

The Norfolk News

Kansas should take Dr. Mon's elixer for those sinking spells.

Even Mr. Bryan is not now claiming that free silver is a paramount issue.

Thanksgiving is a week from Thursday and the "original subscriber" has not yet brought in a turkey.

The Fremont Tribune suggests that Senator Hanna introduce a bill to stop safe blowing in Ohio, when congress meets.

The Atchinson Globe says: "It's easy to quit a habit you never learned." That is also why it is so easy for some people to preach reform.

Perhaps the fusionists should be permitted to figure out how it happened to suit themselves. It is scant consolation and the republicans have enough to be thankful for.

A Council Bluffs man has taken a new method of curing himself of the liquor habit. He has notified all saloon keepers of that city not to sell him liquor under pain of being prosecuted to the full extent of the law and he will certainly find it out if they do.

The ordinary mortal has another reason for thanksgiving—the Jeffries Ruhlín fight was a bitter disappointment to men who had traveled hundreds of miles to see it. A few more such disappointments and the brutality of a prize fight would no longer attract the crowds.

A society of Chicago women will provide a shelter for stray cats this winter at an expense of several thousand dollars. When the felines become warmed, fed, and strengthened they will probably proceed to tear the liver out of each other and would undoubtedly pay their benefactors with scratches if they had the opportunity.

In Polk county the fusion state ticket this fall received a majority of 130. Last year the majority was more than 400, while two years ago it was 650. Is it any wonder that some people believe that the fusion scheme is on the decline and republicanism is in the ascendancy. It would seem that only an approved brand of calamity can change things.

Europeans express surprise that Americans make such good diplomats who have received no training for such duties. Europeans have yet to learn that Americans are quick to grasp a point when it is presented. A life time of training would not make a diplomat of some people, while a few hours' experience would cause others to excel. The latter class predominates in the United States.

J. Sterling Morton, always enthusiastic for tree planting, is just now urging that the custom be established throughout the country of planting a tree on the birth of every child. It is a very beautiful and appropriate idea and should be adopted. It is said that it is one of the excellent customs of Switzerland and certainly this country is in need of all the sentiment that will promote tree planting.

The fusionists are still trying to figure out where and why they were hit. The World-Herald suggests that if all three of the state nominees had been populists it would have been different. It probably would. Then it would have been the democrats instead of the populists to bolt the ticket and the result would have been the same. A few more results like this fall and the fusionists will find that what the voters demand is party and principles and not the spoils of office.

In view of the fact that rural mail routes are soon to be established in this vicinity it might be just as well beforehand to inform those who may be inclined to have "fan" with the boxes that they are under Uncle Sam's protection and any damage to or tampering with the boxes is likely to result in trouble to the responsible person. Three young men who live near Minden are in the toils for shooting holes through several such boxes and they are liable to some severe punishment. The boys found no game and decided they had to shoot something so they shot, but have about decided that their guns had a terrible kick.

George D. Follmer, commissioner of public lands and buildings, has advertised for bids, for the reconstruction of the west wing of the Norfolk hospital for the insane bids to be filed on or before noon of the 27th day of this month. Norfolk people should endeavor to see that the board has every opportunity to award the contract. The people here who are most concerned in this matter and if they do not make a move they can hardly expect others to move for them. The time for opening the bids is but a week distant and no time should be lost in having bids presented to the board that will give them no excuse for again passing the matter up.

The fusionists have it all figured out that every republican voted at the last election and that all the stay-at-homes

were fusionists. They are always good at figures but poor on realization. It is certain that many republicans stayed at home and if every voter had turned out the result would have been the same. The republican party of Nebraska has been growing stronger in spite of the explanations of fusionists, and will continue to grow in strength as long as it gives good government. The fusionists may never discover that their combination is in the minority but the republicans will continue to win.

It is surprising that a number of republican journals have fallen into the trap of the sugar trust and are advocating the admission of foreign sugar free for the benefit of the trust refiners. They probably realize little of the effect such a policy would have on an important and growing American industry. Any one having a slight acquaintance with the beet sugar industry should not desire its undoing. The time is coming when it will pay more for labor and more for its raw material than any single manufacturing industry in the country. It would now be an astonishing exhibit to many to know just what American laborers and producers profited from the beet sugar industry.

The Fremont Tribune has figured from the returns of the late election that the Third congressional district has a republican majority of at least 2,000 votes and considers that the prospect for electing a republican congressman next year is excellent. While Mr. Sedgwick's majority in the district is 624 it must be considered that Mr. Hollenbeck, in Dodge county and his judicial district especially, ran way ahead of his ticket. The returns on regents, which are not yet complete, will afford a more accurate basis for reckoning. Certainly there have been many changes in the Third district and with a strong candidate and a full party vote there is no question but that a republican will be elected next fall.

"An ordinance to prohibit the barking of dogs in the city of Omaha to the annoyance of citizens and residents, and providing penalties for the violation thereof" is the title of a new law presented to the Omaha city council by the city attorney. The ordinance is not as peculiar as its title might indicate and there are people in other towns than Omaha who would not be adverse to having a similar one adopted and enforced. People who insist that a barking dog is preferable to a neighbor's night rest should be required to keep the animal in a sound-proof vault. Explaining the ordinance its author said: "It provides that dogs shall not hereafter be allowed to occupy front seats on the asphalt, brick, stone or other pavements during the entire night—especially moonlight nights—but that anyone owing or harboring a dog having such bad habits shall proceed to reform it. And on being notified by a neighbor the owner shall proceed in a diately to kill, shut up or otherwise dispose of the dog. In this connection barking dogs are declared nuisances, and a fine of \$20 is provided for those maintaining them."

The following recent statistics concerning Madison county are taken from the statistical exhibit recently compiled by C. E. Watson, state deputy commissioner of labor: Number of school houses 86; number of teachers, male 24, female 118; number of pupils, male 3,152, female 3,173. The county's best tillable land is worth from \$30 to \$50 an acre, fair tillable land \$25 to \$30 an acre, hay land \$30, pasture \$20; the average for male help on the farms is \$22 per month and scarce, average for female help \$3.50 per week and scarce. The population of the county is 16,976, area 576 square miles; it was organized in 1868, has 58.46 miles of railway and 56.79 miles of telegraph. In 1900 there were 127 marriages and 17 divorces, 5 granted to the husband and 12 to the wife. The total area of land surface of the county is 366,000 acres, all of which is appropriated and reserved, there being no vacant land. In 1900 the county marketed 381,889 bushels of wheat, 1,893,307 bushels of corn, 616,637 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of barley, 19,350 bushels of rye, 16,975 head of cattle, 67,550 head of hogs, 32,630 head of sheep and 300 horses and mules. The showing for the county is excellent and in comparison with other counties of the state with like area it is at or near the top in all that is commendable.

The statement in favor of concentration of institutions as quoted yesterday from the State Journal is cleverly put, but far from logical. It is commendable in Dr. Greene that an increased number of inmates has not resulted in an increased pro rata consumption of coffee at the Lincoln hospital, but it is an evidence of economy that could be shown at any time or under any condition with proper management. The statement made was that "with 300 inmates, fourteen pounds of coffee were used daily, but now with 517 patients, eighteen pounds supply all wants." Otherwise it is shown that 300 patients consumed fourteen pounds of coffee, while the increase, or 217 inmates, requires but four pounds. Any cook knows that just so much coffee is required for a cup of coffee and just double the amount is required for two cups. The only conclusion to be reached

in this connection is that either there was a needless waste of coffee when there were 300 patients in the Lincoln hospital or with 517 patients good coffee is not being served. The pertinent point to the whole argument is that the idea of concentration as applied to the Norfolk hospital is still an active element and Norfolk people who wish to retain the institution as formerly constituted will do well to be awake and active.

In discussing the reciprocity convention which met in Washington yesterday W. A. Havemeyer, Chicago representative of the American Sugar Refining company, on Monday said that "congress will remove the duty on raw sugar within a year and the refined product will sell at three cents a pound." He may know what congress will do and what sugar will sell for, but there are many friends of American producers who hope and believe that he doesn't. If congress is to remove the duty on raw sugar to make the price cheap the people will insist that the duty be also removed from the refined article and make it cheaper. If cheap sugar, cheap labor, cheap products and cheap everything is what congress thinks the people desire the gates should be taken down entirely and allow everybody to benefit—or suffer. The experience with cheap sugar and generally cheap prices under Cleveland was quite sufficient, however, to answer an ordinary person with ordinary sense a life time. There are few people complaining about present conditions. There is plenty of work at good wages, farmers are selling their products at handsome profits and altogether things are about as the people would have them although they are compelled to pay more for many necessities and luxuries. It is to be hoped that congress will not find it necessary to monkey with the tariff regarding sugar, or anything else. Let well enough alone.

The Omaha Bee of Saturday made some startling disclosures regarding the management of the state treasurer's office by Treasurer Stuefer, the disclosures indicating that a peculiar transaction had taken place in the purchase of a refunding bond issue from Burt county. It is claimed that Treasurer Stuefer was notified of the issue, but instead of putting in a bid on behalf of the state school fund, the issue was purchased by W. T. S. Neligh of West Point, a close business associate of Treasurer Stuefer, and by him sold to the state at a profit of \$3,300. It is asserted that the first payments for the issue were made out of the school fund by authority of Treasurer Stuefer so that while the deal was conducted by Mr. Neligh the state purchased the bonds each time and he profited by \$3,300 which should have gone into the state school fund if the deal had been made direct between the state treasurer and the officials of Burt county. Mr. Stuefer's only excuse for the transaction is that he knew nothing of the bond issue until informed of the fact by Mr. Neligh. Several of Burt county's prominent people assert that he had been notified both in person and by letter of the impending issue and the circumstances of the transaction appear to indicate that he was fully informed and many people who have read the disclosure feel that no explanation is possible and that Mr. Stuefer will perhaps not be liable to the state in at least a proper guardian of the school funds and there are many who will second The Bee's demand that he resign his position. It is regretted by all that occasion for such a disclosure should be made but inasmuch as there was a shady deal republicans are pleased to know that it should be exposed virtually by the republican party whose demands, made in state convention, Mr. Stuefer has persistently refused to comply with. The treasurer by ignoring or but partially complying with the demand of the state convention has practically read himself out of hope for further honors at the hands of the party and this disclosure is strong argument for his immediate resignation.

State Treasurer Wm. Stuefer has denied in toto the charges made against him by The Bee in the Burt county bond deal, in which it was claimed that he had so manipulated the state funds that Mr. Neligh, if not the treasurer himself, had made a handsome profit. The treasurer states that he has not realized a cent from that or any other transaction except his regular constitutional salary. He claims to have offered to purchase the bonds at 3 1/2 per cent interest but they were subsequently issued bearing 3 3/4 per cent and were offered to the highest bidder. He states that he did not bid on the issue because he could not, under the law, offer a premium payable in cash out of the permanent funds. Mr. Stuefer denies any knowledge of Mr. Neligh having the bonds until they were offered to him. In winding up his denial Mr. Stuefer says: "The whole charge is unjust, malicious, and without foundation in fact. I have handled public funds to the best of my ability and judgment. I think my record will compare favorably with that of any of my predecessors. I have turned into the state every dollar of interest that has accrued on state funds." The Bee publishes Mr. Stuefer's denial and also publishes the facts in another similar transaction from the treasurer's own county, Cuming.

Nebraska's surplus products in 1900 amounted to \$225,555,100.89—a very nice little sum of money, certainly.

There is soon to be a new issue in Nebraska politics. The woman suffragists have decided to establish headquarters in Omaha and enter upon a campaign of redeeming the state from the men folks.

The fusionists are beginning to worry over what is to be the outcome of their persistence in conglomerating parties and principles. What republicans have predicted is happening and the combination will be easier to defeat at each recurring election. If they must fuse let them. Things are coming the republican way.

The working girls of Trenton, New Jersey, have organized and propose to marry, no man who drinks. That is one of the strongest temperance arguments that could be advanced to the young men, many of whom appear to think that a girl rather admires a young man who is inclined to be tough.

The New York Press wants the government to restore the Pine Tree shilling of our daddies. When certain articles are two for a quarter, 15 cents is generally charged for a single one. The shilling would save the common people two and one-half cents very frequently if they had one in their pocketbook.

Nebraska's largest source of revenue for her farmers is hogs. In 1900 there were marketed 2,788,524 head of a value of \$37,645,076, and packing house products to the value of \$67,245,638.50 were marketed. Cattle are a close second to hogs, 897,052 head having been marketed in 1900, the value being \$34,218,860.40.

The Anti-Cigarette league has prepared pledges which it hopes to present to the scholars of every Sunday school in the country, binding the signer to abstain from the use of cigarette or tobacco in any form until he is 21 years of age. It is a very excellent pledge and the boys who sign and keep it will give evidence a great deal of common sense.

It would seem that if Iowa wants the bank robbers of that state captured they would do well to turn the matter over to the farmers. A trio who had relieved the Greenville bank of \$2,000 found easy sailing toward escape until they took a farmer's team. Then the farmer notified his friends and neighbors and started in pursuit, which resulted in the capture of the thieves.

Democrats are experiencing some satisfaction in hoping that the coming session of congress will result in a split up of the republicans on important questions that will be presented. They should enjoy the hope while they can, as it is very likely to be short lived. The republicans may experience differences but they have a way of reaching agreements and uniting their forces that is disconcerting to the enemy when they imagine that a desired realization is at hand.

The irrigationists will undoubtedly have an inning at this session of congress, every indication being that there will be new and strong support given such a measure and President Roosevelt will favor a plan to reclaim the arid lands of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, and other western states on broad gauge, rational lines. Such a bill will mean much toward the development of the west and all western people will gladly do what they can to advance the measure.

A Nebraska man thinks he has discovered the reason for the sinking spells experienced by Kansas alfalfa fields. He believes meadow moles are responsible and thinks that they subside on the roots of the grass which run down to a considerable depth. He claims that in their search for food they make holes big enough to engulf a cow. It would seem that the meadow mole is a small animal to create so much disturbance but little things are frequently responsible for big results.

The British, or some of them, don't like the new canal treaty that Secretary Hay's diplomacy was instrumental in forming with considerable favor to the United States. They should not have great objections. The canal is in this country's near vicinity and will be used more by her people than those of any other nation, therefore if any country is favored it should be this and inasmuch as it is to be constructed by and under the control of the government or its citizens, they should certainly have the right to largely dictate the policy that will control.

The Columbus Telegram, democratic, takes a right sensible stand for good politics when it says in speaking of the circular issued by the state liquor dealers association, "If the democratic state committee was behind the issuance of that liquor dealers' circular in favor of Judge Hollenbeck, then indeed the committee was in very poor business. A great majority of the voters of Nebraska are opposed to prohibition, but in the strength of their manhood they object to appearing in the role of second fiddlers to this Omaha association which has heretofore been supposed to hold

within the hollow of its hands the destiny of all candidates for office in Nebraska. We do not believe that Judge Hollenbeck could have been elected under any circumstances, but we do believe that circular cost him many votes. The German voters of Nebraska are not such fools as they are pictured by the whiskey association. They cannot be driven like cattle. When any man in Nebraska claims to carry the 'Dutch' vote of this state in his vest pocket, that man is both a falsifier and a fool."

The sugar trust has again advanced the price of sugar 40 cents per hundred and dealers are at a loss to account for its sudden retiring from the scheme to down the beet sugar interests. Naturally the beet sugar producers feel that it is a victory for the industry and that the trust has discovered the futility of fighting a growing and popular source of sugar supply. Whatever may be the cause of the advance, it is apparent that the trust has it in its power to raise or lower the price of sugar at will and the people will be interested in raising a competition that will tend to overcome this condition.

President Roosevelt is reversing the rules of diplomacy usually observed in the case of office-seekers. Frequently it has been the custom of men having appointments to give of making all applicants feel good by at least recognizing the claims of each and leaving them in doubt as to who the appointee will be until the appointment is made. Recently Mr. Roosevelt was approached by a politician who was urging the appointment of a friend to a certain position. Another politician was in the room who also had a candidate to present. Instead of pouring soft words into the ear of one and then doing the same thing by the other and keeping both in ignorance, the president said to the first man who approached him, in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout the room: "You wish me to appoint Mr. X and my friend over here wishes me to appoint Mr. Z, now I think I shall appoint Mr. Y to the position and if either of you have reasons to present why he should not be appointed I will be glad to hear them. No reasons being advanced he shook each of the men by the hand, wished them to call again and bade them good day. It is characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt. He has nothing deceitful or evasive in his nature. Some may not admire him for it, but the great mass of his countrymen cordially respect him for his frankness.

The Sign Painters. The question has been asked of sign painters hundreds of times, "Which letter of the alphabet do you consider the hardest or most difficult to make?" It is but natural to make the inquiry, for to the novice some particular letters are more perplexing than others. It is most generally conceded by some experts that the Roman capital letter "K" is the most difficult. Others will say that an "S" is very hard to make, and many strongly contend that the character "A" is the hardest and most difficult of any in the entire alphabet. Practically speaking, all of these letters are somewhat difficult, and to the young beginner they are not easily mastered.

It has frequently been supposed that an artist of ability on account of his great talent in drawing would of course naturally make a good sign painter, but the experiment has been tried and given up with unsatisfactory results.

An artist may draw and paint a most beautiful picture, but when it comes to forming a perfect letter he is entirely out of the race. About 47 years ago there were five well known artists of this city who were also experts at lettering, they having learned and worked at this branch previously.

—New York Times.

Venice Without Water. Venice without water would hardly be Venice at all, but we are assured there is a possibility that the picturesque Venice of today may become a city of the past, and eventually Venice may be waterless.

According to Professor Marinelli, the regular increase in the delta of the river Po is such that in process of time the northern Adriatic will be dry, and Venice will no more be upon the sea. The annual surveys show that the mean annual increase of the delta during 70 years has been three-tenths of a square mile.

An encroachment upon the sea of three-tenths of a mile in a year means a large increase in a century. It appears that the total increase in six centuries has been about 198 square miles. The increase is continuing, and the gulf of Venice is doomed to disappear.

No immediate alarm need be felt, and it will not be necessary to hurry off to Venice to take a farewell look at the city in its present picturesqueness. Professor Marinelli calculates that between 100 and 120 centuries will elapse before the entire northern Adriatic will have become dry land.—Youth's Companion.

His Toast. Brown was very much in love with pretty Miss Simpson and had told her so repeatedly, but in vain. She did not reciprocate. Brown's friends knew of the affair, and whenever Brown gave a toast Miss Simpson was made the subject of it. One night, when Brown and his companions were enjoying a little supper among themselves, one of the men said:

"Come, Brown, your usual toast."

"No," came the reply, "Since I can't make her Brown I'll toast her no longer."—London Answers.

RUHLIN QUITS IN FIFTH

Jeffries is Easy Victor Over the "Akron Giant."

STOMACH BLOW RESPONSIBLE.

Vanquished Pugilist Complains That Jeffries Struck Low—Huge Crowd Shows Its Disappointment—Champion Expresses Surprise at Result.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—In one of the most unsatisfactory prize fights ever witnessed in this country James Jeffries proved the victor last night over Gus Ruhlín. In the fifth round of what was to have been a 20-round struggle Ruhlín wilted and then surrendered to his peer to the utter amazement and disgust of the assembled thousands. No one was more surprised than Jeffries himself, who asserted that although he had delivered one telling blow in the second round, he did not expect to win the victory so easily. Ruhlín's sole ex-



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

planation of the outcome of the fight is that he received a chance blow which utterly disabled him and that Jeffries persisted in fighting him low. While Ruhlín will make no absolute charge of Jeffries having committed a foul, he intimates that he was unfairly handled and injured as a result. Ruhlín received the support of his seconds in this stand, who say that his was a hopeless case after the second round.

In the last minute of the fifth round Ruhlín attempted to block a left lead for the head and he was forced back and struck squarely in the pit of the stomach. Jeffries was going at him very fiercely and when the gong struck Ruhlín was assisted to his corner and gave every appearance of being distressed. He said something to Billy Madden and then "Denver" Ed Martin walked to the center of the ring and hailed Referee Corbett.

"We give up," said Martin, and the fight was over, the referee awarding it to Jeffries.

The police tumbled into the ring and stopped two fights, in which Corbett, the referee, and officers of the club were involved. The utmost excitement prevailed, during which Ruhlín made his way out of the ring.

Ruhlín Seems Frightened. Almost from the beginning of the fight Ruhlín appeared frightened. The fight was practically finished in the second round, when Jeffries landed a left hook on the jaw that took all the fight out of Ruhlín. Ruhlín claimed that a chance blow in the pit of the stomach rendered him unfit for fighting. His seconds complained bitterly, but Ruhlín insisted that he was the victim of an accident. Jeffries walked to Ruhlín's corner, asked what was the matter, and then turned in disgust and proceeded to his dressing room, while the spectators rose as one man and cheered the champion, while they denounced Ruhlín as a quitter and fakir.

Guizot's Father. Guizot lived through the most eventful periods of modern France. He was born in 1787 amid the mutterings of the revolution. Guizot's parents were married by a proscribed Protestant pastor, and his birth was never legally registered. His father, who was an advocate, used his talent for public speaking in the interests of the persecuted Protestants and became a marked man. After living for several weeks in danger of his life he was at last arrested, unwillingly enough, by a gendarme who knew and respected him.

"Shall I let you escape?" said the man.

"Are you married?" replied M. Guizot.

"Yes, I have two children."

"And so have I," replied the prisoner, "but you would have to pay for me. Let us go on."

They went on, and M. Guizot died on the scaffold a few days later. At this time Francois, the future statesman, who was the elder of the two children, was six and a half years old and always preserved the recollection of going to see his father in prison, or what was euphemistically called the house of justice.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Fishermen in Holland kill all fish as soon as they are landed, while French fishermen, on the contrary, allow them to die of asphyxiation.

There are no gutters in the streets of Cairo. A heavy rain consequently gives the city the aspect of Venice.