

The Norfolk News

Since April 1, 1896, the circulation of gold in this country has increased from \$145,012,356 to \$291,855,042.

John C. Sprecher of Schuyler has been appointed deputy oil inspector for the Third Nebraska district by Governor Poynter.

Uncle Sam handed over to Spain yesterday four drafts of \$5,000,000 each, in payment of the Philippine islands according to the terms of the treaty of Paris.

Admiral Dewey says that his relations with Prince Henry of Prussia, now in command of the German fleet in Chinese waters, are cordial and that all reports to the contrary are false.

The beet sugar business is booming in Michigan this year. Eight new sugar factories are being built, four of them having a daily capacity of 500 tons each and four of 350 tons each.

There is every promise of a big contest for Speaker Reed's place among the republican members of congress. At present Sherman of New York and Henderson of Iowa are in the lead.

A decision has recently been handed down by the United States supreme court to the effect that poultry running at large is wild game, and persons on whose premises chickens may trespass have a right to kill them. "Johnny, get your gun!"

Colonel Funston the red headed officer from Kansas, who has added such lustre to the name of the western volunteers by his brilliant achievements in crossing the river at Calumet under fire, only weighs 120 pounds, but he's an army with banners when he gets started. What Roosevelt was to New York, Funston is to Kansas.

The news that the volunteers will be mustered out and returned home from Manila very soon will be welcome to their friends. It is not unlikely that the First Nebraska will begin to embark for home within a fortnight. They have been on the firing line now for long weeks and have evinced a bravery and ability as soldiers that place them for all time among America's heroes. Nebraska will give them a thrice royal welcome and their return will be gladly awaited not only by their personal friends and relatives, but by every man, woman and child in the commonwealth. We are proud of them and their heroic deeds have enshrined them in the hearts of all.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general, while at Chicago the past week said that President McKinley was determined to bring about law and order in the Philippines. When that was accomplished the future of the islands and the policy of this government in regard to them would be decided by the people through their representatives in congress. Whatever course was decided upon, the executive and his cabinet stood ready to carry out. This is the "terrible imperialistic policy" that Mr. Bryan and others have been thundering about. It begins to look as if the democratic party would have to be hunting for another new issue on which to fight the campaign of 1900. They are in hard luck.

The reports that come over the wires from Manila regarding the wish of the Filipinos to "quit their meanness" and surrender to the American forces will be received with a great sense of relief and satisfaction by the great body of the people. No doubt it will prove a disappointment to that class of patriots who admire Aguinaldo as they do George Washington, but happily they are in the minority. With the cessation of hostilities, the beneficent purposes of American control can be readily demonstrated to the inhabitants of the islands, and the whole question of the future and our connection with them, can be discussed in a more rational way. It is certainly to be hoped that unconditional surrender will soon be made to Gen. Otis.

Every form of foolishness has its particular rage. It is always gratifying to note the decline of any evil. The statistics clearly show that cigarette smoking is on the wane. For six years prior to 1896 their production steadily increased. That year the output was 4,180,000,000. The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, show that there was manufactured about 1,000,000,000 less, and in face of that fact there was an increased foreign demand. In the crusade that has been waged against the cigarette, the press of the country has been foremost. The evidences were so palpable as to the results of using them, that the young men of the country have noted them and are letting them more severely alone. It is a compliment to young American manhood.

Senator Thurston has taken pains lately to reiterate his previous announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election. There really was no need whatever of any such statement. Mr. Thurston's recent exhibitions of mental and moral erraticism have been sufficient to convince the people of Nebraska that some other place would be

more suitable to his genius rather than the stately senatorial chambers. His poetic tendencies may be but revelations of a power that shall thrill the world and yet class him with Lord Byron or Oscar Wilde, but Nebraska is not sighing for a poet-senator. The state and its interests demand a thoughtful, practical, level headed, manly man in the senate and such a man the republicans will choose as the successor of John M. Thurston.

Diamond Anniversary.
The seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union is to be held at the Academy of Music Philadelphia, May 24 and 25.

At this "diamond meeting" as it is called—addresses will be made by Dwight L. Moody, the well known evangelist, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, Rear Admiral Phillips of the U. S. navy and other prominent Sunday school workers.

During the 75 years of its existence this society has organized more than 100,000 Sunday schools. Notwithstanding all the work it has done, added to that accomplished by the various denominational agencies, there are today no less than 11,000,000 youths in the United States between the ages of five and eighteen, who are not in any Sunday school.

It is hoped by means of this great rally to arouse fresh interest in the Sunday school work everywhere throughout the land.

The suggestion has been made that May 28 be observed in all the churches and Sunday schools as American Sunday school union day.

A Great Scheme That Failed.

The grand stand play of Messrs. Lewis & Shepherdson, publishers of the Journal, in attempting to compel people to do business with them, has fallen flat.

Since Postmaster Sprecher left the Journal last fall, the paper has been gradually drifting into incoherent desuetude, and the situation was becoming desperate. A few months ago, during a consultation between the partners as to what should be done to bolster up their fallen fortune, one of them evolved a beautiful idea. "I have it!" he exclaimed, "we will pad our circulation and when the time comes we will force every saloon man and druggist in the county to give us his notice. Eureka! Now to business!"

The following week people in all parts of the county, many of whom had never before known there was such a paper as the Journal, received a copy of it, with the announcement that the price had been cut to 50 cents a year. Where the recipient failed to subscribe for the 50-cent paper, and about the time when he was ready to leave it in the postoffice marked "refused," there came limping along through the mails a letter announcing that a man, whose name it was not necessary to mention, had paid for the Journal to be sent to the recipient's address for a certain number of months, the time always being so calculated as to cover the month of April, during which the liquor notices were to be published.

Then along about the middle of March the scheme was ripe, and the bright young men of the Journal proceeded to the next step, which was to issue a warning to liquor men and druggists that their notices must be published in that paper, because it had the largest circulation in the county, threatening that unless their demands were obeyed they would file remonstrances against the issuance of licenses. This threat was not only made against the liquor men of Norfolk, but against those of Madison as well, because it was big game that the young men were after.

Human nature is a peculiar institution, but there are certain traits that predominate in the breast of nearly every individual. When an attempt is made to drive a man to do a thing, be he of high or low degree, he usually develops the characteristics of the broncho and "bucks." That is what the liquor men did—they "bucked." Instead of falling over each other to rush their notices to the Journal, that paper only received one little \$3.00 notice from among the 12 or 15 published in Norfolk, and none from Madison or other towns. And this was all the profit the young men of the Journal derived from their great scheme, which included the wasting of much good white paper, worth three cents a pound of anyone's money—worth more before it was printed than after—upon a cold and unappreciative public. The young men, however, had made a threat that they would remonstrate against the issuance of licenses, and to make that bluff good they filed formal protests against all applicants in Norfolk who had not published their notices in the Journal.

When those protests came up for hearing before the council Saturday evening, the pins were knocked from under the young men so quick that they have not stopped falling yet, and they still don't know just where they are at.

Thus ended the closing chapter of a great scheme. Conceived in greed, fostered in misrepresentation, it failed of fruition. The moral to this is that it is seldom safe to attempt to exercise a gas pipe cinch. The American spirit which proclaimed "millions for defense; not one cent for tribute," is as strong today as it was over a century ago, and applies to matters small as well as large.

The Filipinos and the waters of the Big Muddy are constantly retreating.

There is now being expended in building up the American navy, \$50,000,000.

John Wannamaker is said to have made \$1,700,000 in his Philadelphia department stores last year.

Ten of the Yorktown crew, including Lieutenant Gilmore, are prisoners in the hands of the insurgents.

The volunteers in the Philippines will all be back by the end of July. They will begin to start May 5th.

The United States now has 3,000 troops in Porto Rico, 15,000 in Cuba, 24,000 in the Philippines and 23,000 at home.

Col. Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas has been appointed brigadier general of volunteers by President McKinley. Served him right.

Gen. Fred Grant has been assigned to active service in the Philippine islands, while fighting Joe Wheeler will take charge of the department of Texas.

The figures for March show that the United States is grinding out manufactured products at the rate of a million and a half dollars a day. Surely we are expanding.

Chicago democrats are to have a dollar dinner May 20th. Dollar dinners are becoming as popular under the republican administration as soup houses were under democratic rule.

United States Treasurer Robert's statement that "the United States treasury is running over with gold" is respectfully referred to the consideration of Lincoln's presidential aspirant.

There was a meeting of "little Americans" in Chicago the other night, at which speeches were made exalting Aguinaldo's cause and condemning the administration. The Methodist ministers of that city promptly met and passed resolutions condemning such demonstrations as calculated to demoralize the troops, cast a slur on the president and belittle and humiliate America in the eyes of the world.

The demand of Gen. Otis for the unconditional surrender of the Filipinos who are fighting under Aguinaldo has the true ring to it. There is no use fooling with these people. They should be made to understand that American sovereignty over the islands for the present is an undeniable fact. The sooner they understand it the better. It is to be hoped that hostilities are about over and that the time is near at hand when our government will have a clear field in which to disclose the full measure of its beneficent purposes toward these submergent peoples. The truth comes home more and more to every thoughtful American citizen that this country has a great duty to perform toward these folks living on the islands of the sea. "America for the world and the world for America" is a catch phrase that has been used for some time, but soberly and courageously we must now act upon and carry into effect that proposition. A new and splendid era, rich in hitherto undreamed of possibilities, has already dawned. America's mission is to direct humanity's destiny.

The Secretary of the Navy Speaks.
Different members of the president's cabinet have recently given expression to their own views regarding the condition of affairs in the Philippines, but among them all no words have been more significant than those uttered by Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts before the Essex club of Boston on "Dewey Day."

They are worthy of note, especially for two reasons—Mr. Long is secretary of the navy, a department of the government that has been in constant touch with the actual prosecution of the war and whose officers and men have gained such glorious victories. Again, among all the men Mr. McKinley called into his official family, none have a finer reputation for natural conservatism, combined with splendid attainments and culture, and spotless personal character than has the Massachusetts member. He is the furthest removed from anything that would savor of rashness in his make-up. Consequently his speech will be read with unusual interest by his countrymen, as disclosing the mind of the president, whose warm personal friend as well as advisor he is.

He strikes out from the shoulder in the beginning of his address, saying, "I believe that no more unpatriotic utterance, or one more unjust to the government of our country has been uttered than the statement which I see now and then that 'the treatment of the Cubans by Spain or the Armenians by the Turks is not to be compared with our course toward the Filipinos in wanton and deliberate cruelty.'" He dismisses this charge by saying that those who make it sacrifice the truth to "the embellishments of rhetoric." Not only is there no foundation in fact for such a criticism but to his personal knowledge the wires have been kept busy by the president, urging conciliatory action and kind treatment of the insurgents, and that all wounded prisoners have been sent to the hospitals, where they have received the kindest care.

Speaking of the Philippine islands,

Secretary Long frankly says: "Personally I should have been very glad, that this elephant had never been put upon our hands. But at the end of the war the islands were on our hands. To have abandoned them would have been to leave all their property and interests in a state of chaos."

He very clearly demonstrates that while our government was trying to extend the olive branch of peace to the Filipinos, incited by Aguinaldo, they sought to destroy life and property at Manila, which we were, by the law of nations sworn to protect. He again voices the policy of the administration, by stating the lines on which it is working.

A commission of able men is now at work seeking such information as will lead to a proper adjustment of existing differences. After law and order has been secured through the efforts of the army, navy and the commissioners, the whole problem will be placed in the hands of congress where it belongs and it will be for that body, reflecting the wishes of the people, to take such action regarding their proper disposition as seems fit.

The secretary closed his remarks in these words:

"My personal views are of very little consequence, but I have already expressed them to the effect that I should be glad to see every step taken toward their ultimate self government as soon as they show their capacity for it and as soon as there shall be proper guarantees of order and protection to property and organization of government in a stable manner."

Secretary Long has done patriotic service in thus so simply and candidly disposing of a lot of rubbish which is appearing in print from the minds of men more garrulous than they are just and whose prejudices and ambitions compel them to ignore truth and history.

In view of his words and those of others who stand close by the president and have a right to be considered as his representatives—together with Mr. McKinley's own statements and actions—the attitude of the men who are hurrying and scurrying over the country denouncing the imperialistic designs of the administration are as absolutely ridiculous as they are utterly contemptible.

Meeting of County Commissioners.
MADISON, April 26, 1899, at 1 o'clock p. m.—Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Johnson, Winter and Hughes present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and on motion approved except as to claim of W. R. Hoffman for \$53.25 which should read, allowed less personal tax \$31 balance \$22.25, and Carl Wilde county treasurer, account tax W. R. Hoffman \$31.

Whereas the entire west 60 feet of lot 5 block, Haases addition to Norfolk was entered on tax list for 1898 against M. D. Tyler at a value of \$200 and it appearing that R. B. Weller is the owner of the north one-half of said 60 feet assessed at \$50, therefore the county clerk was directed to correct the tax list for said year to the effect that M. D. Tyler be required to pay taxes on a valuation of \$210 and R. B. Weller on \$50.

Contract for a steel bridge across the North Fork of the Elkhorn river on the county line between Stanton and Madison counties at a cost of \$700 was awarded to Canton Bridge Co. and signed by all parties concerned and the bond fixed at \$1000.

On motion board adjourned for supper and met at 7:30 p. m.

On motion claims were allowed as follows:

Johanna Wahl board and lodging for jurors \$33.25.
J. P. Altstadt repairing bridges \$10.
H. W. Winter for transportation and support of paupers \$7.50.
W. B. Fuerst provisions for relief of S. L. Murphy \$14.
Dr. J. H. Mackay, medical treatment and medicine for Alford Smith, \$11.50.
G. Duvel, work on road one day with team, \$2.50.
R. D. Scott, publishing county treasurers semi-annual statement in six county papers, \$55.
E. G. Heilman, county clerk, recording 51 bonds, \$51.
Mike Richardson, seven wolf scalps, \$14.
J. E. Hayes, eight wolf scalps, \$16.
Herman Schmiedeke, one wolf scalp, \$2.
Joseph Dieter, one wolf scalp, \$2.
Christ Schmitt, seven wolf scalps, \$14.
R. D. Scott, county printing, \$109.50.
R. D. Scott, printing for county superintendent, \$15.50.
H. L. Spaulding, constable fees in case state vs. Bathke \$5.50, state vs. Wm. Kirby \$7.90 total \$13.40.
S. W. Hayes, justice fees case state vs. Bathke, \$4.50.
Martin Kane, marshal fees, case state vs. Frank Eble, \$2.50.
O. A. Sleeper, justice costs in case of Alta B. Chandler vs. D. J. Koenigstein, tax collector, \$12.20 less personal tax 17 cents balance \$12.03.
Geo. Davenport, boarding Chandler horses \$20, allowed at \$12.20 less personal tax \$11.95, balance 25 cents.
Carl Wilde, county treasurer, account tax Geo. Davenport 1898, \$11.95.
Aug. Wille, moving Chandler stuff \$10, allowed at \$6.
H. Krueger, moving Chandler stuff \$4, allowed at \$3.

W. W. Mangus, assisting tax collector \$4, allowed at \$3.

Fred Spaulding, assisting tax collector \$3, allowed at \$2.

B. E. Reed, repairing bridge, \$2.
On motion board adjourned until tomorrow morning at 7:30 a. m.

Board met at 7:30 a. m., April 27, 1899.

Receipts presented by Commissioner Johnson showing that he has paid to county treasurer \$13.85 received for old bridge iron sold to Anderson & Engleke were ordered placed on file.

Claims were on motion allowed as follows:

Krumm & Warren, lumber for bridges, \$187.57.
A. C. Johnson, county commissioner, per diem and mileage, \$168.57.
Geo. Zimmerman, building and repairing county bridges \$234.10, less personal tax \$4.50, balance \$229.60.
Carl Wilde, county treasurer, account tax Geo. Zimmerman 1898, \$4.50.
Fisher Typewriter Co., book typewriter for county clerk's office \$150, was allowed and clerk authorized to pay for same out of the fees of the office.

A. J. Anderson, repairing and sharpening scrapers, road plows, etc., for 1897 and 1898, \$13.55.

Somers & Randall, grate for poor house furnace \$5.40, applied on personal tax.

Carl Wilde, county treasurer, account tax Somers & Randall 1898, \$5.40.

W. C. Roland, merchandise for relief of C. Richardson \$5.50, applied on personal tax.

Carl Wilde, county treasurer, account tax W. C. Roland 1898, \$5.50.

On motion official bonds were approved as follows:

Frank White road overseer district No. 31.

William Low road overseer district No. 14.

Petition of Carl Wilde, county treasurer, asking the board to provide additional vault room, a burglar proof safe and additional working room to the county treasurer's office accompanied by a declaration made by the county clerk that for the preservation of important books and documents more vault room is sorely needed in the county clerk's office, was received and laid over for future consideration.

On motion board adjourned to meet May 24, 1899, at 1 p. m.

E. G. HEILMAN,
County Clerk.

A New "Land of the Sky" Booklet.
"The Land of the Sky," the popular designation for the Asheville Plateau, Western North Carolina, has been largely advertised by the Southern Railway for a number of years on account of the health and pleasure resorts and the beautiful scenery of that section, where the Southern Railway crosses the Blue Ridge mountains.

The Southern Railway has just issued a new and most attractive booklet with appropriate half tone cuts and reading matter and they are being sent out free to any address by Mr. J. C. Beam, Jr., N. W. P. A., Southern Railway, 80 Adams street, Chicago.

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Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send 10 cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

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