

NEXT FRIDAY IS FLAG DAY.

The 124th Anniversary of the Birthday of the Emblem.

MAKE IT A FESTAL OCCASION

An Address to the American People Concerning the Proper Observance of the Day—On the Morning of June 14 Let a Flag Flutter From Every House-top.

H. C. Matrau, who has been appointed patriotic aide of the G. A. R. for Madison county, is in receipt of a copy of an address to the American people concerning the proper observance of Flag day, which is June 14. The address is given herewith in full, with the suggestion on the part of Mr. Matrau that the day be suitably observed as requested:

June 14 will be the 124th anniversary of the birthday of the United States flag.

When it is considered what it has cost to give birth to this flag, what it cost to maintain it and what it means to this nation and to the world, there is no honor too great that should not be conferred upon it.

Our flag was born in the throes of liberty, wounded in the battles of freedom and sanctified in the cause of humanity.

It should be honored for all the security it guarantees; all the mercy it proclaims; all the power it implies.

It is the flag that has ever been raised in honor and never lowered in disgrace. It is the flag that represents liberty of thought and religious right and floats today, beautifully hovering in the breeze around her Cuban proteges, a protector against "man's inhumanity against man." The flag that gracefully waves in the Orient, a respected monitor in the celestial empire, guiding the world in the solution of a divine problem, remonstrating against avarice and admonishing against treachery.

It is the flag that must not be disgraced as an emblem of merchandise nor displayed for idle purpose.

It is sacred! It is sublime! Next to Holy Writ it should be our guide, standing for the equality of man, and of woman to man. It is now the peace maker between hitherto domestic foes. It is a guard against foreign interference. It forgives the past and points to the future grandly; with more grandeur than our previous an encumbrance. It is the flag of our reunion. The flag of the new possessions which providence has bestowed. So let the American people, with one hand on the casket of the golden rule and with the other saluting the emblem of our liberty and strength, do honor to our banner as it stands for loyalty between ourselves and the elevation of all mankind.

As the day dawns on June 14 let the morning breeze kiss the fluttering flag from every house-top, and as the school bell sounds the assembly hour let there be glad hearts among the children as it is made their festival day to sing praises to the flag and to cheer it as it floats in the air above a token of their noble birth.

Every school may fittingly honor this day with special exercises as a day of rejoicing, adopting a program suitable to the occasion:

1. Prayer.
2. Salute to the flag.
3. National hymns.
4. Addresses by soldiers and patriots.
5. Flag drill.
6. Quotations from eloquent orations on the flag.

7. Ringing of bells.
Every child waving a flag and possessing it for himself as a treasure to be admired and revered. There are no school children too young to love the flag, none too old to be ashamed of it. Patriotism is a sentiment—an emotion, capable of being cultivated to a high degree by inspiration. It is not an incentive to military action with a tendency to war, rather a promoter of peace, and no nobler sentiment can be created than love for the flag, which is the mantle of Columbia standing in the foreground beckoning to the oppressed of all mankind to come under the folds of the robe of love, to dwell in harmony and security in this land of peace, the Canaan where the wanderer may rest, the oppressed find relief and all be the equal of his fellow-man.

ALAN C. BAKERWELL,
Chief Aide to Commander in Chief G. A. R., in Charge of Patriotic Education.

BEGA.

Rev. Winfred of Stanton visited with Mr. Harris, Tuesday.

Mable Bowman of Knox county is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Lund.

Miss Nettie Lowe of Norfolk visited with the Misses Lunquist, Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Goff preached in Bega Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mr. A. Lundquist returned Tuesday from a visit to Fremont.

Pearl Burch of Virginia visited Bega Sunday.

Bernard Asplin who has been attending school in Wayne returned home, Saturday. He will spend the summer vacation at home.

Chas. E. Wilson was in Norfolk on business, Saturday.

Misses Henriksen went to Fremont to attend the wedding of their cousin, Herman Olson.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate in Madison county for the week ending June 8, 1901, as reported by D. J. Koenigstein, official abstractor:

W. R. Wilson to Elmer McClellan, wd, $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-23-1, \$3,450.

William Lowe to Ira R. Jenkins, wd, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ 19-23-3, \$4,500.

F. J. Hale, president, to James E. Jenkins, wd, lot 23, block 4, Union cemetery, \$10.00.

Pioneer Town Site Co. to Wilhelm Peter, wd, lot 12, block 13, Western Town Lot Co.'s 1st addition to Norfolk Junction, \$100.

Wilhelm Peter to W. H. Shippee, wd,

lot 12, block 13, W. T. L. Co.'s 1st addition to Norfolk Junction, \$800.
L. A. Hogue to Rose E. Avery, wd, part of lots 7 and 8, block 16, Battle Creek.

Matilda A. Gulpin to Melvin U. Horner, wd, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ 13-23-2, \$3,300.
Newman Grove Opera House Co. to Opera House Co., wd, lot E in re-subdivision of lots 12 to 16, inclusive, block 3 and lot 11, block 3, R. R. addition to Newman Grove and vacated alley between said lots E and 11, \$3,300.

Herman Wohlfeil to Lutheran St. Paul church of Buffalo Creek, wd, part of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ 28-23-4, \$1,000.

Herman Werner to Keyron T. Niles, wd, part of out lot 4, Pioneer T. S. Co.'s second addition to Battle Creek.

Pioneer T. S. Co. to Christian Simonson, wd, lot 2, block 21 in subdivision of blocks 13 to 21, inclusive, R. R. addition to Newman Grove.

James Gilden to Jacob Boelach, wd, block 24, Hillside Terrace addition to Norfolk.

George H. Conner to William T. Shively, wd, lot 3, block 1, Pasewalk's 2nd addition to Norfolk, \$175.

William T. Shively to W. H. Rish, wd, above.

U. S. of America to John O'Brien, pd, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ 8-23-4.

U. S. of America to Timothy O'Brien, pd, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ 30-23-4.

Asa Hollenbeck to B. E. Reed, deed, lots 7 and 8, Hor's subdivision to Norfolk, \$150.

Charles W. Carpenter to Luther J. Church, wd, part of se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ 26-24-4.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Exclusive Tailoring and Men's Furnishing Goods House Under Management of J. W. Humphrey.

Norfolk is to have a new business establishment. It will be an extensive concern in the line of tailoring and men's furnishing goods, exclusively. It will be opened to the trade about the middle of August under the management of J. W. Humphrey of this city.

In speaking of the new project to a News reporter this morning, Mr. Humphrey said: "Yes, we will put in a big plant and I think we can make it pay. That part of the Richards block, now occupied by the novelty store, together with the second floor, has been secured and will be put in shape soon. We will use the large room on the ground floor for cutting and sales room, the floor above for work rooms. They will be furnished well throughout and be strictly up-to-date.

"To start in we shall employ ten or 12 men and when things get to going we will probably need 15 or 20. I have secured a first-class cutter from Chicago, who has been with a good house for a number of years. You see, it's not so much what a suit is made of, as how it is made. We will turn out nothing but the best and will cater only to fine trade. I think we will have a house equal to anything in Omaha or Lincoln."

Mr. Humphrey has until now been connected with a Lincoln firm in the same line of business and will continue to work the outside trade for the new house as he did for them. The territory covered will include northwestern Nebraska, the Black Hills and parts of Wyoming and Montana. He has over a thousand customers in tailoring alone, whose work will be brought here instead of Lincoln. The pay roll of the new establishment will amount to quite an item, since tailors receive from \$15 to \$40 a week.

Mr. Humphrey started the business of W. W. Marple in 1886 and worked up an enormous patronage. Twenty-two men were employed to do the work at that time. If it could be done then Mr. Humphrey sees no reason why it should not be done again. He hopes to open by August 15, for the fall trade and will go east on July 6, to purchase goods.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice June 10, 1901:

Burton Brown, Charles Bradbury (2), W. H. Buckley, Mrs. D. R. Cornegys, Ellen Covey, Fon Davidson, Joseph Doriney, Mrs. J. W. Drake, Egyptian Remedy Co., Jevona Hull, W. H. Johnston, A. F. Luderus, Helen Millnitz, Dan Murphy, J. N. McCarthy, H. A. Noyes, Mrs. Pauline Phillips, George A. Roswell, H. A. Teut, Martha Welch, Frank Zarach.

If not called for in 15 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised.

P. F. SPEICHER, P. M.

Northern Wisconsin Railway Farm Lands For Sale.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway has for sale in Northern Wisconsin, at low prices and easy terms of payment, about 350,000 acres of choice farm lands.

Early buyers will secure the advantage of locations on the many beautiful streams and lakes, which abound with fish and furnish a never ending and most excellent water supply, both for family use and for stock.

Land is generally well timbered, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation and this is rapidly developing into one of the greatest sheep and cattle raising regions in the northwest.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland and other towns on "The Northwestern Line" furnish good markets for stock and farm produce.

For further particulars address:

GEO. W. BELL,

Land Commissioner, Hudson Wis., or

G. H. MACRAE,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

CADETSHIP EXAMINATIONS

Being Held at the High School in this City Today.

FOR ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY.

The examinations are being held under Order of Congressman Robinson, by County Superintendent Gram—Physical Examinations by Dr. Tashjean.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The United States Naval cadetship examinations are being held at the High school building in this city. The educational test began this afternoon and the physical will take place tomorrow morning. County Superintendent C. W. Gram is conducting today's work and Dr. A. B. Tashjean will make the physical examinations. Superintendent D. C. O'Connor, another member of the committee, is out of the city. This examination is held at the order of Congressman J. S. Robinson. He will recommend the two young men receiving the highest grades for appointment as cadets and alternate to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis.

The report published in the Lincoln Journal last week, that Jerome Langer of West Point had received the appointment, was denied by Mr. Robinson this morning. Of the 18 expected to take the examinations only six have appeared. This may be due to the above rumor or it may be caused by the small-pox scare. Those entered are: Milo Draelm of Fremont, Ross R. Cain of Newman Grove, Jesse Cramer of Wakefield, P. A. Ewing of Central City, Arthur K. Lee of Neligh and Fred Rhodes of Stanton.

The requirements for entrance to the academy are very reasonable, but the government is extremely strict in their fulfillment. The applicant must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and physically perfect. The slightest blemish, such as an ingrowing nail or a bad tooth, will throw a person out. The mental qualifications require satisfactory grades in each of the following studies: reading, writing, spelling, geography, history of the world, U. S. history, arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

When a cadet enters the school, he binds himself to eight years' service six of which are spent at the academy. At the start, a deposit of \$235.95 is required, to pay certain expenses. Each cadet receives \$500 annually, out of which he must pay for his clothes and books. All other expenses are provided for by the government.

Two years are spent in a training school for midshipmen and the other four are given to courses of study which will be necessary for the service. At the end of the six years 15 members of the graduating class receive appointments as officers in the regular service, thus completing their eight years' time. The remaining members are given a year's salary of \$1,000 and an honorable discharge. The successful candidate in today's examination will enter next fall.

Hammond, Louisiana, An Ideal Health and Winter Resort.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad company has just issued a new edition of "Hammond, Louisiana, as a Winter Resort," a beautiful illustrated folder showing a few of the winter attractions in and about Hammond, copies of which will be mailed free, on application to the undersigned.

For those in good or moderate circumstance, no point in the south offers such inducements. The climate is unsurpassed. The artesian water excellent. Society almost entirely northern, and the hotel and boarding house accommodations far superior to any town of its size in the north, and at moderate rates.

J. F. MERRY,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Ag't., Ill. Cent. R.R., Dubuque, Iowa.

To Befuddle Counterfeiters.

A traveling man at the depot held out a new one dollar bill toward a group of friends, and pointing to script letter "C" on the face of the note, said: "I will bet the ciphers for the crowd that there isn't a fellow among you that can tell what that letter means." One and another made various wild guesses, but they finally had to admit that the "wise guy" was gambling on a sure thing.

Conversation was, therefore, throttled to give him a chance to air his superior wisdom, and he proceeded to do it. "Well that's a pet scheme of Uncle Sam's to render counterfeiting more difficult. You see, the serial letter 'C' means nothing unless the serial number is also considered, which in this case is 5,194,015. There are four serial letters, A, B, C and D. Each letter has a certain number to correspond. This is the key: When A is used the last two figures of the serial number must be divisible by four—the number of serial letters—and leave one. A being the first letter. For B the remainder is two, and you will notice, in this case, it being C, the remainder is three. When D occurs there is no remainder. If you ever get a dollar bill see if it does not figure out this way."—Humphrey Democrat.

Jell-O, The New Dessert, please all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents. Try it today.

How Expresses Drop Men.

"While coming from Chicago last week," said a prominent business man to a Mail and Express reporter, "I noticed a peculiar railroad custom which interested me considerably. I happened to be in the last car of the limited when the train stopped in a desolate spot between stations. The rear brakeman, of course, dropped off and went down the track with a flag to warn any train that might be following us. In a moment or two we started up again, but minus the brakeman. I wondered at this, but was still more surprised later on to see the same thing repeated when we were obliged to stop on account of a threatened hot box. Upon inquiry I found that this was the custom on fast trains. 'Sometimes, if we have lots of time,' said the conductor, 'we whistle for the men to come in, but in those cases we leave them to be picked up by the next train or to walk to the nearest station.'

"But isn't that rather hard on the men?" I asked. "Oh, it's all part of the business," he replied. "I have known of cases where men dropped off in this way were frozen to death or waylaid by tramps, but the railroads have to make the time, and that's why it is done. I have seen trains running with only a conductor aboard them at times because the rest of the crew had been left behind in just this way."

Vanity and Curiosity.

Vanity seems to spring eternal in the masculine breast, and the less it has to feed upon the more it thrives apparently.

The other day a tramp of high degree in vagrancy stopped before the window of a house at which two young women were standing. He was tattered and torn and melancholy looking to such an extent that he aroused a feeling of deep sympathy in the hearts of the maidens, who looked down upon him as he stood gazing intently at some object he held in his hand.

"I wonder what he has," said the sentimental one of the two as she peered down on him. "A lock of some woman's hair, I shouldn't wonder."

"More likely a coin he's found; he looks pleased," rejoined the practical one scoldingly as she maneuvered for a position that would reveal the object to her.

But it was neither, they discovered. It was just a bit of looking glass, in which the man was surveying his features with a satisfied air, that told of his entire contentment with his very rugged physiognomy.

Which shows, as was said at the beginning of this story, that vanity springs eternal in the masculine breast just as curiosity does in the feminine.—Baltimore News.

A Friend in Need.

It happened in the early days of Australian history when bushranging was common.

A gentleman was riding along a lonely track through the bush when he heard loud cries for help proceeding from a neighboring grove. Arriving at the spot whence proceeded the cries, he was surprised and shocked to find a man securely tied to a tree.

"What is the matter here?" he asked. "Oh, sir," replied the poor fellow, "I'm so glad you have come! A few hours ago I was stuck up by bushrangers, who rifled my pockets, and, after stealing everything I had except a bundle of notes in my inside breast pocket, which they fortunately overlooked, bound me to this tree and decamped."

"The scoundrels!" ejaculated the newcomer. "Took everything you had except a bundle of notes in your inside pocket, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"The villains! And then they tied you so tightly that you cannot escape?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I'll take the notes the other fellows left!" And he did.—London Answers.

Embarrassing.

When the new minister, a handsome and unmarried man, made his first pastoral call at the Fosdicks', he took little Anna up in his arms and tried to kiss her. But the child refused to be kissed. She struggled loose and ran off into the next room, where her mother was putting a few finishing touches to her adornment before going into the parlor to greet the clergyman.

"Mamma," the little girl whispered, "the man in the parlor wanted me to kiss him."

"Well," replied mamma, "why didn't you let him? I would if I were you."

Thereupon little Anna ran back into the parlor, and the minister asked:

"Well, little lady, won't you kiss me now?"

"No, I won't," replied Anna promptly, "but mamma says she will!"—Harper's Bazar.

The Bundle Kicked.

A comical story is told of an English nobleman who is shortsighted. In a railroad train, while he was sitting next to a very stout old woman, friend on the next seat accosted him. "Wait a minute," said his lordship. "I'll put this bundle of rags in the rack and you can sit here." And to the astonishment and horror of the gigantic female he caught her round the waist before he realized his mistake.

Expensive Furniture.

"One of the special agents of the Indian bureau is a woman, and she receives a salary of \$8 a day," read Mr. Wintergreen.

"She must sell a good many," commented Mrs. Wintergreen. "But I shouldn't have thought there was such a demand for that sort of a bureau."—Detroit Free Press.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

SAVING AN OLD PAINTING.

Ingenious Method by Which It Was Transferred to New Canvas.

"Did you ever hear of transferring an old oil painting to a new canvas?" said a well known art connoisseur of this city. "One would declare at first blush that the thing was absolutely impossible, but I saw it done with a picture over eight feet square, and the operation was a perfect success. The painting to which I refer had been a fine example of the early Italian school, but it had lain forgotten in a garret for many years and had become so incrustured with dirt and grime that it was impossible to distinguish any of the details. Ordinarily it could have been cleaned without trouble, but the damp and mold of two centuries had rotted the canvas until it was ready to fall apart at a touch, and scrubbing was, of course, out of the question."

"That was the condition of things when it was taken in hand by an expert restorer from Belgium who happened to be in the city. The first thing he did was to glue a huge sheet of thick manilla paper firmly to the face of the picture. Then he turned it over carefully and picked off every particle of the old decaying canvas, revealing the rear surface of the paint itself. It was a big job and required no end of patience, but the last thread was finally removed, and nothing was left but the fragile shell of pigment. That he covered with the strongest fish glue, and a new sheet of canvas was spread over it and pressed down."

"In a few hours it was perfectly dry, and the painting was as firmly attached to its new foundation as if it had been there from the start. Nothing remained but to take off the manilla paper, which was readily done with hot water. After that the surface was thoroughly cleaned, and the picture is now almost as bright and clear as it was when it left the painter's easel. The owner could hardly believe his eyes. It seemed to him that a veritable miracle had been accomplished."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Typewriter and the Eye.

There is the general opinion among oculists that the eye is much relieved by the general introduction of type-written matter. A recent medical work upon diseases of the eye gives a great many proofs in substantiation of this opinion.

The characters are so large on the keys that there is no appreciable strain on the vision, and when dexterity is attained the eyes can scarcely be said to be used at all. A vast strain is taken off the eye by writing with the typewriter instead of the pen, but the advantages of reading the typewritten matter are even more important from a medical point of view, and the strain upon the hands is also slight.

It is said that a person can work for eight consecutive hours, with slight interruptions, without the hands being conscious of fatigue. In using the typewriter the additional labor of focusing the eyes calls the muscles into undue use, and the result is that many defects of vision which would not probably be discovered under normal conditions are brought to the front.—Scientific American.

A Costa Rican Wonder.

"The National theater, at San Jose, Costa Rica, is a wonder," said a gentleman who has recently returned from that city. "In point of beauty it is said to stand third among houses of its kind in the world. It cost \$2,000,000 to erect, and the work of construction occupied many years. The design follows the Grand Opera House of Paris in a general way, although of course the building is very much smaller, and the material is white marble and Mexican onyx. The main entrance hall and foyers contain some superb pieces of statuary, and the decorations were done by European artists of reputation."

"When a visitor sees it for the first time, standing in the midst of a straggling little Central American capital, with a suburban jumble of mud built adobe huts, he feels like pinching himself to find out whether he isn't dreaming. The people of San Jose are immensely proud of the house, as they well may be, but they are so far away from amusement centers that the only regular performances are by an opera company hired by the government in France or Italy for a brief season every year."

"It is an interesting fact that all the Central American capitals have disproportionately fine theaters, kept up by the government. The revolutionary presidents have found it good policy to amuse the people. It takes the place of public improvements."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Burglars' Terror.

A burglar, well known to the police of the larger cities, who was recently taken into custody, told a reporter that "a little dog" was more terrifying to the "profession" than any burglar alarm or detective.

"Guns be blowed!" said he, "I'm dead willin' to take a chance wid a fly cop, too, and the tinkers and stich ain't trouble me a little bit. But a bit of a dog! Yessir, I hates them little 'purps' worse'n poison. The big fellows—St. Bernards and them—you kin make friends with. Give them a bit of meat and they're all right. But when one of them little dogs comes at you, a-barkin and yelpin, you got to skin out quick or you finds the hull house a-top of you."

"There ain't no makin' friends with them. They know you don't b'long there, and they're just a-goin' to git you out or know the reason why! The 'Come, Fido, nice doggy,' racket ain't a-goin' to help you at all. There's only one thing to do when them little fellers gets to bollerin round your heels. Just git out as fast as you kin git! Nine times out of ten that ain't fast enuff, neither!"—New York Mail and Express.

FUN FOR THE FAIRS.

The managers of state and county fairs are at their wits' end to provide sensational entertainment for the good people whom they wish to get out to the fairs. Diving horses and elks, collisions between locomotives, balloon ascensions, races of all sorts, have had their day, and a perverted public taste demands something new, horrible and tragic. A bullfight would draw like a mustard plaster, as would a prizefight, to be interspersed with a series of dog and cock fights, or they might provide for a touch of Donnybrook fair, where it would be a free for all and where every head would become a mark for a shillalah. They might put a spicy divorce case on trial at the grand stand or, in states where capital punishment is in vogue, have the hangings and electrocutions the last day of the fair. The animal, brutal and vulgar in the race, should be catered to at all hazards and at any expense, because all such sort of entertainment so helps along the cause of an improved agriculture and an ennobled civilization.

There are lots of things in an agricultural way which are very nice and all that, but which are beyond the reach of the common everyday farmer and so are not practical. From our standpoint the most helpful and useful agricultural reading matter is that which is suited to the average man working with limited means and short help. For him to find out an easier way in which to do a hard job or a way whereby he may be able to raise a little better crop or sell what he does raise for a little more money or rid himself of some pest and hindrance in his farm work is to help him in a practical manner. This is why commonplace things are treated in a commonplace way by the writer in these notes.

The men who own and run the steam thrashing machines are quite generally organizing for mutual protection and for the maintenance of living prices for work through much of the western grain growing territory. The steam outfits have practically crowded out the horse-power machines, and the capacity of the modern steam thrasher is so great that unless it can command a given amount of patronage it will bankrupt a man who tries to operate one. The combination made between the owners of the machines is an agricultural trust in a small way and at least is as justifiable as any of these trade regulators.

Yes, the world owes you a living provided you are willing to get down and work for it, but under no other conditions. You may play tramp and beg "hand outs" or live off your father-in-law or convert a public office into a private snap or, worse, steal your living by beating your way through life, and the world owes you nothing but a hole in the ground and the reversion of the elements of which your worthless carcass is composed into some more useful form of animal or vegetable life.

A friend who has a flock of Angora goats had them escape from their pasture one day last summer, and they found their way quickly to the blackberry patch of a neighbor. They staid right there until they had cleaned out every last blackberry bush clear to the ground. The owner of the goats paid the bill and added something to his stock of knowledge as to the utilities of the Angora.

What shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents.



"For a Republic We Must Have Men."

For a successful business there must be buyers. A well equipped store, a well assorted stock of goods, efficient clerks, all attract buyers; but no matter what the store, no matter how agreeable or efficient the help, buyers will not be attracted unless they know the facts.