

THE DAILY JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED, 1881.
MILES CITY, MONTANA.
Saturday, November 1, 1890.
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS
THOS. H. CARTER.

"BRET" DIXON may be a pretty good lawyer but he has shown in his brief campaign that he is a very poor mathematician. His absurd statement as to the price of canned peaches being advanced ten cents per can on account of the duty on tin—which is 12-10 cents per pound—is followed by an assertion made in B-zeman that goods could be purchased 150 per cent cheaper in England than in the United States. We all remember the joke that was going the rounds after the hard winter of a stock man in Dawson county who claimed to have lost 125 per cent of his herd—75 per cent cows and 50 per cent steers—but this statement of the man who wants to represent Montana in congress, is something more than ludicrous. Should he get to congress, in his mad desire to pass a free coinage bill he might at tempt to provide that the government bind itself to purchase and coin 150 per cent of the whole silver product of the country, which would leave the "arts and sciences" a little short.

WM. MCKINLEY JR., the framer of the tariff bill, in one of his recent speeches, has this to say, as to the purposes of the law.

The chief complaint against the tariff bill comes from importers and consignees here on the one hand, and the foreign merchants and consignors abroad. Why do they complain? Manifestly because in some way this bill will check their business here and increase the business of our own manufacturers and producers; it will diminish the importation of competing foreign goods and increase the consumption of our own made goods. This may be a good reason to influence the foreigner to oppose its passage, but it is hardly a sound reason why Americans should oppose it.

If the bill checks foreign importation of goods competing with ours, it will increase the production and necessarily increase the demand for labor at home. This may be a good reason why the cheap labor of other countries should be unfriendly to the bill, but furnishes the best of reasons why the workmen of the United States should favor it as they do. We do not conceal the purpose of the bill—we want our own countrymen and all mankind to know it. It is to increase production here, diversify our productive enterprises, enlarge the field and increase the demand for American workmen. What American can oppose these worthy and patriotic objects? Others, not American, may find justification in doing so. The bill is an American bill. It is made for American people and American interests.

The press of other countries have denounced the bill with unmeasured severity; the legislative assemblies of more than one distant country have given attention in no friendly spirit. It has received the censure of diplomats and foreign powers—for all of which there is manifest reason; it may pinch them, but no American citizen surely can object to it on that account. We are not legislating for any nation but our own; for our people and for no other people are we charged with the duties of legislation. We say to our foreign brethren: "We will not interfere in your domestic legislation; we admonish you to keep your hands off of ours."

Officers in Battle. I don't mean to accuse the officers of cowardice, but we had suddenly found out that they showed the same general inclination not to get shot as privates did, and were anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of their rank by getting in our rear. I have always thought that pride was a good substitute for courage, if well backed by a conscientious sense of duty, and most of our men, officers as well as privates, were too proud to show the fear which I have no doubt they felt in common with myself.

Occasionally a soldier would show symptoms which pride could not overcome. One of our men, Spinney, ran into the woods, and was not seen till after the engagement. Some time afterward, when he had proved himself a good soldier, I asked him why he ran, and he replied that every bullet which went over his head said "Spinney," and he thought they were calling for him.

In all the pictures of battles I had seen before I ever saw a battle of officers were at the front on prancing steeds or with uplifted swords were leading their followers to the charge. Of course I was surprised to find that in a real battle the officer gets in the rear of his men, as is his right and duty—that is, if his ideas of duty do not carry him so far in the rear as to make his sword useless.—Recollections of a Private.

Foreign Dolls at the Capital. Very near some cradle cases in the National museum are hundreds of dolls, and I see that the children of all the world are alike in their love for toys. Some of the finest dolls come from Alaska, and nearly every tribe has its different kind of doll. Many of them are carved from ivory, and they are made to represent the people who make them.

The doll of the flat headed Indian has a flat head, and one from southern Alaska will have a hole through its lower lip with an ivory pin in it to represent the custom of the ladies of Alaska who pierce their lip in this way. The dolls of the Indians are of both sexes, and not a few of them are tattooed.

One of the Alaskan dolls has a ring in his nose on which are strung red, white and blue beads, and other dolls are made of straw or grasses. The prettiest doll in the world, perhaps, is the Japanese doll, and from the doll you can study the customs of the country. The little bunches of hair on the different parts of a Japanese doll's head enable us to tell just how old it is, and you can tell a Japanese child's age by its hair.

Some of the babies have their heads entirely shaved with the exception of two little wisps of hair under the ears. These are very young babies. After they grow a few months old a ring of hair is allowed to remain about the crown and so they keep on adding until the whole of the head is covered. It is the same in Siam.—Washington Letter.

The Deadly Aqua Tufana.

Secret and deadly poisons for the taking of human life have been manufactured from time to time, and criminal annals show that they have also been put to use. History records that on July 29, 1717, Addison, as secretary of state, addressed a letter to the commissioners of customs in England requiring them to prevent the introduction and sale of a certain poisonous liquid of which the British envoys at Genoa and Naples had sent home accounts. It appears from their letters that this liquid, called "aqua tufana," from the Greek woman who invented it, was introduced in large quantities into Italy, and also in part distilled there, and that it was extensively used for poison.

It was asserted that 600 persons had been destroyed by it in Naples alone, and that many persons had been punished capitally for selling or administering it. The culprits engaged in making and disposing of the poison made the singular plea that their object was a good one—namely, that they desired to establish peace and good will in the world by removing all obnoxious persons, such as unruly sons, troublesome wives and so on. The authorities could not see the case exactly in that light, and they used every effort to prevent further traffic in the poison, but it seems met with only partial success.—Chicago News.

The Fourth Finger.

It is a generally known fact that the fourth or ring finger of the human hand is not on a par with the other fingers, it being the weakest, the least flexible and the most rebellious in action. Scientific men explain this feebleness by the theory that the lateral tendons joining the ring finger to the others composing the hand in a measure paralyze its movements. To the majority of people it matters little that one of the fingers should be inferior to the rest in strength. As a scientific oddity, however, it is worthy of note. To the pianist or the player of stringed instruments it is a source of considerable inconvenience.

As art can in the present day remedy most defects which incommode us a medical man has thought that something might be done to free the ring finger. He informs those interested in the matter that if they wish to have a strong, flexible fourth finger they have but to submit to a surgical operation, which consists in dividing the tendons of the hand. The operation, which is very simple, scarcely deserving the name, has recently been performed on several New York, Boston and Brooklyn pianists.—St. Louis Republic.

In a Bad Way.

New Yorker—Pittsburg must be an unhealthy place; even your rivers are confined to their beds.

Pittsburger—Yes, but that's only when they are very low.—Pittsburg Bulletin.



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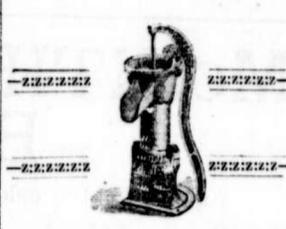
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