

THE INSIDE HISTORY OF A RELARKABLE CASE NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME

Mrs. Nichols Makes a Statement, Telling to the Best of Her Knowledge the Causes Which Led up to This State of Affairs

The following facts, says the Belfast, Me., Republican Journal, have never before been published. The incident caused much comment at this time and it was thought worth while to make an investigation. With this end in view, a reporter called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home in Searsport, Me., and obtained the following information. She said: "About six years ago my nerves broke down completely and my whole system became a wreck. I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and my eyes were very weak. I had frequent fainting spells. Finally my sight failed me entirely and I had to have my eyes bandaged all the time."

"This state of affairs," she continued, "lasted for a year, when I was forced to go to bed and stay there constantly. I became so weak that I could only take two tablespoonfuls of milk at a time. I could not feed myself and sleep was almost impossible. This lasted another year and I was then in such a state of nervous exhaustion that when my people wanted to make my bed they could move me only a few inches at a time. I had become extremely thin and was still losing flesh. I had tried nearly all the medicines in the market, but failed to find any that helped me."

"But how were you cured?" asked the interviewer. "I'll tell you. My condition finally became so critical that my family expected me to die any day. Then my husband bought some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and three days after I began taking them I could eat without assistance, and in a week I could sit up and be dressed. After I had taken five boxes of them I began to gain flesh. I continued the use of Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken ten boxes and was able to help my family pack up and move to a new home. After reaching there I took two more boxes of the pills and have been able to work hard and take care of my family of five people ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE END IN SIGHT

The Trust Dominated Congress About to Adjourn—The People Have Faid Dear for Their Whistle

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—The near approach of the end of this session has caused congress to relapse into consideration of mere pet measures of individual members.

The most important events of the week were the passage by the house of the iniquitous Philippine government bill and the acquiescence of the senate canal bill, which means the Panama route, if any at all. The railroads put up a strong fight against the whole matter, and, through their influence with republican senators, came near defeating it.

The American people had as well prepare for the inevitable. Inside of a year, the Philippine islands will be teeming with scoundals caused by the chicanery of American plunderers and carpet-baggers. That there will be a repetition there of the Sir Warren Hastings type of rule is as certain as any event of the future could possibly be.

Congressmen Neville and Robinson of Nebraska each made a creditable speech on the Philippine question during the debate of this week. Senator Quay's political methods may not be all that decency could ask, but there are many things the man does that deserve commendation. He is at least honest in his dishonesty.

The republican leaders of the senate, through fear that Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma would return a democratic majority to congress in both branches, refused to report from the committee the bill passed by the house to admit these three territories to statehood. Quay immediately espoused the cause of the people of these territories and threatened on the floor of the senate to block all legislation unless something was done. His threat was of some avail, as the committee on territories agrees to make a report on the bill on the third day of the next session.

The democratic members of the house held a caucus last night, and, with considerable enthusiasm, adopted the following resolutions unanimously: "Resolved, first, That we condemn the republican majority in congress for their failure to pass a measure providing reciprocity with Cuba."

The bill which passed the house of representatives was heartily supported by the democratic minority after the protection to the sugar trust had been removed by the democratic vote, aided by a small minority of the republican members. As it passed the house, the bill carried relief to Cuba, reduced the price of sugar to American consumers, and struck a heavy blow at the notorious and obnoxious sugar trust. The refusal of the republican senators to consider this measure unless the protection of the sugar trusts should be restored gives evidence that the president and republican party in congress are willing to refuse relief to Cuba and totally ignore American consumers and abandon their alliance with the trusts.

The failure of all reciprocity legislation with Cuba rests upon the republican administration, which is willing to reduce the duty on the raw sugar of our producers, but unwilling to destroy the sugar monopoly. Second, That the republican majority in congress is dominated and controlled by the trusts and monopolies which have the great industries of our country in their grasp, as shown by its

action in passing an anti-trust bill through the house of representatives in the Fifty-sixth congress in the closing hours of the session, the senate refusing to consider the same as a subterfuge to tide over the election of 1900. That bill has been abandoned and they have ever since refused and do now refuse and fail to bring in any measure to suppress the trusts or to favorably report any of the numerous anti-trust bills introduced by democratic members during this congress.

Third, That we favor the immediate passage of a measure to amend the present anti-trust law so as to more fully protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and also a measure to reduce the duties on all articles and commodities manufactured and controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts so as to destroy such illegal combinations, and to reduce the rate of duty on any article or commodity manufactured in the United States and sold in a foreign country more cheaply than in the United States.

Fourth, We oppose the adjournment of congress until the measures mentioned above have been enacted into law. The republicans of the west are face to face with the record of their party in being so wedded to the sugar trust and its allies that it refuses to grant any concessions to the needy and the deserving.

The facts are that the party in power is in deep distress. This reciprocity business has split the party into two badly disorganized sections, each struggling for leadership. Charles Emory Smith, until recently postmaster general, has this to say in a recent magazine article:

"During the present session the house has been well-nigh paralyzed. Instead of standing boldly and aggressively for a righteous public sentiment, it has been half-hearted, divided and irresolute. In the only real debate and battle of the session the sceptre was wrested from the nominal leadership and the house arrayed against the prevailing majority. The majority was broken; a segment struck hands with the minority; and the coalition made a new majority on a minority line. Had the situation been grasped early; had the first false step been averted and a firm right stand been taken at the outset; had there been a commanding voice, clear, resonant and inspired, for a great national policy of justice and honor, which should encompass this western world as in a circle by itself of fraternity, reciprocity and mutual bonds under American hegemony, how different might have been the result!"

Mr. Smith admits the utter incompetency of his party and unconsciously presents one of the strongest arguments for a democratic majority in the house—a probability which now seems more than likely, and which will result the fusionists of Nebraska should do all in their power to contribute by re-electing Messrs. Shallenberger and Stark and the nominees of the allied forces in the First, Second, Third and Sixth districts.

After many years of untiring effort on the part of the men who have supported such a measure, a law providing for the irrigation of arid lands has been placed on the statute books of the United States.

The credit for the passage of this law is, in a very large measure, due to the hard fight made by Congressman Shallenberger and his three fellow members from Nebraska. Mr. Shallenberger was the man who led the fight in congress for national control of the enterprise, which fight was finally won.

In this improved system of agriculture the United States has been woefully behind the countries of the old world. The Japanese have practiced irrigation for thousands of years and the Chinese have been able by such methods to retain the fertility of their soil for centuries.

The English government has spent millions of pounds sterling in furthering the interest of the cultivators of the soil in India through irrigation and in doing so not only benefited the 250,000,000 people of that country, but their prosperity has seriously affected the market of the American farmer and it is the American farmer who will primarily benefit by the bill which President Roosevelt signed a few days ago, for it means that it is possible in the future to actually reclaim for cultivation an area about equal to the area of the two states of Illinois and Iowa.

In this so-called arid region he wholly or in part thirteen states and three territories and, excluding Alaska, they consist nearly one-half of the superficial area of the republic. It is estimated that they contain 60,000,000 acres which may be irrigated if the water supply is properly conserved and distributed. On first consideration it would seem that the committee on territories to congress to make a report on the bill on the third day of the next session.

"In developing these arid lands the product of the western country will simply increase the great aggregate of wealth which the American farmer is bringing back to this country for our agricultural exports. Irrigation creates home markets and it will develop a market for our products in Asia which will absorb the whole surplus of our products in that matter how many additional acres of arid land we may reclaim and cultivate."

"It will have a material influence on many of our farmers who are now flocking across the line into Canada in the vicinity of Assiniboine, and they compose an element we should keep here, for they represent the best class of settlers in the United States possess. These arid lands can be so enriched by irrigation that you can grow anything on them that you plant." Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, when interviewed on the subject this morning, was very enthusiastic: "I am very proud that this bill has been placed in law," he said. "In the first place it is admirably constructed and surrounded with safeguards from corruption and land monopoly; it opens a wide field to settlers and assures them the creation of prosperous homes, and I know of no function in the power of government higher than that. "These public lands," continued the

secretary, "are the heritage of the nation and should be held for homes, being reserved for actual settlers under the homestead act. The area to be taken by any one man should be reduced so that when water has been conserved by the government the homestead shall in certain parts of the country be limited to eighty or even forty acres."

The secretary is responsible for the further statement that the president is well pleased with the measure, since it provides for national control as advocated by Nebraska fusionists, instead of state control as championed by Senator Dietrich and other republican leaders.

It is estimated that the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the next three decades will be \$150,000,000, to be applied to the construction of irrigation works and enterprises, and the Fifth and Sixth congressional districts of Nebraska will get their full share owing to the good work of the two men who now represent them in the house. More "civilization" in the Philippines because of the administration's extreme anxiety to spread it. Read the following Associated press dispatch:

"San Francisco, June 24.—Returned soldiers of the Sixth Infantry state that 'kerosene cure' is more effective than the water cure in the Philippines and has supplanted the latter to considerable extent. It is applied in the same manner as the water cure."

This is a sample of thousands of cases. The senate committee on the Philippines has had the evidence before it of between three and four hundred court-martials of American soldiers for atrocities and infamies committed upon Filipinos—men, women and children. The records disclose the frequency of these infamies and atrocities, as well as the utter demoralization of the officers who have served on the tribunals summoned to try the offenders.

Here are a few examples from hundreds on the printed lists: Julius Arnold, a member of company M, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was convicted of murdering a Filipino woman by shooting her with a pistol in January, 1900, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The reviewing authority remarked that he should have been hanged.

Lieut. Bissell Thomas was convicted of using violence to native prisoners and striking one of them who lay helpless on the floor and was bleeding at the nose and mouth. Sentenced to be fined \$300 and reprimanded. The reviewing authority said that the conduct of this officer could not be too much deplored nor too emphatically denounced. But he was retained, perforce, in the service. Who had respect for the "uniform"—the members of the court-martial who passed such an inadequate sentence, or the reviewing authority, who expressed his indignation at the cowardly and atrocious crime? According to administration senators, he should be arrested for "slandering the army."

Capt. George Brande and Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins were tried for torturing prisoners, "entitled to protection," by chaining them to the wall by the neck with a rope for ten seconds, more or less, thus inflicting wounds and great bodily pain. Another commissioned officer was sentenced by one of these proposterous courts to be merely "reprimanded" for causing, without sufficient provocation, shots to be fired from a gunboat on "peaceable natives."

The reviewing authority indignantly declared that ignorance of general orders were no defense in such a case—that "the accused, having been convicted of offenses among the most serious and flagrant known to the rules of laws of war, should have been adjudged a sentence commensurate with his guilt, as established by the evidence." We have come, indeed, to an appalling pass in our subjugation of the Philippines—call it "plain duty," "benevolent assimilation," "providential mission," or any other or blasphemous phrase—when the military judges are in such sympathy with such crimes that they practically give immunity to the criminals—the commanding generals being our authority for this statement.

But the worst feature of the official list to which I have referred is the prevalence of crimes against the persons of women and mere children, and the growing inadequacy of the punishment, on conviction, since the late president commuted the sentences and spared the lives of so many of the convicted offenders.

Benjamin Stanley was convicted and sentenced to be hanged by court-martial for rape, committed in April, 1899, but the president commuted the sentence to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor—which some other amiable statesman may some day shorten or terminate altogether, on the petition of the prisoner's fellow-citizens.

Frank Miller was sentenced to be hanged for rape committed in October, 1899, and again the president deprived the gallows of its prey. A few months later, "Willie Wilson" was sentenced to death for murdering a native woman, and again the president took the proper kind of work out of the hangman's hands, and disheartened the courts-martial, who, it will be noticed, were proceeding bravely in maintaining discipline among the enlisted men.

In May, 1901, Charles Hose was convicted of rape and sentenced not to be hanged, but to be imprisoned for thirty years, and the penalty was reduced—not by the president this time, but by the reviewing authority—to confinement at hard labor for five years.

In the same month, Ernest A. O'Neill was convicted of rape and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty years, which was also reduced by the reviewing authority to confinement at hard labor for five years.

A few months later (July, 1901) James A. Darling was convicted of "felonious assault upon a native woman, with intent to commit rape," and was let off with twelve years' imprisonment, which was afterward reduced to seven.

William Wallace was convicted of shooting at two prisoners, not in his charge, with an intent to kill them, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

John Janke was convicted of making insulting propositions to a native woman and trying to intimidate her, and was fined \$60 (afterwards reduced to

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Domestics 1,600 yards Simpson' Prints in gray and black and white, mill lengths, 36" 4 to 10 yards in a piece, worth 6c, sale price, per yard... 3 3/4 60 pieces Gloucester and Gray Prints, 6c quality, sale price, per yard... 4 1/4 1,000 yards Dwight D 4 1/4 Muslin, mill lengths, worth 6 1/2c, per yard... 3 3/4 1,100 yards our Pride R Muslin, regular 7c, sale price, per yard... 5 1/4 Special discount on all Prints, Gingham, Percales, Muslins, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Shirtings, Towelings, Table Linens, Napkins, and Bed Spreads.

Children's and Misses' Shoes and Slippers Infants' soft soled shoes, wine, black and tan 1 to 4, clearing sale price per pair... 19c Children's kid button and lace shoes and slippers 2 to 8, regular price 60 and 75c, clearing sale price per pair... 49c Childs lace and button shoes, light and heavy sole solid as a rock 8 1/2 to 11 regular 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.10, sale price... 78c Misses kid lace and button shoes, 11 to 2 \$1.25 and \$1.50 value, clearing sale price per pair... 97c Children's Oxfords and strap slippers 2 to 11 broken lots but good styles, worth up to \$1.35 sale price... 50c

Oil Grain Boys' Shoes A lot of oil grain and Kangaroo Congress and buckle shoes, 2 to 6, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, sale price... 95c Sain Calf lace shoes, all solid 13 to 5 1/2, regular \$1.50 sale price... \$1.09 38 pairs Dongola Kid and Kangaroo calf lace shoes, good styles and good shoes 13 to 5 1/2 worth up to \$1.75, sale price... \$1.38 Special Discount on all Shoes and Slippers During sale

Women's Shoes and Slippers 15 pairs glove kid house slippers, small sizes, only... 25c 47 pairs Dongola kid Oxfords, all sizes, clearing sale price... 90c 51 pairs kid lace and button shoes 3 to 8 worth up to \$1.75, sale price per pair... \$1.35 68 pairs kid lace and button shoes, 3 to 8 O to EE regular \$200 clearing sale price... \$1.47 68 pairs McKay and Welt sole, button and lace, Box calf Vici kid and patent leather regular \$2.50, sale price, per pair... \$1.89 85 pairs Vici kid and patent leather bails, Welts and turns, regular \$3.00, sale price per pair... \$2.38 Special Discount on all Shoes and Slippers

Men's Shoes. 23 pairs mens working shoes oil grain and Kangaroo grain, buckle and Congress regular price \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.65 in one lot to close per pair... \$1.00 35 pair oil grain and satin calf lace and Congress regular \$1.50 sale price per pair... \$1.20 67 pairs dull Dongola and Vici kid, lace and congress tip and plain toes, regular \$2.00 clearing sale price... \$1.49 97 pair Kid, Kangaroo calf and Kangaroo grain, lace and congress cap toe glove and French plain, all sizes, regular \$2.50 sale price per pair... \$1.97 88 pairs Vici, glaze Kangaroo and Box calf, lace shoes, light and heavy sole, a good all around shoe, regular \$3.00 sale price per pair... \$2.47 83 pairs Vici Kid Russia and Velours Calf, bails all 1902 styles, broken lots, but good sizes, regular \$3.50, Clearing Sale Price, per pair \$2.85 44 pairs Kid Patent Colt and Cordovan lace Shoes, up-to-date styles, all sizes, regular \$4.00 and \$4.50, Sale Price, per pair... \$3.48

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\$40) and six months' imprisonment (afterwards reduced to four), and worse than all, was retained in the service of the United States. But for robbing natives of money and jewelry, in company with other soldiers of ours, Sylvanus Cobb was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He assisted, however, in the apprehension of his fellow thieves, gave evidence against them at their trial, and his imprisonment was reduced to three months.

Roscoe F. Goodfrey "did assault a native woman seven years ago, July, 1901," and was fined \$10, imprisoned one month, and retained in the military service of "this great and glorious republic."

But Jeff Gribby forfeited his pay and allowances, and was dishonorably discharged for "taking five chickens from a native by force, and giving for them \$1 Mexican without his consent."

Henry Bruce was convicted of assaulting two natives "one a young girl," for which he was fined \$20, imprisoned for two months, and retained in the service of the United States. What do our patriotic editors and Christian ministers think of this "libel on the uniform?" Elmer V. Placy, convicted of "assaults upon native man and woman without provocation," was retained in the service of the United States and let off with a fine of \$60 and six months' imprisonment.

Frederick A. Washington, convicted of "entering a native's house and assaulting a native woman, March, 1902," was fined \$20, imprisoned two months, and retained in the service.

Lieut. Preston Brown, charged with murdering "an unarmed, unresisting native Filipino, name unknown, a prisoner of war in his charge," convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States and confined at hard labor for five years, had his sentence commuted to a reduction of fifty files and one-half his pay for nine months, and he was thereupon released from arrest, and restored to duty by Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States. This officer's friends are, of course, trying to have his punishment entirely remitted.

Robert Porter, who was sentenced by court-martial to be hanged and whose life was saved by President McKinley early in our work of "benevolent assimilation," had not only been convicted of rape, but also of committing an assault with a pistol upon a Filipino, and of breaking into another native's house, and escaping, after his arrest, from the guard.

William Scarborough, who was also saved from the gallows by President McKinley, had not only been convicted of rape, but of "entering the houses of peaceable Filipino residents and terrifying men and women and children by discharging his rifle into and around their houses."

George Danphoffer, whose life was saved by President McKinley, had not only been convicted of rape on a married woman in presence of her father, but of breaking into the houses of natives and robbing them on different occasions.

Peter Mc Bennett, whom President McKinley saved from the gallows, was not only convicted of rape, but also of standing guard while two other soldiers broke into the store of a native at night and robbed him of his goods. He was also convicted of breaking into the house of another native at night and robbing him of money.

These horrible crimes are but a few of the hundreds that are tabulated in small type on pp. 2073-2096, and continued more in detail on pp. 2097-2118 of the printed record of the testimony now being taken by the senate committee on the Philippines.

Some of these official records of the outrages upon native women and mere children by our soldiers are too horrible to print. In regard to one of the latest cases, in which Henry Croston was convicted of "making indecent proposals to a native woman and shooting and killing a native man who came to her assistance, at San Marcelino, P. I., November 16, 1901," the sentence (if it surely must be misreported) was "three months and \$30"—as to which the reviewing authority says, "finding of not guilty of murder disapproved. A murder for such a cause is terrible enough, but not nearly so terrible in its significance or consequences as the demoralization of the officers who could pass such an inadequate sentence. They might as well have murdered native men themselves for defending the persons of native women from the most horrible of outrages."

Harry Cline, who was employed as a teamster, "rode out into the country some three miles on a bicycle, where he saw four small native boys gathering grass. With no other apparent motive than natural depravity, he pro-

ceeded to shoot these boys with his revolver, severely wounding three and killing the fourth." He was hanged at Manila on the 29th of last September.

In regard to the murder of a Filipino woman, after an attempt upon her chastity, by Julius Arnold, a musician of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the reviewing authority remarked (page 2114):

"The evidence set forth in the record shows that the accused murdered and killed a native woman at Magalang, P. I., January 15, 1900. The testimony fails to show any just excuse for his action, or anything that would serve as a basis for mitigation, although during the trial he was defended by able counsel."

"The murdered woman was a virtuous married woman, and after offering her the grossest insult that a man can offer a chaste woman, he killed her, and by his vile act left a nursing infant motherless, when his plain duty, as shown by the honorable uniform he wore, required him to protect his victim."

This testimony is not hearsay. It is sworn and printed under authority of the government. It is the plain truth of the situation in the Philippine islands. "Slandering the army" is howled by thick-and-thin republicans. "Slandering the army," indeed! It has come to a truly indefensible state of affairs if to TELL THE TRUTH IS TO SLANDER THE ARMY! H. W. RISLEY.

The Fitzgerald ad, on another page should be read by every woman interested in economical buying.