GEO. D. CANON, Publisher.

HARRISON. - - NEBRASKA

Prance's new prison at Freance, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

Andrew Carnegie intends to erect a monument to James G. Blaine at Pittsburg, probably in Schenley Park, near the Carnegle Institute.

A memorial of Rosa Ronheur presepted by Senor Gambart, the Spanish consul at Nice, has been unveiled at Fontainebleau, near which town she dwelt for many years. The memorial consists of a bronze bull, an enlarged fac-simile of one of her sculptures; the bas-reliefs of the pedestal give her portrait and representations of three of her principal paintings.

The women of the German city of Magdeburg will bonor the memory of Queen Louise by the erection of a statue of the venerated queen. Johannes Goetz was intrusted with the task of creating in Carrara marble the figure of the beautiful queen. The figure stands on a massive cubical base, bearing on one side the inscription: "Louise. Queen of Prussia." and on the opposite side: "Dedicated by the women of Magdeburg."

State Geologist Dumble of Texas has disclosed sources of mineral wealth that are astounding. He says that in one county alone, that of Cherokee, there are 600,000,000 tons of rich fron ore in sight, and that in east Texas, as a whole, there are 3,000,000,000 tons And by the side of this ore lies all the coal necessary to work the ore into shape. The geologist makes the flat statement that "no country in the world has cheaper material for smelting iron than east Texas."

In order to appreciate the extreme racy of the people in the southeast of Europe, it may be mentioned that Mme. Karaveloff, wife of the prime minister of Bulgaria, continues to pursue her avocation as school teacher, and every morning when her husband leaves home to attend to his duties as premier she takes her departure for the public grammar school to fulfill her duties as one of the teachers. She is a very remarkable woman, and has been imprisoned and tried on charges of treason and of lese majeste while the political foes of her husband were in office.

Now that Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon," has aroused so much interest in the melancholy story of Napoleon's son, there will be some interest in the death of the last considerable actor in the abortive conspiracy to restore the empire with the Duke of Reichstadt in his father's place. This person was Varabowski, a Pole, who was a lieutenant in the grand army and fought at Waterloo. The conspirators in 1822 took prasession of several towns in the west of France in the name of Napoleon II., but at Saumur the movement was stopped and the small force they had gathered rapidly scattered, Varabowski escaped and returned to Po land, where he has just died at Warsaw, at the age of 105 years.

The "brown-tailed" caterpillar has been officially considered by the Boston board of health, whose members are ready to acknowledge that this pest can produce the skin irritation complained of by some residents in the suburbs of that city. The insect is destructive of fruit trees. The hair of the worm is brittle and barbed and its action on the skin is regarded as purely mechanical, rather than poisonous. It is yet to be determined whether actual contact with the worm is necessary to cause the irritation, or whether this may result through the blowing shout of the hair or fur by the winds. The doctors incline to the latter belief. However produced, the irritation and resultant sickness are described as being severe.

King Carlos of Portugal has become passionately devoted to yacht racing. and has announced his decision to have a racing yacht built for the express purpose of enabling him to win back from the English Royal Yacht Squadron the Vasco de Gama Cup in the third international race, which takes place next year over a course extending from Southampton to Lisbon. that is across the dangerous Bay of Blacay. The king is now in consultation with naval architects with regard to the designs for his new racing yacht, and is disposed to have the latter built in the United States, rather than in England, the victories of the American defenders of the America Cup and the recent mishaps to the Shamrock inclining him to the belief that boats built on this side of the Atlantic unite a greater degree of strength, with lightness and delicacy of lines, than those of English construction and design.

It cannot be too often repeated that the secret of German success in so many branches of human activity is setton. And it may fairly be ked whether in many cases they do ot "pay too much for their whistle. ays are long gone by when Schilld venture to condemn the expursuit of what he called and-butter studies. Nowadays every one in Germany keeps and butter steedily in view.

STRIKE AGAINST THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Daily Papers Suppress News - Low Wages of Girls Employed in Binguamio Factories One of the Evil That Cry for Vongeance.

From Binghamton, N. Y., Independent: Last week Wednesday sixty-five girls working at the Trust Cigar factory struck for an increase. On Saturday about 300 more were locked out of the same factory. It is now more than a week since the strike started and not a mention of the matter has appeared in the daily papers. Brief reports have appeared in a few papers outside, and the silence of the home papers is causing much comment, and a great deal of adverse criticism.

The American Tobacco company, commonly known as the Tobacco trust, after having secured a practical monopoly of the chewing and smoking tobacco business, has now turned its attention to the cigar making branch. and an attempt is being made to control this also. As Binghamton is next to New York as a cigar center the trust decided to open a factory here. Barlow, Rogers & Co., sold out their large factory to the Trust about two months ago. When the change was made Mr. Barlow assured the employes that no change would be made in wages and that it would be a good thing for the men and women working. A superintendent from Kingston, where the trust has a large factory. was put in charge, and several foremen

from the same place installed. Very soon a change was made in the system. Girls were paid the amount they had averaged under the old system while they were learning the new and then their pay was by the hundred. Rolling machines were part of the new method. What are known as bunch makers were paid seven and one-half cents a hundred, the same price that was paid by Barlow. But while before they could make from 1,900 to 1,200 bunches a day, under the trust system they could make but 700 or 800. Rollers were paid twenty-seven and one-half cents per hundred, or the same as before, but instead of being able to make 700 or 800 a day they could make only 300 or 400.

The effect of the change was to reduce wages nearly one-half, and instead of making from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day, the girls could make only seventy-five cents to \$1.25. After working from two to five weeks under the new system the girls were convinced that they could not make enough to support themselves decently, and when their request for a higher price was refused, they struck. About 300 employes were still working on the old work, but as they understood that it was but a question of a few weeks when they would have to do the work under the new system they agreed to

help the strikers. In addition to the increased amount of work they are compelled to do, the strikers complain about the way they are given tobacco. Out of each pad they are required to get 100 clgars. They say that the pads have been o small that they can get but about eighty, and as they are docked for all they use over at the rate of 30 cents a pad, this still further reduces their wages. Another thing they complain of is the practice of taking out of each hundred from 3 to 17 cigars as defective, for which they get no pay. These cigars they say are put up in hundred packages and sent to the packing room.

The work that the trust wants is practically hand made cigars. At the prices paid the cigarmakers would get \$4.50 per thousand for doing the work. The same work at the union scale would come to \$16.50 a thousand. The trust claims that the same work is being done at Kingston for less than the price offered here, and that the girls are making big wages. Those who know the conditions at Kingston know that the wages there are very low, and that the girls make barely enough to pay expenses. A few speedy operators may by working long hours get what would seem to them to be fair pay, but on the average the pay is not what girls should have in order to live respectably.

A DANGEROUS DECISION. Some years ago a Chicago woman was engaged in a labor strike. She was no worse than all the others participating in the same strike. After the strike was over and peace was declared she attempted to get work, but could not do so. She applied to firm after firm and always met the same answer. Nobody would give her employment. She could beg, steal or starve, but she couldn't work. There was no way by which she could make an honest living. She had been blacklisted. The decree had gone forth that no employer should give that woman a job. A brand had been set on her brow. She was a paralah among the people-helpless and homeless. She was like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth,

In her dire extremity she was in duced to sue the cowardly scoundrels who blacklisted her. She proved her case all right. There was no question about the facts. Everything was established as above set forth. But the court decided that employers had a taht to blacklist employes and pre vent them from getting work else where. It practically decided that slavery still exists in America. Not the mild kind of slavery that existed in the south before the war, but a condition a thousand times moin ter-

Harrison Press-Journal THE WHITE SLAVES, rible Black slaves were sure of a comfortable support they were usu ally well treated-they were not overworked-they had their holidays and their simple pleasures. The slavery established by this corrupt court has none of these ingredients. This poor wage slave is entirely helpless-she can find no work-she can earn no wages-she can only starve, live on charity or do worse. This is all accomplished by the order of a tyrant backed up by the decree of a court.

What hope is there for a laboring man or woman who is blacklisted when the law sustains that form of slavery? He or she had better get out of the world or else procure a gun and learn how to use it.

No intelligent man believed that any court would ever make such an outrageous decision, but it is made and it will be sustained by the higher authorities.

Our judges are daily advancing in infamy. They are making decisions now for which they would have been impeached twenty years ago and if any judge had made a decision so disreputable a generation ago he would not have had the privilege of an impeachment, for the people would have hung him up on the nearest lamp post. -Central Farmer.

THE TRUSTS MUST BE PRO-TECTED.

Wilbur F. Wakeman is secretary of as such is of course opposed to the the important office of appraiser of merchandise of the port of New York. This occupation of these two offices by the same person accounts for the universal ruling of the appraiser against the importers of foreign goods and the stretching of the tariff law, almost to the breaking point, to make such goods subject to the highest duty that can be assessed against them. That Mr. Wakeman is most active in this matter and more intent on lobbying to prevent a revision of the tariff and to protect the trusts from competition than he is in fairly carrying out the law, will be seen from the following interview: Speaking of the threat of certain Republicans to support the Babcock movement to place trust made articles on the free list, Mr. Wakeman says, the league will make a strong fight against any emasculation of the protective tariff system. "We do not propose," said he, "to allow the system to be used as a work which should be done by state legislatures. These bodies have the power to deal with trusts doing business within the borders of their states. Let them apply the remedy.'

That's it. No national legislation disturbed.

HE WOULD NOT.

Suppose one monopolist owned the whole country, would he let things go on as they are at present? Would he spend millions

month for advertising?

Would he keep 50,000 drummers traveling about?

Would he give away franchises and land to irresponsible corporations? Would he let individuals run his railroads, and refuse to carry him if

Would he let them own his wheat that now gives them a monopoly. fields, and refuse him bread if he lacked a nickel for a loaf?

he could not pay his fare?

Would he let them manage his factories, and refuse him clothes unless he would pay them their own price

Would he let them take his own house and turn him out on the street because he couldn't pay the rent? No, he would not allow any such absurd things. Yet this is just what the people have permitted and voted for. -Herbert N. Casson.

WAGES FALLING IN ENGLAND. Last year it was quite the usual thing in England to see each month that numbers of workers varying from 100 000 to 300,000 had obtained sub stantial increases of pay, whilst those who had sustained sight reductions totalled up to only a few hundreds In November, however, the figures bagan to tell a different tale. The numher of those who had received additions to their wages were, it is true, still as many as 137, but the reductions had risen to 11,036. In December the increase had diminished to 18,382, and the reductions were 8,216. But it is January that shows whither we are drifting. During last month only 3,061 workers received increases of pay. whilst, on the other hand, the decrease es had risen to the large total of 51,621, -Justice, London, England.

Cuba is spoil that can be handled at leisure. Just now the administration is making the refractory child understand that the velvet glove covers the hand of steel. Poor delt Cuba must first swallow the Platt amendment in order to prove that it has acquired a sufficiently meek and contrite spirit to fit it for dealing with the United States; then other things will happen to it—not independence, by a long way, either.—San Francisco

strained power over the lives, liber-

AGAINST THE PEOPLE

REPUBLICAN PARTY HOPELESS LY FOR TARIFF LOOT.

Evidence That They Intend to Protact the Trusts and Perpetuate the Tariff -Making the Issue for the Next Campaign.

That the Republican party does not intend to legislate against the trusts, however much individual members may proclaim that it is necessary, is shown by the evidence of Hon. Robert Taylor, member of congress from the 18th Ohio district, given before the industrial commission. In his opening remarks he declared that any attempt to take the tariff off even trust made goods would be bad in its effects. The tariff principle, he said, should not be abandoned.

As a general proposition, Mr. Taylor announced himself as opposed to trusts. "I am one of those," he said, "who have not been able to bring themselves in harmony with the idea that the trusts are good things."

"The trusts," he declared, "put too much power in the hands of a few men.

Speaking of dealing with trusts, h said he knew of no remedy for that evil, if it is an evil. Publicity might the American Protective League, and be a good thing, but it would be a mere scratch on the surface. entry of any foreign goods into this knew that a trust has power to recountry that would compete with our duce the price of an article, but he trust made products. He also, by the did not think the public would get grace of the President and the Repub- much benefit from that. In order to lican majority of the Senate, holds pay dividends on securities of the United States Steel Company that company would have to extract a great deal from the public.

The witness said that apart from any other question he thought that it would be exceedingly unfortunate to introduce any elements of unrest in the country by discussing the tariff in congress or opening up the tariff for

any revising. Now, Taylor, is chairman of Election Committee No. 1, and was selected as such because he could be relied on to do the bidding of those who rule congress and being a friend and follower of the administration, his evidence makes it certain that there is "no remedy for the evil" as far as the Republicans intend to discover one and that even to discuss the revising of the tariff "is to introduce elements of unrest in the country."

If Mr. Taylor represents the Republican policy on the trusts and the tariff, stalking horse for the purpose of doing nothing will be done to abate the evils.

He admits there is robbery being committed when he says the steel trust will "have to extract a great deal from the public." but he and the large majority of protection Republicans inagainst the trusts, they are, to quote tend to sit still and see the steel trust Hanna, good things and must not be and the other combines "extract a great deal from the public." A very cool proceeding on the part of those who have been selected as the servants of the people to protect their in-

terests. The Democratic position is entirely the reverse of this. They believe that there is a remedy to prevent the Would be pay rent and clerk hire for trust from carrying out their plan one thousand stores in one city when of robbing the people and that is to ductions on the free list except what duties may be necessary for raising revenue for the support of the government-a tariff for revenue.

This will not kill the trusts but it will allow the world to compete with them by withdrawing the protection

A ROBBER TRUST.

The law under which corporations are organized in the state of New Jersey certainly ought to be amended or repealed. Minority stockholders have no protection and from appearances the law was created especially to swindle them. Public Policy says:

By its charter the United States steel corporation may deal in its own se curities, which has not usually been regarded as a proper function of corporations. It may or may not pay any dividends on the common stock, no matter what the profits may be, and the recalcitrant stockholders will get no consideration: he can see the books as much as the statute the board of directors or the whole body of stockholders permit.

Now is not that a nice corporation to own stock in? If any one buys any of it and knows of these restrictions and loses his money he has only himself to blame, except that rascally legislature that passed a law that allows such a trust to be organized.

There are millions of stock on the market and the trust is trying to push it off on the public and doubtless many an innocent purchaser will buy it, not knowing the way the steel trust may rob him.

And yet the Republicans say the trusts are all right.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF RE-FORM. The attempt of President McKinley

to reform the tariff by reciprocity treaties was stopped by the United States senate refusing to ratify them and yet there is strong evidence that the president will persist in that line of action. Reciprocity is a back-handed way of revising the Dingley tariff that can be better accomplished by straightforward methods. We cannot make a reciprocity treaty with one country that does not virtually make it apply to nearly all the others. This is brought about by the clause which allows the same rights and rates as

ported into the United States at a less duty than the rate provided in the Dingley tariff, Germany, who produces the same articles, under the most favored nation clause must granted the same rate

There is also another obstacle to these reciprocity treaties, a constitutional objection, that has not been adjudicated, but is believed by most of the constitutional lawyers to be a bar to such legislation. Congress cannot delegate its power to raise revenue, which is a constitutional province of Congress alone and such revenue bills must orginate in the House of Repre-

sentatves, thus keeping the taxing

power in the hands of the direct repre-

sentatives of the people. To revise the tariff law by making reciprocity treaties is a makeshift that does not touch the protection granted the trusts and monopolies and those who advocate it are attempting to still protect these giant corporations. As the trusts are selling their productions in Europe for less than they are obtaining from our own people, they no longer need protection and their products should be put upon a tariff for revenue basis or even placed on the free list that competition may benefit

TARIFF LEGISLATION AND THE

TRUSTS. The Democratic tariff doctrine has always been "tariff for revenue." Sometimes it has swerved further toward free trade by saying "tariff for revenue only" and then once the pendulum swung backwards and incidental protection was added. This was before the era of the trusts and com-

The last Democratic platform declared the following doctrine: "Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

bines.

As soon as the 57th congress meets, therefore, a bill must be introduced lines; that is, by placing articles on the lines, that is, by placing articles on the free list that are monopolized by the trusts and reforming other schedules to a tariff for revenue basis in a way that will be acceptable to the legitimate business interests.

Such a bill should receive support from those Republicans who really intend to curb the trusts and are not merely intent on making political cap-Ital by pretending to legislate against

POLITICAL COMMENT. A Canadian newspaper tells us that the French statesman, M. Jules Siegfried, says not long ago when he was at the White House, President Mc-Kinley admitted that he was no longer an ultra protectionist. "the time for heavy protection has passed," are his quoted words. The president evidently sees that the tariff must be revised. but how to do it, that is the question. What a row it will raise. The American Protective League and the Home Market club will be on the warpath and the protected trusts. Well, we

And now comes Senator Chauncey M. Depew and joins in the third term chorus, he says McKinley is the only man against whom there is no opposition. There is no doubt some truth in this, the trusts, combines, corporations, especially the railroads, want McKinley as long as he is so complaisant to their interests. A strong government that will put down strikes under the name of a republic but really an empire, just suits them. They are under the present administration the oligarchy that controls the United States and the senator is their mouthpiece.

The Cubans do not take kindly to the dictation of Secretary Root, but a little more "influence" brought to bear on some of them by a careful distribution of the secret service fund will probably round up a majority for all ST. MARY'S ACADEMY that is wanted .

Perhaps it would be advisable for the American Protective Tariff League to keep an eye on Brother McKinley unless they rely on Hanna to keep him in the straight and narrow protection

The Home Market club is in a bad way, being an annex of the Protective Tariff League, they have always cried give us the home market and we care nothing for the world." But now the Republican newspapers and spellbinders, even McKinley himself is shouting for the world's markets and even the protected infants are boasting of their competition with foreigners and the trusts are shouting with glee of their conquest of the markets of the world. The logic of the situation would seem to demand a revision of the tariff to meet the new conditions but this does not suit the protectionists.

Here is another traitor to the proective tariff, Hon. W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, who at a dinner in London given to the visiting members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said: The chairman of the Republican campaign committee has announced that the tariff will be taken from all socalled trust commodities, and our ability to produce has so largely outgrown our capacity to consume that the 'open door is rapidly becoming the shibbo leth of America." This is brave talk but it will take more backbone than most Republican members have shown the most favored nation is given. If a in the past to refuse to obey the cautresty is made with France that allows cus dictation that Hanna and the cus dictation that Hanna and the sertain of her productions to be im. trusts will bring to hear on them

Artistic Timekesper

Phil May, the London artist, tells how at the age of 12 he became a timekeeper in a large iron foundry. Says he: "I was delighted with the office, but the foundry masters not quite so satisfied. At first they were surprised at the great punctuality of the entire saff of workmen; later they simply marveled at its coance, and finally they discovered that I kept the timebook on a system of my own.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame, Indiana.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Mary's Academy, which appears in another column of this paper. We do not need to expatiate upon the scholastic advantages of St. Mary's, for the catalogue of the school shows the scope of work included in its carriculum, which is of the same high standard as that of Vassar and Bryn Mawr, and is carried out faithfully in the class rooms. We simply emphasize the spirit of earnest devotion which makes every teacher of St. Mary's loyally strive to develop each young girl attendant there into the truest, noblest, and most intelligent womanhood. Every advantage of equipment in the class rooms, laboratories and study rooms, every care in the matter of food and clothing, and exceptional excellence of climatic conditions-all these features are found at St. Mary's, in the perfection of development only to be obtained by the consecration of devoted lives to educational Christian work in a spot favored by the Lord.

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Accused of Too Much Zeal.

It is charged by the opopsition inAltoons, Is., that the anti-samon league has employed minors to solicit drinks at bars, misrepresenting their ages. and that the theological students have been imported to work up evidence against gamblers. One of the students is said to have been so well up in the game of poker that he took all the money in a big game played at one of the political clubs. The crusaders, of course, deny all these stories.

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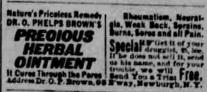
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