaceful women were killed.

All the commercial houses were closed the day of the bombardment and the inhabitants were panic-stricken. Eventually the revolutionists who numbered about 400 men were repulsed. They destroyed the bridge at Bouqueron, on the Caracas (English) railroad, and stopped all traffic for 12 hours. They also cut the French cable and the telegraph wires.

## Lucban Takes Oath of Allegiance.

Manila, June 17.—Gen. Lucban, the insurgent leader, who was recently captured, has taken the oath of allegiance and has been released.

## EATS LUNCH IN COURT.

**Former Speaker Reed Shares the Contents of His Grip-sack with William C. Whitney.**

Thomas Brackett Reed qualified as an expert in electricity in the United States court at New York the other day. Taking his lunch with him, stowed away in a well-worn yellow grip-sack, reminiscent of the days when he used to campaign for congress up in Maine, he sat all day long in a class in higher electricity, drinking in the technical terms with much gusto, and wound up by reading his essay from a pink manuscript.

Mr. Reed appeared as counsel for the Stanley Electrical company, of Pittsfield, Mass. The Westinghouse company asked an injunction to prevent the Stanley people from an alleged infringement on an electric motor patented by Nikola Tesla. Millions hinge on the result of the case, the future of the Stanley company, which is now employing 1,200 men in Pittsfield, depending upon what is done in the case. The big display of electrical machinery which filled the courtroom was there to demonstrate that the Stanley motor is different from that of Tesla.

When the court adjourned for recess Mr. Reed took his big Maine grip-sack and, calling his friend, William C. Whitney, went back to the last bench of the courtroom. He opened the big grip and exhibited a luncheon that would have delighted a stevedore. There were big, brown, old-fashioned biscuits, sliced open and filled with ham and chicken. Like two school-boys the big ex-speaker and his friend dived into the sandwiches and between mouthfuls the big Maine man told funny stories.

## THE TAG END OF THINGS.

The mandarin duck is one of the most beautiful of aquatic birds.

Japan has 150 varieties of rice, many of which are adapted to American soil.

The use of Spanish is decreasing, but it is still a very important language in commerce.

String beans may be obtained during the entire summer by planting once a month for successive supplies.

North America is credited with 20 volcanoes, Central America with 25, and South America with 37. Many of these are upon islands.

The number of pieces of separately assessed real estate in New York is 476,640 this year—106,802 in Manhattan, \$9,147 in Queens, 52,093 in the Bronx, 23,768 in Richmond and 204,823 in Brooklyn.

Under a decision of the appellate division, just published, the law stands now in New York state that a co-respondent who puts in a defense in a suit for divorce is liable for all the costs of the case, if he does not succeed in his defense.

The title of "doctor" was invented in the twentieth century and conferred for the first time upon Inerius, of the University of Bologna. The first "doctor of medicine" was Galileo Galilei, who received the honor from the College of Aosti, also in Italy, in 1220. —Metaphysical Magazine.

## COULDN'T STRAIGHTEN UP.

Breed, Wis., June 16th.—Charles F. Peterson, of this place, Justice of the Peace for Oconto County, tells the following story:

"For years I had an aching pain in my back which troubled me very much, especially in the morning.

"I was almost unable to straighten my back and the pain was unbearable. I did not know what it was, but seeing an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills I concluded to try a box.

"I can only say that that one box alone has done me more good than anything else ever did.

"I feel as well now as ever I was. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to several others who are using them with good results."

Mr. Peterson is a highly respected man and one who would not so positively make a statement unless it was absolutely true.

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