

# THE RECORDER

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THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

## EDITORIAL.

During the past four years much has been said about an Anglo Saxon alliance, and this theme has been kept much before the public until recently the tone of the press changed to full the public to believe that an understanding of amicable relations existed between King Edward and Emperor William. Now comes rumor of a combination of American and German capitalists and England is on the anxious seat again. Pierpont Morgan and the Berlin capitalists seem to be large enough to worry King Edward and possibly the Kaiser too. Who rules?

NEW YORK, March 9.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: The English people, already worried by reports of depressed trade, have now to face an announcement made by the Express that early in April J. P. Morgan will meet a representative of the leading commercial syndicates in Berlin to arrange terms of a combination between German and American trusts.

## Trouble Brewing.

MONTREAL, March 9.—At a meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council last night the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Federated Trades and Labor Council protests against the action of the City Council in voting \$10,000 to entertain the Duke of Cornwall, believing that the money might be better spent in establishing a free library or home for incurables."

"That this council is of the opinion that the entertainment of this gentleman should be left to private interests, thereby giving the rich men of Montreal a chance to show their loyalty.

"And further, that we petition the Quebec Government to deprive the City Council of the right to vote money for such purposes."

This is deemed to be an intimation that the masses of the people are not likely to be as complaisant in their submission to King Edward as they were to Queen Victoria. It is said that when the Spring drills are begun, many of the members of the militia will refuse to enlist and swear allegiance to the King.

## —∞—

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all disease put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed it as a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Since then it has proved certain to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and immune surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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### MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

BAKES, DAVIS & CO., CHICAGO, February 1891.

Mean temperature 43.5  
Maximum temperature 55 on 28  
Minimum temperature 28 on 10.  
Precipitation 11.53 inches.  
Total snowfall 1.1 inches.  
No. days clear 14.  
Partly cloudy 4.  
Cloudy 10.  
Thunder storm on 2.  
Dates of frost light 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.  
Dates of hard 5, 6, 7, 17.  
Dates of short 2, 13.  
Prevailing wind S. W.  
Remarks. Elevation 1500 ft.

JOSEPH HARE,  
Voluntary Observer

## NOTICE.

My wife, Eliza J. Hare, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all parties that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. Dated at Bandon February 28, 1891.

G. C. HARE.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial resources \$250,000.00 salary per year, payable weekly \$30.00 per day, absolutely safe and all expenses straight bona-fide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 504 Dearborn St., Chicago.

## Whose Land?

By Hudson Maxim in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A British vessel was once cast away and totally wrecked upon a beautiful and fertile island in the Pacific, and all on board was lost save one man. The survivor, finding himself the sole inhabitant, did what Englishmen have always been in the habit of doing with islands they have discovered—take possession.

Having saved from the wreck a number of small arms with plenty of ammunition, a hammer and axe, together with various other implements, he was provided with means for killing wild animals, catching fish, clearing land and constructing for himself a comfortable habitation. Like Robinson Crusoe, he captured and domesticated a few wild goats.

Shortly after he had well established himself on the island, an American schooner foundered upon the same shore, with the loss of all except one man. As the schooner went down the American swam for the shore. When he got his feet on the bottom and began wading toward land, the Englishman, seeing him, ran down to the shore with a gun, calling out, "Hold on there, you can't come ashore here. This island is my property."

Being unarmed, nearly exhausted, and with the water to his neck, the American was at the mercy of the Englishman, but he demanded: "By what right do you hold possession?" "Oh," said the Englishman, "I was the first here, and that is a valid title to property throughout the world."

"Yes," said the American, "quite correct—that's true."

"Then you acknowledge the island to be mine?" said John Bull.

"Yes I acknowledge the island to be yours."

John: "Very well, then. You can come ashore on the condition that you will be my slave."

American: "No, indeed. I will not submit to any such thing. I am a free born American citizen—and—" "Never shall the sons of Columbus believe while the earth bears a planter or sea route to waves."

The Englishman, taking in the situation and realizing that the acknowledgment of his title to the island was equivalent to an acceptance of the relation of master and slave, replied as follows:

"Oh, very well, very well, Samuel, I was not aware that you were a free born American citizen. That makes a difference. You can come ashore with the understanding that you shall work for me to pay land rent, and to earn your board and keep."

To this the American consented.

The next morning the Englishman called the American to him, saying, "Here, Samuel, clean and cook for my breakfast this foul I have shot, and you can have the gizzard."

The American was very indignant, and protested.

"Very well," said the Englishman, "The island is mine, the birds are mine, the gun is mine, and you have no right here. You must either work for the price I am willing to pay, or go without eating and get off my hand."

There was no alternative. The freeborn American was obliged to submit and serve the Englishman for the compensation offered. Thereafter, he was allowed to have the giblets of every fowl he cooked, and the to be refuse, to earn which he was constantly occupied from sunrise to sunset, tilling the soil, milking the goats, catching fish, and preparing the food.

He could not strike or higher wages, because the Englishman owned the land and held the guns. He had free choice to either put up with his treatment, or go back into the sea. According to the laws of title through out the world, no one can deny the soundness of the Englishman's right to the island and everything on it. He was certainly under no more obligations to do anything in charity for the American than we are in duty bounds to provide for any unfortunate.

One day there was a revolution on the island. The American finding the Englishman sitting under a tree, sound asleep, stole upon him, seized his gun and covered him with it. Awaking, John Bull found himself looking into the muzzle of a gun. There was no alternative but unconditional surrender. The American had won the island by conquest. No one can deny the validity of his title. He had weighty grievances and good and sufficient reasons for rebellion, and was entitled to all the rights of a visitor.

Including a free born Briton, protested against being enslaved. Samuels told him that he could call it anything he pleased. He said he would give John just enough to keep soul and body together, but he had no objection to his terming it either "Hard times and honest labor for small wages" or "Slavery." It amounted to the same thing, as he had learned by experience.

It should be stated that the American allowed the Englishman the right to vote, but it was distinctly understood that he should vote his way.

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upon the same island. They were unobserved until after they had made good their landing. They were fortunate enough to get ashore guns and ammunition for their own protection, with a considerable quantity of merchandise, before their vessel went down.

The American was now obliged to take the Englishman into equal partnership with him for mutual protection against the Jews. But the Jews, being by nature the most law abiding and peace-loving of people, were much more inclined to barter than fight, while Samuel and John were only too glad to sell a good portion of the island to the Jews in exchange for some clothes which they sorely needed.

It was then discovered that the only point where fresh water could be obtained was within the Jewish territory. With ever an eye to business, the Jews charged for water. John and Samuel argued that it was absurd to place a price on water—that like the air, water should be free. But the Jews were able to show that rights to water must go with land rights, and that even the air is not free, except to him that has a right to stand upon the land under it. There could be no doubt that the Jews owned the water. They did not ask the Gentiles to take the water, but for what they chose to consume they must pay a fair price. The Gentiles, being forced to submit, offered to purchase the water with the fruits of their labor, or the produce of their land, but these the Hebrews did not need. They did need more land, and for this alone would they sell water. The Jews soon became the sole owners of the island. The Gentiles were then forced to pawn all their personal belongings for water, until the Jews became possessed of all the property upon the island.

It is undeniable that the Jews had a valid right to all they had acquired. They had not even used force. They had not compelled the American or the Englishman to do anything except what they wished to do, and to obey laws common to all civilized society. They had furthermore been much more civil than either the American or Englishman had been before their arrival. The Jews were simply mere prudent and better at a bargain—they were better business men than the Gentiles.

At this stage, we find the Englishman and the American existing on the property of the Jews without means of continuing their existence except charity from the owners of the island. The Jews did not believe in slavery, and the American and Englishman were naturally opposed to it, both being free born men. There was certain work which the Jews could give them, provided they could do it for the wages offered. They would give the Gentiles a simple but sufficient diet, all the water they could drink, and the privilege of voting, but as there were three Jews and only two Gentiles, the enfranchisement of the latter was not a serious sacrifice to the property owners.

Under the same laws of justice, and according to the same reasoning upon which are based all rights to property in every civilized country in the world, we find upon this island in absolute but rightful possession, the American and Englishman naked and practically in slavery.

What is the moral? Whose was the land?

—∞—

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