SIOUX CO. JOURNAL By GEO. D. CANON.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS

Burgiars broke into the Union Pacific et office at Sidney Friday night and stole 200 from the cash drawer. No clew to the perpetrators, but they are supposed to be tramps.

An odd marriage ceremony was performed in Kearney last week by Elder L. T. Mase. The contracting parties were C. C. Fanell of Coxad and Miss Tille Inist of Crete. The ceremony was performed through the medium of the phone, the bride being in Crete and the groom with the preacher in Kearsay. The telephone operators at Kearsey and Crete were witnesses to the marriage. The groom left on the early mornig train east to meet his bride.

Will Blair, 25 years of age, WAS drowned in Muddy creek, near Stella, Priday afternoon. In company with two small boys, he went fishing half a mile west of town, and while sitting on the bank was taken with a fit, to which he was subject, rolling into the water, which was seven feet deep. The boys were unable to get him out and can to town for assistance, which arrived soon, and a search was made for

Thieves entered the barn of James Colgrove, who lives near Odell, on the night of Memorial day and stole a fine triving horse, harness and a new bug-By. The barn is near the house, but thieves hitched up and drove away. apparently taking their time. The bugty had been out for the first time on Memorial day, when Mrs. Colgrove trove to Wymore. The rig was traced south across the Kansas line, and here ill tracks were lost. The stolen aninal was a valuable one and a reward sas been offered.

Normandie, the famous trotting stalion belonging to Al Ferens of Hastage, dropped dead in his stall Thurs lay. A postmortem showed that a for nation in the bloom impeded its flow brough the valves. Normandie was mised by John Green of Kentucky, had record at 3 years old of 2:20; was regstered No. 31700 with the American Protting association; full brother to Conqueror, whose record is 2:12. Preprations were being made to work Nornandle this year and give him a new ecord, and it was expected it would be low one. Normandle was said to be sorth \$2,500 a year to his owner. The oes is one which will be deeply felt broughout the state.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Field and Miss findeline Burke, living at 827 South wenty-second street, Omaha, were run ato by a motor while driving Wednestay afternoon and the women were adly bruised. The buggy was overurned, throwing the occupants to the ment. Mr. Field was driving. He ad just turned from Leavenworth treet into Twenty-second and the bugy was partly on the tracks when the notor crashed into it. Mrs. Field and dies Burke were assisted to their home ck distant by neighbors. Mrs Field was bruised about the limbs and Aim Burke suffered slightly from a strained side. Mr. Field says that the op of the buggy was raised, so that top of the motor could not be seen ed that the motorman did not sound he gong. The buggy was badly wreck-

Miss Grace Theis, the 17-year-old saughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Theis, iving five miles northeast of Sterling. ommitted suicide Wednesday by takng paris green. She came to own on day to spend Decoration day and nained over night and walked home next morning. Before going she ed some paris green at Hellan's drug store, and on arriving at ne she was taken with convulsions ad vomiting. Her parents became larmed and immediately sent by s sician, but she died a quarter of an ur before the physician's arrival. The me of her rush act seems to be a retery, as she was in the best of ts during the day and seemed to be ual. Her parents are well o and highly respected farmers and re nearly prostrated over the sad af-

GENERAL NEWS

It will cost \$8,000 and require twenty The Milwankee Brewers' association

essed hours from ten to nine,

The government is very short of mer look after the artillery at the Amer-

el D. Tyler has been found guilty manaperopriation of funds of the Fund Mational bank of Fitch

two men drowned in the river at to, O., Wednesday night, have beer d as Charles Chase and Ed Ri-

bier of the Con attend bank of Mem ented on charges

environta relieves a Co

NEED

PRESIDENT MAY CALL FOR TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

Possibly Enough May Be Spared From Cuba and Porto Rico to Meet the Demand.

Washington, D. C .- (Special.)-Replying to the inquiries of the secretary of war, General Otis telegraphs that he is still of the opinion that 39,000 troops will be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger took General Otis' cablegram to the president and after a conference with him stated that the text of the dispatch would not be made public, as it contained matters besider an answer to his inquiry of yesterday

"It reaffirms General Otis' estimate made some time ago," said the secretary, "that 30,000 men would be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I stated yesterday the regulars now on the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give General Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers."

"Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom General Otis asks come from?" the secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied. "We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers.'

"In case it is decided to call for volunteers will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring General Otis' total up to 30,000?"

"If volunteers are called for," replied the secretary, "the call will probably be for 10,000 men."

MILEAGE DUE VOLUNTEERS.

Difference Between Mustering Out

at Home and San Francisco. Washington, D. C .- (Special.) -- Secretary Alger has caused the quartermaster general to make a careful computation of the mileage which the Philippine volunteers from each state would be entitled to should they be mustered out at San Francisco, and has attached to the statement a schedule of the railroad rates that each man would be required to pay out of his own pocket in the event that he elected to take the travel allowance.

This information was embodied in the shape of a message which was cabled to General Otis, as follows:

"Volunteers mustered out at San Francisco wil Ireceive travel pay approximately as follows: Men of companies, Colorado, \$59 to \$96; Idaho, \$51 to \$81; Iowa, \$82 to \$130; Kansas, \$83 to \$131; Montana, \$53 to \$84; Nebraska, \$74 to \$117; Nevada, \$55 to \$87; North Dakota, \$86 to \$136; Oregon, \$32 to \$51; Pennsylvania, \$127 to \$201; South Dakota, \$82 to \$130; Tennessee, \$107 to \$169; Utah, \$36 to \$57; Washington, \$39 to \$62; Wyoming, \$55 to \$87; Minnesota, \$89 to

"Of course the higher sums are graded among non-commissioned officers. Louis and Fargo, \$43; Chicago, \$44; Washington and Philadelphia, \$59; New York, \$60; Salt Lake, \$24; Lincoln and Topeka, \$27; Des Moines, \$40; Sioux Falls, \$41; Cheyenne and Denver, \$35. not including subsistence. Officers, of course, get larger sums. Submit these facts to each regiment and let them determine by vote whether they will be mustered out at San Francisco and take travel pay or in their own states, transported by government. Cable vote of ALGER." each regiment.

LAST RIEES OVER STOTSENBURG

Prominent Officials Attend Funeral of the Hero. Washington, D.C .- (Special.)-Colonel

Stotsenberg's burial was one of the most solemn and impressive tributes ever paid at Arlington cemetery. The interment took place in the presence

of the president, Secretary Aiger, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Adjutan General Corbin, Brigadier General Greely and the retired colonel of Colone Stotsenberg's old command. Four troops of the Third cavalry acted as an secort, with the Fort Meyer band, which played several impressive numbers at the grave.

In addition to the military represent ation, a considerable number of former friends and acquaintances of the de ceased and strangers were present to

pay their last respects. Among the Nebraskans were Senator Thurston, Chief Clerk Michael of the state department, Charles E. Magoon of the war department, and Statistician John Hyde of the agricultural depart ment. Among the floral offerings which completely covered the casket was wreath of white roses from the presi-dent, a wreath and a bunch of roses from Mr. Meiklejohn and a wreath of white and red roses, the colors of the miversity of Nebraska, from Major og and Magoon. A foral Knights plar emblem was the gift of Gen-

ford with the military regula-honors paid to a distinguished The president seemed deeply

nowned Traveler.

Paris - (Special.) -- Marchand is here There is great enthusiasm, but no nois; temonstrations. A few flags have been unfurled in his honor. Everyone he see is favorably impressed by him. He ar rived in Paris Thursday and has been on the move ever since. He attended the state luncheon at the ministry of marine, where he received a gold meda and a sword of honor. The Nile wa prominently symbolized, too, on the word handle by a crocodile and a pain ree. The company at luncheon was chiefly official. Many admirals, gener als and other naval and military com manders attended, and they were all is full dress uniform. Marchand, as the chief guest, took Madame Lockroy, the wife of the marine minister, into th banqueting room. At luncheon, Mar chand pleaded with Madame Lockroj for his Senegalese sharpshooters to have an opportunity to visit Paris. He told her that the prospect was their great incentive to exertion in the march across Africa. Whenever their courage dagged, Marchand cried to them: "Boys another strong effort to make sure o seeing Paris."

This electrified them. They are now all at Toulon, and he told Madame Lockroy that he strongly felt his prom se should be kept and their deep disappointment prevented his enjoying him self. Madame Lockroy repeated what he said, talking across the table to her husband, and all the company sympathized with the explorer. It is now set tled that his brave blacks are to come

The set-out of the table at luncheor was original, charming and poetic. The floral decorations were entirely of wild flowers, blue red and white. Madame Lockroy thought Marchand and his ompanions would prefer, after their long sojourn in Africa, the flora of the French woods and fields to any other Another consideration was that they are less staring. Willows and grasses ent grace to the floral harmony.

Marchand looks a hero after Victor Hugo's heart. He is silent, thoughtful modest, without bashfulness. He might almost be an American, so strong ar mpression does he give of unaffected stoicism and dauntless courage. His face is deeply lined and careworn, but the sweetness of his countenance is infescribable. He seems gentleness itself when the lines relax into a smile.

LOOKS WELL FOR DREYFUS.

Attorney Addresses the Court In Behalf of Accused.

Paris .- (Special.)-The court of cassa don at noon today resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a rerision of the Dreyfus case. The same sudience as on the previous days of the searing was present, but the rest of the palace of fustice was deserted Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, resumed his speech. He re-

riewed the facts in favor of Dreyfus. Maitre Mornord's speech was largely re-threshing of straw already thorsughly threshed out by MM. Ballot de Beupre and Maneau. He warmly euogized the report of M. Rallot de Reau pre and applauded the conclusions ar-

Counsel for Mme. Dreyfus concluded with protesting against the idea that even for the sake of the honor of the army might should dominate over right He said the army itself was thirsting for honor and justice to be rendered and he pointed out that the army could act be dishonored by the acknowledgment that a judicial error had been committed. Counsel then said: "I am waiting your verdict, believing it will prove to be the blessed dawn which will throw upon our beloved country the light of concord and truth." (Ap-(.sausig

The president of the court then an nounced that sentence would be delivered at one of the approaching sessions of the court. It is generally surmised that this means sentence will be delivgred on Saturday at the opening of the sitting of the court.

Victory For Trusts.

New York .- (Special.)-The New Jer. ey supreme court has rendered a deision, said to be the first in this coun try, in favor of a trust. The decision was given in the suit of the New York Brap Rock company against Brown & leming. About two years ago there was a brisk competition between the rival firms and owners of quarries, and a trust wasd formed. Several of the suarries wee closed and pices advanced A part of the agreement was that only the agent of the trust could sel the stone and a penalty of \$5,000 was prescribed for violating this clause o. contract. There was some dissat sfaction and Brown & Fleming accept d an offer for a large quantity The trust demanded the penal ty of \$5,000, but the firm refused to pay the forfeit and decided to oppose the

Washington, D. S .- (Special.)-If was en decided to allow the company o Prancisco to enter the United State. for the purpose of giving exhibi They will be required, however, to fur ish a bond that they will return to

Filipinos Come in Free

MARCHAND'S RETURN TO PARIE HAVE FAITH IN BRYAN

SIMETALLIC LEAGUE MEETS IN LOUISVILLE.

ludge Tarvin Make a Notable Address-Declare Bimetallism is the Issue and Bryan the Leader.

Louisville, Ky .- (Special.)-The Ohlo Valley League of Bimetallic clubs, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illiois and Kentucky held its third annual convention in this city. Macauley's theater, the scene of the gathering of the white metal hosts, was profusely decorated when the convention was called to order.

A likeness of William J. Bryan was suspended from the wall over the power of adjudication. They have not speaker's stand, while pictures of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jack- doors, but they have to fear the domson hung from the two upper boxes. The national colors in flags and bunting completely covered the walls of the theater, presenting an inviting and 1900 for the time is, whether the gov-

Prominent delegates and visitors were men whose words have been of national significance, and what was lacking numerically was seemingly supplied called money, sometimes known as by the augmented enthusiasm of those in attendance, for when President Tar-Vin of the Bimetallic league began his annual address the lower floor was only an opinion as to the platform that comfortably filled, while the balcony ought to be adopted by the democratic was only partially occupied and the gallery entirely deserted. The boxes the organization of the democratic parwere occupied by ladies, wives and ty in this country is now in the hands daughters of the delegates. But as the of those who believe that the governconvention progressed the crowd increased, until perhaps 1,000 people were in the theater.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 by Chairman Semonin of the local committee, who introduced Mayor Weaver of Louisville. He extended a hearty welcome to the visiting dele- the same forces now controlling the by diverting the attention of the people gates, told them that the key to the city was in their possession and that their work would be well done if they endorsed Bryan for president in 1900. FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE.

At the conclusion of his address Judge J. P. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., president of the Bimetallic league, was introduced, and spoke at considerable length. His remarks were at times received with the greatest enthusiasm. any reference to the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform or an indorsement of William Jennings Bryan as the presidential nominee being the signal for vociferous applause.

President Tarvin's speech was of a nore than passing national significance, as it presaged what is to happen if the temper of the delegates as shown is a fair criterion of the sentiment prevailing in their respective districts, for when he declared that bimetallism and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as was enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896, would be the paramount issue in the presidential campaign of 1900, regardless of the efforts to have the question of trusts supplant it, it met with an outburst of applause that indicated an over- this doctrine or to relegate it. We bewhelming approval of the utterances

corporated in the resolution will be a reaffirmation of the principles as outlined in the Chicago platform.

JUDGE TARVIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Tarvin said in part: The sincerity of welcome and the courtesy accorded to the delegates of this convention by the people of Louisville, irrespective of political belief, is an evidence of the fact that the most momentous and vital question of government can be settled by the voters of this country by legal procedure and in

"I know that it may be said on be half of those composing this convention that your welcome is appreciated to the fullest extent, and that we are glad to be here, and that we hope to be honored in the course of this convention by the presence of Louisville's citizens, without regard to party or want of party; our only preference being that we hope that in the attendance of the women of Louisville and the men of

Louisville the ratio may be 16 to 1. "We are not invested with the authority to say what the democratic national platform of 1900 shall be, nor do we undertake to dictate what it shall be, nor do we undertake to dictate tr exercise the inalienable right of expressing our opinion as to what it ought to be, provided the exercise of that right has not been prohibited by the postmaster general or the attorney general of the royalist administration now in power in the nation. We want to first inquire what issue is to be determined in 1900; what question is to be

"Labor is man's capital and life. The distribution of the ability to labor is the act of the creator. Neither the gold standard advocate nor the trusts, nor the present national administration ave anything to do with it. Some have a greater ability to labor than others; me can labor with greater effect than others; some are physically stronge endowed than others

THIS IS DEMOCRACY.

By the provisions of all the laws of sture, by the dictates of all senti-

mal condition, and it ought to prevail. It should not be distributed by legislation and should not be affected by adjudication. The purpose of government ought not to be to effect or to control r to regulate the distribution of the fruits of labor. That distribution should be governed only by natural laws. To control it by law is to attain the same ends sought and accomplished at those times in history when governments were administered only by armed force, and when by armed force the fruits of those who labored were taken from them and given to those who did not labor. Millions of men have died and hundreds of revolutions have arisen in order to destroy the administration of government in this way, until today those who labor have not to fear the use of armed force, but instead and in lieu thereof, the misuse of government and the abuse of legislation and the to fear the armed warriors at their inated congress and the appointed and

dominated judge. "The question to be determined in artistic appearance, while a brass band ernment shall be administered by the discoursed the national airs at inter- representatives of organized capital or whether it shall be administered by the people in such a way as to permit the operation of natural laws in the distribution of the fruits of labor, sometimes wealth.

> "With this knowledge of the question at issue this convention may express convention of 1900, for it happens that ment should be administered by the people and not for the benefit of the organized wealth of the country. It has not always been true that the orcanization of the democratic party has peen so controlled, and for eight years republican party. There has not been a single national administration since been dominated by the wealth of the country, and that has not been used to divert the fruits of labor from those who labor to those who do not labor. This convention is representative of the brave and sincere people of ofur great states. It is representative of a people tions are typical Americans, seeking not to fashion either their government, their morals or their society after the vicious, debauched and arrogant class 1896. of any other people in the world.

"We stand without qualification, reserve or conditions for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States, without awaiting the action of any other country on earth. We express our opinions that this plank ought to be in the democratic national platform of 1900. We are of the opinion that no steps should be taken to ogscure vention of 1900 should adopt the Chi-It was evident, too, from the recep- cago platform of 1896 without the omistion of all references to the Nebraska sion of a word, a letter or a punctuation statesman, that resolutions would be mark; and that it should add thereto adopted indorsing his candidacy for the a specific and an appropriate declarapresidential nomination, and that in- tion against the existence and the organization of trusts and combinations, and a specific promise of legislative action looking to their extermination; and that it should add thereto a declaration against any policy of imperialism, appropriate to an absolute government, but repugnant to every line of the bill of rights and the constitution of the United States.

> BTAND ON CHICAGO PLATFORM "We venture to express the opinion that the democratic platform of 1900 ought to be made by democrats, and those who made the platform of 1896 and who contended for the success of that platform in that year, and who placed the democratic organization under the control of the people should make the democratic platform of 1900. We believe that the democratic national convention of 1900 should be composed of those who are now in sympathy with and in accord with the democratic party as now organized, and not of those who are hostile to it, and if a convention so composed should see fit to take away from or to alter the Chicago platform of 1896 it will then remain to be seen whether the people of this country will indorse it.

"The trust is the highest form of conperfection of the ownership by the moneyed class of all the fruits of labor of all the land. The trust meets with universal condemnation; yet as we may observe that some of those who condemn have the power to destroy the trust, but fail to do so. We may observe that the office of attorney general of the United States, through which the trust could be destroyed, has been filled by one who was the governor of New Jersey, the hotbed and birthplace of trusts, and who was created and who is owned by the trusts. We may observe that those connected with the present national administration conemn trusts, and yet the power of the administration to destroy trusts is not exercised. We may remember that the eafter the advocates of the gold

standard. The man who makes this declaration is lacking either in intelligence or in sincerity.

"It is contended by some that the

VITAL DECLARATION.

democratic national convention of 1900 should omit from its platform the declaration in favor of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and should rely upon a declaration against trusts. Those who contend for this course are seeking only to place the demonstration of the organized wealth of the country, which now owns and controls the republican organization. You all remember the contest of 1896. You all remember the unprecedented and magnificent fight made by the democracy in that year, without money and without resources, and against the organized wealth and all the corporate influences of the land. You know that every vote cast for the democratic nomines for the presidency in 1896 was an unpurchasable, an honest vote, and you all know that a large proportion of the votes cast against that nominee were had by purchase or by force. Those who contended against the democracy in 1896 are mortally afraid of the contest coming in 1900. Every supporter of a trust every advocate of the gold standard, every appendage to the present administration, is trembling with apprehension at the prospects offered by 1900. They fear another open fight; they dare not go forth to meet it if it can be avoided, and the man who advocates the omission of the plank favoring the independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 in the democratic platform of 1900 and a reliance upon a democratic declaration against trusts, is seeking, not the success of democracy in that year, but is seeking only to lure the democratic party from the only platform on which it can know success. HIDING THE ISSUE.

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"The organized wealth of the land, realizing the danger impending over it in 1900, and fearing the result of a contest in that year on the lines as laid it was under the same domination of down in 1896, is seeking to save itself from the real issue, and by securing a departure by the democracy from the the close of the civil war that has not lines laid down in 1896, and to that end you have men calling themselves democrats, going about today, declaring for a platform broad enough for all democrats to stand upon, and you have men calling themselves democrats, declaring that we should omit the plank favoring independent bimetallism at 16 independent of the demination of and to 1, in the platform of 1900; and you not infected by corrupt municipal pol- find the political boss of New York city ities, and who, in their condition, their undertaking to dictate to the same abilities, their desire and their ambi- end the platform of 1990, and offering to support the democratic party if it will surrender the democracy, and offering to support Mr. Bryan if he will only government or morals or society of a giveup that for which he contended in

> "In my judgment the democracy of this nation should enter into no alliance with those in control of the democratic organization in New York city.

"Those who call themselves republicans today ought to take well to heart the words of Abraham Lincoln, 'I see in the pear future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country."

"Contrast Lincoln with McKinley. Remember the lives that were lost, the lieve that the democratic national con- blood that was shed, and property that was destroyed to bring freedom to the blacks. Then remember that more of the helpless, harmless Filipinos have been shot to death by this administration in a few months' time than were killed by the Spaniards in 300 years, and then imagine what Abraham Lincoln would have done had he been conducting this administration. These Fillpinos have never harmed this country; they have never harmed or attempted to harm a single citizen of this government; and in the face of that fact there can be no reason and no excuse in the heart or mind of any honest or humane man for their murder. The proposition that this government has bought them at \$2 a head does not justify their killing. We do not criticise nor do we denounce the soldiers; their duty that those who are not democrats ought is to obey orders, and they are not renot to undertake to dictate what that sponsible. We honor their heroic deeds platform shall be. We believe that and mourn their courageous dead. Those who are responsible are in noposition of danger, nor will they be. The bullet has never yet been made to go out of the mouth of the gun that can travel fast enough to catch up with the rear parts of a Hanna or an Alger.

"In conclusion, I will say that I believe it to be the judgment and the sense of this convention that the democratic national convention of 1990, after adopting a platform made by democrats ought to place upon it by acclamation as the leader of democracy in that year the one who led them against such fearful odds in 1896, and that in the campaign of 1900, as in 1896, the real and only democrats of this land will be satisfied and ought to be satisfied with centrated wealth yet known. It is the that for which they contended in 1896-Bryan and free silver."

> Telling girls "How to Be Pretty, Tho" Plain," Mrs. Humphry, in the Ladies' Home Journal, guarantees any girl a good complexion who will wash her face every night and morning, and twice a day besides, according to her directions: "The water must not be quite cold in winter, and soap should be used but once a day. The fingers are better than any sponge or glove or fiannel, and they should be used as the masseuse uses hers, pressing them firmly but gently into the skin and passing them two or three times over every inch of the face. More particular pains should be devoted to the corners, where dust is always liable to lodge, around the swa, nose and mouth 15 c. way to all sorts of roughnesses happings. Not one girl is to move how to wash her face, and