

## Harrison Press-Journal

G. A. PHIPPS, Publisher.

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

The inhabitants of the province of Ontario write more letters than those of all the rest of Canada.

The Jersey mosquitoes are playful, compared with those of North Carolina. A minister of that state, while traveling with a child in Hyde County, found the mosquitoes so rapacious that he had to put the child's head in a paper sack to keep the insects from devouring it alive.

Can a man live without his stomach? This question has been decided affirmatively by Karl Kruger, a Chicago gardener. Four months ago, because of cancer, his stomach was removed by an expert surgeon. Then he weighed 96 pounds; now he weighs 160, and is still taking on flesh.

Charles Ball, of Albion, Mich., believed that he could take poison without serious effect. He swallowed twenty-five grains of morphine, and in a little while he vomited it. This demonstration so pleased him that he thought even a pistol shot would not harm him. Aiming a revolver at his temple he fired. That was Mr. Ball's last mistake in his life.

A pair of Kansas lovers the other day went to Iowa to escape the law which forbids the marriage of first cousins. The same day in a Kansas town a couple from Colorado took advantage of a Kansas law which permits a divorced person to marry after the lapse of six months. These cases led the Kansas City Journal to suggest that the states send ambassadors to each other with power to negotiate treaties through which uniformity in marriage laws might be secured.

The Engineering and Mining Journal calls attention to the fact that the United States treasury now holds in round figures \$510,000,000 in gold, which is the largest accumulation of the yellow metal anywhere in the world at present. Not all of this, however, is actually at the disposal of the treasury, only \$64,000,000 being included in its current cash assets. The sum of \$150,000,000 is by the present law held in the redemption fund, which the treasury must hold against the outstanding greenbacks and United States notes, while the balance of \$296,000,000 is on deposit only, and is represented by gold certificates in circulation.

Old Home Week is not confined to New England. Nevertheless the recent gathering of "old settlers" to commemorate Colorado's silver wedding to the Union had novel features. Three months' sojourn in Colorado, for instance, entitled one to become a pioneer. During the celebration a colossal statue of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike was unveiled at Colorado Springs. Dressed in the military costume of 1806, he is represented standing on Cheyenne Mountain looking away toward the greater mountain which bears his name. Is he wondering, perchance, as he watches frequent trains lifting passengers up the once in accessible slopes, how "Pike's Peak or Bust!" was ever synonymous with supreme courage and endurance?

Among the curios in the postoffice department exhibit at Buffalo are the postoffice ledger of Benjamin Franklin; the report of the committee of United States senate on the transportation of mails on Sunday; a postal card which traveled around the world in 120 days; history of the travels of a registered letter in this and other countries, some old books printed in the seventeenth century and obtained through the medium of the dead letter office; framed statistics of the postal service from 1775 to date; the magnitude of the postal service of the United States as compared with France, Germany and Great Britain; some old mail bags which have been cut open and robbed, in one instance the bag being stained by the blood of the murdered carrier.

The great department stores have been a serious problem to small traders all over the country, and in several states unsuccessful attempts have been made to regulate their growth by legislation. A new plan is now to be tried in Chicago in the form of a co-operative department store to which a number of small dealers are to contribute their capital and their work. The whole investment will be five hundred thousand dollars, and it is planned to sell everything from ice cream to a coal hod. Each department will be in charge of a skillful merchant, familiar with that particular branch and himself a stockholder. As the rent of a single department will be less than the rent of a separate store, and as each man hopes to carry his old customers with him, the enterprise starts with rosy hopes.

In Corea the Gentlemen of the Court are making handsome profits out of the illicit manufacture of false money. They can buy for 10 dollars enough silver to make 400 dollars' worth of coin, and as they are on good terms with the King, the police dare not interfere.

A few days after shooting a neighbor's cat, David Bell, of Marietta, O., discovered that somebody had thrown several pounds of arsenic in his well. Fortunately the discovery was made before any one had used the poisoned water.

## LOOT IS FORWARDED.

SEVERAL CAR-LOADS OF IT IS SENT FROM CHINA.

It Consists Chiefly of Bronzes, Porcelains and Carvings from the Palaces—It Will Be Installed on Exhibition at New York.

Part of the loot from China, several cars full, has been started for this country. It is in charge of H. G. Squires, secretary of the United States Legation in Peking. The dispatch from the capital of the Celestial Empire says: "Mr. Squires intends to present the collection, which consists largely of porcelain, bronzes, and carvings from the palaces, bought from missionaries and at auctions of military loot, to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art."

What a disgrace to the American people that one of the representatives of our country should return loaded with loot from the temples and palaces of China. What can the Chinese think of us who have pretended to be their friends in the negotiations that have not yet been concluded.

The government of the United States should return this loot to the Chinese and tell them we much regret that we ever touched it. If Mr. Squires has purchased any of it from China, that of course, belongs to him, but the purchaser of stolen goods is in all civilized countries regarded as a worse criminal than the thief himself.

Minister Conger said there was no looting by the missionaries and yet we have carloads bought from them at auction accumulated right under his nose at the legation. There has been similar reports that Conger and his family were not free from this looting mania which if true, makes the whole matter the more disgraceful.

The evidence is gradually being gathered that the Boxer uprising was perfectly justified by the provocation that the people of China had received from the missionaries and others. If the San Francisco Star is correctly informed Bishop David H. Moore of Frankfort, Ind., who has been sent as a representative of the Methodist church, especially commissioned to visit China to investigate the causes of the Boxer uprising, in a letter fore-shadowing his report, writes: "Great wrongs the Chinese have committed, but with a tenth part of the provocation we would have done a thousand times more and greater." The full report of the bishop should make interesting reading to those who believe in the "matchless diplomacy" of the administration.

TO BE A WORLD POWER MEANS FREE TRADE.

The proud boast of the imperialists that the United States is now a world power and not hemmed in by the confines of one continent will, if true, also exact other reorganization of policies. The protectionists will find that the fabric of the tariff they have weaved with so much care and trouble cannot exist under the flag of a world power. The imperial policy of political and commercial expansion may fill their souls with joy, but it will not fill their pockets unless they are willing to abate to a great extent the protection they have granted to favored interests and monopolies. A world power must allow its own markets to be invaded by other nations or they will close their doors, for the protection of their special pets and commercial expansion is at once put a stop to. There is only one way to force trade with foreigners and that is to take possession of the desired country, as we have Porto Rico and the Philippines, give them free trade with us and a prohibitive tariff against others.

Are the imperialists, who are also the protectionists, ready and willing to go this far? If not they must resign the world power business and resume the Chinese wall that they have erected to keep out foreign products. Of course in spite of tariffs there will be some trade, if Europe wants breadstuffs, is famishing for it and they can buy it here cheaper and better than from some other country that has a surplus and the tariff against each country is the same, the wheat or flour will be purchased to feed their people.

A world power must be willing to trade on favorable terms with all nations or enter on the other alternative of forcing trade by the power of armies and navies.

As trade today is entirely a matter of dollars and cents the trusts and beneficiaries of the protective tariff having the home market, want the foreign market also, and they will be quite willing to see the balance of us fight and obtain it for them.

It is for the people to say if they shall have their way or if the tariff wall shall be lowered, even if the trusts are hurt and a fair trade with other nations inaugurated. The alternative of fighting they surely will not indulge in, for they would have to do both fighting and paying.

TWO SAMPLES OF PROSPERITY.

Last fall when the hired spell-binders of Hanna were carrying out the Hanna instructions to claim that the greatest prosperity in the history of the country had been brought about by the administration of President McKinley, there was one Belfield of Chicago, who was especially loud on prosperity and short on veracity. The exposure of this hired orator is brought about by the inquisition of the Chicago tax commission which is trying to make these prosperity howlers pay their share of taxes which from the context they seem very

loath to do. The Chicago News thus tells the story: "Both reviewers and assessors laughed today over an interview with S. J. Klein, representing Joseph Belfield & Co., who tried to get a reduction of the firm's assessment on the ground that it was losing money every day. The two boards sat in joint session. When Mr. Klein sat in the witness chair to plead the cause of hard times for the manufacturing firm he represents, a smile spread over the face of Assessor Gray, who innocently asked: 'How about those prosperity speeches made by Mr. Belfield in Central Music hall last fall during the campaign, in which he asserted that last year was the greatest year of prosperity he had ever had in his business?' Mr. Klein was taken off his guard, for he had finished saying the firm had lost money all of last year and that it was losing more this year. The reference to his partner's public statements to the contrary staggered him. 'Well,' he stammered, 'you mustn't take a man's political arguments too seriously.'"

THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLES—TWO VIEWS OF THEM.

Congressman Hull has returned from the Philippines after spending two or three months there. He was interviewed on the condition of affairs and among other things he said: "Of course the present conditions of brigandage make it exceedingly unsafe for people to settle in the islands away from the protection of the military posts. But the people, or the great majority, desire peace and safety, and are doing all they can to help the troops attain this end."

"We shall have to govern them with firmness, as well as with kindness. I think 40,000 soldiers should be kept there for some years to come."

Now Hull is a Republican and would thus hardly make things appear worse than they are. On the same day another view of the situation is published that has evidently passed the hands of the censor who has left all along that the American people are not able to bear the truth so he or someone else advises us of the situation in much more glowing colors: "Manila, AUG. 29.—Civil Governor Taft returned here today from the north. He is pleased with the condition of the parts of the country visited. During his trip he established civil government at La Union, Ilocos (south and north), Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Zamboanga and Bocot. He intends shortly to amalgamate the provincial governments, abolishing the cumbersome governmental machinery of the smaller provinces."

Now both of these accounts of the situation in the Philippines cannot be true, and we are constrained to believe that Congressman Hull's is the most truthful account. Over a year ago we were assured from the same source that now sends the Manila dispatch that the rebellion was over. We now know that since that time scores of engagements have taken place, hundreds of Filipinos have been killed—the dispatch published on September 1 reports fifty—and a number of our soldiers killed and wounded. This bolstering up the Philippine policy by prevaricating dispatches may lull those who want to believe it is so that peace and civil government are established facts, but it cannot deceive those who can add two and two together.

The best possible proof that the revolution is slumbering, if not open, all over the islands, is that nearly 70,000 soldiers and a large fleet are still necessary to keep order in the principal towns and villages on the edge of the ocean and that the interior of the islands are run by the Filipinos to suit themselves.

Nearly \$100,000,000 a year to pay for such an enterprise and no return for this immense outlay is paying rather dearly for the whistle that the administration bought for us.

The Boston Advertiser does not seem to grasp the reciprocity issue when it says: "Of course, if the treaties should be adopted the house of representatives would be asked to authorize the specific tariff changes which might affect revenues sufficiently to come under the head of the constitutional restrictions on revenue legislation."

The Constitution requires that all revenue bills shall originate in the house of representatives and the president and the senate cannot usurp that provision. The attempt made in the Dingley bill to violate the Constitution by allowing the executive and the senate to do what is expressly provided can only be done by the house of representatives was an effort to evade a wise provision placed in the Constitution for the purpose of keeping the power of taxation in the hands of the representatives of the people. The Constitution cannot be amended by the protectionists in this way.

What a streak of virtue struck the republicans of Nebraska at their state convention when they demanded of the republican governor that he revoke the pardon he had granted the defaulting state treasurer. This shows the advantage of having political parties about equally balanced, as it compels even the most ultra partisans to make a show of honesty. This action in Nebraska was also a rebuke of President McKinley for his too free use of the pardoning power to bank wreckers.

How quickly Senator Hanna would settle the steel strike if he or President McKinley were candidates this year, but with Brother Foraker on the anxious seat, to whom the strike is a constant terror, one can fancy Hanna laughing in his sleeve at the Foraker nervousness.

## FOSTERS COMBINES.

PERFORMANCES OF REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOW THIS FACT.

The Duplicity of the Leaders of the Republican Party an Open Book to All Who Have Kept in Touch with the Doings of Congress.

The old-fashioned politician, whose gospel was the Declaration of Independence and who believed that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, is fast becoming a back number with a great number of his fellow citizens. The great aim of the modern politician is to win—win at any price, and the price furnished by the trusts and corporations. The republican party has been installed in power by the lavish use of this money of the monopolies. Their platform and promises have promised the people their desires, but the preference has been entirely in the interests of the combines, which have grown and waxed fat under their fostering care.

The duplicity and trimming indulged in by the leaders are patent to all who have kept in touch with the doings of congress and the administration. The lightning change artist of the vaudeville stage is no greater an adept in quick transformation than President McKinley has been in his specialty as a politician. He has been on all sides of every question. An ardent silver man, he changed to gold with an international string to it, and then cut the string when the time came for full surrender to the money trust. His speeches on the beauties of the declaration would fill a book, but his schemes of benevolent assimilation belied his words. Plain duty was thrown aside when the trusts demanded a tariff for Porto Rico. Cuba was to be free and independent, but now he desires to retain suzerainty over that island. And the list might be drawn out much longer. A striking example of this change that has come over President McKinley is shown by what he said in a speech made when a member of congress: "Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in our race for wealth or for commercial supremacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not by a few of the people. It must be by the consent of the governed and of all the governed. Power, if it must not be forgotten, which is secured by wrong or usurpation, is soon dethroned. We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether it be property or power."

These are noble sentiments, but from his actions it is impossible to believe that those truths are a law to him today. The times have changed, the trusts and combines are now in control and president and party have changed likewise to suit their new masters.

THE CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

The newspapers have stirred up the republicans so energetically on the Neely and Rathbone postal frauds in Cuba that a show is now being made of activity in preparing evidence for the trial of these worthies.

It is reported that the War Department has directed that the testimony of twenty-four witnesses in the Neely case be turned over to General Wood, says the Washington Times. What General Wood is expected to do with it is not stated. He may tuck it away tenderly in the pigeonholes of his office or he may hand it over to the officer who is supposed to be in charge of the Neely prosecution. When it is offered in court, if it ever is offered, the question of its admission will arise, and it is a question of some importance. All of these depositions taken in the United States are supposed to be ex parte, a circumstance that would at once exclude them from use in an American court as evidence against one charged with crime. It will surprise no one if both Neely and Rathbone go free on technicalities.

Should the trials be deferred until a Cuban civil government is formed, a new question of jurisdiction will arise. These offenses were committed against the United States military government of Cuba—not against the Cuban government itself. There was no Cuban government at that time—there was an American government of Cuba. The formation and recognition of a distinctly Cuban government will at once bring up the question, how far the courts of that government have jurisdiction to deal with offenses committed before the government was formed. It would seem as if the Cuban government should succeed to the jurisdiction laid down by its predecessor, but the conditions are altogether abnormal and those who are looking for technicalities may easily find them.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

The underhand ways of the present administration are difficult to follow. It works like a burrowing mole, out of sight, except for an occasional heap of dirt that comes to the surface and indicates where the animal may be found. But if you attempt to follow up this trail you find another in a contrary direction, which has given no such indications. This seems to be the present workings of the administration on the future of Cuba. All is not as it appears on the face. There are also indications of two rival factions of the republican party with different schemes for Cuba, and, of course, it is hardly necessary to add that the trusts and combines are interested and will have their way, unless there is a vigorous protest by the

people. As an inkling of what may be expected to occur the Washington Post says: "The Philadelphia Press is generally supposed to represent pretty accurately the views of the administration upon important political questions. Does the press fairly represent the president and his cabinet in the position it has taken respecting the relations of Cuba to the United States? Undoubtedly this is the most important of all the unsettled questions which this country is facing. The time is not far off when, if present tendencies continue, it will split the republican party. Among future contingencies, the defeat of the republican party in 1902 and 1904 by reason of rupture on this question is a possibility by no means remote. It has been generally understood that the president was in favor of very liberal treatment of Cuba during his experiment, in modified independence; that he would favor such trade relations as would promote the prosperity of the Cubans; that he shared the cherished hope of his countrymen of all parties that Cuba would ask for annexation to the great republic. But the Press, in its issue of September 1, has an editorial on the future of Cuba in which it says: 'It seems clear, from what Gov. Wood says of the existing conditions and what we may expect under the new constitution, that future prosperity for Cuba lies only in annexation to the United States. That would only be accepted by our people as an alternative to continued disorder and bad government on the island.'"

Does this mean forcible annexation? Does the Press intend to declare that this country does not desire annexation? Does the Press believe that if Cuba should have, under our protection, a good government, and should, nevertheless, ask for annexation, we should slam the door in her face? We do not believe that the adoption of such a policy by the Republican party would be equivalent to fitting out the opposition with a winning issue."

TRUST HIM NOT, HE'S FOOLING THEM.

Congressman Babcock is known in Washington as a corporation man. As chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia he engineered through the last congress the most outrageous steal that has ever been perpetrated by giving to the Pennsylvania railroad land in the center of the city which has been valued at millions of dollars. It would be absurd to expect such a man to make a fight to revise the tariff and the people will be woefully mistaken if they expect it. He has no real intention of fighting the trusts, his efforts are all for plunder and political effect. This is shown by what the Springfield Republican says: "The only sound argument made against his anti-trust tariff scheme, in Congressman Babcock's opinion, lies in the statement that to undertake to amend the tariff law disturbs trade and unsettles business to a greater or less extent. But he meets this with a crushing rejoinder: 'This argument would have conclusive force if the Democrats were in control, but there is nothing to fear from a Republican congress. When tariff changes are made the friends of protection should make them.' And to that what can a good Republican say? Nothing. He is wholly silenced, for it is a corner truth of high tariff gospel that the tariff cannot be touched by its enemies without disaster to the country, but may be touched anywhere and anyhow by its friends with perfect safety to all interests."

What a sudden hush there is in the Republican newspapers about the silk frauds in New York, even the names of the firms are carefully kept from the public. No one can tell how long they have been in progress or to what extent the government has been robbed. The work has probably been going on since the present high tariff was enacted. As the importations of Japanese silks amount to from seven to ten millions of dollars annually, it is easy to see that the losses may run into very high figures. A very high tariff always leads to smuggling and stealing, a moderate tariff for revenue only, prevents such disgraceful affairs.

Some of the monopoly organs are experiencing great satisfaction that the issue of the last two national campaigns were not mentioned by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democratic conventions. Their gratification will be short-lived after the Democrats get through with the trusts, the tax dodgers and other rascals they are there fighting. Attention to home rule is a good old Democratic doctrine and the other issues will wait until national officers are to be elected.

The quantitative theory that the volume of money controls business and the position of the Fusionists on the silver question in the campaign of 1896, is fully justified by George E. Roberts, director of the mint, in an article in the North American Review. He suggests that we are verging on the awful calamity of having too much money through the increase in the volume of gold. The next step by the money power will be to demonetize gold.

How easily some men fall into line and vote the ticket for the sake of the party and their own political future. Look at Senator Hoar; you would never think that he said the downfall of the Republic would be dated from the election of President McKinley. Then Julius Caesar Burrows, he was very shaky on imperialism; now he is loudly proclaiming we are a world power.

Salisbury's Queen Souvenir.

A peculiar souvenir is kept in Lord Salisbury's historic home at Hatfield. It is a stone, over a pound in weight, with which the window of his carriage was smashed at Dumfries on October 21, 1884. His two daughters were seated with him in the vehicle, but fortunately all three escaped uninjured. Lord Salisbury had on that occasion delivered the last of a series of speeches in Scotland.

Remembered His Negro Friends.

R. B. Weddington, a farmer of Union county, North Carolina, who died recently, was not troubled by the "race issue." He lived in the kindest relations with the negroes, and in his will he gave three tracts of land to three of his faithful colored servants and gave money to others. The balance of his estate, amounting to 1,600 acres, he bequeathed to the Methodist church.

The World's Greatest Tavern.

New York is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will be erected by the Subway Realty company, which is composed of capitalists who furnished the bond for John B. McDonald, the man who is building the underground railroad. The structure will be located on Park avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and will be built at a cost of \$5,000,000. Work on the immense structure will be commenced within a fortnight.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

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