HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

Roosevelt is a name frequently mispronounced. The president himself speaks it as if spelled like this: "R" with a long "o" as in "rose;" "z." and the shortest possible sound of "e," ending with a short "v'lt." The accent is strongly on the first syllable; the second syllable is exceedingly light, while the third is uttered very quickly.

It is the custom in most countries in Europe to hold the hat in the hand while talking to a friend. In Sweden to avoid the dangers arising from this during the winter, it is no uncommon thing to see announcements in the daily paper informing the friends of Mr. So-and-so that he is unable, through the doctor's orders, to conform to this polite usage.

Rev. H. B. Musselman, Presiding elder of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Reading, Pa., made the announcement that he has not voted for seven years, and expects never to cast a ballot. "I cannot," he said. "vote to support a republic, for the man who votes with a government ought to fight for it, and I do not want to fight for this country. I am opposed to war: it is unnecessary at any time."

The reappearance on the English stage of George Coppin at the age of 83 recalls that of Charles Macklin at Covent Garden in 1789, when in his 100th year. He represented his favorite character of Shylock and even at that great age he was physically capable of performing the part with great vigor, but in the second act his memory failed him and he came forward with an apology to the audience. He died at the age of 107.

The most remarkable deed acknowledgment ever recorded in Bartholomew county, Indiana, was recently filed with Recorder Hiner. It was a warranty deed from Daisy Edwards and her hushand, Solomon Edwards, who has been dead for several months, to Ralph Spaugh. Justice Pancke of Clifford acknowledged the deed in the following language: "State of Indiana, Bartholomew county, ss.-Before me, William E. Pancke, a justice of the peace, in and for the said county and state, the eighth day of August, personally appeared Daisy Edward and Solomon Edwards, deceased, and acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed."

Why is Theodore Roosevelt commonly spoken of as the twenty-sixth President of the United States when he is only the twenty-fifth man to hold that office? Obviously because some one thoughtlessly spoke of President Cleveland, whose two terms of office were disconnected, as the "twenty-second and twenty-fourth President" of the United States. But in a list of men. not of terms of office, should Mr. Cleveland be assigned two numbers? It is more logical to call him the twentysecond President of the United States. since he was the same man in both terms, and accordingly to call Mr. He is filling out the twenty-ninth Presidential term.

The lighthouse keeper on the Island of Kuriate, outside Monastir, a little port on the coast of Tunis, is besieged by wild pigs. Originally those pigs were tame. They had been turned on to the island by a Monastir farmer to be fattened cheaply. Rapidly, however, they bred and increased in numbers till the island became too small for them. They ate off every vestige of food, devoured every rabbit in the place, then, driven wild by hunger, fell to devouring each other. Finally, the unhappy lighthouse keeper, the only human being on the island, had to barricade himself in his cabin, whence he contrived to signal to the mainland. and a gigantic pig hunt is being arranged as the only way of raising the

Forty-two years ago the late beloved Henry B. Whipple was consecrated bishop of Minnesota. It soon became simpler to call him bishop to the Indians. More than fifty times did he make the long journey from the northwest to Washington to tell the story of the Indians' wrongs and many times he encountered a pitiful failure because he could find no one person in authority. Authority was vested in boards and bureaus and hedged about with investigations. A notable exception was his first interview with President Cleveland. He explained how the grasping white speculator had moved on to Indian lands, dammed the rivers and let the waters overflow the Indians' grain fields. President Cieveland exclaimed that it was a burning se. He sent for the secretary of the interior, asked him to take the ent from the bishop's own mouth, indorsed it, and sent it with an argest message to congress. Within a week the long-suffering Indians were reimbused for their great loss.

In England at the time of the great se it was reported that no one livdiscuss. This caused a great for tobacco. Hearns says in d for tobacco. Hearne says in 177; "I remember that I heard by Teen Report, who was you said, any that when he was a long at Bose that when he was a long at Bose that by any mirriage will the marks by your whipped so the life in the control of that school shipsed to make by your straining to the life in the control of the life in the control of the life in the life was seen mora-

CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL NOT GIVE RELIEF.

If Anything, the Tread of Thought Among the Leaders in Congress Is to Strengthen the Grip of the Com-

The plan of ex-Senator Chandler for controlling the trusts and railroad combines by congressional and state legislation is no doubt the right one. But what a commentary it is upon himself and the other leaders of the Republican party that after long terms in Congress during which the whole growth of the trusts and railroad combinations has taken place no law has been passed, except the Sherman law, to try and control them. Several bills have been proposed by Democrats in Congress, but the committee of the Senate on Inter-State Commerce, of which Senator Chandler was for years control the trust nor to amend the inter-state commerce law, though the commission charged with its execution have for years in their annual reports called special attention to what was required but no action was taken. Senator Chandler did make a fight against the anti-scalper law and with the help of the Democrats, especially Senator Tillman, defeated it by dilatory tac-

A great majority of the Democrats in Congress have been anxious and willing to vote for anti-trust legislation. but the steering committee of the Senate Allison Aldrich and Platt, would allow no such bill to be reported. As they are still in power and all the Republican Senators are controlled by the railroads, it is not probable that any such legislation will be forthcoming from the next Congress. If the exigency of the Republican party requires a show to be made against the trusts, and from the speech of the late President at Buffaio it is evident that he believed that his party must take some action, it is quite safe to say that a loophole will be left large enough for the trusts and the railroad combine to escape any serious damage.

The whole trend of legislation since the war has been to foster monopolies and a Republican politician that is not in league with the railroad and at the back of the trusts is a rara avis and has about as much chance of being elected to Congress as water has of running up hill.

There is satisfaction, however, in this crying aloud of Chandler over the tyranny of the trusts; he is alert to the signs of the times and openly says that judgment is coming upon the Republican party if it does not mend its ways. He sees that the voters are becoming restless and that honest Republicans can no longer be lulled to sleep by promises. The people are demanding action.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOV-ERNMENT.

Tight money in Wall street means a lower price for securities and stocks of all kinds, because many of the speculators are unable to borrow money at a rate that will leave any margin of the people through taxation the profit. So but few want to buy stocks and those who have borrowed money on call with stock as security are forced to sell. There are, therefore, more sellers than buyers, and down goes the price. When the banks call for the money they have loaned it does not always mean that they want it, out they have an opportunity to loan it at higher raes, sometimes running up to even 60 per cent and in times of great pranic even higher.

Now we would naturally think that all these gambling transactions did not concern the people of the United States and that therefore the government and the treasury would not be interested. But it appears that Secretary Gage when the late flurry occurred issued an announcement that he would receive proposals for the sale of \$20,-000,000 of bonds so that the cash in the treasury to that amount could be paid to the banks or to those who sold the bonds and thus add to the money that could be loaned. He also sent the following telegram to the chairman of the Clearing House Association of New York City:

"Recognizing the unfavorable influ ence upon general business affairs of a continued absorption into the public treasury of revenue beyond expenditure, I have directed that incoming internal revenue receipts be placed with national bank depositories until a balance with each is reached equal to the par value of the bonds held as security from such depositories. This will divert about \$5,000,000 from the treasury vaults.

"The secretary will today invite proosals for the sale to the government of \$20,000,000 of United States bonds other than the new twos. It is believed that these steps will obviate the otherwise possible embarrassments which are pointed out in your telegram

All this means that the United States Treasury is helping out the bull specu-lators by buying back the bonds at a very high premium that not long ago the government sold for par or at a small advance and in addition to that loaning them \$5,000,000 without interest. When it is considered that the Treasury has already loaned to the banks nearly \$100,000,000 without interest, which they have had for over two years, it will be easy to understand how the banks and the trust examinates are able to now make the community are able to now make the community are able to now make the community and the trust examination are able to now make the community are able to now make the community. species are able to pay such enor-

country so that they can dictate the price they shall have to those who must borrow.

Thus through these underground workings of the financial end of the government the people are paying at both ends; they pay in the money for taxes and then the government loans it to the banks without interest and the banks loan it to the people at the highest rate they can make them pay.

This is the extravagant way in which the Republicans are running the financial affairs of the government. By keeping up most of the war taxes and the high tariff they are collecting more money than they can expend even with the enormous present appropriation and yet those who advocate revising the tariff by taking off the taxes on those products which are monopolies of the trusts are denounced as disloyal to the government.

SEGAR AND TAXATION. The duty on raw sugar is \$33.70 ton and Porto Rico will practically a member, never reported a bill to enjo, that bounty on all the sugar she exports to the United States as compared with Cuba. As sugar costs only a little over two cents a pound to raise this enormous bounty of 1.685 cents a p. and should bring great prosperity to the sugar grower of Puerto Rico. If the expected prosperity does follow it will make all the other West India Islands clamor for annexation to the United States including Cuba.

> But the American people will perhaps soon rebel against paying this large bounty of over one and one-half cents a pound on all the sugar they consume for the benefit of these islanders and a few domestic cane and beet sugar growers and will at least reduce the duty to a reasonable percentage on the cost of production. The consumption of foreign grown sugar in the United States reaches the enormous figures of 3,900,700,448 pounds besides the domestic production and Mulhul the statistician estimates that the United States consumes 63 pounds per capita or an average of over 300 pounds for each family. So your share of the tariff tax if your family consists of five persons is \$5.05, and as the sugar trust makes a little profit over and above a ressonable one, you pay the trust about \$5 tax also.

> If this \$5 tax was a direct one and you were called upon to pay it directly to the government and directly to the trust there would be more kicking than there is over the proverblal gas bill, but being an indirect tax, which is paid by the importer of the sugar and then collected by the trust through its agents, the grocers, when they sell the sugar, with the trust tax of an equal amount added, you pay it without a murmur. Indirect taxation through a custom house and a trust is a difficult thing for the average citizen to combat. But when the other tariff and trust taxes on what the people consume, and you pay it on nearly everything you eat, drink or wear, is also fleured out on the same per capita or family basis, it will be seen what an enormous indirect taxation the American people are quietly submitting to.

> As the total expenditure of the government is about \$600,000,000 per annum, all of which must come from amount per capita is about \$8, or \$40 for the average family of five persons and when it is considered that the importer and others who handle the goods each add a profit on not only the costs of the article, but also on the tariff tax that they have paid for the consumer in advance, the amount that each family pays is at least double and probably much greater, now the trusts are advancing prices.

It is hardly possible to escape the conviction that the change in the log of the Vixen was expressly made for a dishonest purpose; the effect of the change which was authorized by Crowninshield was to help Sampson at the expense of Admiral Schley. The Senate will without doubt investigate this matter, even if they do not go into the whole controversy, for the report of the battle off Santiago was called for by the Senate when the advancement of the two admirals was under consideration and the falsified log of the Vixen was the evidence they were forced to rely on, it having been furnished by the Navy Department. No wonder Sampson is sick and Crowninshield is sulking.

In Russia the anarchists are called Nihillists, and the strong government there does not make any "fine-spun distinction" between the rabid and harmless school, those who want to kill and those of the Tolstoi sect, who want to stop killing, are all treated ilke. A late news report says: The pupils of a young ladies' school near Count Tolstoi's residence at Yasnaia, who, with the teacher and other young persons of the neighborhood, called upon him and presented the count with flowers, have been arrested and their teacher has been dismissed. That style of treatment if introduced here should satisfy even the New York

Have you bought your first ton of coal for winter use yet, if so you have paid your \$1.50 tax to the coal trust, for that is about the increase in the price since the trust was formed. The trust will collect the tax every mouth until warm weather comes again. The trust collects this tax only in the United States for the Portland (Me.) Press recently called attention to the advertisement of Lehigh coal in St. John, N. B., at from \$5 to \$5.25—after paying a duty of 60 cents a ton, while at Portland, Me., also at tidewater and \$60 miles agrees to the earl felds, the per to the coal Solds, the

THE PEOPLE OF OHIO BEING EN-LIGHTENED

As to the Manner of Wealthy Corpore tions to Dodge Their Just Share of Taxation-The Prospects for Widespread Reform.

The fight which Mayor Tom Johnson, the Populist mayor of Cleveland, has been making before the State Board of Equalization in Ohio, is not mediate relief for the people from the undervaluation of vailroads and other corporation property, but to bring the matter to the attention of the people of the state so that the unjust and iniquitous system may be changed by the force of public opinion acting on the Legislature.

Mr. Johnson had employed experts who had carefully prepared the evidence of the undervaluation and had presented these facts to the County Auditors who act before the State Board takes up the matter. When he appeared before the State Board he said: "He dismissed constitutional questions by referring them to the lawyers, but he was there to complain because the Board of County Auditors have falled in the performance of their sworn duties and thereby robbed not only the counties in which they are located the large cities but those in

which our rural brethren live as well. "Perhaps the County Auditors didn't know any better," interrupted the Attorney-General, jocosely, and Mayor Johnson took advantage of the inter-

ruption to retort:

"Perhaps they didn't, but those who met at Cleveland could not offer such an excuse. We told them better and we didn't ask them to take our word for it, either. We asked them to call in the railroad officials and demand their books and see for themselves, and we ask this board to do the same. We do not ask you to accept our statement alone. We have pointed out the facts and have told you how you can find them for yourselves. I think the Board of County Auditors are composed very much like other public bodies. Some of the men are honest. some are fools and rascals. I do not know of a public body that is constituted otherwise, from the Senate of the United States down."

The Cleveland mayor then went on to outline the obstacles that taxing officials, for the protection of railroad interest, were throwing in the way not

"When at Cleveland before the eight of their true value in money, they said | beyond question. to us: 'Why do you ask us to do that are not assessed that way? Why do Columbus and ask it to assess all roads alike?' I answered them: 'Gentlemen, I recognize the merit of your claim that all railroad property should be assessed on the same basis and I intend to go before the State Board and demand that it be done. But what I ask of you is that you do your duty and assess the roads now before you at

"Now, suppose this board refuses to equalize these appraisements by assessing all the roads at 60 per cent of their true value in money, what remedy have the people? None. If you do not do your duty there is no higher body to which the people can appeal. But that is not true of the railroads. If you exceed your powers by the fraction of an inch the railroads will at once appeal to the courts and have it corrected. The Supreme Court will undo any illegal act that you may do. But it will not undo any legal act which you should have done. I do not know what you will do but I do know that there will come a time when the people will find a way of making the great steam railroad and other corporations pay their just share of the bur-

den of taxation." All this is especially interesting because nearly every state is suffering from the same undervaluation of corporate property where other men are needed with the force and unselfishness of Tom Johnson to see that the householder and the farmer shall not pay more than their fair share of the burden of taxation.

ABSTRACT QUESTIONST

Another protection organ is in trouble is hardly to be wondered at when it is considered that it is the sole organ also of the Quay gang of Philadelphia. It is much worried about reciprocity. and is afraid of the National Association of Manufacturers do not understand the question and will be led into making some big mistakes at their meeting to consider the question, to be held thus fall. If the manufacturers have been relying for information on the Inquirer it is probable their knowledge on tariff questions is very meagre, which is evident when it says: the same time it is not surprising that the manufacturers who are obliged to devote so much time to the conduct of their business that they have little opportunity to apply themselves to the study of abstract questions of statesmanship should be impressed by the suggestion that reciprocity is a kind of free trade in disguise, and that they should accordingly be disposed to look askance at the new departure to whose aspediency their attention has been and in being directed.

Poor overworked men, these manu-

meturers, without time to inquire and mform themselves on a most importat matter that is of great concern in beir own business. Bosh, they know here about reciprocity than this self-

accumulate all the loose money in the JOHNSON'S GOOD WORK satisfied organ of protection does. They have had the best legal advice on the constitutionality of the French treaty, and they also know that a much more serious question than reciprocity is at issue, and that is, shall the tariff be eliminated or reduced on articles these trusts and manufacturers sell cheape to foreigners than they do to our own people? That is an entirely different brand of reciprocity than the one the inquirer is talking about and trying to

befog its readers with. Reciprocity between the manufacturers and the people and let the foreigners take care of themselves is the with the expectation of obtaining im- tariff question that must soon be settled. If the fifty-seventh congress does not take the side of the people against the trusts and the monopolists that the favored manufacturers have so long enjoyed, the people will see that a Democratic majority is elected in 1902 that will reform the tariff to that extent and then if that proves of advantage the people will be ready to take up the further quesion of tariff for

EULOGY OF MR. BRYAN FROM A REPUBLICAN.

The malignity and rancor of the Re publican daily newspapers before the last national election when speaking of Mr. Bryan was copied by the weeklies, many of whom now sincerely regret they were led to asperse and slander him. Amongst these is the editor of the Fort Lupton, Colorado, Register. who not long ago had the privilege of a conversation with the Democratic leader, and after giving an account of the interview with him said; "He longs to free the people and to save the nation, and the infinite pity inspired by the conditions he sees and the infinie yearning to help and to save are stamped ineffaceably upon the face of the man.

The adverse decree of the nation and the repudiation of his party have imparted a sadne s into his life, but they have only added to the purpose and strengthened the ideas of that life

"I am not a Bryanist in politics and the impression of the man given here are the impressions of one who has always supported those political ideals and principles directly opposed to the principles laid down in the platform on which he stands. But difference of opinion and the prejudice of party cannot blur the innate greatness of the man. One cannot talk ten minutes with him without feeling that here is a man who is greater than his party. whose thoughts are profounder, and whose ideals are loftler than those of merely of equitable but of legal taxa- the mere politician. Whose magnetic personality is that of a man born to lead, whose honesty of purpose and Boards of Auditors we asked them to unswerving and sincere loyalty to the appraise the railroads at 60 per cent principles he believes to be right are

"Such men are rare and whatever when the other railroads in the state the ethical principles and political dogmas they advocate, the world is you not go before the State Board at better for their having lived and sruggled."

MR. BRYAN ON VIOLENCE.

At the Populist convention of Lancaster County, Neb., in which Lincoln, the home of Mr. Bryan, is situated, he delivered an address in which he said: "We meet here under circumstances of distress to all parties. The result of events at Buffalo. I have been glad to see that Fusion conventions over the state have been passing resolutions condemning that cowardly and dastardly deed. I am not surprised because of what has been done by Democratic conventions but I am glad they have done so because there are Republicans small enough to hide behind the nation's sorrow in order to make political capital out of it.

"Our sympathy is as sincere and our sorrow just as great. We are sorry that there is to be found in this nation one man who would use force and violence to change the nation's head. There is a lawful remedy for every evil. There is not in any Democratic or Populist platform a single utterance that would justify any effort to change the laws by violence and bloodshed. We are in favor of a government administered so as to bring it so near the people, and so pliant to the popular will that everybody may hope for redress for every wrong." That is the position of Fusionists over the land, and everywhere these words of the great leader will be endorsed and

Perry Heath certainly has been unfortunate in the friends he has recommended to Senator Hanna for appointments. As far as heard from all are in the custody of United States marshals and it is taking all the influence that Heath and Hanna can bring to bear, and that is considerable, to keep them out of a more embarrassing situation.

Why Heath was allowed to dictate ac many appointments is a secret beween himself and Hanna, but from the pull he had it is evident that he must have performed some clever political work especially in Indiana where his appointees at Havana, Cuba and all the way to Nogales, Ariz., mostly came from. What a tale would unfold if the secrets of the campaign were to come to light.

What an easy time of it Russia has had in the China affair and without any opposition from the European giving her free access to the Pacific Ocean below the ice line. All the United States has achieved is the return of the troops and a promise of a small indemnity which will never be paid.

Those Cuban courts and lawyers seem as louth to try Neely and Rath-bone as the War Department and the Attorney-General are to have them.

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A good heart is like the sun, for it shines bright and never changes, but keeps its course truly.-Shakespeare.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer creatly in winter from chapping. Fre-quently the trouble arises from the use of impure scap and cheap salves. Tho face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory Soap. A lit-tle mutton tallow or almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin. ELIZA R. PARKER.

The darkness of trouble often gives new light on the promises.

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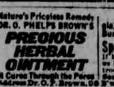
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