

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Columbus is to have a public library.

Presidents held a big rally at Bertha.

Minden had three inches of rain in one afternoon.

Joseph Roemer, an old resident of Schuyler, is dead.

Columbus will soon have a new Methodist church.

West Point has organized a Bryan club with 175 members.

Gering is to be connected with the outer world by a railroad.

West Point experienced the heaviest rain of the year last week.

McCook is busy preparing for "Rough Rider Teddy," who will speak there on October 1.

Arlington will soon be benefited by the establishment of a rural free delivery service.

The Swedish-Americans of Nebraska held their third annual national festival at Wahoo.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Cass county old settlers was held at Plattsmouth last week.

The bondsmen of Sheriff Kemser, of Chappell have instituted impeachment proceedings against him.

A heavy rain made the tents uncomfortable for the old soldiers and their families at the Interstate reunion at Superior.

WHAT WILL OUR BOY DO?



THE FATHER—What will my boy do? Things have indeed changed. Your outlook is bluer even than when I began life.

SLAVERY UNDER OLD GLORY.

(From Omaha World-Herald.)

**THE SULU AGREEMENT.**

Following is the agreement entered into between John C. Bates and the sultan of Sulu and approved by Mr. McKinley:

**KEEP THIS IN MIND.**

First, this agreement provides that the sovereignty of the United States is extended over the Sulu islands.

Then it is provided that the United States flag shall be the official emblem.

Then it is provided that any slave shall have the right to purchase his freedom.

The thirteenth amendment to the constitution provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Notice now that William McKinley approved an agreement whereby the Sulu islands were made subject to United States jurisdiction and at the same time purchase was designated as the method whereby slaves were to obtain their freedom.

Here is the Sulu agreement in full:

Article I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III. The rights and dignities of his highness, the sultan, and his datus shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Sulu as public interest seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness, the sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power, and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Sulu and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall be immediately registered in the proper office of the United States government.

Article V. All trade in the domestic products of the archipelago of Sulu, when carried on by the sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undisturbed.

Article VI. The sultan of Sulu shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor general of the Philippine islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Sulu or against any naval commander.

Article VII. The introduction of firearms and war materials is forbidden except under specific authority of the governor general of the Philippines.

Article VIII. Piracy must be suppressed and the sultan and his datus agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Article IX. Where crimes are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession, in all other cases persons charged with

crimes or offense will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Article X. Any slave in the archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Article XI. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Article XII. The United States will give full protection to the sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Article XIII. The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Sulu.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries:

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| To the sultan        | \$250 |
| To Dato Rajah Muda   | 75    |
| To Dato Atik         | 60    |
| To Dato Calbe        | 75    |
| To Dato Joakanian    | 75    |
| To Dato Puyo         | 60    |
| To Dato Amir Hallsin | 60    |
| To Hadji Buter       | 60    |
| To Habib Mura        | 40    |
| To Serif Saguin      | 15    |

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. O. 1399 (13th Arakul, 1397).

**THE SULTAN SULU,**  
**DATO RAJAH,**  
**DATO ATTIK,**  
**DATO CALBE,**  
**DATO JOAKANIAN.**

Signed, J. C. BATES, Brigadier General, U. S. V.

Approved by the president,  
**WILLIAM MCKINLEY.**

**"UNCLE SAM'S SLAVES AND WHERE THEY COME FROM."**

On June 24, 1900, a number of republican newspapers throughout the country printed an interesting letter from Frank G. Carpenter, the well known correspondent. This article was entitled: "Uncle Sam's Slaves and Where They Come From."

Does not this have an odd sound to people who have been told that slavery could not exist under the stars and stripes?

Mr. Carpenter writes from the Sulu islands, and says he was offered four slaves for fifty gold dollars. This is considerably cheaper than the market price—as fixed by Mr. McKinley—at which the slaves may purchase their freedom.

Mr. Carpenter says: "According to our treaty, as I understand it, any slave in the island ruled by the sultan of Sulu can be freed upon payment of \$20 by him to his master."

According to the rates fixed by Mr. McKinley, these four slaves would have been required to pay \$80 for their freedom, but Mr. Carpenter could purchase them with a \$50 discount.

Concerning his opportunity, Mr. Carpenter says:

"They were owned by a woman, who claims she is a Christian, and not by one of the Mohammedan Moros. I went into the woman's house and chattered with her for some time about the human flesh on sale, and later on persuaded her to bring the slaves out in the yard that I might make a photograph of them. Three of them were boys, ranging in age from 16 to 6. The other was a girl of 12, the age at which girls are sometimes married down here on the edge of the equator. The smallest boy had nothing on but a shirt, which barely reached to his waist, and the other two wore only coarse pantaloons extending from the waist to the

PRICES UP.

SUGAR TRUST AGAIN PUTS UP PRICE OF SUGAR.

CONSUMERS TO SUFFER

The Havemeyers and Arbuckles Alone Receive Benefits of the Republican Legislation.

The sugar trust has again victimized the helpless and defenseless householders by advancing the price of refined sugar five points, which makes the present wholesale cost of the granulated sugar 6.15 per cwt. This is the ninth raise that the trust has made in the price since it obtained absolute control of the market six months ago. On May 22 the price of sugar was \$5.29 per cwt., and the raises since that have been as follows:

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| May 22  | 5.29 per cwt |
| May 26  | 5.49 per cwt |
| May 31  | 5.50 per cwt |
| June 1  | 5.60 per cwt |
| June 26 | 5.80 per cwt |
| July 3  | 5.90 per cwt |
| July 9  | 6.00 per cwt |
| July 20 | 6.15 per cwt |

The last raise means an added tax on the sugar users of the United States of more than \$50,000,000 annually. Every cent of this goes into the pockets of the sugar trust. Were it not for the competition of Germany and Russia, sugar would soon be 10 cents per pound in New York. The tariff on sugar prevents competition below the \$5.80 per cwt. rate. European sugar could be placed in the New York market for a much lower price than this, hence it is that the tariff is equivalent to a national grant of hundreds of millions to the Havemeyers and Arbuckles.

This money comes from the pockets of the people, who spend their money at the corner grocery. The corner grocery in turn gives it to the Havemeyers and Arbuckles, who spend it on Fifth avenue castles, on steam yachts and diamonds and Paris dresses for their wives and daughters.

Sight should never be lost of the fact that this last raise would never have been possible but for the trust. The people of the United States pay twice as much per pound as the people of England and Germany do for sugar. Of the sum paid by Americans, less goes to labor than that paid by the Germans and the British. The market price of sugar in Europe is so low that it might be imported from there and sold here at a profit were it not for the Jack Turpin methods of the trust. Mr. Havemeyer is again master of the situation, as he always has been for that matter, and can advance the price of sugar at will. The question is, what are you going to do about it?

REPUBLICAN REPUDIATES PARTY.

A Prominent Missourian Cannot Stand Present Party.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—Frank W. Buffum of Louisiana, Mo., a life-long republican and a business man, who is widely known beyond the confines of his own state, has announced that he will support Mr. Bryan in the coming campaign. Mr. Buffum has never voted the national democratic ticket in his life, and he comes from a family of republicans. His mother was the sister of the famous seven Washburn brothers, who were chiefs in the republican councils for many years. Mr. Buffum gives these reasons for supporting Mr. Bryan:

"The war in Cuba I considered a warrantable procedure, and I also believe those islands so close to us should be our property, or, at least, our rights there be ahead of any foreign power. But the war with the Philippines has been unwarranted, expensive, and the loss of life unreasonable. The Filipinos will always be in revolt and the expense of keeping them subdued will be very great.

"Finally, the acquiring of property by force is, in my opinion, improper, unjust and unamerican.

"Another reason that I shall vote the democratic ticket is because of the trusts which have flourished under republican administrations, and which many of the republicans now openly state are all right and good things for the people. A corporation which is trying to make an unreasonable profit on watered stock is a menace to any country.

"The very low price of farm products and of labor compared with the unreasonable price of things manufactured by trusts, and which the farmer and laborer have to exchange for the same already has, to a considerable extent, drained this country of money.

"For years I was a protectionist of the strongest kind, and yet I believe in protection of honest labor, but I am convinced that the laborer does not get one-tenth of the amount that it is intended he should have when tariff laws are passed, but it goes to the trusts, for whom it was intended."

DEMOCRATS JUBILANT OVER MAINE.

Democratic Gain in Maine Estimated at 23 Per Cent.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—There was rejoicing today at democratic national headquarters over the result of the election in Maine. Secretary Walsh and National Committeeman Johnson prepared a set of figures based upon their per cent gains in Maine, upon which they claim the following states for Bryan:

Maryland by a majority of 8,000; Indiana 69,000; Michigan 25,000; Minnesota 2,000; Kentucky 75,000; West Virginia 20,000; California 45,000; Delaware 2,000; North Dakota 2,000; Illinois 37,000.

"The democratic gain in Maine was 23 per cent," said National Committeeman Johnson, "and the republican loss was 12 per cent, based on the vote cast in 1896. If similar results are obtained in other states now claimed by the republicans, Mr. Bryan cannot fail of election. The ratio if maintained in New York would not give us that state, however, but it would cut down the republican majority to 153,000 from the majority of 268,000 in 1896. The result is more than gratifying, coming after the republican slump in Vermont. It shows that the republicans of Maine are disaffected."

William Jennings Bryan, who remained in his room at the Auditorium hotel all day, is preparing a number of speeches, which he will inaugurate Thursday at Fort Wayne, Ind. He declined to discuss the Maine situation, further than to say that the result was no more gratifying than he had expected, and more gratifying returns would follow all over in the November election.

Senator Hanna, whose time was occupied in informal conferences with members of the national advisory committee, declined to express an opinion, but Vice Chairman Payne of the republican national executive committee, speaking for him, said:

"The result in Maine has no bearing on the national election and was in no sense a disappointment to the republicans. We are confident as ever and our confidence is growing. I do not pretend to say what is the cause of the apparent republican loss."

RUSSIA'S NOTE ON CHINESE AFFAIRS TOUCHES A CHORD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Russia's note on Chinese affairs touches a chord in the United States. So did the Russian note sent to New York harbor during the dark days of the civil war.

As a matter of fact, Collis F. Huntington will be remembered longer for the \$700 he spent in poetry prizes than for anything else he ever did.

The eminent German oculist, Richard Liebreich, recently celebrated his 70th birthday in London, where he has lived ever since the Franco-German war, which drove him from Paris. Among his scientific works the one which most interested the general public was that in which he pointed out that many strange things in the pictures of certain painters are due to defects in their eyes.

CANNOT STAND PRESENT PARTY.

Manager of Chicago Woolen Mills To Be a Democrat.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—C. P. Umstot, manager of the Chicago Woolen Mills at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, a life-long republican and of a family traditionally republican, will vote for Bryan. So, he says, will his father and brother, whom he has convinced of the righteousness of the democratic ballot this fall. Mr. Umstot lives at 6318 Ellis avenue.

Mr. Umstot says:

"If any republican really doubts that his party has swung away from its ancient moorings, let him carefully study the statement of party principles as shown in the official reports of its national conventions. Let him, for instance, contrast the first with the latest platform of his party, and if he fails to note the radical difference between the republicanism of 1856 and the peculiar brand that passes current in 1900, he is lost to logic and a stranger to reason."

"The first plank in the platform adopted at Philadelphia in June, 1856, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions."

The second plank reads:

"Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"The Philadelphia platform of June, 1860, contains no reference to the Declaration of Independence or to the great constitutional principles underlying our system of free government. There is a necessary reason for this very significant omission, and it may be found without the aid of glasses in the following passage relating to the Philippines:

"The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law."

"Shades of Abraham Lincoln! The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare!" This reads like an extract from one of George the Third's edicts against the recalcitrant American colonists along about 1770-1775. Does any thinking republican (who is neither holding office nor looking for one) need further or more convincing proof that Mark Hanna and John C. Fremont stand for essentially different propositions?"

Mr. Umstot says he is satisfied from the reports of his agents throughout the country that there is a widespread dissatisfaction with the present administration, and he believes Bryan will win without trouble. He says most of the several thousand employes of his house have announced their firm purpose to vote for the democratic candidate, and merchants in small cities are outspoken for him.