Harrison Journal.

GEO. D. CANON, Editor and Prop.

HARRISON, - - - NEB.

Cuba's flag is also red, white and blue, but the star looks a little lonesome.

"Spain Has Perfect Confidence," reads a headline. So had the man who bought the gold brick.

The Richmond Dispatch remarks sadly: "War is again raging in our midst." Indigestion, probably.

Meantime America is learning a whole lot of geography which it never expected to have any use for.

Barrels of money are remotely suggested in the idea of selling a load of captured staves as a sailors' prize.

To what salvage is a bicyclist entitled who discovers a young woman whose bicycle has broken down and tows her into port?

Only by a roundabout way of reasoning can it be shown that feeding the reconcentrados falls to the Secretary of the Interior.

As to enlisting, when a volunteer launches himself as a man-of-war it is not necessary to break a bottle of whisky over the circumstance.

When peace ultimately settles on Cuba let's hope the worst thing that may divide the island is that almost forgotten institution, the trocha.

The bicycle dealers say that the demand for tandems far exceeds the supply. Beware of the rival who is provided with one of these things.

The cake walk has struck London with whirlwind success. Thus kind Providence has furnished an American offset for the English handshake.

In a certain Russian province husbands and wives are chosen by the chance drawing of a lottery ticket. In this country the lottery ticket is not used.

The Duke of Wellington said the Spanish were no fighters, and it's suspected he knew more of this business than that later peerage authority, the Marquis of Queensberry.

"The sensation of blue," we are told, "probably makes appeal to the ideas of altitude, profundity, vastness." When blue is combined with red and white, American minds are conscious of the same ideas.

A California preacher while asleep the other night was choked to death by a mouse which ran down his throat. Why wouldn't it be a good plan for that feminie to work a twelve-hour turn at keeping his mouth shut?

A Virginia lawyer, who evidently hopes to "set his trap so as to catch 'em coming or going," advertises in his own paper: "I shall appear for the prosecution henceforth in all cases where I am not previously retained by the defense."

American sense of humor was irresistibly tickled by the details of the capture of the big steamer Panama, mounting four fourteen-pound guns and carrying a crew of seventy-four, by the little lighthouse tender Mangrove, mounting two six-pound guns and carrying thirteen men. There is such a thing as Yankee impudence, and it is a complete delight—to Yankees, anyway.

All accounts agree that the Spaniards in the battle of Manila fought bravely and well, but they were facing an impossible task. Capt. Mahan, the eminent naval authority, well says: "It isn't guns, it isn't armor plate, it isn't ships that win in a naval fight, but men, and the American men in physique, power of endurance, markmanship and moral courage are superior to Spanish men." That tells the whole story of Manila.

The king of Abyssinia once seized a certain Capt. Campbell and put him in a dungeon. Campbell was a British subject. His immediate release was demanded and King Theodore refused. England fitted out an army at once and, marching it 900 miles over morass and mountain, broke down the gates of the dungeon and bore Capt. Campbell home in safety. It cost valuable lives and millions of money to protect and save this one British subject, but it is such deeds as this that bel. to make a nation grand and prosperous.

The bribe giver is even more guilty than the bribe taker and he should be made to feel the butt end of the law. He is usually a man who has had the advantages of wealth and education, which only aggravate his guilt and magnify his offense. He deserves the greater penalty because the moral and intellectual cultivation he has received enables him to find his way through moral perplexities. The source of corruption is the man who corrupts. And he should be punished more swiftly and severely than the man who is corrupted.

One of the strong arguments of the Spanish Board of Inquiry to combat the theory of the destruction of the Maine by a torpedo or a submarine mine has been the claim that after the explosion no dead fish were found in Havana harbor. Apropos of this argument a writer who witnessed the greatest submarine explosion ever known—that for the removal of Hell Gate reef in New York harbor in 1876—comes forward in the Washington Post and testifies that on that occasion, although several pounds of more of high explosives were touched off at a single pressure of the button at a point which was a noted fishing ground, there was no appearance of dead fish after the affair was over.

Most people, even those of considerable musical culture, will be surprised to learn from a recent English book on "A Croatian Composer" that Haydn must be placed in the list with Zingarelli, Goldmark, F. von Suppe, Tartini, Hummel, Dragonetti and others as a Croatian composer. A Slavonic melody, it is claimed, runs through his works and his new biographer or commentator is at great pains to pick out the fragments of Croatian folk-song which the author of "The Creation" and the Austrian national hymn united, modified or adapted in his works. Austria is a babel of nationalities and heretofore has received credit under its own name for its men of genius. If each of its principalities and separate peoples is now to come forward and claim its own after the manner of Croatia in Mr. Haddow's book nothing will be left for the nation at large.

A man who owned a bicycle, model 1893, worth $125 when new, tried recently to trade it at an agency. To his disgust he was offered $5. Finally, the bicycle was given to a boy on condition that he should take it away. The lad gave it one look and left—without the bicycle. Something had happened, for in five years the wheel had depreciated in value $125. Something, too, has happened to the bicycle industry. Within less than ten years after the introduction of the safety bicycle its manufacture assumed enormous proportions. "Everybody rides." From 8,000 to 10,000 wheels are now used in some cities of 50,000 inhabitants. Notwithstanding this extraordinary business opportunity scores of manufacturers have lately become bankrupt, most of them makers of cheap, flimsy goods; yet not all the companies which have become seriously embarrassed can be so characterized. One company, making a celebrated wheel, is in a receiver's hands, although in one of its last prosperous years it cleared almost half a million dollars in profits. The reason is obvious. Under the regime of high prices there was extravagance of management by makers that could ill afford it—in expensive agencies, ornamental advertising, long guarantees. Then hundreds of new factories were opened, and the market became glutted. The leading makers maintained their old prices, thus inviting extra competition, and last year the break came later than it should have come if the trade was not to be demoralized. The one-hundred-dollar wheel fell to seventy-five dollars, after the season was well advanced, yet thousands of bicycles remained unsold when the season closed. This year extravagances have been lopped off, department stores are more used as selling agents, and prices have been still further reduced, although the most nicely finished chain wheels still sell for fifty or seventy-five dollars. The bicycle industry is now in a state of transition, and the makers who have survived the "golden age" are coming down to a hard, business level.

During the debates on Cuba there were several striking outbursts of hissing and applause from the occupants of the galleries. In the British Parliament no such demonstrations are allowed. Congress does not repress applause so rigidly. Even in the Senate applause in the galleries generally leads to no more serious consequences than a warning from the presiding officer that if the demonstration should occur again the galleries will be cleared. The House of Representatives—owing to its large membership and certain customs which it has always tolerated—is a noisy body; and applause in its galleries causes less disturbance than in the more sedate and quiet Senate. Nevertheless the House also has a rule against disorder in the galleries, and the Speaker has the power, which he rarely exercises, to expel the occupants. He usually prefers to warn the people to keep silent, which, during exciting debates, may prove as effective as a timid schoolma'am's "don'ts." The main reason why there should be no demonstration in the galleries is that the legislators, who represent the whole country, should not be subject to emotional influences from without, working directly upon their physical senses. The effect of applause or hisses upon an orator is great. Often a man's cool judgment may be biased by the attitude of those who listen to his speech. Applause, indeed, is so dear to some members that they are often charged with "speaking to the galleries," like an actor in a cheap play. Other members, too, noting the effect of certain opinions upon the people in the galleries may be misled as to their popularity or unpopularity among the people of the land. If such an influence can be exercised on Congress, even somewhat remotely, by the few persons who happen to be in the galleries, the millions who never go to Washington, and who really are the people, are placed at a disadvantage. So it is only just to the whole country that such demonstrations be forbidden. All historians of the French revolution, which was accompanied by frightful excesses and many foreign wars, agree that real injury was done to France in the days of the convention, and the constituent and legislative assemblies, by the influence of the turbulent Parisians who crowded the galleries during the most important deliberations of those bodies. The memory of that time has deeply affected parliamentary practice.

A month never seems so long to a woman as when she puts down a magazine and realizes that it will be a whole month before she can go on with the continued story.

THE TORIES OF 1898.

THEY ARE AS AVARICIOUS AS IN THE PAST.

In Time of War America's Wealthy Classes Have Always Stood Solidly with the Enemies of This Country, and This Year Is No Exception.

Rothschild's Immense Influence.

It is fitting that the first righteous war fought between two great nations in more than a century should be bitterly opposed by wealth. It is consistent that those who own four-fifths of the property in this country should sneer at a war having as its object the freeing of "a few mulattoes" and exacting vengeance for the murder of 266 sailors, "most of whom were Irish or foreigners."

Wealth ever has opposed armed resistance to tyranny or forceful revolution for liberty. When wealth goes to war, it is for markets and territory. Almost without an exception the rich men of the American colonies sided with the English crown and raised Tory regiments to fight the farmers and workmen who attained our American independence. They wined and dined the British officers in New York. They contributed money to import Hessian soldiers. In the war of 1812 the conduct of the wealthy was even more infamous. They were guilty of treason. At the dictation of the bankers, merchants and traders Massachusetts and other New England colonies met in convention at Hartford and practically seceded. They opened negotiations with the British and invited the occupation of Boston and other seaports. They refused to pay war taxes or to send their quota of men. As a result the United States was disgracefully whipped in the war of 1812, in spite of what the schoolbooks say to the contrary. We did not win a land battle until after the war was over. England did not concede a point at issue. Her troops burned our national capital and laid waste our territory. It was a shameful record, and the rich men of the day were to blame for our national disgrace. They welcomed defeat as the price of peace and profits. Read any standard history and see if this statement is not correct.

The wealthy opposed the freeing of the slaves or any curtailment of the "rights of slave owners." They mobbed and hanged abolitionists. When the Southern States seceded, they begged the President to let them go in peace. They raved against the income tax. They urged other countries to interfere. When they found that the war was a reality, they set about plundering the treasury and the people with a success which is a matter of history.

In the present trouble they instinctively allied themselves with the Spanish monarchy. They declared that Cuba and the Cuban people "belonged" to Spain. They excused De Lome when he insulted McKinley. They insisted that the destruction of the Maine was an accident. When it was shown to be an external explosion, they said the Cubans did it. They argued that the most to be expected from Spain was a money indemnity. Their papers, college professors and preachers sounded a note of American cowardice more depraved than that of the Toryism of 1776 or the poltroonery of 1812-4. The weak McKinley cringed before them. The White House became a branch office of Wall street. United States Senators, with their pockets bulging with stocks, writhed for peace and denounced the honest loyalty of the people as the "jingoism of tramps and paupers." In the meantime they were unloading stocks. The weeks dragged along, with American dead rotting in Havana harbor and 1,000 Cubans starved each week. The nation was ablaze with indignation. McKinley was being forced into war, but he waited until those stocks were unloaded and the threatened Wall street slump in "insecurities" was averted.

And he did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. Do you know why? The papers have not said much about that. They have not cared. Here was where the agents of the European bondholders, the international pawnbrokers, were in evidence. The hundreds of papers controlled by the money power ridiculed the "so-called Cuban republic." They said there was nothing to recognize. They clamored for intervention without recognition. Why? Because Rothschild ordered them to do so.

The recognition of the Cuban republic, with the almost absolute certainty of the success of American arms, would have practically invalidated all Spanish bonds based on Cuban revenues. The big money lenders are shrewd enough to know that Cuba is lost to Spain, but they want time in which to dispose of Spanish bonds at the highest possible prices. They are now selling them to inflamed and patriotic Spaniards and mercurial and sympathetic Frenchmen. The failure to recognize the Cuban republic saved millions to the Rothschilds and their associates.

The Cuban republic has 60,000 men under arms. George Washington never commanded 30,000 men. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered, the British had less than 20,000 soldiers in this country. Spain has had 200,000 in Cuba and now has at least 120,000. And we cannot recognize the Cuban republic or even concede the belligerency of the brave men under Gomez! Glance at those figures and then read McKinley's alleged reasons for withholding recognition.

Some friends urge that we should not go to war for the reason that the unscrupulous rich of the country will rob it of millions by bond issues, contract steals and other schemes for plunder. That is not good logic. The question is, Should Cuba be free and is it our duty to help her? It is entirely possible to rob a relief expedition or to steal charity funds. If the McKinley administration issues bonds, the people can elect one who can justly repudiate them. If more money is needed, the government can issue it. The greenback was good enough in 1861-5, and it is good enough to whip Spain with.

Millions of men have had their eyes opened since hostilities with Spain became possible. They never believed the charges made against those in places of high responsibility. They did not believe there was such a thing as the money power. They had faith in what the big papers told them. Many idols have been shattered. Things which were obscure now stand in a strong, clear light. We have a better understanding of American plutocracy. We can see it as it really is, a cowardly, cringing Toryism, clutching at its dollars and fondly hoping that some combination of European monarchies will intervene. Another and a bolder branch of it is plotting for a gold bond issue and attempting under cover of the war excitement to put through such a plan of currency reform as will take the "government out of the banking business." Another is working to secure the issuance of bonds with which to buy Cuba, which was McKinley's plan until the Maine was destroyed and war made imperative. With these people the dollar is the only consideration. If war can be averted, they are for peace and profits; if war is inevitable, they are for bonds and coupons. They will gauge a victory by its effect on wheat or a defeat by its effect on stocks.

It is impossible to forecast or estimate far-reaching results which may come from this war. It is safe to predict the dawnfall of the Spanish monarchy and the establishment of a republic. If Germany interferes, history will be made. The plain, common, liberty-loving people of America are fighting a war for human liberty and human progress, and unless the signs of the times are wrong it is well for American Tories and European monarchies to keep quiet. If Austria or Germany raises a hand to help Spain, the close of the war will find a Europe with but one monarchy—Russia.

Spain should be dispossessed of her American possessions. Cuba should be a free republic. This war will accomplish these results. It is a forward step. It hastens the dawning of the new time.—New Time.

Does Money Make the Man?

A Chicago paper says: If money is the measure of manhood, William K. Vanderbilt is the greatest man in the United States.

By a shrewd manipulation of stocks, by being on the inside and immensely rich to begin with, Vanderbilt has cleared a profit of $25,000,000 within a few months. This is a great achievement. It represents the labor of one Hazleton coal miner for 82,000 years.

It represents the labor of Admiral Dewey for 5,000 years.

It represents the labor of President McKinley for 500 years.

Is William K. Vanderbilt, therefore, a greater man than Admiral Dewey or the President of the United States?

Rich men are trying to get control of this government. The money power struck the first blow against the supremacy of the people in 1873, when it secured by secret and dishonorable methods the demonetization of silver.

But the exigencies of the present have called a Dewey into action. He has made the nation respected and feared by all the powers of the earth.

What has Vanderbilt done? He has made a profit of $25,000,000 in less than a year. Do the people desire to honor such men as Vanderbilt higher than such men as Dewey? Is it money or is it men that deserves honor from this nation?

How can our Chicago contemporary propound such a query? Are not the facts before it? And what is it doing to remedy this condition? Absolutely nothing, if the past achievements of the party to which it professedly belongs, are to be counted in the balance against it. The remedy for a condition which makes the fortune of a Vanderbilt a possibility, is not to be found in free silver. And what else does the said paper, or the party to which it belongs, stand for? The fortunes of the Vanderbilts have been made in depredatory railroad speculations; in their ability to combine to exploit the producer and rob him of the profits of his labor through excessive freight and passenger rates. In Mr. Vanderbilt's ability to do this lies his great power, and the Chicago man has the hardihood to offer the pitiful issue of free silver as a remedy for an acknowledged great evil. Who is Dewey great for? For his master, Vanderbilt! The rich men of the country are not trying to get control of the government; they are already in undisputed possession, and have been for years, and the first blow they struck antedated the demonetization of silver many years. It was when the fathers incorporated in the constitution the English idea of property rights, and gave the rich a federal judiciary, holding office for life to construe the constitution in their interest, and an army to back up the finding of the judiciary. The People's party is prepared to abolish the evil by abolishing the cause. What is the Chicago paper prepared to do?—Southern Mercury.

Harvest Time for the Trusts.

Now is the time, while the eyes of the people are fixed on the map in following the whereabouts of our squadron in foreign waters, for the trusts to get in their fine work. At all times, but never more so than when the people are excited over political or social events, are there persons lying low, as it were, to fill their own pockets, during the general upheaval. In going over the list of trusted articles we thought nothing had been forgotten; but it seems that the manufacturers of knit goods had yet to be heard from. Plans have been formed to consolidate all the interests now engaged in the business. With a capital of $30,000,000 the price and quality of knit goods will soon be regulated after the manner of the standard oil and sugar monopolies.—Twentieth Century.

Why Is It?

What right have the bondholders and money-changers to control the governments of the United States and Europe? The right of purchase and bribery.

Do the money powers resort to bribery and corruption? We make no charges, but answer the question by inquiring for what purpose did they spend $20,000,000 in the campaign of 1896.

Could they not spend that money honestly to secure the election of a President of the United States? We are compelled to answer that question by asking still another. Could a litigant in a contested case involving millions honestly spend $100,000 in a jury room while the jury was deliberating upon the verdict? It seems to us that it would be as easy to do that as it would be to honestly spend $20,000,000 in a Presidential election.

Influence of the Trusts.

Trusts should be taxed out of existence. They prevent individual enterprise and throw business men into bankruptcy. Were these enemies to industry compelled to contribute their share to the war revenue? Of course not. Their influence about the capitol was too strong for the "people's" representatives, and they decided to levy all taxation upon the producers and farmers.

A Difference in Cost.

Five hundred million of bonds at 3 per cent, will cost the people $150,000,000 in interest in ten years. Five hundred million of legal-tender notes would have cost nothing. They would be new money which would immediately vitalize business and make times prosperous. Between good and evil the goldites, as usual, have chosen to do the country the latter.

'Twill Come Like a Tidal Wave.

When the public mind becomes sufficiently educated to the benefits of direct legislation, and it sees clearly the benefit which such a system would confer on the people, there will be such a demand for it that no power on earth can prevent its accomplishment.—Ava Farm Record.

Think.

Think; nothing else on earth can save the human race from killing each other off, in an effort of each to preserve himself, but thinking. It may be hard work for some lazy fellows, but men must think or suffer.—Labor Exchange Bulletin.

Read.

Read, for unless you do you will not know how to save yourself and your family from want and distress.—Labor Exchange Bulletin.

We Pause for a Reply.

Bonds! Bonds! Bonds! How many of our readers are able to invest in bonds?

School that Began at Noon.

"The Three R's at Circle City" is the subject of a paper by Miss Anna Fulcomer in the Century. The author says: During the short winter days it would often be noon before all the children put in an appearance. When I arrived, at 9 o'clock, it would either be dark, or brilliant moonlight. Smoke might be seen lazily rising from four or five cabins out of the four or five hundred. I would light one lamp, and wait. By 10 o'clock a few children would straggle sleepily in, just as the day began to dawn. By 11 o'clock, shortly after sunrise, the majority of the children were at school, some coming without their breakfasts. By half-past twelve all who were coming that day would have appeared. It was hard to get up before daylight on those cold, dark mornings. I often used to wish that I was one of the little girls, so that I, too, might sleep until daylight. No one in camp pretended to get up early, unless there was some special work on hand which must be done. As I was going home to my lunch at noon friends would sometimes call out to me: "Good-morning! Come in and have some breakfast. We have fine moose steak and hot cakes." On Saturdays and Sundays I lived and slept as did other people. Even when one did not sit up later at night than ten or half past, it required an effort to rise before daylight. There is something in the air and in the manner of life which makes one sleepy. As the days lengthened the children came earlier to school.

Alligator, seal, monkey, rhinoceros, elephant, morocco, suede, lizard, pig and snakeskin are only a few of the hides taken for purses to carry the root of all evil. Black, red, several blues, green, gray, brown, white, lavender and tan are the shades developed.—Philadelphia Record.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the state and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family, where board and clothes are provided.

The longest word in the English language is "proantitransubstantiationist," a jointed word of twenty-eight letters. "Transubstantiationableness" is the next longest.

Ohio has the largest number of college students, 24,000; one-third of whom are women.

Labor World

West Virginia Coal Mining.

The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America has issued a circular letter to labor organizations and its friends calling attention to the unfair production of the West Virginia mines, whose operators refused to take part in the movement establishing joint mutual relations, which conference met in Chicago in January last, where, by mutual agreement, were fixed a uniform scale of wages, hours of labor and other conditions for the different States, that were satisfactory to all parties and to all interests. The competitive coal fields embraced in the agreement include the States of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. The circular says that the joint mutual relations recently established between the coal operators and the miners of the central coal-producing States have already improved the condition of the mining community and have given much life and stability to the coal industry, which, if preserved, will not only prove a great advantage to those directly concerned, but also to the general public, and especially those engaged in manufacturing pursuits, whose business and occupation have been so frequently interrupted by the occurrence of strikes and lockouts, which cut off the source of supply and forced large numbers of men into idleness. Previous to the late strike of the miners there were less than 20,000 members enrolled. Now they have nearly 80,000.

Japs Are Importing.

At the Japanese consulate in New York City it is stated that the exports of iron, steel and machinery from the United States to Japan are increasing rapidly, supplementing similar products formerly furnished by English manufacturers. We also export large quantities of raw cotton to the hustling eastern nation, to be made into cloth by Japanese manufacturers. In previous years the cloth was imported from England. Opportunities are also presented to extend our trade in paper and leather in the Japanese markets.

B. of L. E. Officers.

The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, recently in session at St. Louis, Mo., elected officers as follows: P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer; G. A. Kells, First Grand Assistant Engineer, Montreal, Que.; J. C. Currie, Second Grand Assistant Engineer, Jersey City, N. J.; J. C. Cowper, Third Assistant Engineer, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. D. Collins, Grand Guide, Atlanta, Ga., and George R. Dority, Grand Chaplain, Boston, Mass. The next convention of the body will be held in Milwaukee in 1900.

Strike Is Off.

The strike of the Machine Stone Workers' Union of New York City, which has been on for ten weeks, was declared off last week, and about 10,000 men in various building crafts returned to work on about 125 buildings. At the same time the strike of the Hoisting Engineers' Union was also settled, the engineers agreeing to leave the Board of Walking Delegates, not join any more sympathetic strikes, and signing an agreement of five years at $5 per day for eight hours' work.

Industrial Notes.

Roger McDermott, a union iron molder, has presented the Western Federation of miners a tract of thirty acres of land near Pueblo, Colo., upon which to erect a home for aged and indigent members.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Car Men of America, which was practically destroyed by the A. R. U. strike in 1894, is again in good working order and prepared to carry on the work of organizing the men in that particular branch of railway service.

An experiment of a labor union teaching its unemployed members how to make a living by truck farming is now in full possession of Pelham Bay Park, New York, where eighty unemployed members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, are at work. The tract of land allotted to the printer-farmers consists of 250 acres.

The first shipment of American steel billets to Russia was made from Philadelphia last week, by the Danish steamer Kentucky. The billets are manufactured by the Carnegies in competition with European steel firms, and can be landed in St. Petersburg at a lower price per ton than any of the foreign competitors named in their bids.

The only saw mill in the world where the machinery is operated by compressed air is located at Oronto, Maine, and the water wheel and the air compressor are below the floor of the mill, with also large storage tanks. Pipes lead the air to the various machines, which, technically, are known as the carriage, nigger, log-loader, log-flipper, band-log saw and two cut-off saws.

In the whole United States there are to-day over 1,000 paper mills at work, whose united daily capacity amounts to over 13,000 tons of paper in twenty-four hours. Of this total amount of paper produced—which, of course, falls somewhat short of this figure—by far the largest part is manufactured from wood, and not, as was formerly the case and as is even now popularly supposed, from rags.

The Japanese foot has been praised for its strength and beauty. Japanese can walk incredible distances without feeling weary.