Harrison Press-Journal

G. A. PRIFFS, Publisher

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

Cardiff has grown more quickly than any other large British town of late years. From 1851 to 1891 its population rose from 83,000 to 129,000.

Paris is threatened with an elevated structure in its finest streets. It is proposed to build a moving sidewalk, like that used in the late exposition, to run along the avenue de l'Opera, the grand Boulevards, the Boulevard Sebastopol, the Rue Turbigo and the Rue de Rivoli, a circuit of about six miles.

A 30-knot steamer with propelling machinery on the turbine principle, according to the invention of Mr. Parsons, brother of Lord Rosse, is being constructed on the Clyde for the French Northern Railway company to ply between Calais and Dover. It is expected to run this summer, and will do the channel passage in little over half an hour.

From the time of St. Paul's young man of Troas to the recent death of the gifted son of the Secretary of State, records of fatalities from falling out of upper windows are not uncommon. They aggregate a warning that ought to be heeded against the frequent practice of sitting in an open window when one is sleepy. Even to the sufferer from sleeplessness, the cool night air often brings moments of drowsiness and consequent loss of equilibrium.

The pope is not allowing the young king of Italy to pick up all the coin collections in the Italian market. Six thousand pieces, containing many rare papal coins, which were collected by Cardinal Randi have been bought by Pope Leo and added to the fine collection in the Vatican. Many fell into the cardinal's hands in 1862 for their weigth in silver, when Pope Pius introduced the French monetary system and the old coins were retired by the papal government.

Arthur P. Milmore of Cambridge is the oldest and richest "messenger boy" in the country. He is 70 years old and has a fortune of $30,000. With $30,000 well invested, Milmore does not need to work. He works for his health. He has always been well, never having had a sick day in his life, and he intends to keep well as long as he lives. So he works for the exercise that he gets rather than for the money, which amounts to about $7 or $8 a week. Mr. Milmore was born in Scotland and accumulated his money in the United States and Canada as a carriage manufacturer.

An extraordinary sensation was produced in Lisbon, recently by the discovery that an old woman named Casilda, a reputed witch, was kidnaping little children, and, after taking them to her home in a slum, was gashing their hands and collecting their blood in a bucket. There is an old superstition that blood from the hands of children between the ages of one and three is an infallible ingredient in love-potions, and it was for this purpose that Casilda was making her horrid brew. It is asserted that the police, in arresting the witch, obtained evidence which indicates more than one lady of good society as among her clients.

Wyoming has a soap mine. A deposit of a whitish material, in composite form, containing just enough sulphates, potash and pumice to give gritty essential, has been discovered five miles west of Newcastle, in the northeastern part of Wyoming, says the Denver Times. The deposit lies in a fissure and dips into the ground like a vein of mineral. The vein, so called, is 15 to 18 feet wide and runs the length of a quarter section, which for 20 years up to date was used as a stock pasture. Soon a building of commodious dimensions, fitted with machinery that will cut the slabs of mineral soap into sizes for commercial use, will cover a part of the ground.

Portable churches have followed the portable school house. The Dutch Reformed Church of Pennsylvania is considering the advisability of adopting them in communities too poor and too thinly settled to afford a permanent house of worship. The buildings are made of corrugated, galvanized iron fastened to a wooden framework. The inside is sheathed with matched boards, between which and the iron walls is a lining of heavy felt, which keeps the building warm in winter and cool in the summer. Each piece is so marked and the whole so planned that any ordinary mechanic can put the building together. Such a church, with a seating capacity of three hundred, can be built for fifteen hundred dollars. The portable church, however, is not an automobile. It is like other churches in that it will not "go" unless people pull together.

"We now know that all the theses which the first class in Harvard College defended in 1642 are false," says Edward Everett Hale; "their astronomy was all wrong, their logic was all [illegible], their metaphysics were all [illegible] and their theology was all [illegible]. Happily we are guiding our[illegible] by the nineteenth century opinions, it will [illegible] to reflect that the men [illegible] in 1642 great as [illegible] had the right of things [illegible] of our own nation."

THE TARIFF WALL.

THAT PERMITS MONOPOLY TO UNDERSELL FOREIGNERS.

Goods Made in America Being Sold Cheaper in Foreign Countries Than at Home—How Can This Be Done—Excessive Tariff Rates the Real Cause.

The Industrial Commission need not look far to find the evidence that at least one of the trusts—the steel trust—is selling its products cheaper abroad than in this country, for the Baltimore Sun says: "That the monster steel consolidation, with headquarters at Pittsburg, is using the tariff wall for all it is worth, is shown by the following paragraph in the Engineering News, which knows what it is talking about: 'The contrast between trust prices for iron and steel to the home consumer and to the foreign consumer has often been set forth, but so frequently denied that some actual figures may be of interest. A recent cable dispatch from England states that American wire rods are offered delivered in Manchester at $29.30 per ton. Market quotations in the United States are $39 per ton. Adding cost of freights, etc., it is clear that the wire rod maker is netting at least $15 per ton more profit from his American consumers than from his foreign sales. It is not strange that the iron and steel magnates deprecate any intereference with the tariff.' The trust, no doubt, effects economic of production; but the trust and the foreigner, not the American consumers, get the benefit of cheaper production. The trusts naturally think the present tariff satisfactory, but the taxpayers object to it so long as foreigners are favored at their expense."

TRUSTS AND SOCIALISM.

We are told by republican newspapers that because Germany has trusts we must have them in the United States, but they forget to add that Germany is an empire and this is a republic. The organization of trusts in an empire is quite in keeping with that form of government where the few rule, but in a republic competition amongst the people should be the standard, and a class favored by law ought not to be possible unless we are content to see a republic only in name governed by a plutocracy.

The present drift in Germany is towards socialism and the socialists welcome the trusts as the forerunners of government ownership of all economic productions and the abolition of competition. This would annul the independence of the individual citizen, which is an anomally in a democratic government and would surely lead to what Jefferson and all democrats have fought against, the rule of the few, plutocracy, or worse still, the man on horseback. Socialism is a dream of a few misguided souls that see the wrongs that are perpetrated and would cure them by greater evils than they now suffer from. The reforms the democracy is striving for are the only hope of the people.

CONSPIRATORS MEETING.

There was a meeting in New York a few days ago that bodes ill for most of the balance of us. There were present Senator Hanna, J. P. Morgan, President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and C. A. Griscom of the American Line steamships. What they met for is not disclosed, but as they are all bent on the ship subsidy steal, no doubt that was one of the matters, then they are also interested in the bituminous coal trust, now forming, which is intended to divide the control of the mines among the railroads just as the anthracite field has been apportioned and then raise the rate "all the traffic will bear" and the price of coal accordingly. This they will find to be a big job, for the bituminous coal fields are much more extensive than the hard coal ones and the "Soft coal trust" will have to quite equal in capitalization the steel trust, if not exceed it.

One thing is certain these leaders of the Republican party did not meet with any philanthropic idea in view and it is quite possible that they were scheming to squeeze the dear people a trifle more on some new trust combination or monopoly. When you order your winter's stock of coal you may know more about it.

AN OPULENT CANDIDATE WANTED.

Carnegie has refused the republican nomination for mayor of New York. New perhaps if they would offer him the presidential nomination on a gold platter he might be induced to accept. What a world of trouble such a candidate would save the chairman of the Republican National committee, the candidate could give his check for what was needed for campaign expenses and save all the worry of begging from the trusts, corporations and others favored by the protective tariff and subsidy legislation. With such a candidate, anxious to get rid of his money, what a profitable and cheerful time the strikers of the republican party would have. There would not be much left for libraries after they had finished with him. Probably some idea of that kind is what prompted the New York offer.

REVOLT AGAINST JINGOISM.

Vice President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge are both fond of strenuosity. They love to boast of what the United States could do and hint at what could be done if they were at the helm of state. If these gentlemen had their way we would have enemies over. They belong to Hamilton's school of politics that was squelched by Jefferson and never dared to show its head until under Hanna and McKinley it was found possible to join the republican party to the idols of the trusts and commercialism. There are but few republican newspapers that are independent of this combination, but an occasional one like the Pittsburg Dispatch, which sees the dangers ahead, says: "There is a gratifying indication of a revolt against the jingo idea in the speech which Secretary Hay made at Buffalo last week. The Pan-American Exposition was only a few weeks earlier made the occasion of some very belligerent speeches by Lodge and Roosevelt. As if in reply to them, Secretary Hay last week declared the idea of an immense military power to overawe the older civilization to be an obsolete conception belonging to an "order of things gone, I hope, forever."

BARRIER TO COMMERCE.

If the Sugar trust or the Standard Oil trust did not instigate the tariff war with Russia and Italy, will Secretary Gage explain why these hitherto dead letters of the Dingley tariff law were suddenly revived? Why should not the United States keep on friendly terms with these and other countries instead of waging a costly and foolish tariff war to aid the Sugar trust in keeping up the price of sugar and the Standard Oil trust in selling little more paraffin. The Dingley tariff law must be revised so that the trusts cannot, under the form of law rob the people and be a barrier to the spread of American commerce. The Gage policy cannot fail in building up a public sentiment that will force congress to reform the tariff law.

At the inauguration of Governor Taft as civil governor of the Philippines, the ingenious censor in sending us the news tells us that: "The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present." Doubtless this was true. The Filipino people had not been purchased with offices and high emoluments and did not care to stand by and see their own degradation. A people who have fought to be free and independent are not likely to take a kindly interest in seeing an imperial government set up. The loss of their loved ones and their homes are too fresh in their memory.

The Russian Minister of Finance makes a center shot at Secretary Gage when he explains Russia's attitude toward the American duty on British Paraffin manufactured from Russian petroleum, he declared that Secretary Gage's measure was "manifestly designed as a reprisal," adding that this supposition is strengthened by the fact that article 626 had never been previously so construed. He asserts also that Mr. Gage did not mention Roumanian naphtha, which is likewise imported into Great Britain. The contention therefore is that Russia's answer in raising the duties on bicycles and resin is justifiable.

The Puerto Rican assembly has unanimously passed the free trade resolutions and Governor Allen has signed the same, and when it has been delivered to the president he will issue his proclamation in accordance with the provisions of the Foraker bill. One of the assembly, in speaking on the bill, said: "Present conditions make this joint resolution possible, and the insular treasury can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Puerto Rican customs." Thus after long delay the Puerto Ricans will attain one of the rights they are entitled to under the American flag.

With banks breaking in this and other countries, that was good advice that the President is reported to have given: "What we want to do now is to be prudent in our prosperity. Whatever comes let us be fortified by the practice of economy." There is no doubt that President McKinley can see perils ahead in the inflated trust prosperity, but how are the thousands whom the wave has not reached to practice economy when it takes all they earn to live? But perhaps the President was giving his advice to Wall street and the trusts.

A free press has hitherto been one of the boasts of a free people, but the effort is being made to restrict the circulation of a class of weekly publications on the score of economy. We are informed that Postmaster General Smith "will soon issue an order to remedy the abuses in second-class mail matter." If he would turn his attention to the padded weight and pay allowed the railroads for hauling this second-class matter a much greater saving could be made without interfering with the newspapers of the common people.

The Associated Press send out a long account from Columbia, S. C., of the speech of Senator McLaurin, delivered at Spartanburg, thus showing its sympathy with the effort of the Republicans to build up their party in the South. When McLaurin made a speech in the United States Senate he had no audience of Republicans or Democrats and the Associated Press did not think the matter of sufficient importance to even mention it.

Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican National committee, has been trying his hand to make himself a millionaire, in fact building was not his forte and he now turning his attention to railroads. His pals, Hesly and Rathbone, are still in jail or out on bail and making threats of what they will do if they are prosecuted.

SOURCES OF MONOPOLY

HOW STANDARD OIL COMPANY HEADS OFF RIVALS.

How the Oil Fields of Texas Are Being Brought Under Sway—Nothing but Government Ownership Can Overcome This Kind of Brigandage.

By a neat trick, made possible by its enormous wealth, the Standard Oil company has headed off a threatening rival in the Texas oil field and made itself absolute master of the situation. It has bought up the wharves, railroad terminals and shipping facilities at Port Arthur, the natural shipping port of the Beaumont field, together with 30,000 acres of land in the vicinity, which is doubtless located in such a manner as to preclude any attempt of the Texas oil men to establish a new outlet. It would not be profitable for them to ship their oil to tidewater at a more distant point, and hence they are at the mercy of the Standard, and must sell their product to it at its own price. This is how the ideal trust overcomes competition.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Ledger well points out the methods by which these sort of schemes are worked and by which monopoly gets control of the sources of production, but it doth err in saying that this move of the Standard Oil company has been made possible by its ernomous wealth.

Wharves, railroad terminals and shipping facilities are naturally and inherently public property. No individual corporation can get possession or control of such things except by means of a special charter, which means a grant of special privileges.

If the state of Texas and the city of Port Arthur had retained in their own possession that which belonged to them, the wharves, terminals and shipping facilities, it would have made no difference what the wealth of the Standard Oil company was, they would have no better chance in the field than other concerns.

It will thus be seen that monopolies stifle competition, not by reason of their enormous wealth, but through their ability to get from legislation grants of special privileges.

Had the people of Texas and Port Arthur had the matter in their own hands this could easily have been prevented and an immense benefit secured, not only for the state of Texas, but for the whole nation. But as it is under our present form of government the people have no voice in the matter. Our constitution grants to a handful of legislators the exclusive privilege of legislating, and this handful of legislators grants to corporations exclusive privileges in controlling the resources of wealth.

So it will be seen that monopoly rests in legislative grants of privileges and legislative grants of privilege to corporations rests on the constitutional grants of privilege to legislators.

To get rid of the monopoly strike at the root, the constitutional grant of privilege to legislators.—New Era.

FINAL REMEDY IS FREEDOM.

The final remedy and the only remedy for industrial wars is freedom. And this is to be obtained by the simple process of repealing laws which limit freedom. Free trade would kill the tariff trusts. Free land would kill the land monopoly trust. And it would kill the so-called labor trust as well. Free land would mean free opportunity. It would mean free men. It would mean free labor. It would mean free industry. And why should not all these be free? Why should men be in bondage to an employer? Why should they not be free to work for themselves whenever terms cannot be made to suit them with an employer? Only one thing stands in the way—the monopoly of opportunity, landlordism. And this could not last five minutes if land values were taxed alone and labor were untaxed. The whole strength of monopoly lies at last in the forestalling of natural resources. These can be set free and opened to all on equal terms by the simple yet sovereign process of taxing all land according to its value irrespective of improvements. The single tax will stop strikes. It will kill the trusts, every one of them—and they will stay dead.

MR. DEPEW'S MISTAKE.

At the recent dedication of the Hall of Fame in New York city, Hon. Chauncey Depew, one of our numerous millionaire senators, made the following statement in his eloquent speech:

"The emancipation of labor has been followed by its recognition and the dignity of its function in human affairs." He also said: "The triumphs of industrial genius have created conditions by which millions can live in comfort and hope, where thousands dwelt in poverty and despair. They have made possible gigantic fortunes which are the wonder of our day."

The distinguished senator and aristocrat exhibits either duplicity or dense ignorance when he speaks of the emancipation of labor as an accomplished fact. If he don't know he surely ought to know that labor has not yet been emancipated. As the years go by and monopoly gets a stronger and stronger hold on the sources of production, labor becomes more and more a slave to the individuals and the corporations that are the recipients of legalized privileges. Labor cannot apply itself without first obtaining the consent of the earth—and that, too, on such terms as the lords of the soil may see fit to impose. Hence, labor is by no means emancipated, but far from it.

Mr. Depew is correct in saying that the triumphs of industrial genius have made possible gigantic fortunes which are the wonder of our day. But he fails to state who get and enjoy these large fortunes. He knows, but carefully conceals the fact, that the fortunes are not enjoyed by those who really produced them by their own labor. The truth is that labor earns the fortunes and greed appropriates them.

An industrial system with equal rights for all and special privileges for none as its fundamental principle would abolish monopoly and emancipate labor.—Ralph Hoyt.

METHODISTS SHOCKED.

Chicago Methodist parsons were shocked when a brother minister rose in the Monday meeting and denied the universal brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God. Some of them denounced the deliverance as rank heresy and all of them except Bishop Merrill seemed to feel that the utterance was impolitic if not sacrilegious. Yet Methodist ministers as a rule show no moral acceptance of the doctrine of God's fatherhood. They seem generally to look upon him as a sort of stepfather to most of the race. His fatherhood, according to their interpretation, extends only to a select few—to such, for example, as got here first and gobbled God's bounties. These, if we may believe the average Methodist minister, are indeed God's children; and all the rest of us are mere orphans, dependent on the others for any chance we get to live. It is only fair to the Chicago Methodist parson to say, however, that the shock given them by the preacher who denied the fatherhood of God was not an economic one, but purely theological. Even those who hold to that fatherhood do not believe it except in a Pickwickian sense.

Home Market Is Discarded.

From the Omaha World-Herald. —What has become of the "home market" theory A few years ago we heard nothing from the g. o. p. spellbinders but frantic appeals to save the home market from the despoiling hands of foreigners. "Give us the home market and we care nothing for the world!" shrieked the g. o. p. spellbinder. We hear nothing about the home market now. It is all about the "world's markets." The protected infants keep up a perpetual cry for protection against foreign competition, except now and then when they boast about their competition with foreigners. Protection logic is suffering from curvature of the spine.

It is the general fact observable everywhere, that as the value of land increases so does the contrast between wealth and want appear. It is the universal fact that where the value of land is highest civilization exhibits the greatest luxury side by side with the most piteous destitution. To see human beings in the most abject, the most helpless and hopeless condition you must go, not to the unfenced prairies and the log cabins of new clearings in the back woods, where man, single-handed is commencing the struggle with nature and land is yet worth nothing, but to the great cities where the ownership of a little patch of ground is a fortune.—Henry George.

Fire Alarm Foraker has gone over body, soul and breeches to Hanna, even to endorsing the ship-subsidy steal. For the past year or two he has been privately denouncing Hanna's program of loot and his henchmen have been openly against it, but the exigencies of the coming election for senator has made Foraker the most ultra-administrationist. How some men will stultify themselves for continued place and power. The Democrats should now have a good chance of carrying Ohio and turning the rascals out.

I propose to beg no question, to shrink from no conclusion, but to follow truth wherever it may lead. Upon us is the responsibility of seeking the law; for in the very heart of our civilization today women faint and little children moan. But what that law may prove to be is not our affair. If the conclusions that we reach run counter to our prejudices, let us not flinch; if they challenge institutions that have long been deemed wise and natural, let us not turn back.—Henry George.

In Toledo I can secure any of you ladies a first class baby girl or baby boy, of any color you may desire—white, black, brown or yellow—simply for the asking. But if you want a first-class pup, you will have to pay from $4 to $50 for it. Friends, what do you think of a civilization that values pups above babies? Now, the system for which I speak will reduce the price of pups and raise the price of babies. —Mayor Jones.

Until the thing which now usurps the name of education has been dethroned by a true education, having for for its end to teach men the nature of the world they live in, new political delusions will grow up as fast as old ones are extinguished.

It has been found that cotton mills in China cannot compete with the mills in this country. The same old story: The cheapest labor is the dearest.

To taste of human flesh is less criminal than to stifle human thought.—Draper.

New Place for Corsets.

A Manila exchange tells of an American soldier who, while stationed in Bulacan, became enamored of a pretty Filipino. Wishing to show his affection he purchased and sent to her a complete outfit of American clothing. When next he called he found her arrayed in all the pretty things, but she had made one radical mistake. This was with the corsets, which had caused her a great deal of worry before she discovered what she took to be the use for which they were intended. Then she unlaced them and put on the two pieces as leggings.

Says It Is a Business Proposition.

A millionaire shoe manufacturer is going to leave his palace home and occupy one of the plain cottages he is building for his workingmen in the model shoe manufacturing town he is constructing at Endicott, N. Y. He absolves himself from all philanthropic measures and declares he is actuated in securing ideal surroundings for his laborers simply by the knowledge that it will pay.

Women Trained as Sign Painters.

Women sign painters in Berlin undergo a regular apprenticeship. They are first taught how to use the brush and to mix paints. Gymnastic training is a part of the course, so that the women may ascend scaffolding and stand on ladders without losing their nerve. The female painters wear gray lined frocks and caps and look more like hospital nurses than mistresses of the brush.

It Pays to Read Newspapers.

Cox, Wis., Aug. 5th.—Frank M. Russell of this place had Kidney Disease so badly that he could not walk. He tried Doctor's treatment and many different remedies, but was getting worse. He was very low.

He read in a newspaper how Dodd's Kidney Pills were curing cases of Kidney Trouble, Bright's Disease, and Rheumatism, and thought he would try them. He took two boxes, and now he is quite well. He says:

"I can now work all day, and not feel tired. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I couldn't walk across the floor."

Mr. Russell's is the most wonderful case ever known in Chippewa County. This new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—is making some miraculous cures in Wisconsin.

Beaudry's Rich Find.

James Beaudry, a Minneapolis man, bought from a Russian in Halifax five years go a curious rough stone of a reddish hue. Acting on a recent hint, he sent the stone to this city, and cutters here developed ten fine Siberian rubies worth $75 per carat.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS

Use the best. That's why they buy Red Cross Ball Blue. At leading grocers, 5 cents.

Enthusiasm will lead a man to do things that common sense could not drive him to attempt.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

In India and Persia sheep are used as beasts of burden.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Our vices are like our nails: even as we cut them they grow again.

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

New York has now 60,000 telephone stations.

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Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Ice melts at 32 degrees, water boils at 212.

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

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