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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.

☞To Subscribers of THE JOURNAL—Please look at the date opposite your name on the wrapper of your JOURNAL or on the margin of THE JOURNAL. Up to this date, your subscription is paid or accounted for.

Coming Events.

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, New York, May 1 to November 1, 1901.

AT the great religious revival in Hiawatha, Kansas, 640 persons joined the churches.

IN the five years ending January 1, 1901, the number of suicides in France was no less than 27,000.

THE body of William M. Evarts was taken from New York City to Windsor, Vermont, for interment.

EDWARD GARDNER has been sentenced to life imprisonment for being implicated in the murder of Herman Zahn at Snyder.

"THE best means of being useful to mankind is to watch over that which is inestimable to God, which is harmony in all classes."—Pope Leo.

IT is stated that a positive cure for consumption has been found—by electricity. A company is to be organized at Cleveland, Ohio, and capitalized at $1,000,000.

SUNDAY last was the 91st birthday anniversary of Pope Leo. Dr. Mazzoni says: "His holiness is in marvelous health. He shows no signs of diminishing vigor—a miraculous thing in a man of his age."

GOV. VAN SANT of Minnesota has given his definition of a prize fight as "a fist fight with a prize offered to the winner." The fighting fraternity will have trouble in upsetting that short but comprehensive definition.

GERMAN papers are authority for the statement that during the last year the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic have increased 39 per cent, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This gives America second place among the countries which do export business into Argentine, while the German Empire has passed down to the fourth place. England stands first.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat observes that the bank clearances in the United States for the month of January reached the record-breaking figure of $10,652,992,357. The month also broke the record in sales on the New York stock market for one month, one week and one day, and the increase in New York bank loans for one month, one week and one day were the largest ever known.

MRS. NATION'S saloon wrecking crusade is occasion of some pertinent paragraphs in the March Review of Reviews on the subject of American lawlessness, the lynching evil, and official responsibility for public order. The editor takes the ground that lawlessness, at the present time in this country, is "a greater danger than drunkenness," and that "the law should be put in enforceable shape and then enforced, in spite of everything."

AT a banquet given by the Board of Trade of Bridgeport, Conn., the night of February 26, Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler spoke, his subject being "Patriotism," and among other things said: "The United States must keep the Philippines, the 'territory that providence has put into her hands.'" In regard to Cuba, the speaker advocated the retention by this country of a large measure of control until it shall have been made certain that the new government is firmly established.

ON Monday William McKinley of Ohio was for the second time inaugurated president of the United States. Everything passed pleasantly. Hundreds of organizations, civic and military were in the parade. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was inducted into the office of vice president, Senator William Frye of Maine, president pro tempore of the senate, administering the oath. Nothing occurred to mar the proceedings of the day.

As to U. S. Senators.

Under this heading we purpose giving, from week to week, such information and speculation as may be of current interest.—ED. JOURNAL.

It is reported that the Northern Pacific railroad will run from the Black Hills, South Dakota, to Denver, passing through the western part of Nebraska. We are glad of it, and want a great many more railroads in the state to dispute the right of the B. & M. to dictate who shall be United States senators for the next hundred years.—Ord Journal.

***

The Rosewater campaign is not so childish as it appears to be on the surface. He is simply waiting until the Thompson men get so thoroughly angry that they would willingly vote for satan in order to make their man. There is no doubt that a number of supporters of Mr. Thompson are in a tight place. They feel that there is only one means of salvation for themselves and that is the success of their candidate. Some of these have made considerable trouble for themselves at home, and like the boys at the woodchuck hole, they have "just got to" get their man elected. Men in this state of mind will swallow Rosewater in the end no matter how much talking they are now doing about the impossibility of taking the dose. Rosewater is holding on in the hope that the Thompson forces in sheer desperation will swing toward him and attempt to make him in the closing hours of the session. It may be possible to end the trouble in a week or two, but present indications are decidedly against a solution so long as candidates like Rosewater and Thompson hold an absolute mortgage on the largest delegations in the legislature.—Lincoln Journal.

In 1900 for the first time in history the exports of the United States exceeded those of any other country in the world. Verily we do move.—Fremont Tribune.

Capital City Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

LINCOLN, March 2, 1901.

Between fusion mismanagement and a serious fire the state is likely to spend a good deal of money on the penitentiary. It will be remembered that the sham reform officials made their campaign cry in 1898 that they had "made the penitentiary self-supporting." Yet they asked for and secured from the last legislature an appropriation of $30,000 to help run the institution, and they turn it over to the republicans with a claim of over $30,000 deficiency. This condition of affairs was shown up by the writer during the last campaign.

Another sample of fusion reform is found in the claim of J. B. Meserve for $2,000, premium paid on his guaranty bond. This, in spite of the fact that he has never explained where he kept the permanent school fund deposited, and has never turned over the interest from this source to the state treasury. And now an investigation of the revenue stamps on his bond shows that the premium paid was only $1,500, unless the government was defrauded in the matter of stamp duties.

By the application of the fifth clause in the caucus call which provides that "only republicans of unquestioned loyalty shall be considered," the caucus has been a fizzle from the beginning. It becomes more and more apparent that nothing can be done until Mr. Thompson retires from the race. This situation is so plain that the chairman of the national committee has written to Mr. Thompson and wired to several others that every sacrifice should be made and new candidates selected to save the party from disaster. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Thompson is patriotic enough to obey this suggestion, which is being repeated in the fifteen hundred precincts of Nebraska, or whether he will maintain the unrepublican position taken by some of his supporters that "it must be Thompson or nobody." It is clear now that should the Lincoln man's election be forced in the face of the storm of protests from over the state, the party will find itself in a sad plight in the coming campaigns. The majority in the state is not large enough to warrant the offending of two hundred republican newspapers and fifty or a hundred thousand republican voters. On this point Vice Chairman Payne of the national committee has written that "it is a thousand times more important that the state should elect two republicans than that some particular individual should be elected." This is a patriotic sentiment which does not seem to strike a responsive chord in the heart of Mr. Thompson.

There are a number of apportionment bills under consideration, but nothing definite has been done. It is not likely that the congressional districts will be greatly changed, since it is certain that the state will not lose a representative under the new congressional apportionment bill.

Several towns have put in claims to cover the expense of smallpox sieges during the past two years, but the fact that there is smallpox scattered all over the state at the present time is likely to prevent the allowance of any of these claims, inasmuch as it would invite a hundred similar claims from other localities.

ADAM GRANGER.

Mrs. Nation's "Outlaw" Doctrine.

Mrs. Nation holds the view that since the saloon is illegal it is permissible for anybody to force his way into it, and not only to destroy the alcoholic liquors that may not legally be sold in Kansas, but also the furniture and fixtures; to break mirrors and window-panes, and to inflict the largest possible amount of damage upon everything pertaining directly or indirectly to the carrying on of the business. Her experience, as related above, at various places where she has destroyed property with impunity, seems to have justified her broad assertion that under the Kansas law, as heretofore interpreted, property in any way associated with the conduct of a saloon has no rights that anybody is bound to respect, and indeed has no status at all. If the Kansas judges continue to hold Mrs. Nation and her Amazonian crusaders free from all punishment or harm in their work of destroying saloons with axes, it must of necessity follow that the courts will equally protect them when they resort to the more thorough method of applying the torch. In the eyes of the law, certainly, there can be no difference between burning a saloon to the ground and hacking it to pieces with axes. The people of Kansas have had time to consider Mrs. Nation's position carefully, and tens of thousands of them are indorsing it. Many churches have been used as meeting places for women preparing themselves by much exhortation and prayer to go forth in heroic mood to wreak vengeance on the saloon keeper by destroying his property. It would be absurd to find any fault whatever with these determined women. And it would be a pure waste of emotion to express any sympathy for the men who keep the saloons. These gentlemen are well aware that they are engaged in an illegal and extra hazardous business, in which they must take their chances. But it is entirely permissible to criticise the politicians of Kansas, who will neither on the one hand enforce the law and keep the women out of scenes of unseemly violence, nor on the other hand protect the saloon keepers whose money they have been taking. The legislature of Kansas went so far last month as to entertain favorably certain bills designed explicitly to legalize "saloon smashing."—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for March.

The World Moves.

In the largest library in Oxford, England, has hung from time immemorial this notice: "Women and dogs not admitted here." It is allowed to hang still, to show the changes in the status of women.

No less than eight women have seats on the London board of education.

Milton thought it improper for women to learn Greek and Latin.

Two hundred years ago no one thought of a girl playing the piano. Only men played.

Mary Wellstonecraft had to argue personally with her friends who thought it unwomanly and improper for girls to study botany.

There was a time in the history of Boston libraries when women were not allowed to take books from the library. Now more books are taken out by women than by men.

In Jane Austin's day it was considered very unsexing, degrading and unwomanly for a woman to write novels. Miss Austin always kept a large piece of sewing on hand with which to conceal her manuscript, in case a conservative visitor should come in. "How absurd! How ridiculous! How idiotic! you exclaim.

Yes, and not so many years hence historians will record the fact that as late as the close of the Nineteenth century, and perhaps a little later, it was considered improper and unwomanly for women to vote; and again the comment will be: How absurd! How silly! How ridiculous! How idiotic!

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

A RECENT dispatch from Livingstone says that a new geyser commenced spouting in the Yellowstone National Park February 19. The new gusher is said to be a big one and is located near the Fountain Hotel, forty miles south of Mammoth Hot springs. James King, winter keeper of the hotel, says that when the geyser broke out the shock was similar to one caused by an earthquake, and that it was accompanied by a tremendous roaring. King says that the Excelsior geyser, the biggest one in the park, played on the anniversary of Washington's birthday for five hours, flooding the Firehole River and destroying fish for a distance of two miles below.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. I. Murdock and M. Watts is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. H. I. Murdock will continue the business and pay all indebtedness against the said firm. The Columbus State Bank will collect all book accounts due said firm.

HUDSON I. MURDOCK,
MILLER H. WATTS.

Signed, Feb. 9, 1901. 3

—Randall Fuller died recently at his home in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mr. Fuller was born in 1823 at Shaftsbury, Vermont. When young he moved with his parents to Ohio, going then to Michigan, and at the age of 14 was a resident of Wisconsin. In 1876 moved to Nance county, Nebraska. Surviving the deceased are a widow and three children, Mrs. W. S. Curtis of Omaha, Messrs. Irving and Fred Fuller of Oklahoma City, all were with him when he died. The funeral services were held at Fullerton Saturday morning 10 o'clock from the Presbyterian church, Rev. Ray officiating. Coming down the valley in the early days we stopped and talked with Mr. Fuller, near where Fullerton was afterward located. He had a tent in which he lived, while he was herding a number of calves and sheep on the prairie. The stretch of rich grasses in sight for miles and miles with nothing to eat them but the few animals that Mr. Fuller was guarding seemed a deplorable fact to him, as he talked of the boundless future before Nebraskans along the line of stock raising and farming. He was a man of much native force of character.

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—On the first page of today's JOURNAL will be found some particulars of the state disaster at Lincoln, the burning of the penitentiary. Various amounts are given as the probable loss to the State of Nebraska, reaching as high as $300,000. It is thought that many improvements can be made over the old structure, all for better sanitary condition and safety of the inmates. There was one life lost, a convict who went back to a cell, not his own, and perished. Before the fire, a systematic search had been made through the prison, and in one cell was found a loaded pistol, cartridges, keys, etc. The two men occupying the cell are said to be hard cases, and no doubt, if they had had an opportunity to do mischief, they would have taken it. The old officers, especially after the election, are reported to have been very careless.

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THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

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UNITED STATES LEADS ALL NATIONS IN PROSPERITY.

Our Expansion of Commerce With the World Has Far Surpassed That of Any Other Country In the Past Ten Years.

An interesting review of the conditions which make for prosperity in this favored land of protection and progress is given in the report of the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the commerce and affairs of the United States in the closing months of the year 1900 as compared with conditions at the corresponding date in preceding years and comparing prosperity in the United States with that in other countries. While the whole world is prosperous, the United States seems to be especially so. No other nation is able to make anything like the showing of this country.

Our exports show an increase of $166,331,178 in the ten months ending with October, 1900, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1899, and the total for the ten months is practically double what it was in the corresponding months of 1894, when trade and commerce were suffering from the blight of the free trade tariff legislation. This of itself shows a remarkable activity in all lines of production, while the import as well as the export figures indicate that the activity in manufacturing lines, and consequently the increased earnings of the millions engaged in these industries, must be very great. A very considerable share of the materials required for use in manufacturing comes from abroad—as, for instance, india rubber, tin for use in manufacturing tin plate, hemp, jute, sisal, raw silk, cabinet and dye woods, chemicals, hides and skins and certain grades of wool and cotton—and by measuring the growth in the importation of these articles some idea of the growth in manufacturing may be obtained. Protection enables the United States to greatly increase the volume of its purchases from foreign countries.

The total importation of materials of the class just named that have been used in manufacturing during the ten months ending with October, 1900, is $238,257,918 as compared with $214,396,757 in the corresponding months of 1899 and $127,301,945 in the same months of 1894. Turning again to the export side, it is found that the exportation of manufactures alone amounts in the nine months ending with September, 1900, to $338,678,243 against $277,502,649 in the corresponding months of 1899 and $145,793,834 in the same months of 1895. Thus the exportation of manufactures has increased nearly 25 per cent in one year and has more than doubled in the four years from 1896 to 1900, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has also increased at a very rapid rate. Exports of manufactures of iron and steel alone amount to $110,000,000 in round numbers in the ten months ending with October, 1900, against $86,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899 and $51,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1897, thus having more than doubled in the three years from 1897 to 1900, or since the passage of the Dingley tariff law.

Not only have the manufacturer and the millions dependent upon his industry shared in the prosperity of the year, but those engaged in agriculture and mining seem to have been equally prosperous, judging from the record shown by the figures of our export commerce. The exportation of agricultural products in the ten months ending with October, 1900, is in round terms $700,000,000 as against $625,000,000 in the same months of 1899, while the products of the mine, the forest and the fisheries also show an increase in 1900 as compared with the figures of 1899.

This increase in the products of industry is especially interesting in view of the fact that in many cases it shows a higher reward for a given quantity of labor or, in other words, higher prices received for the article itself as well as an increase in the quantity produced and sold. In cotton, for instance, the average export price per pound in the months of September and October, the beginning of the new cotton year, has been 9.9 cents against 6.7 cents in the same months of the preceding year, while in other agricultural productions and in various lines of manufactures, especially those of iron and steel and in the products of the mine, there are increased prices per unit of quantity and thus better earnings for those who produced them.

A comparison of conditions in the United States with those in other countries as measured by the foreign commerce indicates a degree of prosperity which compares favorably with any country of the world. Our own exports for the ten months ending with October show an increase, as has already been noted, of $166,000,000, while in the exports of the United Kingdom the increase in ten months is $125,000,000, and the 1900 figures for Belgium, France, Spain and Italy show no increase in exportations during that part of the year 1900 whose record is now available. In the case of Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom the imports are greater than the exports, while in our own case the exports vastly exceed the imports, the excess of exports over imports in the ten months ending with October being $499,067,936, or a greater excess than in the corresponding period of any preceding year and a greater excess than that of any other country.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

These Are Prosperous Days For Manual Labor.

In almost every railroad station between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains notices have been posted during the last three months offering high wages for track hands. At $2 a day it was impossible to get a supply of this cheapest grade of manual labor. One reason was that it was easy, in Nebraska especially, to make from $2.50 to $3.50 a day shucking corn. Many clerks got leave of absence to go into the cornfields and work for a few days.

Now the wages of railroad laborers in that region have risen from $2 to $2.50, with board, and the chances are that the figures may go somewhat higher, for the railroads can get few men to go into the mountains, where the work is severe in winter. It is only five years since the president of one of the great western railroads said freely in private conversation that the time was coming within a decade when the day laborer, especially the railroad day laborer, would be getting 90 cents a day, and would be glad even of that.

The great advance in the wages of day laborers and the mistaken views of one of the great disorders of labor in this country serve to emphasize the fallacy of the assertion that the workingman is not getting a fair share. Next to the western farmer, who is making from 75 to 100 per cent clear profit on what he produces, the manual laborer seems to be about the most prosperous individual in the land. In work on western railroads his wages have gone up fully 100 per cent. Few other callings can show such a record.—New York Sun.

Enough Said.

Of the manufacturing world there is nothing to say except that the manufacturing world is busy. As this is all the manufacturing world cares to have said about itself, there is nothing further to say. All under protection and sound money too!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

His Words Were Prophetic.

"Making a photograph of James Harper was the most startling experience of my life," says George G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. "In the year 1869 it transpired that no good picture existed of the four Harper brothers, and it was determined that they should sit to the same photographer and have a uniform series of pictures made. A very successful photograph of Fletcher brought them all.

"James Harper was the second to sit for me, and as he was passing out of the door of my studio he saw a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, the founder of St. Luke's hospital. We entered into a brief discussion of the mighty results of the well and wisely directed efforts of one man as illustrated in the establishment of this beneficent institution. He said, 'If anything should happen to me, I believe I should like to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, for there organized, practiced skill would perhaps be paramount to even the tender care and love one gets at home.'

"His words were prophetic. After declining his warm invitation for me to ride with him he left the gallery, I think, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock a gentleman rushed into the reception room and asked, 'Was James Harper here today?' 'Yes.' 'Did he sit for a photograph?' 'Yes, and here is the negative—a superb one.' 'Thank God! He was thrown from his carriage this afternoon and now lies dying in St. Luke's hospital.'"

No Knew.

They met in front of the Read House. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of fog horns. The other was black and lean and weazened.

Said the fat black to the lean black, "Why doan' you 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"Whut fer I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"Whut fer you 'gratulate me! Why, man, kase I done mar'd de Widder Jeff'son."

"You is—you dun mar'd de Widder Jeff'son?" squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is dun mar'd dat lady," said the fat one, with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate you wif my whole heart; I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation and remarked:

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw, haw, haw! He, he! I sho' does. He's de wus cr'ny I has, an I cert'inly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I was mar'd to dat 'oman fer a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man." And he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.—Chattanooga News.

Wouldn't Be Fooled Again.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes."

Though he purposely laid no stress on these words and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and, leaping through the open window, scrambled up to the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow there, ran and looked into the barn where she was and, finding that all was right, came back to the house.

After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his lookout, but on the false alarm being the third time given the dog got up and, wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation that he could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.—Exchange.

Not Her Father's Friend.

A doting Chicago father whose first name is Arthur has a little daughter 4 years old. The family recently moved to a new locality in the city only a few doors away from a street car barn, where several mules are kept.

The next morning after arriving at the new home the little girl heard one of the street car mules braying. It was the first time she had ever heard a mule bray, and she listened for a long time before she said:

"Mamma, is that one of papa's friends calling him?"

"No" said her mother; "I hear no one calling your father."

"Yes, there is," said the small girl. "Listen now. Don't you hear him calling, 'Ar-thur, Ar-thur, Ar-thur?'"

"Oh, yes," replied the mother; "I hear him calling now. But that isn't one of your father's friends. He has more sense than most of your father's friends."—Chicago Tribune.

Smart Electors.

At an open air political meeting in the north of England a man cried, "Hurrah for Jackson!" to which a bystander replied sarcastically, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "All right, my friend," exclaimed the first speaker; "you can hurrah for your candidate, and I'll do the same for mine!"

All electors are not so gifted, as the following experience of a canvasser in Devonshire clearly indicates:

"Whom are you voting for, my good fellow?" he asked.

"I votes for the lady."

"But there is no lady candidate standing."

"Well," replied Hodge, "Poll Early's name comes on my voting paper before the names of the two men, and I thought I'd vote for her. See?"—Chambers' Journal.

Sixteen to Two.

An instance of the humor which the civil war called forth is found in a story told of old Parson Helton, a Baptist preacher of Tennessee.

He had 18 sons, 16 of whom were in the Union army and 2 in the Confederate.

When the old minister had reached his eighty-eighth year, some one, who did not know about his sons' views, asked him where his sympathies lay during the war.

"My sympathies were with the Union by 14 majority," said the old man.

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An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 29-feb-3

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