## WANTS PARTY AID. Narrison Press-Journal

GEO. D. CANON, Publisher.

HARRISON. - - NEBRASKA

its measuring nearly five feet from found in a cave near Tanga, in East

Mme. du Barry's hotel in the Avenue de Paris, at Versailles, is about to be sold. Louis XVIII turned the palace into stables for many years past it has been disused.

India is rapidly becoming an important factor in the coal market. The output last year was nearly 40 per cent in excess of that of the year before, and a still further increase will be seen this year. Exportation of coal from India has already begun. The coal is found over wide areas.

Over 59,000 acres of unoccupied lands in Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas were disposed of during one week recently, the largest amount in any one week in the history of the land department. The majority of sales were to Dunkards, who attended the conference of that sect at Lincoln, Neb. Large mbers were induced to give up their Eastern homes-most of them in Pennsylvania-and settle in the West.

A national fencing competition has just taken place at Bologna, and the championship was won by Signor At-Monferrito. This "maitre tillo d'armes" is only twelve years old. He fought the most celebrated Italian fencers and beat them all. He used the celebrated fencer Sartori, and he former employer and many other pastmasters of the art.

The Zion Lutheran congregation at Lancaster recently made its annual payment of one red rose to the descendants of Baron Steigel, who over a cen-tury ago donated the land on which the church stands. The anniversary proceedings, which are known as the the Sun editor could belong to. feast of the roses were taken part in this year by thousands of people, each of them bearing a red rose. Miss the heirs of Baron Steigel and accepted the rose from the congregation.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only seventyeight have passed the hundredth year, France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146; in Ireland, 578; and in Scotland, 46. Sweden has 10, and Norway 23; Belgium 5; Denmark, 2; Switzerland, none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over 100 years old. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia, 575 have passed the century mark.

The submarine Narval, convoyed by the sea-going torpedo boat Zouave, has ket, according to a dispatch from Lonreturned to Cherbourg from a series of deep-sea trials. These trials extended over a period of fifty hours, and were has already hours.

NEW YORK SUN CALLS BACK DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

To the Position It Occupies in the Days of "Prophetican" - Says That the Ally of the Populists Must Roturn to Pistoeracy.

Platt is to be president.

The United States Express Company

under Senator Platt's management has

become one of the most prosperous

companies in the country and is said

to be earning 20 per cent on the stock.

It enjoys a monopoly of government

business, procured through Benator

Platt. The price that the government

pays is kept from the public but it is

well known that many treasury of-

ficials have franks that give them free

use of the express service and that

many Senators and Representatives

have like favors and as Boss Platt is

noted for not giving unless he receives

some equal advantage in return, the

government must be fleeced to an

amount that is considerable and year-

These big pickings have induced

George Gould, it is said, to bring his

Pacific Express Company to the east

with his transicontinental line and the

three companies will combine to meet

the competition of the new company.

May the fight be prolonged and fierce, though there is no doubt that

a trust covering the whole continent

will result unless some means is found

to prevent it, for competition is im-

possible as long as railroad monopoly

FEDERAL CONTROL OF THE

The trusts and corporations that are

monopolies are quite willing to have

a law passed giving national instead

of state control of such corporations.

They have seen the inter-state com-

merce law and the anti-trust legisla-

tion nullified by complacent Republi-

can attorney generals and feel that

they would be safer in such hands than

at the mercy of those states that have

enacted laws against unjust combina-

tions or under the common law which

it is a preposterous proposition that

congress could take away from the

states the control of corporations that

have been chartered by any state, that

would be an infringement of state

rights that even the most ultra fed-

eralist judge would at once declare un-

constitutional. It would be underno-

cratic and yet some few Democrats

have proposed such a measure of re-

lief from the extortions of the trusts.

is to take from them the protection

that a Republican tariff law has given

them and thus enabled them to con-

trol the market. Independent Repub-

lican newspapers like the Washington

Post, take this view of the situation.

They see that some remedy must be

applied or the people will revolt

against the party of protection. The

There could be no effective national

control of corporations without

amending the constitution so as to

make provision for it. That is practi-

No impairment of vested rights is, or

ever can be, constitutional. Existing

state charters could not be annulled

by national legislation. As the trusts

above named newspaper says:

cally impossible.

The federal way to curb the trusts

has power to suppress monopolies.

TRUSTS.

ly growing larger.

continues.

That Republican organ of the trusts, the New York Sun, voicing, no doubt, the general feeling of the "better ele-ment of society," says: "War upon plutocracy is hopeless. The democra cy will never prevail until it satisfies the country that the Democrats, not the Republican party, are the friends and instruments of plutocracy. They must offer more favorable conditions for money-making than the Republicans can furnish, or they will remain indefinitely as poor in political strength as they are today."

This brazen echo of Wall street is as ignorant, as insolent in thus giving advice to the Democracy. The Sun evidently does not know what Democracy means or has forgotten it. Many years ago, when it was an honest sheet, it published an essay on the wide gap between Democrats and Republicans and if the flippant editor who now holds rule will refer to it, he may learn something to his advantage, if only not to expose his ignorance again. The Sun now believes that by the bait of success the Democrats should be

willing to forego their principles and go the Republicans one better in their march of commercialism, imperialism and exploitation of the people.

The war upon plutocracy will never be hopeless while the Democracy exists as now organized under fusion. to be the fencing room assistant of If for a while a majority of the people are led away to worship at the shrine has now succeeded in vanquishing his of plutocracy and are willing to pick up t' - crumbs that fall from the table of Dives they will soon find their mistake.

The rule of the rich cannot be a government in the interest of the people and any party that is "the real friend and instrument of plutocracy" and that appeals to the people to support it is a fraud, delusion and a snare that only

But it is well to have this exposure from such high Republican authority of what the real purpose and plans of Annie Boyer of Pittsburg represented that party are. Before this if a Democrat accused his opponents of being in league with the plutocrats he was denounced as a demagogue. Now he can cite this high Republican authority

to prove his assertion. Despite the blandishments and corruption of the plutcerats there are yet eir million Democrats that have not wavered or bowed the knee to the golden calf they have set up in the Wall street wilderness.-- A Fusion Democrat.

# A FOREIGN COMPETITOR.

The steel trust is not going to have clear sailing in its efforts to export its productions to Europe. Not only will tariffs be raised to prevent its competing in Russia, but a combination of all the iron industries of that country has been organized to hold that mar

American consolidation of industries have news of the formation of a gigantic Russian iron and steel trust, whose purpose it is to compete with the American combine formed by J. Pierpont Morgan. The scope of the new trust is a wide one. All the existing metal works of South Russia are to be combined into one enormous steel and iron trust, their respective shares and debentures to be replaced by shares in the trust. The immediate advantages of such a trust are obvious. The price of raw products will come down and the different branches of the manufacture will be specialized. Then the prices of manufactured iron and steel will be raised, as all competition will be done away with. All those factors which have hitherto done good work will be assured of a continuance of remunerative trade. The weaker factories will be strengthened by means of the trust. When asked what benefits the trust would bring to the consumer Mr. Trasonstoeur, the manager, could only shrug his shoulders and look wise. He added, however, that all the iron works of western Russia and Poland would probably combine to form a similar trust and that he looked upon it as his life's mission to combine these two trusts into one gigantic whole. This he hoped, would take place in the com

## ALLISON CORNERED. begins to tax the traffic all it will bear, will they be as pleased at the pros-pect? There is another matter that of the value of their stock or assets. It is now stated that an express trust is to be formed by the consolidation of

the American Express Company, the CANNOT WIGGLE OUT OF A Adams Express and the United States DIFFICULT POSITION. Express, of which Senator Thomas C.

> The Nub of the High Tarif Robbery Is That American Goods Are Boing Bold for Mosh Las to Foreigners Than to Americans-Tarif Question the Issue

> Senator Allison was interviewed while in Washington and speaking of tariff revision and the Babcock bill, he said: "I can understand that popular sentiment will endorse the prop osition that American manufacturers should not sell at lower prices abroad the products which they sell to the American people at a higher price. But this question is not a new one. Some years ago, upon the motion of Senator Vest, we had an investigation of this assertion. He quoted the prices at which agricultural implements were sold in Buenos Ayres to prove that the people of the Argentine Republic were getting those implements at a lower rate than the American farmers paid. We found that it was true that the wholesale dealer in Buenos Ayres did pay less for plows and harvesters than was charged in this country, but we also found that he had to bear the cost of distribution, so that by the time the machines passed through two

> the individual consumer paid as much as the American farmer. The manufacturers did nothing but ship the goods to Buenos Ayres, so that the expense was very light."

> Now that case proves the contention of those who want the tariff revised. It does not matter how many profits are made by middlemen and thus raise the price to the Argentine farmer, but the fact that the manufacturer sold the plows and harvesters, after paying the freight, for less money to the foreign wholesale dealer than the same implements were sold to dealers here is the nub of the matter. The distribution of them in a new country like Argenting is, of course, more expensive than in the United States, especially as the lack of railroads and the high freight rates there make it more difficult. It is a similar condition there as existed from 1860 to 1880 when some of the western states were being settled and before there were many if any railroad facilities. In those days farm machinery sold for double what it was selling for in the central states.

> Senator Allison is a slick and smooth politician, out he cannot dodge the fact that the trusts are selling at a lower price to the foreigner than to our own people and to try and do so only shows that he, with other Republicans, is willing to aid the trust by legislation to rob the people.

## THE COAL TRUST TAX.

A soft coal trust is organizing, the Indiana consolidation is practically effected and options have been obtained on mines in other states, and it is expected that a complete combination will be brought about. The price of this class of coal will be largely advanced when the combine has been effected, this has been the effect of the and combines now include nearly all organization of the anthracite coal the great industrial interests of the trust. At this time last year anthra-

#### STORY ON STOCKINGS. a Hotek Their Gowne wit Many Was

Their Motio

This is the story of the woman and her stockings. It is a story that must be told in whispers, for the world in general is never supposed to think that the woman wears anything more personal than hosiery. But the stockings of the woman this year are something to dream about. The desire for this footwear has come in with the demand for light and siry fabrics in dress goods, and the stockings are quite the thinnest of them all. There are no particular stockings for any particular purpose. The finest and most beautiful of hosiery is worn for all purposes. Naturally, the more elaborate de of lace and embroidery are reserved for evening and dress wear, but stockings of the finest quality are worn for all sorts of outing purposes. It is patural that, with short skirts and low shoes there should be a desire for pretty stockings, and they come with fancy clocks, open work, and with embroldered figures in little neat patterns, as well as in more elaborate designs.

The most elaborate silk stockings have medallions of lace running up over the instep, handsome embroidery appliqued upon net, and vertical lines . of lace set in with embroidered edges, and there are alternate lines of lace and open work. There are designs in roses, butterflies, bow knots, cupids, baskets of flowers, and the eagle and violets in the L'Aigion stocking.

Many women like to match their gowns in their stockings, and there are tans and grays and blues. Blues always are in demand, for blue is a popular color; it comes nearly up to the black stocking, which is the most satisfactory in the long run. Red stockings are sold to go with red shoes for house wear, and there are beautiful white stockings, which are sold to the bride and to wear with white aboes.

# KEEPS KEYS OF THE JAIL.

Woman Has Charge of the County's Home for Malefactors.

Probably the only woman jaller in the United States is Mrs. Anna McDonald of Marysville, W. Va. She occupies the position of a deputy sheriff and has charge of a jail in which some of the most desperate characters are kept. She is a widow and lives alone with her two children in the jall, in which there are now confined two of the most desperate moonshiners ever captured in the state and one man charged with murder. was appointed by Sheriff She Isaac Lewis over several other applicants because of her great personal bravery and her skill in handling a rifle and a revolver. She does not know what fear is; she is a dead shot with either a rifle or a revolver, and has a killed a good deal of big game especially deer which she is very found of hunting. She will be 43 years old this month, is descended from one of the original settlers of Grant county and has never been out of the country. Her husband died last year, leaving her dependent upon her own resources. The jail is at Marysville, but the county seat is at Petersburg, and when her prisoners are want-

## WAGES IN A PROTECTED IN-DUSTRY. The coke industry, like coal mining,

will perhaps take some of the pleasure

from the full cup that Van Horne and

his American partners are now quaff-

ing when the new Cuban government

comes into possession of its own. Un-

was the franchise given that allows

Van Horne to build these railroads?

There has been no authorized govern-

ment in Cubs, except the military one

that we have set up, since the Span-

lards evacuated the island, and the

power of eminent domain and the

other franchises that are necessary be-

fore railroads can be legally con-

structed cannot have been constitu-

tionally granted. Is this one of the

reasons why the Platt amendment was

so vigorously insisted upon by the ad

ministration, so that this case might

THE TRUSTS THREATENING

LABOR

The threat of the trusts to reduce

the factories will be running full blast

and the demand for labor will be in-

creased instead of diminished. Wages

follow the law of demand and supply

quite as closely as the price of the ar-

ticles made by labor follow like

It is quite likely that the steel trust,

for instance, might shut down its

plants if the tariff is removed from its

monopolies and its workmen refused

to accept a reduction of wages, but it

cannot long remain closed or the inter-

est on its bonds would be unpaid and

a change of owners would again take

place and it would have to fill con-

tracts already entered into, which gen-

erally extend six months ahead.

sur

the

be covered?

causes.

der what terms and what authority

is very profitable to the operators, but according to the figures given in census bulletin No. 63, prosperity has certainly not struck their workmen. There has been an absolute decrease in individual yearly wages of more than \$35 In 1889 the average annual com for each operative was 452.61. But in 1899 this decreased to \$416.83, or only a slight fraction over \$8 a week and in many cases this small sum is dwindled by having to pay lirge profits at the store for all they eat and wear and at which their masters compel them to deal.

Now the coke industry is protected under the Dingley tariff by a tax of 20 per cent ad valorum, but it does not appear to have protected American labor although the operators were able to build up vast fortunes which is pretty strong evidence that protection protects the rich and not the poor.

THE PEOPLE PAY THE FREIGHT. How much stock the railroad manag- ed in court she has to take them ten ers have in the steel trust is an im- miles under her own protection, but try, the proposed law would have cite coal was selling in the market at portant question, for if they none has ever yet escaped from her. participate In the enormous profits they will not kick so hard against paying from \$7 to \$8 a is now in her custody. Officers have ton more for steel rails than they would have to pay if the tariff was taken off. The railroads controlled by J. P. Morgan will, of course, have to be silent, and it is probable that some of the other railroad magnates have been squared by being on the inside of the steel trust deal. The people who travel and pay the exorbitant freight rates are the ones that suffer and they are demanding that the tariff be revised and the passenger and freight rates lowered. The treasury officials are taking some heed of the protests of the labor organizations and are making a belated effort to enforce the Chinese exclusion law. There is no doubt that thousands have crossed the Canadian border either by the laxity or connivance of the officials. The railroads and some other large employers of labor are anxious to employ Chinese, who accept less than the going rate for labor and do not strike for higher wages. The admission of another horde of Chinese like that before the exclusion law was passed would degrade American labor and bring about the same riots that then occurred,

## the wages of their workingmen if the tariff is taken off their production is an old tale and should deceive no one. Reducing or taking off entirely the tariff on trust productions would have no effect on the plus they sell abroad and if cost of what they sell at home is reduced it should increase consumption here and if that is the case

or three hands and freight was paid,

minently satisfactory. Rough weather caused great inconvenience to the toredo boat, but the Narval sank out of the rough surface water and remained below in perfect security. Five times she torpedoed the Zouave, and on her return to port it was found that she still had a sufficient supply of oil on board for twelve hours' consumption. although she had steamed from Cherbourg to St. Lo and back.

The statue of the late Empress Elizabeth recently unveiled at Godollo Castle, a seat of Emperor Francis Joseph, near Budapest, is a bronze figure of more than life size on a high pedestal in Gothic style. She is represented in a walking costume, such as she most frequently wore at Godollo; in one hand a sunshade, in the other a few wild flowers, and she appears to be resting after one of her long excursions. Her head is crowned only with rich pleats of hair. The figure is the work of the Hungarian sculptor Rona, and stands in a part of the park most frequented by the empress.

It is hard to realize that the boot black is an invention of the last halfcentury, yet he is now celebrating in London the fiftleth anniversary of his arance. He came upon the scene \$51, the year of the great exhibition in London, the first of the "world's fairs." The city was full of visitors m all parts of the world, and the m of the street Arab was a seri ne. Mr. Macgregor of the famous Roy cance suggested that the boys organized into a great boot-blacking s, and he himself made the first beiding the "kit," the model of ill in use. Idlers joored the first, and sometimes stoned at the public found their servat the public found trade was is. It has prospered over size, now, if not one of the learned , at least one with a his

Baltimore man, convicted on p of "having wilfully neglect upply a damb salmal-a bore the necessities of life," and a I to pay the costs, told the judge to might have the horse for the

ing summer. As long as we have ultra protection which prevents foreigners from send ing any of their products to this coun try, we must expect retaliation to prevent our products from being pur-chased abroad. A tariff for revenue is the only sensible solution.

THE EXPRESS MONOPOLY. There is no greater monopoly in the Juited States than the express com nies enjoy. For many years th penies enjoy. For many years usey have had an agreement not to cut rates so that competition has been en-tirely eliminated. It now appears pos-sible, however, that a rival corpor-ation may invade the eastern section of the country and a possible rate war may be insugurated Express rates as be cut in two and still allow to pay large dividends, no these of farmer who has to means of shipping perishs faits but has to pay these corn instances the chi i knows to set up all the These corporations are adopts ting taxation and it is estimat at they do not pay on 18

but a limited sphere of operation. The \$5.25 a ton, while today it brings \$6.70. only effective anti-trust work within the jurisdiction of congress is in the in September it will be \$7.

tariff schedules. Only a part of the trusts are, in any way, dependent on the tariff. But there are a few great trusts or combines that are abusing protection by demanding exorbitant prices for their products. They do not need, nor does labor need, the favor which they are abusing.

There is no parallel between fed eral control of banking and federal control of all business corporations. The law does not in direct terms prohibit state banks to issue notes. It simply puts a tax on such issues. State banks doing a deposit and loan business are numerous, and some of them are very prosperous. No constitutional amendment was required to open the way for national banking. Without such an amendment federal control of corporations would be impossible. And even with such an amendment all the state charters granted before its adoption would be valid.

THE FARMERS FOREIGN TRADE. All this excitement about our enor nous exports would dwindle to a small matter if it was not for the farmers, as our agricultural exports increased during the month of April nearly \$6,-200,000 and made 63.55 per cent of the total. On the other hand manufactures decreased about \$5,000,000 anu contributed but 29.15 per cent of the total. These comparisons show that the American farmer is the great standby of the nation and the above ercentage would be much increased on agricultural exports if packing house reducts and some other articles were ransferred from the manufactured products to that of agricultural as hey ought to be.

The farmer who receives no protect tion on his productions, except on wool, has prospered in spite of pro-tection and having to pay his share to ake the manufacturers rich enough to be able to sell their wares in comstitics with the balance of the world.

The discord in Hawali is increase ng, charges have been prepared gainst a judge by the Dole faction who charge him with oppression and atl-Americaniam because he takes the ide of the antives, which of course is a crime in the eyes of the exploiters. Dole should be removed by the presi-dent and a fair-minded man appointed

and the price will rise steadily until The Pennsylvania combination was engineered by the Morgan interests, and under an agreement in which the railroads of the state are included, a

graduated price for coal has been established. Beginning with May the price dropped to \$6.60; this month it is \$6.70, and with a gradual rise of 10 cents per ton each month the cost is to be increased until in September the figure reaches its limit. This price is maintained throughout the winter.

The prices quoted are the Chicago market and a similar advance of \$1.35 per ton has gone into effect elsewhere and every family in the land is paying that tax to J. P. Morgan and the other trust magnates to increase their already enormous fortunes, and yet Mark Hanna says the trusts are "good things" and must not be legislated against and the greater portion of the Republicans follow and endorse that policy.

THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF BARONS.

The trusts and the manufacturing ombines are getting by the ears about the protective tariff, they cannot much longer hold together, which is some consolation to all of us who pay the taxes. "The tariff," says Senator Hanna, "is so scientifically arranged that it must not be meddled with." There is no doubt that Hanna is right about that, as fat as the perpetuation of the present tariff is concerned. If the tar-If on the products of the steel trust is taken off it will break the combination. The carpet manufacturers will demand that coarse wool be free. The shoe people will ask for free hides. The sugar trust will want free raw sugar ad so on up or down the whole gamut. The people will may a plague on all your houses, give us a tariff for reve-nue sufficient to meet the wants of the povernment economically administered. We will no longer pay taxes to build up collossal fortunes or pay vast dividends to monopolies that can take care of themselves much better than the farmer or the workingman can de.

CUBAN RAILROAD FRANCHISES. Sir William Van Horne, the Cana-dian railroad magnate, is building railyoads in Cuba and a dispatch from Santiage de Cuba reports him as very well piezesd with the conditions there. This is very conforting, but how will it be with the Cubase when Van Horne

Which ever way we turn the sugar trust confronts us and it seems all powerful. Secretary of the Treasury Gage is its willing tool and interprets the law in its favor by imposing countervailing duties on Russian sugar. This has cut off our export trade to that country which has imposed in retalia-tion, for the aid given the sugar trust, an extra duty of 50 per cent on prod-ucts of the United States.

The Atlanta Constitution wants a bill passed to pension all the congres-sional "lame ducks." The better way is as the president has arranged it. He tells them to pass a bill creating a commission, of which about twenty have come into existence under this call, and then he appoints the "lame ducks" to investigate something, prinstpally, however, to draw a good, fat alary.

What are the Republicans going to do with Neely and Rathbone when the Cubane set up their own government? Bring them here for trial they cannot and leave them to the tender mercies of the Cubans would merciy result in dividing the swag with the new of-ficials.

Sam Self, one of the most notorious moonshiners the state has ever known, been trying for many years to arrest him, but he always managed to elude them till a few weeks ago, when they slipped up on him at night at his home at the Smoke Holes. After his arrest he said that he had ten guns on his premises when he was arrested.

Scheme te Annibilate Distance.

A description of the proposed express electric mono-rail line between Manchester and Liverpool was given to a committee of the House of Lords. The railway is constructed on an Ashaped platform, on which is laid the line which bears the carriage. Two sets of rails at the side, against which two sets of wheels operate, keep the car steady when running round a curve at a high speed. It is intended to run these trains at 110 miles an hour, so that if a line were constructed beween London and Liverpool the distance would be covered under two hours. There is no risk of collision, as by a system of blocking and signaling the trains are kept fourteen miles apart .- London Daily Mail.

Oranges for Maryland.

There is a prospect, it seems, that Maryland and Virginia may be able to add oranges to their annual crops. The Department of Agriculture is making experiments that promise well for hese states. Five years ago the first experiments were begun with the Jap-anese orange, which is extensively used for hedges. Later the sweet or-ange was grafted upon this hardler stock, and trees representing the cross are growing vigorously in the depart-ment grounds in Washington and are now covered with blossoms. Should the yield this year be up to expecta-tions, steps will be taken toward planting the new variety extensively in Virginia and Maryland.

Little Piranetal Pable. The new director was positively revolutionary in his devices. "Instead of paying all this money to detectives for catching defaulters," said he, "why not use it to effect such an increase of salaries as would place our help be-yond the necessity to defaicate?" The old directors sneered witheringly. "You evidently don't understand bank "You evidently don't understand bahs elerks," said they. "Why, if we were to raise wages that way, probably al-most every man in the house would fall dead, and then where should we be?" This made the new director feel very foolish, of course.