

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

York is to build a new ward school.
Tecumseh will organize a Bryan club.
Leigh is to have a new Methodist church.
Calloway has organized a Rough Riders' club.
Threshing is in progress in some parts of the state.
The Record and News of Greenwood have been consolidated.
The Modern Woodmen held a log-rolling at Madison on July 18.
State Senator Giffert of Cuming county is at Cape Nome, Alaska.
Alliance reports conditions pertinent to a shortage of hay crop in that vicinity.
One field of winter wheat near Bellwood threshed a trifle over forty bushels to the acre.
An old settlers' reunion and picnic will be held in Fairmont on Wednesday, August 15.
The Young People's union will hold its seventh annual meeting at Madilla on the 24th and 25th.
A tornado in Logan county on July 4 destroyed several houses, but no persons were injured.
Thomas Mallet, a well known business man of Fremont, died at his home, aged 60 years.
The Alsworth Star-Journal starts in on its fifteenth year with every evidence of prosperity.
Twenty-six head of fat cattle disappeared from the railroad stock yards at Hurdshaw, and no trace of them has been discovered.
The Thayer depot was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in a heavy storm last week.
A freight train and a passenger train bumped their tail-ends together at Greenwood and gave the wrecking crew two hours' work.
Fourteen acres of wheat and seventeen acres of oats went up in smoke at Geneva as a result of sparks from a passing P., E. & M. V. engine.
Prof. J. A. Beattie, who will quit the State Normal school about August 1, will go to Weston, Ore., where he has been elected principal of the Eastern Oregon Normal school.
The Nebraska Epworth assembly will be held at Lincoln park on August 1 to the 9th, inclusive. An unusually attractive program has been prepared. Half rates from all points with 200 miles from Lincoln.
The 4-year-old son of James Henry of Tecumseh lost two toes in a stogie. Mr. Henry was mowing weeds about the house, and in some manner the child got in contact with the mowing knives, unnoticed by his father.
Reports from ranchmen near Alliance all tend to the theory that there will be a shortage in the hay crop in that section this season, without there are phenomenal rains, and these would make the haying season very late.
A passing train set fire to a field of standing wheat near Silver Creek, belonging to Henry Eby and destroyed eight acres. Ten acres of oats belonging to George Hutchings and about three acres belonging to D. J. Towles were also destroyed.
William Lyons of Trenton was badly injured. He was crossing a bridge on horseback when the animal became unmanageable and jumped off into the stream, a distance of thirty feet. Lyons is now nursing a broken leg and a badly twisted spinal column.
The Wayne Herald suggests that a small league with about twelve good teams could be organized in Northeast Nebraska to play ball that would prove a success if it could be so arranged that every team would have exclusive home players. Great interest would be taken in it.
Ted O'Brine and Andrew Olson, two Plattsmouth boys, became engaged in a quarrel and in the mixup O'Brine drew his knife and stabbed Olson between the ribs. O'Brine was placed in jail to await the result of the wound, which it is feared may prove fatal.
At the school meeting held at York a resolution was adopted that more school rooms are needed and that a site should be purchased and a new ward school building be built on East hill. This will give York four ward school buildings and the high school building.
Sheriff Waddington was called to Wynome to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, an elderly woman of that city, who was found dead in bed at her residence in West Wynome. Investigation proved that she had died of neglect and starvation.
The Elmhurst County Stock association is a thing of the past. The secretary says that the members seemed to have lost interest in the association and did not attend its meetings, and it was therefore deemed best to wind up the business of the organization. The association has been paying a bounty of \$100 on every gray wolf killed in the county on the range of any member of the association, and this practice, of course, be discontinued.

THE TICKET BRYAN HAS TO BEAT.



JEFFERSON AND IMPERIALISM.

(W. J. Bryan in N. Y. Journal.)
The advocates of imperialism have sought to support their positions by appealing to the authority of Jefferson. Of all the statesmen who have ever lived, Jefferson was the one most hostile to the doctrines embodied in the demand for a European colonial policy. Imperialism, as it now presents itself, embraces four distinct propositions:
First—That the acquisition of territory by conquest is right.
Second—That the acquisition of remote territory is desirable.
Third—That the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is unsound.
Fourth—That people can be wisely governed by aliens.
To all these propositions Jefferson was emphatically opposed. In a letter to William Short, written in 1791, he said:
"If there be one principle more deeply written than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest."
"AMERICA SHOULD AVOID CONQUEST."
Could he be more explicit? Here we have a clear and strong denunciation of the doctrine that territory should be acquired by force. If it is said that we have outgrown the ideas of the fathers, it may be observed that the doctrine laid down by Jefferson was reiterated only a few years ago by no less a republican than James G. Blaine. All remember the enthusiasm with which he entered into the work of bringing the republics of North and South America into close and cordial relations. Some, however, may have forgotten the resolutions introduced by him at the conference held in 1890, and approved by the commissioners present. They are as follows:
"First—That the principle of conquest shall not, during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration, be recognized as admissible under American public law."
"Second—That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or in the presence of an armed force."
"Third—Any nation from which such cessions shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the cessions so made shall be submitted to arbitration."
"PRINCIPLE OF CONQUEST IS WRONG."
"Fourth—Any renunciation of the right to arbitration made under the conditions named in the second section shall be null and void."
If the principle of conquest is right, why should it be denied a place in American public law? So objectionable is the theory of acquisition of territory by conquest that the nation which suffers such injustice can, according to the resolutions, recover by arbitration the land ceded in the presence of an armed force. So abhorrent is it that a waiver of arbitration made under such circumstances is null and void. While the resolutions were only for the consideration of the American republics, the principle therein cannot be limited by latitude or longitude.
But this is a time of great and rapid changes, and some may even look upon Blaine's official act as ancient history. If so, let it be remembered that President McKinley, in 1897, in a message to congress, discussing the Cuban situation, said:
"I speak not of forcible annexation, or that cannot be thought of. That, for our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."
And yet some are now thinking of that which was then "not to be thought

of." Polley may change, but does a "code of morality" change?
In his recent speech at Savannah, Secretary Gage, in defending the new policy of the administration, suggested that "philanthropy and five per cent" may go hand in hand.
Surely we know not what a day may bring forth if in so short a time "criminal aggression" may be transformed into "philanthropy and five per cent."
What beauty, what riches, the Isles of the Pacific must possess if they can tempt our people to abandon not only the traditions of a century but our standard of national morality! What visions of national greatness the Philippines must arouse if the very sight of them can lead our country to vie with the monarchies of the old world in the extension of sovereignty by force!
Jefferson has been called an expansionist, but our opponents will search in vain for a single instance where he advocated the acquisition of remote territory.
On the contrary, he expressly disclaimed any desire for land outside of the North American continent.
That he looked forward to the annexation of Cuba is well known, but in a letter to President Monroe, dated June 23, 1823, he suggested that we should be in readiness to receive Cuba "when solicited by herself."
To him Cuba was desirable only because of the island's close proximity to the United States. Thinking that some one might use the annexation of Cuba as a precedent for indefinite expansion, he said in a letter to President Madison, dated April 27, 1809:
"NO LIMIT TO FUTURE ACQUISITIONS."
"It will be objected to our receiving Cuba that no limit can then be drawn to our future acquisitions," but, he added, "Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this develops the principle which ought to limit our views. Nothing should ever be accepted which would require a navy to defend it."
In the same letter, speaking of the possible acquisition of that island, he said:
"I would immediately erect a column on the southernmost limits of Cuba and inscribe on it a ne plus ultra as to us in that direction."
It may be argued that Jefferson was wrong in asserting that we should confine our possessions to the North American continent, but certainly no one can truthfully quote him as an authority for incursions into the eastern hemisphere. If he were unwilling to go further south than Cuba, even in the western hemisphere, would he be likely to look with favor upon colonies in the Orient?
If the authority of Jefferson cannot be evoked to support the acquisition of remote territory, much less can his great name be used to excuse a colonial policy which denies to the people the right to govern themselves.
When he suggested an inscription for his monument he did not enumerate the honors which he had received, though no American had been more highly honored; he only asked to be remembered for what he had done, and he named the writing of the Declaration of Independence as the greatest of his deeds.
"NO GOVERNMENT BY EXTERNAL FORCE."
In that memorable document he declared it a self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The defense and development of that doctrine was his special care. His writings abound with expressions showing his devotion to that doctrine and his solic-

ude for it. He preached it in the enthusiasm of his youth; he reiterated it when he reached the age of maturity; he crowned it with benedictions in his old age. Who will say that, if living, he would jeopardize it today by engrafting upon it the doctrine of government by external force?
Upon the fourth proposition of Jefferson is no less explicit. Now, what some are suggesting the wisdom of a military government for the Philippines, or a colonial system such as England administers in India, it will not be out of place to refer to the manner in which Jefferson viewed the inability of aliens to prescribe laws and administer government. In 1817 a French society was formed for the purpose of settling upon a tract of land near the Tombigbee river. Jefferson was invited to formulate laws and regulations for the society. On the 10th of January of that year he wrote from Monticello expressing his high appreciation of the confidence expressed in him but declined to undertake the task. The reasons he gave are well worth considering at this time. After wishing them great happiness in their undertaking, he said:
"The laws, however, which must effect this must flow from their own habits, their own feelings and the resources of their own minds. No stranger to these could possibly propose regulations adapted to them. Every people have their own particular habits, ways of thinking, manners, etc., which have grown up with them from their infancy, and to which the regulations which are to make them happy must be accommodated. No member of a foreign country can have a sufficient sympathy with these. The institutions of Lycurgus, for example, would not suit Athens, nor those of Solon, Lacedaemon. The organizations of Locke were impracticable for Carolina, and those of Rousseau for Poland. Turning inwardly on myself from these eminent illustrations of the truth of my observation, I feel all the presumption it would manifest should I undertake to do what this respectable society is alone qualified to do suitably for itself."
"ALIEN LACKS SYMPATHY WITH US."
The alien may possess greater intelligence and greater strength, but he lacks the sympathy for, and the identification with, the people. We have only to recall the grievances enumerated in the Declaration of Independence to learn how an ocean may dilute justice and how the cry of the oppressed can be silenced by distance. And yet the inhabitants of the colonies were the descendants of the Englishmen—blood of their blood and bone of their bone. Shall we be more considerate of subjects further away from us, and differing from us in color, race and tongue than the English were of their own offspring?
Modest Jefferson! He had been governor, ambassador to France, vice president and president; he was ripe in experience and crowned with honors; but this modern legislator, this immortal genius, hesitated to suggest laws for a people with whose habits, customs and methods of thought he was unfamiliar.
And yet the imperialists of today, intoxicated by a taste of power, are rash enough to enter upon the government of the Philippines, confident of the nation's ability to compel obedience, even if it cannot earn gratitude or win affection. Plutarch said that men entertained three sentiments concerning the ancient gods:
They feared them for their strength, admired them for their wisdom and loved them for their justice.
Jefferson taught the doctrine that governments should win the love of men. What shall be the ambition of our nation—to be loved because it is just or to be feared because it is strong?

ABOUT THE FOOD WE EAT.

There is no one evil now prevalent in this country, not even the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks, which has more vital importance to the health of the people than the adulteration of our foods.
A man is as young as his arteries. Every time you put in your system more mineral matter than nature intended you drive a nail in your coffin. I do not believe that anybody ought to die of apoplexy.
It is well known that flour made of wheat has been largely adulterated in this country by the addition of purely starchy matter derived from Indian corn. Physiological chemists have discovered that there is a certain balance in the foods of man which should not be disturbed. In other words, there is a definite relation between the quantities of protein, fat and carbohydrate matters, which, when sustained, renders this mixed food most nutritious, and therefore most economical.
Bread made from wheat flour, especially if it be made as nearly as possible from the whole grain, is recognized by physicians and physiologists as being practically a complete human food, with a certain definite ratio existing between the protein matter which it contains and the fats and carbohydrates. It is evident at once that the addition of other starchy matter will disturb this ratio, and thus render the food less economical, by increasing enormously one of its constituents without changing the quantities of the others.
You may use baking powders with flour if you wish, but when you do, don't invite me to be your guest at dinner.
Glucose is, as is well known, largely used as an adulterant for honey and jelly. Honey owes its value to the peculiar flavor which it possesses, due to the aromatic substance derived from the flowers, and possibly to traces of formic acid, obtained from the digestive organs of the bee. In other words, honey is not prized simply because it is a carbohydrate, but because of its flavor. Whenever, therefore, glucose is added to honey, by the substitution of it for the aromatic substances above mentioned the peculiar flavor is destroyed and the honey is to that extent less desirable. So here is another instance in which the introduction of a perfectly harmless substance in food may render it positively injurious.
Another class of adulterants is used for preservatives. For economical reasons foods are not always consumed on the spot where they are produced nor at the time of their production. Many foods are of a perishable nature, and if not consumed at the time of their maturity are lost. To render these foods serviceable through the entire year and in localities widely separated from the place of their origin, some method of conservation must be employed.
There are two methods of food preservation which are perfectly natural and permissible. One consists in the complete desiccation or drying of the food so as to prevent the fermentation which

produces decay. The second method is to subject the food to a pasteurizing or sterilizing temperature for a time sufficiently long to destroy the germs of fermentation. The foods thus pasteurized or sterilized are prevented from coming into contact with the air, and thus excluding the fermentation.
It is well known that there are a great many substances which possess neither taste nor odor and which have this retarding action upon the fermentative germs. The addition of these bodies to foods secures their preservation and at the same time does not impair their flavor. Among the preservatives which have been commonly employed in this way may be mentioned sodium sulphate, boracic acid, borax, potassium nitrate, sodium chloride, sodium silico-fluoride, potassium flourid, sulphurous acid, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, abradol and saccharine.
A glance at these substances will show that they are of two general kinds, those of an inorganic nature which are mentioned first, beginning with sodium sulphite and those of an organic nature, beginning with formaldehyde. I have omitted all preservatives which on account of odor or taste could not be conveniently used in the preservation of human food.
It will be noticed that some of the bodies in the first class are of a condimentary nature and therefore cannot be rigidly considered as food preservatives. We must not exclude from foods the condiments with which we are familiar. They are necessary and desirable, although being of themselves of little food value, and hence the use of any one of the bodies mentioned above, in a condimentary sense, cannot be considered reprehensible. Of the bodies mentioned above, those which are most commonly used as condiments are common salt and potassium nitrate, the latter, however, to a very limited extent.
Artificial colors are now used to a large extent in human foods, chiefly in butter and oleomargarine, canned meat and preserved vegetables. Butter and oleomargarine were formerly colored yellow with turmeric. The introduction of the coal tar dyes provided a cheaper coloring matter, and one of the azo-dyes, tropaeolin, which gives a bright yellow color and at a smaller expense.
The green color of peas and beans and other green vegetables, which are preserved by sterilization, is fixed by the use of zinc and copper salts. These bodies act as a mordant, entering the tissues of the green plants and fixing the chlorophyll, by preventing its transformation into xanthophyll, which would otherwise occur long keeping. Green peas which are pasteurized without the addition of zinc or copper become yellow by the production of xanthophyll, while if zinc or copper salts be employed the green color is preserved.
A good many unhappy marriages are caused by the wrong man proposing at the right time.

A NEW ITCH FROM PHILIPPINES.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—One of the novelties that have been introduced into this country from our new possessions is a tropical form of itch generally known as dhoobies.
This ailment has made its appearance in Iowa and its outbreak is said to be due to some returned soldiers.
There is some doubt at present as to whether it is the Cuban itch or the Philippine variety, which is known as dhoobies itch.
It is thought by Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States army to be the Philippine kind, because the Fifty-first Iowa regiment recently returned from Cuba. General Sternberg said: "I do not know whether the itch in Iowa is or is not the itch which is prevalent in the tropical countries among the soldiers. It is more likely that the itch in Iowa was brought back not from Cuba but from the Philippines, where the Fifty-first Iowa served and returned to this country."
"This itch is something like tinea or ringworm. It is, of course, very painful and keeps the patient scratching a great deal of the time. The war department has been called upon recently to send an increased lot of itch medicines or parasitocides to the Philippines, and in general to the army in the tropics. We do not regard the disease as at all dangerous. It is only exceedingly annoying."
Among the papers left by the Duke of Montague, who was governor of George II's four sons, is one headed "Diet for the year 1772." This list of nursery menus ends with "breakfast at 9:30, dinner from 3 to 5, supper at 8:30." Monday night, no supper, and every alternate Monday to be bathing night. Once a fortnight, then, the royal boys got a bath! Actually, this is worse than the old New England fashion of the Saturday "tub night," probably copied from the English custom of bathing only "alternate Mondays."
Twenty Chicago women got together and vigorously chastised a chronic wife-beater. The victim did not appreciate the novelty of the treatment and kicked, but no one can register a kick effectively while resting on his stomach with angry women doing a cakewalk on his spinal column.