

The Norfolk News

If you desire to ascertain a man's wealth accurately don't look at his bank account, but count his potatoes.

The residents of Correctionville, Iowa, consider some of the acts of Pawnee Bill's show troop altogether too realistic.

Norfolk will object to any acts on the part of Pawnee Bill's Wild West show, not down on the program, when it visits this city.

The Fremont Tribune thinks it will make the report of drought and calamity in Nebraska look like 30 cents when it bumps against that 30 millions deposit in the state banks.

When the yellow newspapers get through there will be no case for the naval court of inquiry to adjudicate. It is being tried and decided positively in all its points now.

A man who makes \$2 to \$3 a day in wages whereas he formerly made but \$1 or \$1.50 shows poor judgment in making a kick because sugar is five cents a pound when it formerly was four cents.

It is supposed that, inasmuch as the Iowa democrats have endorsed the Kansas City platform, they will circulate copies of that document liberally, so the people can call to mind what they have endorsed.

The man with the hoe last spring and summer is now the man with the spuds and the indications are that he will be able to make all other people look like Markham's character before the roses bloom again.

Free traders appear to delight in slapping at labor over the shoulder of capital. Their arguments are that capital is profiting, to secure a hearing, and it is well known that labor will suffer if they are successful.

Free trade journals that assert that American products are cheaper in foreign countries than they are at home should not neglect to add that labor is likewise cheaper in foreign countries than it is in the United States.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Federation of Republican Publishers will be held at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, August 27, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business.

Perhaps one reason of republican success in Iowa is that they have a way of learning the people's desires in regard to candidates and policies and conforming their action thereto. A party cannot help but win when it is popular.

The populists and democrats of Holt county have again decided not to fuse. There the populists have a practical monopoly of the votes and they see no reason why they should not practice as a monopoly and squeeze out the small concerns.

France has severed diplomatic relations with Turkey and some are inclined to believe that the disruption of the Ottoman empire is at hand. The sick man has few friends among the powers that will insist on his rights, other than from a selfish standpoint.

Some people will be very much astonished to learn that a moral movement may proceed from the stage. In London the ballet and chorus girls are organizing themselves for protection against immoral managers and they propose to make the organization a winner.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat discloses a discrepancy of more than \$6,000,000 in the reports of the auditors of that state since the year 1871. And this is in a good democratic state—one of the "solid south." It is perhaps none too soon for the south to reform and go republican.

More than 5,000,000 persons, or nearly 6 per cent of the United States population, are dependent on the railroads of the country for support and yet there are people, some of them employed by these railroads, who can see no benefit in them and consider them a detriment to the country.

The census bureau has given out the information that there are more men than women in the western states, including Nebraska. The young man need not worry, however. There is a superfluity of women in the east and the real energetic young man seldom fails to find a wife when he wants one.

The business failures for the first half of 1901 were \$55,000,000, against \$75,000,000 for the year 1900. If the country continues to gain in prosperity showings the time will come when there will be no failures and no calamity. A difference of \$20,000,000 in business failures between two years is certainly gratifying.

A new steel plant that will employ 1,500 men and to be capitalized at \$2,500,000 is to be built at New Castle, Pa., to compete with the United States steel corporation. This is one of the best ways of handling the trust question. If the...

grounds with competition they cannot possibly enjoy a monopoly.

In but one county of the state where conventions have recently been held, has anything of the old fight before the legislature for senators sprung up and in that, action was promptly rescinded. This is a worthy showing of republican harmony and speaks well for a successful campaign this fall without mixing in any old disputes.

Temporary Chairman Sharon of the Iowa democratic convention spoke for an hour and a half and was quite eulogistic in reference to democratic men and measures but failed to mention Bryan during his entire talk. Perhaps the re-affirmation of the Kansas City platform by the Iowa democrats didn't mean much after all, except to "show" the other fellows.

The custom receipts of Cuba for the year 1900 were \$16,999,923, an increase of more than a million over those of 1899 which were \$14,854,261. This indicates that Cuba's prosperity is increasing under United States military rule. The people of that island may improve the showing as a republic, but certain it is their Uncle Samuel is setting them a good example of business sagacity and economy.

The comments regarding the Iowa democratic platform by the democratic papers of that state indicate that it is not a small portion of the party that is dissatisfied with the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. Many of them see in it the breaking away from the democrats of the east and south, in other words they fear that the democrats of Iowa have lined up on the minority side of democratic policies.

The state convention meets in Lincoln tomorrow to nominate a candidate for supreme judge and attend to such other business as may come before it. There promises to be something of a contest for the position as there are several candidates out, but it is considered that harmonious action will be taken and the choice of the majority will be unanimously endorsed by the delegates, with the approval of their constituents.

Flopping of politicians is already the order in Iowa. Several prominent democrats have announced their intention of supporting Cummins, probably with a view to making it unanimous. The strangest flop of all is that of a democrat, register of the landoffice under Cleveland, who announces that he will support the prohibition party. Iowa democrats must indeed be in a bad way when they are driven to prohibition.

The American Forestry association will meet in Denver Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. This association has done much toward the development of forestry in the United States and it is to be desired that it be strengthened in its work as much as possible. Nebraska should take a keen interest in the planting of timber and the nearness of Denver should be an inducement for a large attendance from this state.

Missouri republicans are not anxious for democratic reorganization. They are of the opinion, based on the occurrences of the past two campaigns, that with Bryanism in control of the party that state will swing into the republican column. Missouri has shown that tendency and certainly the republicans of the country have never won easier or more complete victories than with Bryanism in the saddle, so that there is no very convincing reason why the republicans at large should not sympathize with Missouri.

The starch "trust" is adding \$50,000 in improvements to the Nebraska City works. Mr. Smythe and Mr. Bryan should put on their fighting clothes, go down to Nebraska City and enter strenuous objection to any man or set of men adding to the value of Nebraska property in any such reckless manner. Those men who are employed to do the improving will undoubtedly be followed by an increased number of men in the regular employ of the works and an increased demand for Nebraska corn at an increased price. Such high-handed outrages should be suppressed.

The report from Germany is confirmed that Emperor William and the officials of his court hold German-Americans in contempt. There are few of them, however, who will care for the opinions of the emperor and his officials. They have found good homes in this country and are here esteemed as good citizens. The emperor's position is probably taken to discourage emigration to America but those who have been here and have learned to like America will exert an influence with old country relatives and friends that will act as a powerful antidote to the emperor's sentiment.

The good sense of the American people is assailed by those who charge that they will submit to long continued and oppressive robbery by a trust. No man or set of men could long produce at an exorbitant price anything in common demand without inviting competition that would be disastrous. When there is big profit to be made other people are too willing to share in it to allow others a monopoly and the imputation that

such competition cannot be created is an attack on the business sense of the people. The grinding propensities of the trust may sound well as an abstract theory, but fact will not admit of it.

In 1891 the United States occupied fourth place in the import trade of Germany with a total of \$168,525,000. In 1900 the United States was far and away in the lead of any other country with \$266,750,400. In 1891 Great Britain's trade with Germany was over \$50,000,000 more than that of the United States and in 1900 the latter exceeded the former's trade with that country by more than \$66,000,000. This great gain, with one country alone, is evidence of what energetic American business methods can accomplish when given the proper encouragement at home, chief of which is favorable tariff legislation.

The government officials at Washington are compelled to move now if never before. Not particularly that their official business is more urgent, but there is a pressing need for hurry experienced in all departments owing to a flea pest that has invaded the capitol city. Staid and deliberate officials are compelled to halt in the midst of important duties and chase the small but swift moving insect. Things are therefore lively in Washington—livelier than the liveliest of them desire. The drug stores are swamped with orders for fly paper and insect powder. If the democrats were in power it might be charged that Mark Hanna had sent the pest, but it wouldn't be probable that Mr. Bryan was taking this means to make the head office in the land so undesirable that no one will want it and he can have it for the asking.

Those persons who spend a great portion of their lives in regretting that they were not born with a silver spoon in their mouth need not be afflicted with such thoughts longer. It is no fun. Wm. K. Vanderbilt says so, and he should be credited with knowing. He is quoted as saying: "My life was never destined to be quite happy. It was laid on lines which I could foresee almost from my earliest childhood. It has left me with nothing definite to strive for. Inherited wealth is certain death to ambition, as cocaine is to morals. If a man makes money, no matter how much, he finds a certain happiness in its possession; for, in the desire to increase his business he has constant use for it, but the man who inherits it has none of these. The greatest satisfaction, the building of the foundation of his fortune is denied to him. He must labor: if he does labor, simply to add to what may be an over sufficiency."

Martin Neilan, the veteran democrat of Woodbury county, when he returned from the Iowa democratic convention, considered an explanation to his fellow democrats essential and, while he was vigorous in bringing part of Woodbury county into line with the minority report on resolutions, he is quoted as follows by the Sioux City Tribune: "The re-affirmation of the Kansas City platform by the Iowa democratic convention did not mean that the convention considered free silver the paramount issue or necessarily a living issue. You are not to understand that the action of the convention was meant to foreshadow any future attitude on the part of Iowa. It simply meant that the boys down there determined to prove that they were not crazy last fall. They knew that Bryan is out of it and free silver is out of it. But they had to do what they did in self-defense. Then, besides, it was not considered chivalrous on the part of Iowa to ignore a sister state and contiguous at that, and fail to even refer to the Nebraska man who has led our party."

There is a lesson in the following from the High Point, North Carolina, Enterprise for the farmers and property owners of Nebraska and other states where tree planting is necessary. If, instead of planting the quick growing, valueless woods they will turn their attention to trees of better quality future generations, if not the present, will have abundant reason to be thankful for the wealth made possible by their thoughtfulness. The following indicates what value there is in a tree outside of the benefit it is while growing: "Railroad Commissioner Rogers, who was here a few days ago, was talking about the value of North Carolina timber. He said that he had only one story to relate, and that was a big one. A man in western North Carolina was selling standing timber—walnut trees. The man who was buying came to one very handsome tree. He told the owner he could pay as much as \$50 for that tree. This excited the owner. He did not sell, but sent for experts. The owner got \$1,500 for the tree (curled walnut) as it stood. The man who cut it down realized \$3,000 for it on the cars. It was shipped to New York, venerated one sixteenth to one-quarter inch. The sales were watched and estimated as best they could, and when all was disposed of, it turned out that the tree brought nearly \$60,000. The point of it is this: We have no idea as to the value of our timber, much of which is being sent north for a mere song. We can become rich in North Carolina if we work our raw material as others work it for us."

The Sioux City Tribune thinks the Nebraska republicans should resolve to keep Mr. Bryan just where they have him now.

Pope Leo XIII was born March 2, 1810, and latest reports are that he is enjoying excellent health in spite of his advanced age.

The Sioux City Tribune, democratic, sees no reason to alter its opinion that Mr. Cummins will receive the largest majority any candidate for governor of Iowa ever received.

About 9,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported from the United States during the week ending the 17th, which is a record-breaking total and doing very well for a drought stricken country.

While undergoing treatment in a dentist's chair recently a New York woman recovered her lost voice. He wants to charge an extra large fee for his services and the husband threatens to sue him for damages.

Some democrats who assert that free silver is a dead issue continue to insist that the Kansas City platform be reaffirmed. They go on the theory that a dead issue is better than none but it must be aggravating to the issue to be continually "conned" into the belief that it is alive.

Missouri furnishes a sample of democratic financing that is scarcely exceeded by the national policy under Cleveland. Thirty years ago the state owed \$20,000,000. The tax payers have contributed since that time \$44,000,000 to carry and reduce the debt and the state still owes \$6,000,000.

Prof. George H. French of southern Illinois State Normal university states that he has discovered the parasite that causes epilepsy and will soon have a cure perfected. This is one of the diseases that has baffled medical science and it is to be hoped the professor is not mistaken and that there is relief at hand for its victims.

The confederate soldier was a good deal gladder to get back into the union than the non-combatant and it is the new generation in the south that keeps up the fires of democracy and populism. Out of five living ex-confederate generals in Virginia, four were delegates to the late republican state convention.—State Journal.

It is figured that the steel trust has lost by the strike thus far \$6,400,000 and that the men out of employment have lost \$6,600,000 in wages. It will take some months for either to recover what they have lost and regardless of which side wins, the onlooker will have some difficulty in determining whether or not the victory was worth what it cost.

A Kearney man recently arrested by a game warden for killing quail, was fined \$3.95 besides \$5 for each bird killed, making a total of \$18.95 for his sport. Those who expect to hunt out of season and fish contrary to law might find it worth while to add to their expenses enough to satisfy the violated law, as the wardens appear to be determined that it shall be observed.

The Cleveland Leader reports a German woman as saying, referring to her country: "The nobility detest, the business interests fear and the populace like America." This is as the American people would have it. They care little for the opinion of the aristocracy of Europe, with the exception of a few fawning imitators, who are here held in greater contempt than the originals.

The relations between France and Turkey suggest the fact that there is another country that should have a little civilization and respect for decency driven into it, by dumdlums if necessary, and that country is Turkey. The late outrages of the Chinese boxers were no worse than the atrocities indulged in by the Turks from time to time. It is to be hoped that if France does go to war with the Turks she will give them a lesson in humanity that will be lasting.

A young man from Atlanta, Ga., has been two or three times offered a government position at \$600 a year and each time courteously refused, finally offering the explanation that he was making \$50,000 a year and while the job would undoubtedly have been welcome at the time he made application for it, he really could not now think of accepting. In these times of large wages and quick promotions the government job occasionally goes begging and if prosperity continues to increase, the government may sooner or later be compelled to promulgate a new and higher scale of wages.

Sheriff North of Asheville, Alabama, may not be popular in that part of the country, but in standing off a mob intent on lynching his negro prisoner Thursday he has raised himself in the estimation of the people of the country generally and at the same time has done something to remove the stain that is settling upon the south. With a few more officers like North the people of some southern states would hold the law in higher regard and the reign of Judge Lynch would be abrogated. A leader or member of a mob intent on violence is no better than another crim-

inal and if some of them require killing it should be done in the interest of law and order.

Nebraska people have taken pride in the fact that the state was the lowest in point of illiteracy of any in the union. The late census, however, shows that of 301,991 adult males in the state there are 7,888 who are illiterate. This is a small percentage—2.5—but it is somewhat surprising that there can be even that number in a state flooded with books, magazines, newspapers and other very interesting reading matter, and a school system so perfect that education is in the reach of all. Besides it is considered almost a crime in the state to allow a young person to grow up with no school advantages.

Those stories of the thrift of Nebraska farmers may read like novelettes to the people of the east, but they are easy to prove and if anyone doubts their accuracy they have but to come out and see for themselves and be convinced. There are numbers of farmers in every section of the state who came with nothing, practically, and are now rated to be worth from \$10,000 to \$100,000. That there are failures recorded is but another evidence that they are true. Nebraska soil is a wonderful wealth producer, but candor compels the admission that it is not "automatic." It requires hard work and close attention to business details to bring the wealth, but it will come to those who earn it.

Senator Tillman now denies that there was any effort to force McLaurin out of the democratic party in South Carolina. It appears from all the evidence that every effort was employed by the politicians and office holders to do so and they may succeed in retiring him from office but reports show that McLaurin is by far the more popular of the two. He has the people on his side and when they get a chance to speak McLaurin will be honored and Tillman retired. Perhaps McLaurin's jolt to South Carolina politics was rather sudden and heavy, but his opinions will undoubtedly gain in influence as time passes and the time will come when that democratic state will view national policies with new eyes.

PERSPIRATION.

A Condition Practically Confined to Men, Monkeys and Horses.

Perspiration is almost peculiar to men, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body, and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face. The use of perspiration is mainly to cool the body by its evaporation, although it is generally believed that waste materials are also excreted through the sweat glands when the action of the kidneys is interfered with. In animals that perspire but little the cooling of the body is effected by evaporation from the lungs, as we see in the case of a panting dog.

The amount of perspiration varies greatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken, the amount of fluids imbibed, etc. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is of course much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened, and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry weather, but this is only apparent, for really transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with moisture.

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to denote an abnormal increase in perspiration. This increase may be general from the entire body or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout persons. It occurs also in connection with various diseases, such as consumption (night sweats), pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and certain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great diminution or absence of sweating (anhidrosis), is much rarer and occurs usually in connection with some disease of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described.

The treatment of profuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, especially salt bathing, temperate exercise and rubbing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility or obesity. Spraying or sponging the body with brandy and water, vinegar and water or a solution of tannin or of boric acid is useful.

Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the night sweats of consumption when these are so excessive as to weaken the already debilitated patient and to prevent much needed sleep.—Youth's Companion.

A Famous Temple.

The most magnificent work of architecture in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethysts and sapphires. The work took 22,000 men 20 years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free the cost is estimated at \$16,000,000.

Helping Him.

Mr. Backward—Well—er—yes, since you ask me, I was thinking of consulting a fortune teller.

Miss Coy—To find out whom you will marry, eh?

Mr. Backward—Why—er—yes, I—

Miss Coy—Why not ask me and save the fortune teller's fee toward the price of the ring?—Philadelphia Press.

Dealers in charcoal in Havana are said never to have yellow fever, while in lay circles it is advised always to have it about during its prevalence, because of its absorbing properties, it is assumed.

WOMEN AND DREAMS.

Superstition That Is Rife Even Among the Educated Fair Sex.

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are nevertheless a number of young women who converse fluently, if not eloquently, in three languages, and who read Spencer and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dreambook with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing.

With a credulity worthy of a negro mammy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visitors they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly open and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling. "I don't care," she says to herself, by way of bolstering up her courage. "I am not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same for days until her troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dreambook on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she has had a visit of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She is an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her on this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course no woman does, not even the one who wouldn't walk under a ladder—but her friends do and make light of her until she exposes some fetich of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.—Baltimore American.

THE CONQUEST OF KOREA.

Japanese Legend of Emperor Chual and His Valiant Wife.

Seventeen centuries ago the Japanese Emperor Chual was playing his lute in the presence of his wife and prime minister. Whether on account of the music or from some other cause, the empress became inspired with a divine afflatus and began to utter the thoughts put into her mind by the deity. "There is a land to the westward," she exclaimed, "and in that land is abundance of treasure, gold and silver, dazzling to look upon. This land I will now bestow upon you."

The emperor pushed away his lute. "If you go up to a high place and look toward the west," said he, "there is no land to be seen, but only the great waters. They are lying spirits who have spoken to you."

Then the good god was filled with anger, and again he moved the empress to prophesy. "You are not fit," she said, "to rule this empire. Go the one road!"

But the prime minister trembled when he heard these words and said to his master: "I am troubled, my heavenly sovereign, by this terrible message. Continue, I pray, to play the august lute."

The Emperor Chual commenced to play softly. Gradually the sound died away; all was still. They held a light to his face and saw that he was dead. But the empress put herself at the head of her feet, invaded the land of gold and silver with her warriors and soon made the three kingdoms of Korea tributary to Japan.

These things happened, we are told, in the year 201 A. D., and the story of the valiant empress is as familiar to a Japanese as is that of Boadicea to ourselves.—Nineteenth Century.

The Slowness of Starvation.

During a prolonged fast the loss of weight is unusually rapid at first and decreases as the time goes on. Death ensues when a certain percentage of the loss has been reached, and this percentage varies according to the original weight. Fat animals may lose half their weight, thinner ones perhaps two-fifths. A man or woman of rather spare build weighing 143 pounds might, therefore, lose about 55 pounds before succumbing. Children die after a fast of from three to five days, during which they have lost a quarter of their weight. Healthy adults, however, have fasted 50 days when water has been taken. A German physician reports the case of a woman aged 47 years who fasted for 43 days, taking water freely. She lost 44 pounds out of 143 pounds and died from exhaustion.

An Idea of Mars.

"As for me," said M. Flammarion, speaking of the inhabitants of Mars in The National Magazine, "I rather envy them—a land where it is always beautiful, where there are neither tempests nor cyclones, where the years are twice as long as ours, where the kilogram is of 376 grams and where, therefore, men and women who here weigh 70 kilos there weigh only 26, and where, in a word, everything is lighter, more delicate and more refined."

And in another place he goes further, pointing out that if the Martians wished to communicate with us they would have doubtless made the effort many times in the past and probably long ago abandoned it, deciding it a hopeless business to attempt communication with a planet so stupid.

A Talkative Muse. "She is so garrulous," said the first deaf mute, speaking of a friend who was similarly affected. "Is that so?" "Yes, why, do you know, when no one is around for her to talk to, she makes her right hand talk to her left."—Baltimore American.