# Harrison Press-Journal REPUBLICANS DIVID

Factor a Crists in Career-

#### GEO. D. CANON, Publisher.

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

Tom Murray, a prominent hat merchant of Chicago, says: "It is a dis-grace to get rich." and to avoid the ce Mr. Murray will henceforth give half the proceeds of his business to the poor and needy.

A French scientist has discovered that plants are very sensitive to polson. The higher plants, as well as fungi, enable us to detect the presence of copper, mercury and other toxic substances, which chemical analysis does not detect.

What sort of a halo ought an Alaskan saint to wear? A mission worker thinks that the frost and ice encompassing the face and head of a mission ary bishop, when he appeared to make his expected visit at Circle City, constituted the kind of a halo appropriate to sainthood in that region.

Telephone poles and wires are held, in Krueger vs. Wisconsin Telephone Co. (Wis.), 50 L. R. A. 298, to make an additional burden upon a street, for which compensation must be made to the owners of the land as a condition of such use, and this decision is in accord with the majority of the prece dents, as shown by the note in 24 L. R. A. 721.

The Navy Department at Washington has received a fine oil portrait of R. W. Crowninshield, who was secretary of the navy from 1814 to 1818. The portraits of American naval secretaries now are about complete. Secretary Whitney's portrait has not been obtained as yet, however. Acting Secretary Hackett recently urged him to add his portrait to the collection.

gallon.

United States."

schedules.

Under section 4 the president is auth-

country or countries and not of the

with foreigners on their own ground.

The same remarks apply to other

Reciprocity is a one-sided affair that

will allow a few luxuries such as wines

and champagne to be imported at re-

duced duties, but the necessities of life

would remain about the same, at all

competition and reduce their cost to

our consumers. It can hardly be

wondered that the United States Sen-

ate refused to ratify the reciprocity

treaties already made by the president

and it is doubtful, even if the republi-

cans should have the necessary two-

thirds-which they will not have in

the next Congress-that all these will

ent duties may affect them.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science has been enriched by one of the most curious collections ever known-s collection of locks of hair from the heads of all the presidents of the United States from Washington down to McKinley. These are accurately authenticated and neatly arranged in an appropriate case, and in some instances are accompanied by amily coats-of-arms.

In Hawali enormous quantities of ducks are raised by the Chinese upon the edges of the ocean. Twice a day, within restricted areas, they are permitted to eat the young fish which swim in the inclosed coves. Fish are reported to be growing scarcer every year and by some this diminution is at tributed to the wholesale destruction of the young fry by the Chinese.

Although 74 years old, Gideon Hawley of Erie, Pa., is still running an engine on the Lake Shore railroad. He gan railroading in 1846 and has been with the Lake Shore since 1852. A few days ago Hawley was put through a severe examination, the railroad offcials believing that it was about time he should retire. To the surprise of the company not a trace of color as or dim vision or defective ring could be found.

According to a report by United

the stocks which have been issued in such enormous sums and which have beer, in many instances, put up with the banks as collateral for loans. The ON THE PROBLEMS OF THETARinterest on those loans must be paid IFF AND THE TRUSTS. and a five or six per cent dividend must be declared to cover the band Leciprocity or Tariff Reform Is Raising charges.

Calu in the Manks of the "G. O. P."-To dispose of these surplus products the markets of Europe were looked over and it was found that by making The republican party is facing a a price at about cost and in some cases dilemma that will not down and must even less, the foreigner's would take be met at the meeting of the Fifty- them. This amounts in a great measseventh Congress. The domination of ure, for the increase of our exports. the trusts has been so, imprinted on It also shows the wonderful workings the public mind, especially regarding of the protective tariff, which while protecting the home market for the those trusts that are directly benefited by the protective tariff, that many benefit of the trusts, forces cheap goods on the foreigners at our expense. of the most partisan republican news-As evidence of the fact that while papers and politicians have already pronounced for the repeal of those our people are paying the highest price and in addition the profit that schedules that cover the products of should be paid by the foreigner, the some of the most monopolistic of the trusts. The other faction, to which Chicago Chronicle says:

The industrial commission continues Hanna and President McKinley belong. to accumulate testimony to the effect declare that the tariff law must not be meddled with and that reciprocity is that the tariff protected combines not the only relief that must be attempted. only can, but in fact do, exact higher Section 3 of the Dingley tariff act unfrom their own countrymen than from foreigners. A Chicago witness der the head of the Free List is the reciprocity section and provides that Herman B. Butler, representing the iron firm of J. T. Ryerson & Co., testhe president may, for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United tified to that effect Thursday. He said that "merchants" sold iron goods much States with foreign countries produccheaper in foreign markets than in ing and exporting the following arhome markets. This implies, or at least ticles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine very strongly suggests, that the merless, crude; brandles, or other spirits; champagne and all other sparkling chants can get concessions from the wines; still wines, and vermuth; paint- manufacturers when the goods are for export. Merchants would have no ings and statuary; may enter into a strong motive to discriminate against commercial agreement that will allow the before named articles to be imhome consumers if they were not getported at special rate of duties from 5 ting a "divvy" from the manufacturers. to 15 per cent and on brandles, chammr. Butler expressed the belief that if pagne and wines from 35c to \$1.75 per combines put up prices so as to insure abnormal profits competition would arise and bring prices down. No doubt. orized to make reciprocity treatles that But from the fact which he stated will admit, other articles under a reabout selling cheaper abroad we must duction of 20 per cent off of the reguconclude that some competition, on a lar tariff duties, or may transfer from level basis from the outside, is necesthe dutiable list to the free list, "such sary to protect the home consumer goods, wares and merchandise, being against extortion. That is to say, free the natural products of such foreign trade alone can protect the home con-

Thus it will be seen that the reci-THE UNPARDONABLE SIN. procity powers granted the president The Worcester Methodist ministers are very circumscribed and does not are stirred to their depths, says the touch the trust monopolies except as Johnstown Democrat. Their moral the 20 per cent reduction of the pressensibilities have been shocked. Their religious feelings have been deeply As the duties on iron and steel range outraged. And today they are lookfrom 4 7-10 to 1/2 cent a pound it will ing upon the major as a man of sin. be seen that the reduction of 20 per All because the major is said to have cent on that schedule would not injure looked down his imperial Napoleonic the trust or allow foreign steel to comnose at the bottom of a champagne pete in our market especially as the giars. steel trust is successfully competing

sumer.

This was the straw that broke the ministerial camel's back Worcester Methodist pulpiteers could regard the abandonment of plain duty without a sense of shame. They could contemplate a criminal aggression without a qualm. They could see slavery reinstituted under the flag with plous equanimity. They could brook the events not enough reduction to bring recognition of Mohammedan polygamy under government protection without wincing. They could read the story of Cuban betraval to the greed of syndicates and trusts and the nation branded in the face of the world as a perjurer with a sense of righteousness fulfilled, and of religion vindicated. They could even applaud the butchery of the Filipinos who had been our be found ready to ratify such reciproc- friends and ailles; they could magnify

## ONLY A CARTER.

TYPICAL CASE OF POVERTY IN METROPOLIS.

Skinned by the Doctors, Skinned by Landierds and Skinned by Twontisth Contury Civiliantion -A Common Thing In Division Street.

The following appeared in the news columns of a recent issue of one of New York's leading dailies:

It will be a curious sight to the tenement dwellers about lower Division street when the Malkins are evicted on Saturday.

Neighbors will gather to see the miserable household goods of the unhappy family put upon the street. Six little Malkins will stand about the dingy bedding and the cracked stove, as soldiers rally about their tattered colors. wondering why they are not allowed to

live in houses like other people. And a pallid man and woman, with the furrows of sorrow on their faces, will look across the bundles comprising all they own in the world, across the six tousled heads of their children and into each other's eyes, seeking there the trust and pity which their fellows have denied them.

There is another little Malkin, the seventh, but he is comparatively well off. He is in Beth Israel hospital with sixty-six square inches of skin burned from his back. But he has bread and butter and cake and pie, and he has at least the pity of the doctors and kind words from the nurses.

He is at a careless age, this little Malkin, and he was the innocent cause of the undoing of his father, Louis H. Malkin, who lives with the rest of his family in three miserable rooms at 123 Division street. Louis Malkin was a hardworking carter up to the last of February. He was sober, respectable, industrious and energetic. His wife and family of seven stair stepping children were well cared for.

On the evening of Feb. 11 the third child, a boy of 8, went down into the dark tenement cellar to get a bucket of coal. He took a candle, and in some manner his coat was ignited. He ran shricking upstairs, where he fell unconscious on the floor. His back was terribly burned from his shoulders to involuntarily:

his hips. He was taken to Beth Israel hospital, where for a time it was thought Without our special wonder? he would die. His father was called upon to supply cuticle for the boy's back. Twenty-two inches of skin from gance of men who control millions Mr. Malkin's right leg disabled him for work.

He lost his position, lost his credit, lost all but hope. He pawned everything he could pawn. The heroic father, still lame from the awful skin stripping he had endured was called upon by the Beth Israel doctors for a similar graft from his left leg.

He leaned wearily against a table in his home-a pale apparition of hard luck-and talked about it. Six children, gaunt starvelings of the street. gazed at him with querulous eves.

The mother, with the lines of despair in her face heaved and toiled despairingly over a washtub. A neighbor through charity had sent in some washing which must be finished by nightfall.

And so she went, scrub, scrub, scrub, while her husband made ready for the and the legislatures than any we have hospital, while her children walled or yet had. It is only a rumbling force

work and live comes only as a gratuity.

The employment has been furnished by nature; the land and the man are the two factors needed to produce wealth. Yet when the land is monopolized its owners can demand as the price of the chance for employment all the laborer can make above a bare living. And so by a confusion of thought they are accredited with furnishing the employment itself. Were rivers subject entirely to private ownership we would be told that the waterlords provided the water which is essential to life.

While monopoly is as wrong when enjoyed by a thousand as when enjoyed by one man, the mass of mankind seen unable to realize its injustice until the profits concentrate in a few hands. Large estates arouse the greatest popular antagonism to landlordism, and the rapid growth of a few monopolies like the Standard Oil is arousing antagonism to the private ownership of such natural resources as oil, coal, and iron. That these are the common property of the race is coming to be recognized more clearly every day, and the rightfulness of permitting them to be owned by individuals is being questioned even by those usually classed as conservative thinkers. But this fundamental and allembracing truth needs to be proclaimed-that all land is a natural resource which cannot justly be owned. The earth is the only source of employment, and when it is subject to private ownership "the chance to work and live comes only as gratuity" to the landless. To harmonize the equal rights of all men to the earth (which means to any portion of it) with the individual possession necessary to secure to each the results of his toil is the purpose of the single tax, which would destroy monopoly of land and natural resources and yet leave the individual free to employ his labor as he chose and to enjoy the fruits thereof.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Can such things be.

ownership of "public utilities."

### Belistedt's Popular Bond

The above organization, now giving a series of concerts covering the en-tire month of June, has all the old favorites who were present at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and some highly skilled musicians have been added since. The entertainments commenced June 1st, two being given each day, and will be continued all through the month. Tickets of admis-sion are 35 cents. Reputation of the Bellstedt band is as wide as the country itself, and those who fail to hear it on the occasion of its present visit to the Nebraska metropolis will miss an oportunity that may never occur again. The railroads, by some reduction in fare, are helping out those who wish to listen to the music of the famous organization.

1)

0

He has lost his boots, but sav'd his spurs

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaran-teed or money refunded.

The silk foundation skirts of all summer gowns as yet shown are cut in the circular shape.

#### NEW FAST TRAIN TO COLORADO

Via Missouri Pacific Raliway. The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m., and 10:10 p. m., Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 s. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address Company's agents.

H. C. TOWNSEND. G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.



12

States Consul Grout, a recent experi ment in wireless telegraphy off the coast of Malta has resulted in the sucful transmission of a message 134 miles. The message was received in an unexpected way. While experi-menting on a ship in the open ses the operators were surprised to receive a sugge in Italian asking the position of their ship. It was afterward found that the message came from an Italian war vessel at Syracuse.

Noiseless baseball, as distinguishes from the game played largely with the lungs, may not be so far distant as it seems to many despondent lovers of arranged with the different governa sportsmanlike game. A graduate publication, representing a well-known college, declares that the adoption of a to that institution than winning the championship. The campaign motion of a baseball nine ought to be, "Give an opponent every opportunity to do his best-and then beat him!" A row dy may resort to barbaric yells as a means of defeating an antagonist, but a gentleman is bound to retrain from maing methods of gaining a triumph.

All shining buttons, buckles and ornaments are to be dispensed with in the new military uniform for German forces. A grayish brown cloth will be used for cost, trousers and cap. War without glitter will be less fascinat-ing as the years go by, and that is well. Nothing ought to diaguise its real significance. Only the patriotic sense of duty will make men engage is way when it shall have been stripped of its romance, and when its deadly hall be written in every fee If there were no men to bury, file to pay, war would be a popuby resource of excitement see ents which mock at romantic in about campaigns and battles. nantic theo

The woman who designed Mrs. Cleveland's gown for two in-balls was sentenced to five the New York goal for dranka, ferty-one years old, known at 375 é

There remains for the republicans the other horn of the dilemma and that is a reform of the tariff by adding to the free list such articles as are monopolized by trusts or reducing the same to a tariff for revenue basis This is the Democraic position and doubtless the Democratic members of congress will be quite willing to join hands with those republicans that are ready to act for this sensible reform.

There is another phase of reciprocity that has been suggested by the Chicago Chronicle, which says:

The administration is said to have ments concerned to keep the reciprocity treaties suspended another year in the hope of bringing the senate over. noiseless game would do more good Probably it will avail nothing to keep the treatles pending. Senators opposing them may be influenced by constitutional as well as protectionist considerations. They may be satisfied that the supreme court would declare the treaties void in case they should be ratified, on the ground that under the constitution congress alone has the power to lay duties and cannot turn that power over to the president and senate in their treaty making capaity. That the framers of the Dingley law perceived this difficulty appears from the fact that in framing section 4 of that law, relating to reciprocity treaties, they inserted the provision that "when such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the senate and approved by congress" then the duties therein agreed upon shall be effective. This is obviously an attempt to get around the constitutional difficulty. But probably senators are convinced that the attempt would not prove suc-

sessful if the question should get up to the supreme court, as it almost certainly would if the treaties were rati-And. CHEAP GOODS TO FOREIGNERS.

CHEAP GOODS TO PONEIONERS. The trusts and combines have in-augurated a new scheme to keep the home market to themselves at the highest possible figure and not de-grease their output. To do this the surplus after supplying the home trade must be disposed of. To reduce the price here would make it impossible on the vast over-capiof the new corporations. It's reduce the production would entail the facting down of plants and bring on depressed condition of trade that result make it impossible to market

e of an alien conqueror who steeped a hapless country in blood for the gratification of lust and greed and glory; but they draw the line at a glance of sparkling champagne.

The major may shed oceans of blood; he may burn and lay waste whole citles and towns and villages in pursuit of duty and destiny; he may betray allies and degrade the nation's flag; he may trample on the constitution and belittle the Declaration of Independence; he may mouth plous lies and bubble over with cant and affection in the concealment of his shameless immorality in dealing with weaker peoples; but he must not look upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color to the cup. Nay. For wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging. Let his only libations be of blood. Let him kick over states and set up imperial satraples on the ruins of free institutions, but let him not take a drop for his stomach's sake.

And let no man wonder that the church is losing its hold upon the masses. Let it rather be wondered that it has not fallen into absolute contempt. That it has not so fallen surely is no fault of the Worcester Methodist Ministerial association.

GIFTS AND OBLIGATIONS. The most insignificant of us much dislike to place ourselves under obligations to any one to whom we cannot reciprocate. Those who are rich and powerful seldom do so, especially when to receive gifts would cause their motives in taking them to be called in question.

William McKinley should have informed the corporations which are junketing him and his imperial sette across the continent that he would pay his own bills, which he can afford to do out of \$450,000 a year and "found."

It would have been good polities as well as good taste for Mr. McKinley to have added that it is unseemly for a president of the United States to assume personal obligations to interests which may be affected by bills coming before him for official consideration. As, however, Mr. McKinley has be dispensing his official favors from the beginning of his first term into the scond, according to his sense of private obligations, such an expression of Republican delicacy and equity was not to be expected at his hands. Mr. McKinley is of the type which takes everything it can get without, sensitiveness as to the source or the,

1000

slept. lame from the other operation. But if

suppose that God will take care of us." Then, lowering his voice: "We will be put out Saturday, I guess, but they can't do any more than starve us to death. The poor mother can't take

care of them all alone." Scrub, scrub, scrub! The woman's ears had been open. She was crying now, and she bent her back to her burden with the envy of despair.

"After I have recovered from the operation of today," Mr. Malkin continued "they are going to take another grafting twenty-two inches from my back. God knows what will become of us."

Scrub, scrub, scrub, went the arms monotonously. Then suddenly, with white averted face, the woman walked suddenly past and cast herself face downward on the bed in the next room.

"Poor woman," said the stricken man wearily. 'Excuse me, now. She is broken hearted, and I must go and comfort her."

And so it has fallen out that the tenement dwellers of Division street will be treated to a curlous but not unusual sight on Saturday.

LAND AND WORK.

For colossal impudence it would seem hard to surpass the claim of John D. Rockefeller, that he has given to men work of the value of \$600,000,000 -and given it, too, in a spirit of

benevolence. What Rockefeller has really done has been to seize the source of employment-the earth, and then to permit men to labor on it and produce wealth of which he kept the largest share. The "work" would have been there in the oil regions had Rockefeller never been born. Indeed, there would have been more work for he has been a monopolizer, a fore-staller, a reducer of consumption, and by his interferences with trade has obstructed the natural growth of the oil industry.

Yet Rockefeller's claim is only personal arrogation of the impersonal claim so often made that the rich give employment to the poor: a statement which has just this much of truth is it, as the Springfield Republican points out: "That when natural bounty has

been monopolised for private profit the mass of men work only by grace of the monopolist, and the chance to

now, but is capable of doing vast mis-"I cannot work anyway, I am so chief, both to itself and to those whom it conceives to be inimical to it. I don't go to the hospital and submit Nothing is better calculated to awaken to another grafting this afternoon the this slumbering giant than such specboy will die. I cannot bear that. I tacles as we have had in Wall street the past few days.

> San Francisco Star: A despised contemporary says that "Tom L. Johnson, the newly elected mayor of Cleveland is said to have one eye on a seat in the United States senate and the other on the governorship, so it would seem he will have to go it blind so far as the city is concerned." Mayor Tom L. Johnson has already saved the city of Cleveland millions of dollars by stopping a water front grab of the Pennsylvania railroad, by his promptness in taking office, and he is now vigorously overhauling assessments, by which course he will reach the tax-shirkers and relieve those who are now bearing double burdens. He has also taken the first step toward three-cent street car fares and municipal ownership. That does not look much like "going it blind."

Springfield Republican: A reputed trust salary of \$800,000 ought to make the recipient a zealous defender of trusts, and Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel corporation is no disappointment in that respect. He admitted to the federal industrial commission that the trusts made lower prices on the export trade and used the tariff to hold up the home price but while claiming that great economies in production were effected by the trusts, still he held the steel trust needed tariff protection on account of differences in labor cost. He was opposed to labor consolidation and in favor of the highest degree of capital consolidation. And he was also opposed to enforced publicity in the accounts of such monopolies as he is now running. In a word Mr. Schwab believes fully in public monopoly conducted by private individuals for unregulated private profit. Under the circumstances this is not remarkable.

Now, all this is the opinion of an expert after consultation with the manufacturers and jobbers in these lines of business and to make the lack of prosperity more plain, it must be remembered that a trade journal never gives a discouraging outlook if possible, it is against the interests of such a publication.