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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
Of any Cass County Paper.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1899.

THE Journal emits a pitiful wail in its last issue because Auditor Cornell didn't overlook its attack on him and hand it a few insurance notices.

IT NOW looks very much as though Iowa would land the speakership. Colonel Henderson is a good man and would suit Nebraska people first rate.

A CITIZEN of North Nebraska says: "Prosperity is rampant up here. You can't keep it down." Nobody tries to keep it down now. Even the calamityites are hunting another issue.

AGAIN the report is revived that the Cuban army rolls contain the names of only 10,000 enlisted men. The $3,000,000 payment will at last bring out the actual figures of this mysterious subject.

THE members of the First Nebraska who came home from Manila and petitioned Governor Poynter to remove Colonel Stotsenburg from the head of the regiment evidently felt rather small Sunday when there was such a demonstration at the brave colonel's funeral.

VESSELS of the monitor class are to be used hereafter exclusively for harbor defense. Such is the decision of the navy department. But the monitors have been of memorable service to the country, even in crossing the Pacific and reaching Manila at an important period in international affairs.

THE tribute paid to the late Colonel Stotsenburg at his funeral Sunday was something wonderful and showed conclusively the high esteem in which he is held by the people of Nebraska. Thousands of people viewed the remains while they were lying in state in the capitol building.

THE records in the office of the state superintendent show that during the twenty-four years ending January 1, 1897, the average school apportionments allowed $1.01 to each scholar. The same records show that the two last apportionments made by the sham reformers are 82 cents and 90 cents per scholar. The "money-savers" are now all talking "imperialism" to divert public attention from the school fund issue.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION.

There is some dissatisfaction in the Grand Army of the Republic with the administration of the pension bureau, says the Bee. Recently the New York state encampment adopted a resolution expressing its disapprobation of the way in which the bureau is administered and calling for the removal of the commissioner, Hon. H. Clay Evans. A delegate to the encampment declared that the commissioner is a southerner and not in sympathy with the Grand Army, also that his policy is parsimonious and his decisions unjust.

Commissioner Evans has deemed it proper to take notice of this feeling and in a letter to a member of congress he shows that ex-union soldiers have not been neglected so far as positions in the bureau are concerned. About one-third of the employes of the bureau are union veterans, a large majority of whom are pensioners. It has been the uniform practice to give preference to union soldiers and the commissioner states that this fact has been recognized and commended by the different commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic. As to the charge that Commissioner Evans is a southerner, while he was appointed by President McKinley from Tennessee he was born in Pennsylvania and spent his boyhood in Wisconsin, enlisting in the union army from the latter state and making a good record. He took up his residence in Tennessee after the war and became the most prominent republican leader in that state, having represented a district in congress and been a candidate for governor. In the republican national convenion in 1896 he received a large vote for the vice presidency. The allegation that Commissioner Evans is not in sympathy with ex-union soldiers is utterly groundless.

The fact is that Commissioner Evans has made a good many enemies among the pension attorneys and claim agents and it is probable that these are largely instrumental in stirring up dissatisfaction among Grand Army members. As Mr. Evans says in his letter, he has not allowed the attorneys to run the bureau. "I have endeavored," he says, "to afford claimants every facility for the prosecution of their claims and have often found it necessary to take action which the attorneys do not like, and as a result they appear to have organized a systematic attack upon the bureau from all directions, thereby endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility among the soldiers to the administration of the pension bureau, when, as a matter of fact, all the officers and clerks are putting forth their best effort to adjudicate claims justly and speedily and in conformity with the law as it exists."

There is no better friend of the ex-union soldiers that William McKinley and the fact that he approves the policy and practice of the pension bureau should be sufficient assurance to the veterans that their interests are being properly cared for.

The general public has a very large interest in pension administration, which makes a greater demand upon the financial resources of the government than any other branch of the public service. The people desire that the pension bureau shall be justly and honestly administered and it appears to be the conscientious purpose of Commissioner Evans to do this.

A WELL-EARNED REST.

The Nebraska regiment in the Philippines had its petition granted Saturday to retire from the firing line and it is now in the city of Manila on a thirty days' leave of absence. Though nominally only taking a rest, it is not likely that the regiment will again be called into active service, except, possibly, for temporary garrison duty, as it is highly probable the rebellion will be at an end before the expiration of the thirty days. When on the night of February 2 Nebraska picket challenged a Filipino who refused to be turned back at the sentry line and afterwards shot him as a penalty for his recklessness, active hostilities between the insurgents and the American troops were commenced. That shot was the signal for the outbreak which had been ordered by Aguinaldo. At that time the First Nebraska regiment contained more than 1200 men ready for service. From that moment until now the Nebraskans have been in the hottest places at the front. When there has been a forward movement they have been in advance. When there has been a parabola to be inscribed on a circle or a streight line the Nebraskans have been flung to the outer end of the line and have made a long sweep. They have been the cracker to the whip and they have been snapped and cracked until, when they returned Saturday to Manila after a little more than three months of vigorous and heroic service, their number was reduced to a little more than 300. The rest have been disabled by disease, heat and wounds, or killed. Surely after such a magnificent record the regiment has a right to a breathing spell. Even the stern and rigorous rules of warfare must sometimes yield to the necessities of the soldiers. These Nebraskans have not asked to be returned home. They asked for a rest that they might do better when needed again. It may be the history of the First regiment has not yet been fully written. Let us hope it has, but whether or not it yet has more work to do, it is certain its record has already been writ large and luminous in history.

JAPANESE LABOR IN HAWAII.

Japanese labor continues to flow into Hawaii, says the Bee. According to an official report from a United States inspector at Honolulu more than 12,000 Japanese have landed in the islands since they were annexed and he estimates that by the end of the present year the total population of Asiatics in Aawaii will exceed the whole number of persons of all other nationalities. It is further stated that one result of this great increase of the Japanese is growing friction and race conflicts between them and the Chinese, which renders it more and more difficult to maintain law and order.

The situation is said to be regarded with some solicitude at Washington, as well it may be, though nothing can be done in respect to it until congress shall legislate and before that time there will be in Hawaii enough Japanese labor to supply the demand for years to come. Indeed that appears to be the case already. The New York Mail and Express regards the situation as dangerous. It says the predominance of Asiatics in the Hawaiian population is a fact which demands serious consideration in devising a form of government for the islands. "The system must be so adjusted as to guarantee the permanency of American control and yet give the largest measure of self-government to the islanders themselves." The failure of the last congress to adopt legislation for Hawaii that would have at least prevented the influx of Asiatic labor is now seen to have been a grave mistake.

It is demonstrated that Hawaii offers no inducement to American labor and in this particular those who opposed annexation of the islands are vindicated. Whatever may be the future development of Hawaii it will be accomplished wholly by Asiatic cheap labor, which is a factor in Hawaiian industry that will remain permanently.

INFORMATION AND OPINION.

Joel Messersmith was pleasantly surprised on Monday evening when a number of his friends came in to help him celebrate his forty-eighth birthday anniversary. A pleasant time was had, refreshments served and all turned homeward pleased with the success of their visit.—Lincoln News.

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The trouble with the weather predictions received here is that they get here some time after the weather has arrived.

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At Joplin, Mo., Thursday the dead body of a man named Moss, and those of his wife and three children were found in and near a tent they had been living in. The appearance of the bodies indicated that they had been there since Tuesday, and that the father had killed his family with an ax and then shot himself. The body of the baby had been dragged out of the tent by dogs.

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Compare, for example, a steam driven torpedo boat with one of the same tonnage and speed operated by electricity. The electric boat is less visible, because it has no smoke pipes, no smoke issues from it, and all its machinery being below water-line its freeboard may be made as small as safe navigation allows. It is less vulnerable than the steamboat, because its motive equipment is water-shielded and also by no means so delicate as that of the present type of torpedo boat. On account of the small size of the individual pieces of its machinery it can be minutely subdivided into compartments, thus lessening the danger of sinking from a well directed shot. Having no funnels to flame under the forced draught employed at high speed, it cannot betray itself in an attack, and its machinery makes far less noise than the flying engines and humming fans of the steam-propelled boat. With all these advantages it has one other, even greater, which is its perfect docility of control.—Charles T. Child, in the Engineering Magazine for June.

STEEL BEAMS

Neatly and Quickly Cut by the Use of Electricity.

During the reconstruction of an office building recently in Chicago an interesting use was made of the electric current in cutting in two a cluster of half a dozen heavy steel beams which it was necessary to remove. These beams were of the ordinary I shape and 15 inches deep. Owing to the difficulty of getting at the beams at the places where they were to be cut, special saws would have been required had the beams been cut in the ordinary way, and it was estimated that the work would take two men about twelve days' time and cost about $100. Instead of doing the work with hack saws, a method was adopted such as scientific burglars invented for getting into safe and vault doors of steel. A current of electricity was brought in from the electric lighting wires in the street to do the work. The positive terminal wire was attached to the steel framework of the building, to which the beams were riveted, and the negative wire was attached to a carbon point one and a half inches in diameter, which was provided with a wooden handle to enable the operator to direct it along the beams at the places where they were to be cut. An asbestos shield protected the operator's body from the heat and black spectacles protected his eyes. In twelve hours the beams were severed, with an expenditure of only about five-horse power in electric current, and the work was done by an ordinary workman.

Irish Clannishness.

The Irish are clannish—that is, they are devoted to those of their own blood. Thousands of dollars are sent every month by Irish servant girls in the United States to the old members of their families in Ireland. A story told in Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "My Life in Two Hemispheres," shows the intensity of Irish clannishness. It was told to Sir Charles by a kinsman, a gray-haired land holder in Buenos Ayres. "I was present," said he, "a boy in my first breeches, when my elder brother was sharply called for by our father, a strict disciplinarian: 'Mike, bring me your pocket knife.' 'What shall I do?' whispered Mike. 'I've lost my knife.' 'Take mine,' said his cousin, John Duffy. ''Tis the same color.' 'No, no!' muttered my brother. 'The blade of my knife was broken, and father will know the difference at a glance.' John, without a word, put the blade of his knife under his heel and broke it off." We do not approve the morality of this transaction; it was immoral, but it was generous in its spirit. It illustrates the "clannish" feeling that has inspired many an Irishman to die for his kinsman.

Secret of Longevity.

In a paper on longevity, printed in the Lancet, Dr. Ainslee Hollis comes to the conclusions: (1) That the primary factor in a long life consists in an inherited durability; the vital machinery is wound up to go for a given period, and but for accidents or in spite of them it will go till the time appointed. (1) That an important part of the primary inheritance is good digestive and nutritive power. (3) That temperance is necessary in the use of the nutritive functions both in eating and in drinking, and in regard to all kinds of food and drink. (4) That an energetic temperament and active habits conduce to longevity.

Memory Stronger in Summer.

Scientists have discovered that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. Among the worst foes of a memory are too much food, too much physical exercise, and, strangely enough, too much education.

The Naming of Vessels.

One of the earliest named vessels was the Argo, which carried Jason and his companions on their quest for the golden fleece. The story of the Argonauts dates from the time of Pindar, 500 B. C., at the very latest. The later Greeks named their vessels, as did the Romans. Our christening or naming of vessels undoubtedly is an adaptation of the ancients' custom of installing the image of a tutelary deity in the tutela or shrine at the stern of a vessel. Thus the vessel that carried Paul from Malta to Rome was "under the sign of Castor and Pollux" (Acts xxvii., 17). The ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine on the bows of a new vessel as it is launched is derived from the libation which the ancients made to Neptune or Poseidon.

Ice Cream Social

Every day at Holloway's. Half gallons and larger quantities well packed and delivered. Any flavor and any quantity furnished on twenty-four hours' notice. Only the best cream used and all fruit flavors from fresh fruit when obtainable.

GLEANINGS.

THE New York Christian Advocate (Methodist) has a recent article on high hats:

"While at present the hats of women are an embarassment in church services, the fashion is simply a recrudescence of another age. In the early Methodist discipline these words can be found relating to admission to the love feast which was then by ticket. 'Give no tickets to those who wear high heads or enormous bonnets.' The movement to suppress them, however, belongs to a class of restrictions that can not be enforced without some bitterness of feeling and manifestations that are ludicrous. We read of a church where the ushers are to be instructed to request any woman disobeying the order to remove her hat. When this is applied to strangers it will have a decidedly repellent effect. We doubt if those who are attempting such things have paused to reflect what would happen should a movement for the removal of bonnets in style be successful. The fashions in hair-dressing are so elaborate that there would soon appear a rivalry in ciffures and the necessary switches, curls, puffs and fronts would cause an expense far beyond that now necessrry for the purchase of showy millinery. This has been the case already in certain theatres, so that a lady in this city was heard to say that it cost her three times as much to get her head ready for exhibition as it did to buy any bonnet she ever wore in her life. In one western theatre a most deplorable exhibition of vanity has been seen, and if that spirit should get into a Christian congregation it would be more detrimental to the legitimate work of the church than is the thoughtless flaunting of hat or bonnet finery. How much better it would be if women would wear the simple head coverings in the house of the Lord."

The Lighting of a Room.

"The lighting of a room," says the Pharmaceutical Era, "depends, to a large extent, upon the color and the material of the walls; in other words, upon the percentage of light reflected by them. Recent experiments have shown the proportion of light reflected to be in percentages as follows: Black velvet, 0.4; black cloth, 1.2; black paper, 4.5; dark blue, 6.5; dark green, 10.1; light red, 16.2; dark yellow, 20; blue, 30; light yellow, 40; light green, 46.5; light orange, 54.8; white, 70; mirror, 92.3."

Nuts for the Monkey.

"Dan," said a four-year-old to his brother, "give me a penny to buy a monkey." "We have one monkey in the house already," said his brother. "Who is it, Dan?" "It is you," was the reply. "Then, Dan, give me a penny to buy nuts for the monkey." The brother could not resist this appeal.

WASHINGTON GUIDES

To Be in Style They Have Formed a Syndicate.

Not to be behindhand under the existing condition of affairs, the Capitol guides—the dozen men who initiate the brides and grooms of the outer world into the mysteries of the great building—lately merged themselves into a syndicate, says the New York Herald. They elected Howard Kennedy, who has been a pilot through the intricate reefs and shoals of the nation's political harbor for twenty years or more, as chief. These guides form an interesting class in themselves, the men being well known to all the Senators and Representatives who have served any time and to the newspaper correspondents. The majority of them are men who have passed middle age and are of eminent respectability. Some, if not many, of the jobs in Washington are sinecures, with good pay at that. The office of guide differs entirely in this respect from any other. They are positions the appointments to which are not sinecures and have no salary attached. Whatever is made is in the way of tips from the visitors who are shown the sights. Heretofore the guides have been allowed 50 cents an hour for a party not exceeding three persons. Since the Guides' association has been formed the sum of 25 cents is usually asked from each member of the party unless a fixed charge is arranged in advance. The fact that the Congressional Library is now located in its own building is a great loss to the guides. Guides are not allowed in the new building.

Thomas Thurman, deputy sheriff of Troy, Mo., says if everyone in the United States should discover the virtue of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles, rectal troubles and skin diseases, the demand could not be supplied. F. G. Fricke & Co.

Was He Sympathetic?

The marriage in Washington on the 18th inst. of Mrs. Marion Treat McKay and Mr. Albert Von Breuning develops an unusual incident. The most valuable wedding gift was from the ex-husband of the bride, Gordon McKay, and came in the shape of $100,000 worth of securities. It is exceedingly doubtful in what way Mr. McKay means this action shall be taken. He may, from past experience, nourish a sad sympathy for the groom, and intend that the gift shall go eventually to him. Or he may simply desire to show that he holds no malice to his divorced wife, and will gladly see her happy even if he himself is not the man charged with the procurement of that rare article. Mr. Von Breuning, it is understood, has relinquished all claim to his wife's alimony of $25,000 per year, and it may be that the grateful Mr. McKay thus evinces his appreciation of such a generous and manly action. Whatever be the true inwardness of the situation, or the motive moving this most unusual ex-husband, he is to be commended on setting those in like predicament a worthy example. The institution of divorce is bad enough, but it appears to have its advantages after all.

All More or Less Actors.

We are all more or less actors, and are governed by a reputation which has been given us justly or unjustly. For instance, a girl is brusque. Some kind friend characterizes this brusqueness as frankness or honesty. The girl is pleased with the name which has been given her, her brusqueness under the guise of frankness increases and she finally becomes a terror to her friends unknowingly. Then some one remarks: "How sweet Ethel is! She has the loveliest character and sweetest disposition of any girl I know." Ethel must live up to her reputation for sweetness until this very sweetness becomes annoying. The man who has been dubbed a philanthropist is unwittingly more generous than he would naturally be, as he must live up to the good name he has received. So how much is real in our lives and how much assumed we hardly know ourselves.