MARRISON PRESS-JOURNAL

GEO. D. CANON, Editor.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Geneva has organized a Bryan club. York has caught the Belgian hard

The old settlers' picnic at Humboldt eras a great success.

Traveling men were the "whole works" at the Grand Island fair.

The democrats and populists will convene at Clarkson on September 19.

Beatrice observed Labor day by clos-

ing all the banks and public offices.

Harvard was struck by a cold wave, the thermometer dropping to 44 degrees. Clinton Konkright of Hastings is un-

der arrest, charged with statutory ased Newton of Beatrice had his

and bandly lacerated at the Dempater mill. Fred Hartwick of Firth fell from his

horse and injured his spine so badly that he will die. Ministers of the Christian church have

meetings at Trenton. Mrs. Chris Hendrickson of Kelso com-

alk inches of water. Fred Brailey of Butte, who is charged

jail, has been recaptured.

John Plum, an old settler living near Columbus, was run down by a train at that place and severely injured.

for William Brown of Chappell, has that many practical politicians who this been arrested for horse stealing.

Herman Kaufman of Norfolk took carbolic acid with suicidal intent, but prompt measures saved his life.

N. J. Keyes, the Surprise jeweler who

Little David Edison of Wolbach ate for mushrooms, and died in frightful

Councilman John Schmahling was brutally assaulted by Archie McManigal at Blair and is in a critical con-

J. L. Stanley, who was shot by Geo. Bevers of Eagle is reported to be dying. The sympathy of the populace is

Superior reunion and coursing neet is being held this week and preparations have been made on an exsive scale for the events.

Twelve-year-old William Weston of sesville had his right hand badly injured in a corn sheller and narrowly aped losing his whole arm.

J. Limans of Holmesville found a burgiar in his room, and before the ow could escape he fired several none of which took effect.

total Nebraska rainfall for the th of August was 9:07 inches. This a record breaker, the greatest previ-

rainfall for this month being 5.51. es Wood, an Omaha Indian, was at cut to pieces on the reservation Lyons by a white man with whom ecame involved in a drunken quar-

news Kroblin of Norfolk took a tea ful of carbolic acid by mistake for oine. This is the third accident a carbolic acid in Norfolk and vity within a week.

The supervisors of Knox county have ed a special election to vote on the ation of the county seat for Sep-Niobrara, Bloomfield and Center are in this race, being the ee highest at the first election.

see the killing of August Houshs some to light that the Union Paforty to sixty miles per hour. d of eight miles, as per the lew.

burglary was committeed at Bethe trail they piloted the posse to se of a hitherto respectable and ed citisen. They were drawn on started again, but pulled up at

LAYING HIS JAWS.

stories, with some reason, are mly received with incredulity. A ticated anecdote, however, of Dr. Frederic Hill, an English

m fall overboard in the Indian d almost into a shark's mouth. to was standing close to the pin right through both jaws.

destinated. Has any one got a material to least? This was my days the only works of the re-

BRYAN'S SPEECH LABOR DAY

GREAT ORATION GIVEN TO THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

THOUSANDS LISTEN TO HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Bryan Reviews the Great Labor Day Parade in Chicago--Demonstrations are Significent and Shows the Universal Condemnation of the Administration Imperialistic Policy.

Chicago, Ill.-(Special.)-For four encouragement to the Bryan forces in which Ilitnois and have given a correspondmitted suicide by drowning herself in ing amount of discouragement to the McKinley forces.

Although this was presumed to be a non-partisan gathering, from the be- own protection. with rape and who escaped from the ginning to the end Mr. Bryan received ovation after ovation from the laboring porations are able to protect their powhere are jubilant. As the labor vote of Chicago goes, so goes Cook county? as Cook county goes, so goes Illinois, much to lessen the evils of child labor, and it may be stated as a solemn truth. No one can visit the factories where John Plough, a farm hand working and it may be stated as a solemn truth

the events of the day made a profound To rob a child of its school days is bad impression upon the Chicago public, enough, but to bend its back by a lead for which only the adult is fitted is ocidentally shot himself with a tar- impression upon the Chicago public, get rifle, is in a precarious condition. and nothing has happened to give the democrats greater encouragement than the scenes and incidents of Labor day. toadstools, which his mother mistook Every democrat in Chicago is jubilant and republicans who are devoted to imperialism and the special interests of the McKinley administration begin to the suspect that after all William McKin- to ley may not be the special agent of

Providence,

Mr. Bryan said: Mr. Chairman, Ladles and Gentlemen: I am greatly oblige dto the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage-earner. The laboring men constitute The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a portion of the population that no social, eco-nomic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

THE LABORER'S AMBITION.

The first thing to be considered is n's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter because he has nothwants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not long, satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will be be content unless all. The wants are more numerous. The anihim. His possibilities must be as un-limited as his aspirations. In other countries and in other civ-

llizations, men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place and caste; in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state or church, and these ave-nues of advancement must be kept

SHOULD BE NO ANTAGONISM. No civilization can be considered

perfect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better is our civiliza-tion. Those who complain of exist-ing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of govern-ment is more patriotic than to profit by bad aystems and then from down by bad systems and then frown down all criticism. There should be no an-tagonism between those engaged in obligations which are due between citiother. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better

by the strict rules of justice.

The extremes of society are really a not as far apart as they appear. Those of who work for wages today may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers today may in a thost time be day laborers. Since no become can mare posterity from the evil offects of a bad law, all should strive of for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the englyment of the fruits of his own senion.

toll furnishes the food? Why the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clad in the best products of the loom forget the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and producer are necessary, but of the two the producer comes first but of the two the producer comes first in point of time and in point of importance. Shall the rose-bud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance of the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come in actual contact with the soil? Destroy the bud and leave the roots and a second bud will appear, as beautiful and fragrant as the first but destroy the roots and bud first; but destroy the roots and bud and bush will perish.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. How can the wage-earner secure that share of the earth's bounties and the ent's protection which he de-The associations formed by workingmen have been productive of

nuch good.

The labor organization as we now hours William J. Bryan and Governor and it, is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporate employer, and the organization as we not find it, is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporate employer, and the organization as we not find it. bor day parade. The friends of Mr. ization not only enables him to con-Begun a ten days' series of revival the incidents of today have given great study and understand the conditions

surround him. The labor organization has been fore most in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was de-manded by the wage-earners for their That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corcording to their own judgments. This

a long step in advance. The labor organization has and it may be stated as a solemn truth that many practical politicians who this mornig might have regarded Illinois as a certain republican state, this minute believe that it is very likely to go for Mr. Bryan.

There can be no question but what the events of the day made a profound. To rob a child of its school days is bad.

SHORTER HOURS.

The labor organization has also con tributed toward the shortening of the hours of toll, and it should not cer its efforts until the eight-hour day ured. Approximately, one-third of twenty-four hours must be given sleep; if another third of the day secured. is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work. eading of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social inter-course and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encroached upon, every hour added to the days labor must be taken from the time available for intellectual

laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a comprehensive view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the em-ploye, and because every prolonged con-test between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss to those who are in no way responsible for the disagreement, society in that "in case of local strikes or fires sentation—a power as unlimited and general is even more interested than the work goes on elsewhere, thus pre-tyrannical as was ever asserted or exinterruption to business and pecuniary loss to those who are in no way responemployers or employes. The edsire for justice is so universal that the public The edsire fo can be depended upon to support the finding of an impartial board of arbi-tration as certainly as it can to support the successful contestant in a law suit. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected, we shall won der why its coming was delayed se

BLACK LIST AND ASIATIC LABOR The black list, by means of which imployers combine to deprive the discharged workman of re-employment, i one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage-earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases, and spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation, becomes practically the chattel of the employer every opportunity to make use his experience is closed by agreement een employers.

The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting oriental immigration. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the mations wealth in time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his accupation given to an oriental laborer accupation given to an oriental laborer of the highest hydrogent who has no accupation given to an oriental laborer often brought by contract, who has no permanent interest in our government if the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlordism in other countries. The political objections to oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Hace prejudice cannot be dieevery industrial depression, race ani-mosities result in riot and bloodshed We cannot afford to bring into this

USE OF INJUNCTIONS ALARMING.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage-earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would, without the injunction, be either legal or lilegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the injunction. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction the reach the r

of the laws, and, third, to sit in judg-ment upon the case. Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bill, indorsed by the Chicago platform, passed the senate without a yea and nay vote being de-manded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed gov-ernment by injunction and no promi-nent member of any party has entered upon a defense of the system; and yet corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure

has thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation. The fact that United States senators are elected by legislatures, rather than by the people directly, lessens the laby the people directly, lessens the la-boring mans influence in securing fa-vorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratifi-cation at the polls, the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a senator is chosen by a legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not em-ployed, the indirect influence which Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and more frequently still money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Buch obligations are usually repaid in the caucus and, as a rule, the majority in the caucus controls the party which has the selection of the senator. If this question were submitted to the voters, the majority in favor of the election of senators by in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people would be over-whelming, and yet partisanship has delayed the adoption of this amendment. The people submit to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by a change in party affili-

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election warning man favors the election warning man favors the selection warning more reason that he favors the election warning man favors direct legislation where the election warning man favors direct legislation where the election was also and the favors the election warning man favors direct legislation where the election was also and the favors the election warning man favors direct legislation where the election was also as a second warning that the election was also as a second warning that the election was a second warning tha DIRECT LEGISLATION. of senators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the government acarer to the voter. There is more act for themselves, is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are in themselves, and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of a majority of the people. Neither proposition is sound. Most, if not all, of the evils complained of in government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interests at variance with the interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, state and federal governments is due to the misrepresentation of the sealth of the sealth of the misrepresentation of the sealth of the misrepresentation of the sealth of the s that the has personal interests at variance the interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, state and federal governments is due to the misrepression of the people by public kerical maxims uttered more than a hundralian of the people by public kerical maxims uttered more than a hundred years ago. The greatest evil which died years ago. The greatest evil which died years ago. The greatest evil which died years ago. vate advantage. The people should now confronts this republic is the claim-cor raised by a certain faction for a set-tlement of our problems of state by submitted without too great inconven-lence or expense.

Just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a

ence or expense. But the laboring man is even more officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the executive in constant bureau touch with the wage-earners of the country, and open the way to the re-dress of their present and future grievances. If labor is given a place in the presidents official household, the man selected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the peo-ple for whom he speaks, and his presple for whom he speaks, and his pres-ence at cabinet meetings will give to those who toll for their daily bread as-surance that their daily bread as-

The labor organization has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer

REASON TO FEAR TRUSTS

ployes at the mercy of the employer?

LABOR BEARS THE BURDEN.

pense of the army, and no class is adorn themselves with the pense of the army, and no class is adorn themselves with the more menaced by the existence of a any party, but on election day more menaced by the existence of a silent ballots can shape the dest large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the ernment to the income of the citizen. Here our federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the income of the people, yet the exactions are not proportionate to the incomes. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich, and are, in fact, graded income taves, the per cent collected decreas-

that governments derive their powers from the consent of the gov-erned, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all and ready means of correcting all abuses, the government will not need to be supported by a large permanent army for every citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack.

The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured that discontent which should be cure

that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

To rupport a permanent army of 100,000 inen require approximately one-half as much money as is ennually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite! and dynamite!

A RADICAL DEPARTURE. Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years. To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truth; it was evident to those who placed their lives to the main.

folly of attempting to prepare people fro self-government by denying them fro self-government by denying them the right to participate in their own

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and soul in slavery, they may

wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy. I am only repeating what Lin-coin deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

WHAT LINCOLN SAID. "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the struc-

ture of government. . . No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have no honestiy earned. Let them beware of sur-rendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surren-dered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as

The warning is even more needed acarer to the voter. There is more virtue in the people than ever finds expression through their representatives. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can be the people better than the people better the peop for the people better than they can destiny in which an imperial executive, act for themselves, is to assert that he free from the restraints of a written

century ago a certain notable declarainterested in the proposition to estab-lish a labor bureau with a cabinet effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a gen-eralization of the French school of Voland independent. taire and the encyclopaedists. It is a dictum absolutely lacking foundation in history and incapable of syllogistic jusn the tification. It was, however, a handy man phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country; it suited the exigencies surance that their interests will be properly guarded.

Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, bas, in his correspondence with the secretary of the treasury, so ably presented the le-

to what may be done hereafter in the presence of a law already enacted The laboring man has abundant rea- which makes subjects out of Porto son to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Ricans, withdraws from them the Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston guarantees of the constitution, and as-more than a year ago in defense of the serts the power of the president and that any wage-earner can fall to see of the human race. This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man LABOR BEARS THE BURDEN.

The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the labor class in proportion to its members to the rank and file of the army; no class contributes more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is adorn themselves with the insignia of more menaced by the existence of a any party, but on election day their Most of the countries in silent bailots can shape the government large military this nation, and either bring the government back to its ancient land countries an income tax enument back to its ancient land the state of the same than it into the pathway for the same tax. lowed by the empires of the old world.

PORTO RICO FEELS THE OPPRESSOR.

McKinley's Evasion of Congress' Will is Deliberate Fraud.

(Ry James Creelman)

Cleveland, O .- (Special.)-The coldgooded fraud practiced by the McKinley administration upon the helpless people of Porto Rico was revealed today by an American gentleman who has just returned from the Island, and who has had greater opportunities for knowing the facts than any man outside of

The representative government provided for Porto Rico by congress does not exist, and the administration of the island is in a state of anarchy. No attempt to elect a legislature has been made. The executive council has only met once, for the sole purpose of taking the oaths and organizing. There is no law-making body in existence.

Governor Allen is simply carrying out e government under the authority of me military orders issued before the lahed. New taxes are imposed upon the people by the mere order of Treasurer Hollander. Leading Porto Ricans who have demanded that the legislature should be at once elected to provide for taxation and appropriations have been told Governor Allen finds all the authority needed in the military law, which is binding until the Porto Rican

in other words, the pretended civil government is really a military government carried on by civilians in plain definance of the intent of the will of congress.

Governor Allen has caused it to be understood that no change will be made in the situation until after the presidential election in the United

JOHN SHERMAN DENOUNCES ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

CONDEMNS THE WAR

Former Secretary of State Takes McKinley to Task for His Policy of Imperialism.

Washington, D. C .- (Special.)-John Sherman, secretary of state in Mc-Kinley's cabinet, in an interview, condemned in no uncertain terms the imperial policy of the administration. With his old-time vigor he denounced the acquisition of countries far from our shores and the useless sacrifice of the lives of our young men and the expenditure of vast sums of money.

Sherman has been in the past accused of changing his politics for popular opinion, but in his retiring years shows a stiff adhesion to the tradition of old conservative republicanism.

In talking of the Philippines Mr. Sherman said:

STOP KILLING YOUNG MEN.

"The wealth we are taking out of our own country now to fling after those Philippine Islands is fabulous. We have taken away the miners and agriculturists to subdue the Philippine natives. Depend upon it, the other nations do not envy us, but think us foolish.

"Above all, we are not a monarchical people, but a republican people. We should stand by our own lines and continue the example of our country, instead of becoming another England or Germany, using up our young men and our treasure to get a foothold in

unhealthy and unproductive lands. "I see not the slightest sense in our long excursion of 12,600 miles to the Philippine islands. There we have no as I am, I would be willing to take a stand against our expeditions and sacrfices in those far-away islands, which do not promise anything material or acquaintances or affinities, or anything which gives promise of a happy solution of a most foolish undertaking. Old moral to reimburse us. The climate is deadly. The natives show they do not want us by the courage with which they fight us. They are making a strong fight."

"Some think, Mr. Sherman, that there is no way now but to go on, and that to turn back would be a disgrace." SHOULD RETRIEVE MISTAKE.

"I do not think so. We cannot too soon retrieve a profound mistake. Those Philippine Islands never were considered when we resolved to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. When we attacked their fleet out there and destroyed it we should have come away.

"The Philippines have been no help to Spain in developing her own country and keeping out of foreign trouble. The Philippine native had about taken the Spanish. The Chinese trade we can have by arrangement with the Russlans and the English. We are, in fact, right upon the Pacific Ocean, and our natural base of trade with China is from California and Washington state, How can that trade be helped by forming another base away from China?

"I fear that perseverance in this imperial policy will ruin the republican party. I was willing, when in the cabinet, to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. I had followed the president in attacking the Spanish. He changed his policy, and did not consult me, and I resigned from the cabinet." Mr. Sherman said, concerning Prest-

ent McKinley, that he wondered how man of his general want of public deas or public policy had become preslent in the first place.

'He was a congressman that we had hold up and assist." said Mr. Sheran. 'There was nothing in his course except trimming to the wants as he supposed them to be of his immediate constituency. As McKinley was ar expansionist on the tariff, he became an expansionist against the views he declared to us in the matter of these distant possessions. And still his purposes are not clear or determinate, and suppose that the great activity in business has dropped the public attention from the far-reaching consequences of these amended and still vague pursomes of Mr. McKinley."

SENATOR BORMAN FOR BRVAN.

Maryland Leader Will Support the Democratic Candidate

Washington, D. C .- (Special)-Exenator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland was in communication with friends in Washington today and not only conarmed the report that he is going to become one of the active managers of Mr. Bryan's campaign in the east, but expressed the belief that Mr. Bryan will be elected. He is satisfied beyond question, so he told a prominent local emocrat over the long-distance teleohone, that Mr. Bryan has already won Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, three states that cast their electoral votes for McKinley in 1896, and that he stands better than a fighting chance of carrying the state of New

requires hard and conscientious work on the part of the democratic national committee and a sufficient, insight into-current events to take advantage of everything that is favorable to the democratic licket to win a complete victor).