

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal
 The News, Established, 1881.
 The Journal, Established, 1877.
THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
 W. N. Huse, President.
 N. A. Huse, Secretary.
 Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.
 Telephone: Editorial Department, No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms, No. 1122.

BRYAN'S PET.

And now they tell us that Bryan's government ownership pet refuses to sleep. The government ownership league of Nebraska, which will be recalled as an organization formed about a year ago to further the scheme launched by Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech, refused to subsidize as it ought to, now that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the idea as an immediate issue, and it is said that there is promise of a pretty warm wrangle among democrats of the state when it comes time to send delegates to the national convention.

Edgar Howard and some of the other staunch members of this league are said to insist that government ownership must be pressed as an immediate issue.

And whatever the outcome of this local squabble, it is apparent that, as Henry Watterson predicts, Bryan's nomination will carry with it the necessity of constantly trying to defend this indefensible dream.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Republicans of the Ninth judicial district of Nebraska are particularly fortunate in having as their representative on the bench at the present time a jurist who has given such eminent satisfaction to both bar and public, regardless of party affiliations, that in all of this district not one word is heard against him, either for nomination in his own party or for election at the November polls.

Judge A. A. Welch of Wayne was appointed last spring by Governor Sheldon to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Boyd, who resigned to take his seat in congress. And such excellent satisfaction has he given on the bench that his election to a regular term has been demanded by all. Seldom is such unanimity of approval expressed for any man.

Judge Welch must be nominated as judge for the regular term beginning in election and the first of the year. There are two blank spaces on the primary republican ballot in which to vote for him.

It is hoped that republicans of the Ninth district will make it a point to go to the primary to vote for Judge Welch, and thus, by a mighty vote, roll up the compliment which the party owes him for his excellent service.

LOOK INTO PAPER TRUST.

The public at large, because the public at large always pays the freight in the end, will hope that a report from Washington is true in declaring that a sharp eye is being kept on the new paper merger. The department of justice is said to be watching the combine with eagerness and an investigation is promised, even though only to establish the legality of the combination.

It is said that Washington officials are surprised at the boldness displayed by the paper people and there may yet be some ray of hope for newspapers and their readers that the threat of the old paper trust to cause regret over former agitation by the public press with regard to the combine, will not find itself able to be carried into execution.

It is said that Attorney General Bonaparte will soon take up the question and it will be sincerely hoped that a thorough search for illegalities will be made.

For some years the entire country has been scratching its head in a vain effort to seek out some effective method by which to prevent just such trusts as this paper combine. Perhaps the successful preventive and the airship will come together.

UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Republicans will nominate two candidates for regular terms as regents of the state university, at next Tuesday's primary election. People of northern Nebraska are particularly interested in the candidacy of George Coupland, a farmer living near Elgin, who would go into the office with a through knowledge of the needs of greater development agricultural education. Northern Nebraska republicans will unquestionably give to Mr. Coupland a cordial vote—a big enough vote, it is to be hoped, to insure his election.

Besides Mr. Coupland there are two candidates for the republican nomination as regent. One is A. S. von Mansfelde of Ashland, the other is Charles B. Anderson of Crete. Of these two it is probable that Dr. von Mansfelde of Ashland will find the greater favor because his past experience, as compared with the past experience of Mr. Anderson, makes him the more desirable candidate.

Dr. von Mansfelde is a well known

physician and pioneer of Ashland. He has for many years been in close touch with the University of Nebraska and has been very vitally interested in its welfare by the reason of the fact that a son and three daughters graduated from the institution. It will be recalled that about a year ago his only son, Charles von Mansfelde, a promising young attorney of Omaha and a mighty fine young man, was accidentally drowned near Ashland.

Mr. Anderson, on the other hand, having been interested in Crete and the growth of its institutions, has naturally been somewhat prejudiced against the state university in favor of Doane college.

The position of university regent is a payless one at best. It is important because the welfare of the university of which Nebraska is justly proud, is closely identified with the board of regents.

Looking to the best interests of the state, northern Nebraska republicans will probably do their share toward nominating Mr. Coupland and Dr. von Mansfelde.

ANOTHER "SCOOP."

The story of the lynching of Murderer Higgins near Bancroft Monday morning was carried to people residing throughout northern Nebraska and southern South Dakota in The Norfolk News just twenty-four hours before it could possibly reach them in any other newspaper. This lynching was of interest throughout this entire section because people of the northwest were familiar with the story of the dual murder for which Higgins was to have been tried, and because an incident so startling within northern Nebraska is of prime interest to the whole territory.

The fact that this dispatch was carried throughout this territory by The News ahead of all other papers only emphasizes what is done every day by this newspaper with all of the important news happening between midnight and noon.

In this same way every day The News gives to the northwest the Chicago and South Omaha livestock and grain markets twenty-four hours ahead of all other papers.

Other striking instances of this ability to beat all other papers, by virtue of location, were shown when The News gave to the northwest twenty-four hours ahead of all other papers the cablegrams announcing the fall of Port Arthur, the story of the Slocum horror in New York, the story of San Francisco's destruction by earthquake, the story of Edward Rosewater's sudden death and hundreds upon hundreds of other less important events, including scores of news happenings of local importance in north Nebraska and southern South Dakota. Indeed, the double murder for which Higgins has now been lynched, was given to this whole territory twenty-four hours earlier in The News than in any other paper.

It is little wonder that The News circulation is growing.

THE BANCROFT LYNCHING.

Mob violence is deplorable from any viewpoint. Little glory redounds to a community from a lynching. But back of a lynching it is sometimes an easy matter to lay all or most of the blame for the mob violence upon the failure of the law to properly punish for crime.

It is deplorable that a mob of masked men should take Murderer Higgins from the sheriffs and hang him to a bridge. It was more deplorable that Higgins should have slain two Thurston county citizens. And most deplorable of all is the condition of indifference to murder which has recently swept over the country, and whose effect has been to turn loose altogether too many a man who should have suffered the law's penalty for his misdeed.

Frank Brink of Ponca must accept a great share of the responsibility for this lynching near Bancroft. Higgins should have been hanged in a legal manner. His crime was appalling. But he paid two penalties for his crime—the one with his life, the other with mob execution. This mob feature of Higgins' punishment was added to this man's career to even up for the lack of any punishment meted out to Brink. The lost confidence in the law's justice and infallibility, chargeable to the Brink trial-farce at Ponca, spurred on the mob at Bancroft to take no chances in the case of Higgins.

At the time Brink, who murdered Bessie Newton at Ponca, was acquitted on the "brainstorm" plea and was sent to the state insane hospital as a part of the farce, despite the fact that he never showed the slightest sign of insanity, The News pointed out that it was just such disregard of the law as this that led to mob violence. And the forecast has proved, in the Higgins case, to have been only too true. There has lately been too much disregard for the wanton taking of human life. Murder has run riot to such an extent that society must at last rise up and protest with force. The law has become altogether too lax in treat-

ing prisoners who have slain fellow-men and too many silly provocations are accepted by juries as justifying the human slaughter.

Much has been made of the "unwritten" law. The written law that "thou shalt not kill" has been too lightly looked up in the drawer. Perhaps such a jolting as this Bancroft affair may tend to bring the law to its senses. Mob violence is deplorable. A community in which the mob has hanged a man feels that a stain has been put upon its record. But much more of a disgrace, much more deplorable is the failure of the law to mete out punishment to the fiends who wantonly take human life.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

Whatever the outcome of the Tuesday primaries, Madison county republicans will enter the fall campaign with a strong ticket. There is nothing ahead which will mar harmonious cooperation for party success all along the line. There are contests for nominations in only two of the county offices in the republican primary. There being two candidates for the nomination of sheriff and two for the nomination of treasurer. In all other instances, only one candidate for an office will appear on the primary ballot and the primary vote in these instances will be merely a form of ratification.

For the republican nomination of treasurer, E. B. Hansen of Tilden and Frank A. Peterson, present deputy county treasurer, are candidates. Both are well known republicans and both have many friends throughout the county. Whichever is nominated—and each has made a clean campaign—the party will undoubtedly be ready to stand solidly behind.

For the nomination of sheriff, the present incumbent, J. J. Clements, and Fred Geger of Madison are candidates. Both are and have been for years prominent in the county and the party will take pleasure in supporting at the November polls that one who is declared the choice of the majority at the primary.

George E. Richardson, the present very efficient county clerk, will be renominated without opposition, as he deserves.

Christopher Schavland, who retires from the office of county treasurer, has been made a candidate for county judge by petition and will be nominated with no opposition. Mr. Schavland's excellent record in the treasurer's office prompted his friends to file a petition making him a candidate.

Frank S. Perdue, who has made an unusually capable county superintendent, will have no opposition for renomination.

W. H. Field, having served the county well as clerk of the district court, will be renominated without opposition.

P. W. Ruth of Newman Grove has been tried out and found not wanting as a deputy assessor. He will make a faithful assessor. His nomination by republicans will be without opposition.

Dr. Homer L. Kindred of Meadow Grove, who is coroner now and who has given satisfaction in that office, will have no opposition for renomination.

C. F. Elsey and George C. Lambert will have no opposition for nomination as justices of the peace, nor G. F. Bilger for constable.

In the November election neither County Superintendent Perdue, Clerk of the District Court Fields nor Coroner Kindred will have any opposition so that they are as good as re-elected right now.

Neither party will have a candidate for county surveyor.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The most important nomination to be made by republicans of Nebraska at the primary election next Tuesday will be that for supreme judge. Two candidates have been placed in the field and partisans of both have been aggressively waging campaigns in behalf of their favorites. But the day will shortly be upon us when the selection of one or the other as a candidate on the republican ticket to be placed before the state's voters in November, must be taken from the hands of the partisan campaign managers and made by the rank and file of the party. And after carefully studying over the situation, there appears to be every reason to believe that the rank and file will nominate as their candidate the present chief justice, Hon. H. Sedgwick.

The two candidates whose names have been placed before the republicans of Nebraska for the coming primary election are M. B. Reese and Chief Justice Sedgwick. Judge Sedgwick now occupies the position of chief justice of the Nebraska supreme court. He has filled that office honorably and well. His service has brought credit to the state. He is a man broad-gauged and eminently fair, a judge who has carried to his office the dignity and the impartiality of a commonwealth.

The News is not personally interested in either Justice Sedgwick or Judge

Reese. The News believes, furthermore, that the selection of a member of Nebraska's supreme court is a matter that ought not to be influenced by the selection of this man or that. The office is too important to allow a few office-seekers to fill it, and it is time for the rank and file of the party to take the matter into their own hands.

The News has no fault to find with Judge Reese. This paper expects to support whichever one of these two judges shall be chosen by republicans of Nebraska as their standard bearer. But this paper has failed to find in all of this pre-primary campaign the slightest possible reason why Justice Sedgwick should at this time be turned out of office.

It has been said that certain office-seekers have thought that they might be benefited by the nomination and election of Judge Reese, and that in this personal ambition there was furnished the motive for putting forth a candidate to oppose Judge Sedgwick and to try to force the present justice out of office. Judge Sedgwick has preserved during all of this campaign the calm dignity that belongs to his office, and no utterance as to the nomination has come from him. His friends and admirers from over the state filed a petition calling upon him to make the race, confident that his past excellent service to the party and state at large will be rewarded by the honor of a renomination.

It is not enough that a few office-seekers, through selfish hopes that they might be benefited by appointments in case they succeeded in depositing the present chief justice, should attempt to make this nomination for the republicans of Nebraska. It is not enough that one office-seeker, now boasting that he created two United States senators in Nebraska, should attempt to depose the present chief justice in order that his boasts might be carried still farther in the claim that he created a supreme judge, as well. The big question before the republicans of Nebraska is the fitness of candidates for the offices which their friends seek for them, and no good reason has been presented in this campaign for turning out of office a jurist so eminently qualified to fill a place on the supreme bench as Chief Justice Samuel H. Sedgwick.

Judge Sedgwick ought, by all that is fair and consistent to be renominated next Tuesday.

TO HELP BUILD UP THE TOWN.

In many cities clubs are being formed for launching campaigns to increase population of those cities. Spokane, for instance, has a "150,000 club," Los Angeles has a "200,000 club," and Long Beach, Cal., has a "50,000 club." Norfolk might reasonably organize a "6,000 club" or a "10,000 club," if it chose, and persistently go after such a goal before the federal census of 1910. The first step in this direction, of course, would be to expand the city limits to their proper places, so that all citizens living practically in Norfolk today but technically outside, could be counted. And the next move that could be adopted might be an organized effort toward buying Norfolk products wherever Norfolk products are available. Such movements are being carried on in other places with good effect. Omaha is after 200,000 people with such a basis as this for its growth. Norfolk today has a number of manufacturing industries producing articles which are used daily by the general public. If everybody in Norfolk would make a pledge to buy Norfolk goods wherever possible, the number of people employed in Norfolk plants would be materially increased, and the city's growth would take on a new impetus.

Such a campaign is just now being waged in Spokane. Concerning the movement there, a Spokane paper of recent date has this to say:

Letters were mailed yesterday to Spokane housewives urging them to purchase none but Spokane-made goods where such are obtainable. This was the opening gun of the "home industry campaign" of the 150,000 club, which will be waged ceaselessly from this time forth, \$30 a month having been subscribed to this movement for the ensuing year. Signs bearing the legend "Money Spent at Home Means Prosperity," and urging that the public insist upon the "Made in Spokane" label adorning all purchases, are being placed in all street cars and painted on bill boards throughout the city. The following letter will be sent to every residence in Spokane:

"Dear Madam: During the B. Y. P. U. convention windows on the principal business streets of Spokane contained exhibits of the industries and resources of Spokane, accompanied by a big card bearing this inscription: 'What Makes Spokane Grow? This Helps Some.' 'But there is one other essential to the growth of Spokane that can not be overlooked and that depends upon the housewives. You can help make Spokane grow if you scrupulously observe your duty when making a purchase, viz., buy only Spokane-made goods when such are obtainable. You will readily grant that, everything else being equal, you should patronize the home industries in preference to those

of other cities. The money thus invested remains in Spokane and will be utilized to develop this and other industries of this city. It will mean larger and more numerous factories, employment for more men and an enhanced value for your own property.

"It is a simple matter for you to inquire, when making a purchase, for a brand of the desired article that is made in Spokane. One very good way to determine whether the brand meets this requirement is to observe if it bears the 'Made in Spokane' label, which adorns this letterhead. This is coming into more general use every day and will eventually be used on every product of Spokane factories.

"Within a few days I will mail you a little pamphlet containing a list of Spokane Industries, which I trust you will carefully study and thereafter bear in mind when shopping."

FOR CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

A number of New Yorkers, including several millionaires, are reported to have recently made a rush to either sell their automobiles or to cancel orders for new ones. It is said that these machines represent a value of \$15,000,000 and that the sacrifice amounts to \$7,000,000. This is but one of the incidents—one of the dramatic incidents—of the recent so-called "rich man's panic" which has swept over Wall street and the result of which was seen in the sensational dropping of stock values. One western paper, in commenting upon this Wall street slump, tersely remarks that the west is independent and is taking care of itself without regard to the financiers on Wall street; that, in other words, western automobiles are not for sale at second hand sacrifice sales. And while this is true to a large extent, it must not, at that, be forgotten that the prosperity of one section of the United States is, after all, closely linked with the prosperity of all other sections and that the general business welfare of the whole nation will be best served by a continuation of healthful commercial conditions in the east as well as the west, in the north and in the south. The country today is like one man and the country is in the pink of health when the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the brain, the nerves—in fact every region and every organ that is a factor in the community as a whole, is in hearty condition and performing its share of the labor of progress.

That course, therefore, which will best tend to preserve the nation's prosperity is the course to which the country in general will give most ready welcome and most cordial support. Just what that course is may perhaps not be fathomed without some serious thought on the part of thinking people. But interviews and speeches which have been issued during the past week indicate very strongly that there is serious concentration of gray matter upon present business conditions just now, and that all sections are eagerly trying to reason out the logical way in which we should go, lest the pathway lead off from the general prosperity route.

According to all available sources of information, there has never been a time when the country's prosperity should continue with more smoothness than now. Crop conditions are good, factories are busy, and all commodities are bringing good prices. It has been pointed out in many ways that the recent Wall street flurry will in no way be reflected outside the street. But nevertheless the flurry indicates a condition of unrest and that unrest is apparently due to continued agitation, unquestionably sincere on the part of some but purely the shouting of demagogues on the part of others, regarding business conditions of one sort and another. And, while the country is unquestionably better off for some of the agitation that has been let loose, it is probably equally true that there is a limit to this sort of thing which the country must regard and beyond which we can not go without gravely endangering present prosperous times.

Indeed Chicago business men and others representing the west are quoted in a Chicago newspaper as believing that, while much good has come both for corporations and people in abolishing rebates, etc., the time has come for caution and for calm deliberation in matters governmental. Western business men, according to this newspaper, while endorsing things that have been done, now practically join in the opinion that past violations of laws which for years were not enforced, should not now be punished. The government should give the public to understand, say these representative business men, that in the future all laws shall be enforced to the letter, but that for the sake of innocent stockholders and for the sake of the country's general prosperity, past sins should be wiped off the slate.

With new standards and new conceptions as to what is the law and what ought to be the law, argues the west, there should be a new deal and a new game. We should begin over again.

The effect of the enormous file against one company upon the stock

market, sending many values down to unknown low points, has had its alarming effect upon many stockholders and investors and money has become cautious lest it get stung. It is argued that if all companies now be punished for sins of the past, under former conditions, many will in future be driven to bankruptcy and that, while we may stand aside now and declare it immaterial, would be a highly undesirable end, all things considered.

The tendency of the day appears to be heading in toward more conservatism. Inevitable results of reckless agitation and "muck raking," however good its motives may be, are becoming more apparent and the general public is asking for a halt. We want a breathing spell. A strong pull has been made, and there should be a moment for resting on the oars. For much of the agitation of the past year has been populist, anarchistic and wholly dangerous. Prosperity has thus far withstood the attack. But there comes a limit. And much that is termed reform in politics might better be left undone than to go too far for the country's good as a whole.

AROUND TOWN.

The Norfolk race meet made a new mark.

King Corn is living yet. Long live the king!

This rain was worth at least \$48.50 to the state.

At a conservative figure, that rain was worth at least \$20.

Old fashioned people used to say that no gentleman would spit on the sidewalk.

If the Bancroft town marshal had wired the Omaha authorities, Higgins might not have been roped.

A Norfolk son and daughter were delighted the other day when they made their mother confess that once upon a time she smoked a cigarette.

It is said that young women coming to Norfolk from Sioux City for a visit here, begin at Winside to fix their hair and dab on a little of the powder that chamois skins are kept for.

When people go a-visiting they ought to be careful about locking their grips. There was a spill at Norfolk Junction yesterday noon that drove this fact home to those who looked on, for all time to come. The straps came loose, the telescope opened and clothes of one sort and another sprawled out upon the platform. It was a grewsome sight to see.

It keeps mothers going. A Norfolk mother, indignant because her son took a long time before supper to dress, called up to the young man and ordered him to come down stairs immediately, "just as you are." And the unscrupulous son had the nerve to do it.

"Competition is a good thing," said Bibby, speaking generally. "There used to be a barber at Fullerton who would always shave the wrong way of the grain on your chin. When people cursed him for it he told them to go to the other barber. There wasn't any other. But when another barber did come, that fellow quit his foolishness and went to shaving right. It takes a little competition to bring out the best in a man."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

We don't care much for a boy when he is dressed up.

We confess to being tired of the chicken joke as applied to preachers.

When a man gets into trouble, nearly all the other men say, "O, well, he wouldn't take my advice."

On the stage, when a man opens a door for a woman, he says, "Allow me." But men never say it in private life.

Rum is a good deal like a wolf; every man's hand is against it, but wolves are increasing, and so are the drunkards.

When a home is broken up and there is a division of the spoils, the enlarged photographs always go to the poor kin.

When a man hears a band play a waltz, he thinks he can waltz, as he thinks he can play poker when he hears a poker joke on the stake.

An Atchison man says: "I've noticed when my wife has company for dinner she apologizes to the guests, but after they are gone she boasts to me that she had a mighty good dinner."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas county, ss.
 Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
 A. W. Gleason,
 Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
 F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
 Sold by all druggists, 75c.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.