

IT IS MAYOR KOENIGSTEIN

City Clerk McFarland Emphatically Endorsed.

POLITICS NOT IN EVIDENCE.

Successful Candidates Mostly Democratic City Clerk and Two Councilmen From the Third Ward are Republicans. Light Vote Cast.

From Wednesday's Daily.

As predicted in yesterday's paper, the vote cast at the election was very light, scarcely a two-thirds vote being polled as compared with the election of a year ago. The voters were apathetic, but not more so than the party workers. Indeed there appeared to be but little politics in the election for, while the democratic ticket was successful in most instances, the vote on the candidates for the two leading offices was widely divergent. Koenigstein, the democrat candidate for mayor, won by a majority of 311 while McFarland, republican candidate for city clerk, almost completely reversed this showing and won by a majority of 209 over his opponent. This is sufficient indication that the fight was not made along party lines and as no party principles were at stake the voters apparently scratched indiscriminately, making a choice in accordance with the popularity of the candidate or for other reasons best known to themselves. There was not even a saloon issue as last spring to put spice in the contest.

The democratic candidates were successful in all instances except on city clerk and two members of the city council from the Third ward.

The disagreeable weather of the morning had the effect of keeping voters from the polls to such an extent that it appeared as though a half vote would not be cast, but in the afternoon it was more favorable and a larger number of voters turned out and cast their ballots.

Upon learning the result of the election the band, accompanied by a large number of citizens, proceeded to the home of Mayor-elect Koenigstein and serenaded him with some appropriate music. Mr. Koenigstein responded and was greeted with cheers. He made a short address thanking his friends for their support and the band for its music, and those assembled as well as the entire neighborhood were placed in a happy frame of mind by the incident.

Following is the vote by wards:

Table with columns: Candidates, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Total, Maj. Lists candidates like Pasewalk, Koenigstein, McFarland, etc.

THURSDAY TIDINGS.

N. A. Rainbolt was a passenger today for Lincoln.

Chauncy Childs returned home yesterday from Lincoln.

Frances Eiseley is confined to his home by a severe attack of sickness.

Miss McIntyre of Glencoe, Iowa, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rees.

Guy Barnes came up from Lincoln on the noon train to spend his Easter vacation at home.

Tracy & Darland sold a quarter section of land near Redfield, S. D., yesterday to M. F. Bruell of Redfield.

Clyde Hayes and Carroll Powers came up from Lincoln last night and will spend their vacation here.

Miss Etta Smith departed today for Strawberry Point, Iowa, where she will visit with her sister for several months.

The Royal Arcanum will meet in regular session tonight. There is important business to transact and members are urged to be present.

Company F, N. N. G., of Madison has issued invitations to members of Company L, to attend a dance in that city on the evening of April 9.

M. J. Kennedy, who has been on guard at the penitentiary for several years, has resigned his position and is now home with his family in South Norfolk.

Owing to the sickness of Frances Eiseley Company L, N. N. G., will not meet tonight and the company will not be inspected Monday night as planned.

M. B. Singer and A. Steffin, teachers in Christ parochial school returned last night from Battle Creek where they attended a conference of Lutheran teachers.

Services at Trinity church on Good Friday and Easter Even at 10 a. m. instead of 10:30 a. m. as previously announced. Rev. J. C. S. Wells, rector, officiating.

The Si Plunkard company will give its burlesque farmer band parade tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. The perform-

ance at the Auditorium will take place in the evening.

Mrs. Lester Parker left on the noon train for Omaha where she will join her husband and make their future home. Mr. Parker has a position with the Riddell Commission company.

M. C. Walker has issued invitations for a stag dinner party to be given at the hospital for the insane next Tuesday evening. His guests on that occasion will be members of the local committee that recommended him for appointment to his present position.

Rees Wilkinson, son of Representative Wilkinson of Cass county, who is visiting at the home of his uncle, D. Rees, fell on a defective sidewalk this morning and cut his upper lip quite badly. Several stitches were required to close the wound and it is likely that the young man will carry a scar for life.

Dr. P. H. Salter, W. H. Connolly and George A. Brooks, trustees of the local Elks lodge, returned last night from Omaha, where they inspected the Elks headquarters and several other lodge rooms, with a view to obtaining ideas for the finishing and furnishing of headquarters here. They propose to incorporate all the best ideas and make this one of the finest headquarters in the state. Mrs. Brooks accompanied her husband and they returned to their home in Bazile Mills today.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Hinds of Rocky Ford, Col., to the marriage of their niece, Miss Clida May Smith, to Mr. Joseph Gerald Morrow, which will take place Wednesday morning, April 17, at 10 o'clock. They will come to Norfolk on their wedding trip and visit at the home of the groom's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow's 28th anniversary is on the same date as that set for the marriage of their son. The prospective groom has a responsible position in the sugar factory at Rocky Ford, where they will reside. They will be at home to their friends after May 8.

At a meeting of Mathewson post No. 109, G. A. R., held last evening, it was decided to ask the business men and citizens of Norfolk to meet with them at the G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock to discuss the question of submitting a proposition to the district reunion committee, which meets at Plainview on the 10th, inviting the annual north Nebraska reunion to be held here. This reunion will be held some time during July and a number of towns are after it. If Norfolk wants the meeting, members of the post will make a proposition to the committee. Norfolk could undoubtedly profitably entertain this event, but whether that is the sentiment or not, there should be a good attendance at the meeting tomorrow night.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cts. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Asa. K. Leonard.

For 30 days from this date will give one 7 double-roll room of paper with every \$5.00 purchase at Truman's Wall Paper Store.

He Got the Gun.

Several years ago Colonel Jack Chinn visited Texas. He brought with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chinn family before the war began in the states and idolized his young master. One night while in Houston the darky came to Chinn and said:

"Massa Jack, I've goin out in cullud society heah tonight, an I'd like to borrow dat ivory handled six shooter of yours to take along."

"Why, you black rascal," returned the colonel, "some of these Houston coons will take that gun away from you and break it over your head!"

The darky straightened up. Like his master, he was a man of unquestioned nerve, and there was a peculiar glitter in his eye as he said:

"Massa Jack, you let me hab dat gun, an if I don't show up heah wid hit in de mawnin you can go down to de morgue an throw down de sheet an say, 'Lawd, don't be look narch!'"

Colonel Chinn's body servant was that night armed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best circles of Afro-American society in Houston.—Dallas News.

A Hint.

"Did you see that story about the man who got a needle in his arm while trying to kiss a girl?" he asked. "No," she replied, and then she added fervently, "but, thank heaven, I never learned to sew!"—Chicago Post.

The late Dr. Campbell Black of Glasgow, eminent as a physician and clinical lecturer, was fond of saying that "medicine is no more an exact science than millinery."

Oriental physicians have practiced vaccination for more than 1,000 years.

EYE TALKS NO. 1.

By C. F. W. Marquardt, Ophthalmologist.

"Ignorance excuses no one," is an axiom of the law and it has its origin in the fact that violations of nature's laws are invariably punished by the effects which follow.

Few know the capacity of defective eyes to disturb the equilibrium of the nervous system, and it is the purpose of these "eye talks" to give information in a simple, practical manner, in the hope that general good may come of it.

The eyes are at once delicate and tough; delicate because of the function they perform; tough as to structure; delicate as to the attention they require; tough as to the endurance they exhibit under the mal-treatment they receive from both their possessors and those who claim to be competent eye doctors.

First let it be understood that only in the rarest cases are drugs needed for eye troubles and if administered when not needed they do harm.

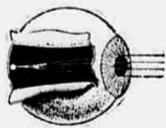
Second, it should be known that of forty-three pairs of nerves, supplying the entire body four and one-third pairs go to the eyes, thus giving them one-tenth of all the capacity to make trouble or conduce to comfort.

Third, good vision is absolutely no proof that eyes are good. Many readers of this article can see perfectly, but they suffer from nervous ills of one kind or another and never think their eyes are the cause of it all; yet they are, and if you will follow these papers the fact will be placed before you so certainly that you will be interested even if you are not one of the afflicted.

EYE TALKS, NO. 2.

By C. F. W. Marquardt, Ophthalmologist.

In pursuance of our plan outlined in "Talks" No. 1, we beg to call attention to the following cut which shows how rays of light should focus in the normal eye. This refers to distance only. With such eyes the individual will never need glasses, except for reading and not for that purpose until between forty and fifty years of age, when the nerve supply to the muscles operating the crystalline lens becomes too weak to accomplish its duty.



The glasses prescribed at first do a part of the work and the nerves do the rest, and as the weakness increases the glasses are increased in power until finally the glass does all the work, after which time no change of lenses is required. In selecting lenses for such cases the strongest which give comfortable vision for the greatest distance from the face work is ever held, will be the correct ones. A common fault among those who fitted themselves has always been that they chose the weakest they could use, thus getting the least possible benefit from them.

Everyone should have their eyes examined once by a competent ophthalmologist and if the eyes are found like the one described above, all that will ever be necessary is the exercise of judgment in the selection of lenses for reading or other near work, and the proper frame which will hold the lenses in place so there will be no damage to the eyes from lack of harmony between the centers of the lenses and those of the eyes. Many an otherwise good piece of work done by an ophthalmologist has been a failure from this cause alone.

EYE TALKS, NO. 3.

By C. F. W. Marquardt, Ophthalmologist.

The subject of this talk is "Hypermetropia" or "Hyperopia" for short.



It will be observed that the focusing power of this eye is not great enough to cause the point to be at the retina, and as the light can pass no further, there is formed at the retina, (which is a sensitized lining at the back of the eye connected with the brain), a circle of diffused light. As this would not permit more than very imperfect vision, and as the muscles of accommodation which operate the crystalline lens, can be brought into play, thus increasing the power of the combination and improving vision by making the points form at the retina, it is done but at such a sacrifice of nervous energy that the supply becomes exhausted, and there being nothing left for the other parts of the body, disturbances begin which will never subside until the cause is discovered and removed. Medicines may give temporary relief by deadening the powers of sensation which naturally exist as long as life and reasonable health are present; but the drugs most people use for headaches and other acute ills with pain are so poisonous that few physicians care to administer them, and none would if the laws made them responsible for the results. Coal-tar preparations, morphine, etc., are what we refer to. Glasses which will make unnecessary the strain upon the nerves are the only hope of persons with this defect. And the glasses must be worn constantly because they correct a deformity and do

not cure any more than a wooden leg would cause a new leg to grow.

This defect is the most difficult to correct of all eye faults for two reasons:

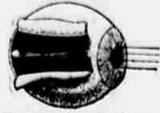
First, the conditions present cause an involuntary action of the nerves which affect the muscles and the functional result so that only one thoroughly skilled and working upon systematic methods is able to find the total amount of error.

Second, the inconvenience caused at first by the correcting glasses makes the patient rebellious unless his case is explained thoroughly to him, which all competent operators are able to do in such simple language that no lie could be concealed, nor could the individual fail to understand.

EYE TALKS, NO. 4.

By C. F. W. Marquardt, Ophthalmologist.

The cut presented herewith shows the focusing point of the myopic eye to be away in front of the retina:



It will be seen in reference to all of the illustrations used thus far in these "Talks" that the rays are parallel to each other as they strike the eye. This is because all rays from objects at a distance of twenty feet or more are practically parallel when they enter the small aperture known as the pupil, but if they emanate from some point near by they are perceptibly divergent, and of course would require a more powerful lens system to bring them to a focus at the same distance beyond the lens than the parallel rays are focused.

In the cases described in "Talks" No. 2 and 3, the eyes being adapted for distant objects, the first without and the second by exercising the power of accommodation, must both use the power on the divergent rays from near objects or else use lenses. In the case of the myopic, however, there is an excess of power in his lens system, hence there is a certain point within comparatively a few inches of his face where objects may be placed and the divergent rays will then be returned to a focus at the retina. If the object be brought nearer than this point he, too, will have to use his mechanism of accommodation, and objects placed further away than that point are never seen clearly because they are out of his range. This effect is commonly known as "near-sightedness." Persons so affected are usually free from headaches and the other ills induced by hyperopia because of the absence of the demand for nerve force.

But it is sometimes a matter of grave concern when it develops in children, and if not cared for properly may increase in amount by reason of a swell of the vitreous humor, which fills the main cavity, and destroys vision. This is not told to scare anyone, but because it is a simple fact that all should know in time to prevent the possibility of irreparable damage and almost if not total blindness:

(To be continued.)

The Mystery of Lady Byron.

W. E. Henley writes vigorously of Lady Byron in The Pall Mall Magazine. In the end they were married by special license; a year and a fortnight after the wedding Lady Byron left her husband never to return to him, and the great heart of the public rose to the occasion. A bride repudiating her groom! A young mother fleeing the embrace of her firstborn's father! Obviously she—young, innocent, high principled, above all, virtuous—was the victim. By specifying nothing and so suggesting the unspeakable, she captured the general imagination and set it working to her sole advantage.

"He is completely lost in the opinion of the world," and "I look upon him as given up to every worthless excess for the rest of his life," thus Miss Godfrey to her friend, Thomas Moore, and, condemning on hearsay and in advance, the poor soul did but follow her ladyship's suggested lead.

She had but to refrain from speaking indeed, and one of the strongest, bravest spirits of our century was expelled his country. And none knew why she did it, nor how. And why she did it remains a mystery even till this day.

A Desirable Death.

Children get queer associations of ideas in their heads at times. A little lad on Capitol hill has a playmate of his own age in the son of a poor neighbor. The son of toil visited his richer friend the other day wearing a gorgeous red tie. The son of wealth eyed the tie enviously for awhile and then asked Benny where he got it.

"My mamma dyed it for me for a birthday present," lisped Benny.

After Benny went home Rex played listlessly about for a time and then leaned on his mother's knee, thoughtfully studying the pictures in the fire. "Mamma," he said finally, "Benny's tie was awful pretty, wasn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Mamma, won't you kill me a tie like Benny's when I get a birthday?"—Washington Star.

Idle, but Witty.

He was an idle Irish boy, but he had the Celtic wit. He had shipped on board of a man-of-war, where he annoyed the boatswain by his laziness. Seeing him on the maintop one morning gazing idly out to sea, the boatswain called out to him:

"Come down out of that, ye rascal! Come down out of that, and O'll give ye a dozen whacks wid me rope!"

"Faith, sorr," replied the boy, "O'l wouldn't come if ye offered me two dozen."—Harper's Young People.

PRIZES FOR BEET RAISERS.

Cash Offered for Perfect Fields of the Root.

WELL WORTH STRIVING FOR

Farmers of Nebraska and Iowa Have a Chance at Two Classes—Contest is Under the Auspices of the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago.

Through the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago growers of sugar beets in Nebraska are to have an opportunity to win some handsome cash prizes. Besides a class of prizes open to all growers in the country, Nebraska and Iowa farmers will be permitted to enter for prizes aggregating \$525 in value, growers in these states alone being eligible to compete. The plan as outlined in a circular is as follows:

Class I—Open to growers of sugar beets throughout the United States.

Object—For the record or statement that shows most clearly and accurately the methods pursued in growing one acre of sugar beets and the results obtained, irrespective of what the result may be.

Cash Prizes in Class I—First prize, \$250; second, \$150; third, \$100; fourth, \$75; five of \$50 each; ten of \$25 each; fifty of \$10 each; fifty of \$5 each, making a total of 119 prizes, amounting to \$1,825.

Class II—Open to growers of beets in certain states and for certain beet sugar factories.

Object—For the crop of sugar beets grown on one acre that contains the greatest quantity of sugar, and that is grown in the states named, and sold to certain factories therein, irrespective of the character of the report submitted.

Nebraska and Iowa—Farmers in these states who grow beets for the sugar factories at Grand Island, Neb., Norfolk, Neb., and Ames, Neb., are eligible to compete for the 24 cash prizes aggregating \$525 in value as follows: First prize, 100; second prize, \$75; two prizes of \$50 each; five prizes of \$25; each ten prizes of \$10 each; five prizes of \$5 each. Should the season be favorable it is possible that the prize money will be greater in amount. Growers for the Ames factory must raise not less than three acres, but one acre of whatever the amount raised will do for the contest acre.

In order to enter the contest it is only necessary to send 50 cents to Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of the contestants' manual and blanks for reports. This manual is now in press, and will give all further information desired. It will be sent free to anyone who forwards \$1 for a year's subscription to Orange Judd Farmer, either a new subscriber or a renewal. Until the manual is obtained, contestants in class I should keep a memorandum of the time and expenses incurred on the contest acre, entering up this data in the manual when it comes to hand. It is not necessary in class I to have the contest acre surveyed by a sworn surveyor.

To compete in class II it is not essential to make out a report of methods or expenses, although it is desirable to do so. The contest acre should be staked out as nearly correct as possible before the beets are planted, or before they are three inches high, but the contest acre must be exactly defined by an official surveyor just before it is harvested, thus there will be no question but that each lot of beets competing in class II will come from one measured acre of 43,560 square feet. In class II at least eight inches should be allowed for boundaries within the acre limit, in other words, the outside rows or ends of rows should not come nearer than eight inches of the boundaries of the contest acre. The factory test of sugar content, and factory weight of beets will be basis of awarding prizes. Provision is made in the manual for inspection of the contest acres at harvest, so that only beets grown therefrom shall be weighed or tested.

No Butler For Him.

There is a wealthy but very hard headed citizen of Detroit who has no hesitancy in telling this story on himself:

"If there's anything on earth grinds me it is to plunge into the social swim. I'd far rather plunge into an ice cold bath. One of these here steel pen coats makes me want to go out and hide in the hayloft, and a standin collar puts me into a grouch for a week after I've worn it."

"But you know how women are. They'll stand right by you when livin' up hill work, skimp, hustle and save, but once they get money they want a show for it, and the bigger the show the better. Things sorter come my way in pine, and I cleaned up a neat little pile. I just grinned at carriages, horses, a coachman, a lot of servants a smokin round the house, receptions, theater parties and all that sort of thing."

"But when they rung in a genuine butler on me I had a warm conversation with mamma and the girls. It didn't do a mite of good. They talked me clean off my feet, and the butler came. I could have got away passably with the president of the United States, but that fellow, stiff backed, high headed, looking superiorlike and never smilin' less it was to stab you, riled me awful. One day while sittin' in the

library I heard him tell one of the maids he was goin to resign. 'What for?' she asked. 'The last lady as called took me for the barbarian'—that's me.

"For years I dealt with raftsmen and lumbermen. I paid his bill for six weeks in the hospital, and his wages too. We keep no butler."—Detroit Free Press.

Charlotte Bronte Not Flattered.

An interesting anecdote of Charlotte Bronte is recalled by Mrs. Humphry Ward in her biographical introduction to "Vilette." In 1851 the authoress, having refused repeated invitations to London, on the ground that having done no work she deserved no treat, finally consented to pay a short visit to the family of her friend and publisher, Mr. George Smith.

Thackeray was at this time at the height of his popularity in London, and Miss Bronte arrived in time to hear his second lecture on the English humorists.

When it was over, Thackeray, who had recognized the timid little woman sitting by Mrs. Smith, came down from the platform, and, shaking hands with Miss Bronte, asked her how she liked it. There are few persons who would not have been flattered by such an attention, but Miss Bronte, on the contrary, was almost offended by it, and when she introduces a similar incident in "Vilette" she comments on the restlessness and the lack of desirable self control on the part of the lecturer.

A Tonic Needless.

Mrs. Hohmbodde—John, dear, while you're down town I wish you'd just call and pay the milliner—\$17 the bill is, but if you give her \$10—

Mr. Hohmbodde—I'd rather settle it in full.

Mrs. Hohmbodde—Well, but I want you to bring me six yards of that lovely stuff from Matchem's—I'll get you the pattern—and that will take the other \$7. Then I'll just make a memorandum of the trimmings, that will be about \$3 more, and if you love me you know the kind of gloves I want. You've bought them often enough. Now, dear boy, you won't forget?

Mr. Hohmbodde—No, I'll remember; and, by the way, I'll take my tonic bottle along and get it renewed. I've felt quite run down of late.

Mrs. Hohmbodde—Your tonic? Why, that costs \$1.50! It seems just like throwing money in the street to pay for medicine. Don't you think you could get along without it?—Judge.

The Valet's Opportunity.

The Comte de Brienne, talking of the violence of some masters toward their servants, said that on one occasion, having corrected his valet for some grave dereliction of duty, he had forgotten the matter when the next morning, while shaving him, the man suddenly held the razor to his throat, saying, "Whose turn is it today, M. le Comte?"

"A moi toujours; continue," was the calm reply.

"He finished shaving me, and we were mutually pleased with each other," but relations became somewhat strained after such an incident, and the comte gave him 100 louis and his dismissal. "Never beat your servants, young men," he concluded; "your lives are at their mercy, and you would find it hard, as I did, to owe it to one of them."—Cornhill Magazine.

Why He Doubted Her.

"Belinda says her photograph was taken when she wasn't looking, but I don't believe it."

"Why don't you?"

"She has her head on one side and her eyes rolled up."—Indianapolis Journal.

Ma's Sarcasm.

Mr. Snarley—I never was one that wanted to get something for nothing.

Mrs. Snarley—Well, that is about what happened when you married me.—Puck.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, and they have now and all they expect to have.

WOMAN

IS LIKE A DELICATE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

In good condition she is sweet and lovable, and sings life's song on a joyful harmonious string. Out of order or unstrung, there is discordance and unhappiness. Just as there is one key note to all music so there is one key note to health. A woman might as well try to fly without wings as to feel well and look well while the organs that make her a woman are weak or diseased. She must be healthy inside or she can't be healthy outside. There are thousands of women suffering silently all over the country. Mistaken modesty urges their silence. While there is nothing more admirable than a modest woman, health is of the first importance. Every other consideration should give way before it. Bradford's Female Regulator is a medicine for women's ills. It is the safest and quickest way to cure leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and general weakness. You will be astonished at the result, especially if you have been experimenting with other so-called remedies. We are not asking you to try an uncertainty. Bradford's Regulator has made happy thousands of women. What it has done for others it can do for you. Sold in drug stores for \$1 a bottle.

A free illustrated book will be sent to all who write to

THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

