

The Norfolk News

The coal men are not complaining.

It is to be hoped it hasn't come to stay all winter.

A hot wind would be welcome—crops are no crops.

The ice men are not indulging in their annual worry.

If this does not help out dealers in warm clothing they are not properly advertised.

Senator Hoar should require the anarchists to take this weather with them to their island.

Thus far congress has not given evidence that the tariff question would be largely considered at this session and the business interests of the country are serenely extending trade.

Sioux City dealers expect to dispose of \$50,000 worth of diamonds during the holiday season. This does not indicate that financial affairs are pinched in the territory tributary to Sioux City.

Maryland has sent an idiot who rocked the boat to the penitentiary on the charge of murder. He is safer there. His next action would probably have been to kill a friend with an unloaded gun.

It is claimed that arid America, if it were reclaimed by irrigation under the policy advocated by the National Irrigation association, would support a greater population than the entire United States contains today.

The Atlanta Constitution considers that President McKinley's modest estate of \$300,000, with all the opportunities he had to make money on the side, is an eloquent proclamation of the late president's honesty.

Congress expects to vote Monday on the new canal treaty. This is pretty swift work for that body and if it maintains the record during the session it will establish itself as a business proposition to the satisfaction of the people.

Nebraska is constantly demonstrating that she is entitled to the record of having the lowest percent of illiteracy of any state in the union. It has recently been determined that \$9.50 of the per capita wealth of the state is invested in school houses.

If you suffer from cold feet and have chills running up your back turn to a copy of any leading daily for July or August and read the warm weather reports. It may not warm you thoroughly but the recollection will probably causeless dissatisfaction with your present lot.

The democrats are supporting reciprocity with the apparent belief that through it they can work in some of their pet free trade measures. If free trade will not stand the test under that name it is essential that the reciprocity measures should not be permitted to advance the scheme.

A writer inquires, "Is there any taste in the white of an egg?" The ordinary white of an egg has never been detected in the act of tasting but it might do so on the quiet. Some of them possess at least one scent and they may have the five senses. It is a question for the scientists to determine.

The democrats are merely to assert their well known proclivity of being "against it" in regard to the new canal treaty. They do not manifest a desire to make a winning fight against the measure, but wish their constituents to understand that, like all republican measures, it has its faults.

The Nebraska Independent is of the opinion that President Roosevelt's message is all right but fears that it may not be satisfactory to the republicans. The Independent editor should lose no sleep over that probability. Its first concern should be for a satisfactory adjustment of the differences in the party or parties it endeavors to represent.

Grover Cleveland is opposed to the government owning or acquiring any islands. Mr. Cleveland is opposed to many things that the majority of his countrymen favor. If history reads aright he is opposed to surpluses, to prosperity and opposed to a policy that will not give bond-holders a show. Fortunately, Mr. Cleveland's ideas are not now dominating the government.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that inasmuch as the Philippine Islands do not grow enough rice to supply the local demand they should be opened at an early day to the American homesteader with his splendid grit and unequalled farm machinery. The American farmer could undoubtedly give the Filipino a few pointers in raising produce for the markets of the world.

Lincoln experienced a quasi Oklahoma land rush yesterday afternoon, 10,000 acres of land claimed by the Burlington railroad as a part of the government land grant, having been thrown open to

settlement. Three hundred entries were made, mainly by those who had purchased from the railroad company, who will now have to pay the government \$2.50 an acre. The land has been in litigation for years and the prospect is that there will continue to be trouble in the courts over the property for years to come.

Some of the southern congressmen are taking a stand in favor of expansion that is quite likely to result in their being excluded from the councils of that party. They boldly give their views on the most important question of the day and don't appear to care who knows the situation. They feel that the time has come to subordinate party and support good business sense regardless of the consequences. It may be expected that such men as these will shortly be leaders of their party if they have any party to lead. If not they will be on the right side anyway.

The Wayne Democrat of last week devoted a considerable portion of its space to a highly invective article and abusive items directed against Norfolk and Norfolk business men. The writer of the stuff is not confined to the limits of absolute accuracy in a desire to vent his spleen and the entire attempt at a "roast" is of a character to deserve the contempt of the Democrat's fair minded readers. The Democrat editor has repeatedly attacked Norfolk in this manner and if he obtains any satisfaction and his readers can endure the stop he writes, he should probably be permitted to allow the humor full sway. Certainly Norfolk will lose nothing through that method of attack.

Walt Mason approves an important decision for the common people in the following language: "Mr. Bryan naturally feels that the editorials which have appeared in the Commoner since its birth are too good to perish from the earth, and he is having them published in book form, together with a few of Col. Manpin's gems of thought to act as a preservative. This will be glad news to subscribers who have lost, loaned or mislaid copies of the Commoner, and who have been frantic in the desire to complete the file. We know of one distinguished Lincoln citizen who inadvertently kindled the kitchen fire with a copy of the Commoner. When he realized what he had done his grief was pitiful, and his friends found great difficulty in restraining him from committing suicide. He has never been the same man since, but it is believed that when the news is broken to him that he may obtain the Commoner editorials in book form, reason will return to its throne, and the smile of peace and happiness will be restored to his wan, suffering face."

The Nebraska City Tribune relates the following incident: "I never told you, mamma," said one blessed ten-year-old, "the reason I always cry Christmas morning; it's because I get so many more things than you do." That child had the true Christmas spirit. It may have appreciated its presents just as thoroughly but would have been infinitely more happy if the mother had received more generous treatment. Then it may have had a childish conception of what constitutes happiness and, whereas the mother had received more valuable gifts and better fitted to her use, held the opinion that only a stack of toys could have answered the purpose of creating pleasure. If every person would draw a lesson from this childish explanation and endeavor to make someone happy, what a merry Christmas all would have. The true Christmas happiness is only secured by making someone else happy and not with the purpose of effecting an exchange of gifts nor with the idea of making the recipient feel that the giver is a patron and placing the recipient under obligations. There is really no pleasure in giving to a person who has an abundance of all the comforts and luxuries of life, but to give to those who lack luxuries or even necessities and then with the sole idea of making them happy. Children are the first consideration, always, in Christmas giving, and if some poor little one can be made happy who would not be happy otherwise, the giver may consider his Christmas well spent.

Judge William R. Day, ex-secretary of state and president of the McKinley National Memorial association has issued a statement to the public reciting the objects of the association and what it expects from the public. It was organized by the personal friends of the late president for the purpose of erecting a fitting memorial at his grave. The trustees were appointed by President Roosevelt. The association has been duly organized and all banks of the country have been designated as depositories for subscriptions. All postmasters will receive and forward monies and all express companies will issue money orders free of charge and, when necessary, will forward money free. The association has passed a resolution adopting the field of popular subscription and agreeing to join with the Memorial Arch association in memorializing congress to erect a national memorial at Washington to commemorate the services of the late president to the nation. The Arch association acquiesced in the

resolution and has ceased to solicit public subscriptions leaving the field to the National Memorial association through which the people of the country will build a memorial of affection at the last resting place of William McKinley at Canton, Ohio. President Day's statement contains the following instruction to contributors: "In every case the name and address of the subscriber should be forwarded to the treasurer, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio, for preservation in the permanent archives of the association, and in order that souvenir certificates may be sent to each. The souvenir certificate adopted by the trustees will be worthy of preservation as a work of art and as evidence of the holder's participation in the erection of the national memorial. It has engraved upon it a portrait of President McKinley and, in shadow, pictures of the president's home at Canton, the capitol, and white house."

The courts and newspapers of Massachusetts are deep in the discussion of the question "When is a man drunk?" and they are thoroughly in earnest. The question is not so easy to answer as might appear on first thought and it is probable that a condition of drunkenness is as varied as the men who drink. One man may become drunk on a glass of liquor and another may absorb a gallon without being inconvenienced. Cases have been noted where men were thoroughly drunk without having touched a drop of intoxicants—they were full of enthusiasm or excitement to the extent that their actions were of the peculiar kind attributable to intoxicants and if they had been drinking they would readily have been entitled to the charge of "drunk and disorderly." A person is certainly drunk when he has taken so much liquor that he is helpless or crazed and the chances are that he is drunk when he makes zigzags of acute angles across the sidewalk, but some men may be hopelessly drunk and be neither helpless or inclined to make zigzags. The Massachusetts courts are at much of a loss to determine just what constitutes drunkenness. An exchange says of their dilemma: "With no help from the statutes or supreme court decisions, it was determined by some of the police judges to rely on the dictionary. They applied to the Century, therefore, to find that a man is drunk when he is 'overcome, stupefied or frenzied by alcoholic liquor.' This did not help them. The 'stupefied' and 'frenzied' states are plain enough, but at what point, short of stupor and frenzy, is a man 'overcome' by liquor? In the mind of the police, it is noted, 'the definition worked after confusion. Their old-fashioned notions, based on years of experience and observation were upset, and they knew not how to make arrests according to the Century dictionary's requirements.' Two judges also have boldly declared that they will not be bound by the dictionary's definition. They assert that a man can be drunk without being stupefied, frenzied or overcome."

Roosevelt's Personality.
In the current number of the Century a writer who knows him well, discusses "The Personality of President Roosevelt" and relates this illuminating incident: "He is a kind-hearted man, yet a rigid disciplinarian, and will demand a faithful and efficient discharge of public duties by public officials. I happened to be present when graduates of Harvard and other universities, and western mining engineers, to the number of thirty or forty, collected in the office of the assistant secretary of the navy to be enlisted in the 'Rough Rider' regiment. Mr. Roosevelt stood in front of his desk, while these earnest, manly young fellows stood ranged around three sides of his office. Addressing them in his peculiarly quick, earnest manner, to the effect that they must not underestimate the dangers or difficulties they would encounter, he told them that it would probably be the roughest experience that they ever had, and he wished them to understand that after once being sworn in they must take whatever came without grumbling. 'Positively, gentlemen,' said he, 'I will have no squealing;' and he urged them, if any of them thought they could not endure the greatest hardships, to withdraw before it was too late.

"Then, turning to a pile of volumes of mounted infantry tactics, he said: 'I will remain behind a few days and hurry forward the equipments. You, gentlemen, hurry to San Antonio, and if you do your part toward getting the men in order and licking them into shape, I promise to get you into the fight. There are not enough tactics to go round, but I will distribute these, and you must read and study them on the cars.' Calling out their names, he hurled the books at the men so fast that several would be in the air at once, the men catching them on the fly. I could see in their faces that every one of them was ready to follow him to the death.

"Out of the clouds of misconception and the false impressions thrown about this picturesque figure by the cartoonists and the paragraphs, more interested in sensationalism than in reality, there suddenly emerges this intensely earnest, forceful, brave, patriotic, humanity-loving, broadminded, non-sectional American, this practical idealist, to become the youngest ruler of the greatest country in the world."

The year is rapidly getting to a remnant counter condition.

The Fremont Tribune says: "When in doubt give slippers"—or a necktie.

Montana has had two to six feet of snow on the level. Stand up for Nebraska.

Soon everybody but the dealer in ice cream soda and bathing suits will be outting ice.

It is a good time to start out in search of the north pole, it doesn't seem as though it could be far away.

If Marconi will hurry up his wireless telegraph system Uncle Sam may be saved the expense of attaching the Philippines with a cable.

If this weather gets the grasshoppers, cutworms and chinch bugs there will be some satisfaction to the farmers and gardeners who live through it.

Even Tennessee is getting a touch of zero weather. If the cold wave keeps on spreading there will be no winter resorts with mild and equitable climates.

Well, yes, it was a sort of blizzard, but the old timer, and some not so old, will tell you that it wasn't a patchin' to the memorable blizzard of January 12, 1888.

The cold wave in Chicago broke the record in low temperature in December for the past 30 years. And the Chicago people had the damp lake air to assist them in feeling it.

While Nebraska has had her cold waves and blizzards the people have not suffered to the extent that those have in the food-stricken districts of New York. Stand up for Nebraska!

Over 200 private residences have been counted floating with the flood at Bethlehem, Pa. The average Nebraska citizen would prefer to be frozen than to migrate in this manner.

The average householder would be about as well pleased to find a ton of coal in his Christmas stocking as anything, providing the temperature stays where it now is or in the immediate neighborhood.

An exchange asks: "Who is going to run this country, the people or the trusts?" Well perhaps it may be a little of both but the inquirer may rest assured that if it is the trusts the people will run the trusts.

If Carnegie can't give the government that \$10,000,000 he might try the writer hereof and rest assured that no questions will be asked as to whether the gift is in gold, silver certificates or bonds in the steel company.

The democrats profess to be greatly disappointed because congress has not at once jumped into the job of revising the tariff. If they wish to make that an issue in 1904 they should be the last to want a revision at this session.

Carrie Nation, the Kansas joint smasher, was billed to lecture in Beatrice last night. There is small wonder that it snows in Nebraska today. The atmosphere must have been given some splendid vibrational, vortexical, and other of the Wright effects.

Uncle Sam's postoffice officials expect their facilities to be crowded to capacity from now until Christmas and are advising patrons to start packages early to get prompt service. There is no more popular means employed by Santa Claus than the postoffice service.

It is said that a spectroscopic attachment has been patented for telephones by which persons using the instrument may see each other. The Sioux City Tribune fears this may be regretted by some subscribers as they will find it impossible to scold the handsome girls at "central."

The reporters are persistent in having Pope Leo sick or dead, but he as persistently denies the reports. He recently said to an interviewer: "You see that it is not all over with me, I work six or eight hours a day, and my work is not easy, for it embraces the whole church. Please say that I am not yet dead."

Postmaster General Smith has tendered his resignation and it is said that Henry C. Payne, national committee-man from Wisconsin, has been given the portfolio. This change may signify some important changes in the postoffice department and its employees will be kept on the anxious bench until the new management has settled down to business.

A Wrong Move.
Under the above head the Pender Republic of last week has the following to say regarding the removal of the patients from the Norfolk hospital for the insane:

"Last week the last of the patients were removed from the Norfolk asylum to Lincoln by the state board of charities. While it is true that the larger part of the asylum was recently destroyed by fire, yet it is not true, according to the unvarnished statement of facts, that the remaining patients could not be well taken care of in that portion of the hospital yet remaining intact.

As a matter of fact they have been far better taken care of there than they will be in the asylum at Lincoln which, before these last patients—over one hundred of them—were taken there, was badly crowded.

"In this act of removal a plain intent is shown by the crowds of south Platte statesmen, responsible for the move, to deprive Norfolk, if possible, of the hospital entirely, by so arranging matters pertaining to the care of the insane that the rebuilding of the Norfolk asylum can be prevented, thus giving to Lincoln and other south Platte points the advantage of having all these state wards maintained among them.

"Governor Savage is likely to hear a good sized clap of thunder from north-east Nebraska when he comes up for re-nomination on account of his permitting this removal. The Norfolk asylum was being conducted successfully and beneficially to the patients entrusted to it and because of its partial destruction by fire was no more a cause for its abandonment, and that is what the action means, than was the burning of a portion of the penitentiary last winter for the removal of that institution to South Sioux City. This part of Nebraska will not, and ought not to submit to the stealing away of the only state institution she has."

To Settle Labor Disputes.

Senator Hanna is quoted as saying that he would resign his seat in the senate if by so doing he could bring to fruition the plans now fostering to do away with strikes, lockouts and great labor disputes. He said: "I would rather have the credit of making successful the movement to bring labor and capital into closer relations of confidence and reliance than be president of the United States. I think it is the grandest thing that could be accomplished in this country. I would want no greater monument than to have the world remember that I did something to end wars between American labor and American capital."

The senator is of the opinion that if capital can be brought to trust labor and labor capital the great industrial wars that have impeded the progress of the country will be improbable if not impossible and he is enthusiastically directing his energies to bring about the conciliation of men of millions and men of muscle. His connection with the anthracite coal strike of 1900 and the influence he exerted to adjust the differences between the steel company and the Amalgamated association has given him a new insight into the differences between capital and labor and suggested means of adjustment of all such difficulties. The senator has gone to New York to attend a conference of capitalists and labor leaders having this object in view.

The senator's plan is most commendable and if he is successful he will have done something to give his name a place in history that time will not efface. It is certain that the labor disputes that have disturbed the industrial world for years past are disagreeable to both capital and labor and if they can be overcome both will benefit by and appreciate the change. Capital should take labor into its confidence. It should have managers and superintendents who will interest themselves in the work of employees, in their organizations and in their home affairs and every day environments. American labor is not the sort that can be driven like slaves and humiliated by the bosses even though wages are high. It must be treated like living, sensible men should be treated.

Labor in its turn must recognize that capital has its risks to run; that wealthy people have human feelings and human faults and that they have rights that demand respect and consideration. They should trust each other and be ready to make concessions. Senator Hanna is on the right track—both labor and capital need education along certain lines and with a mutual understanding of the situation troubles between employes and employers may be overcome.

DRAMATIC RECITAL IN COURT.

Stevenson Tells of Influence Exerted by Dowie in Controlling Dupes.
Chicago, Dec. 18.—Testimony was offered before Judge Tuley in the suit for the appointment of a receiver for John Alexander Dowie's Zion lace industries, to show that Dowie possessed some mysterious power over his disciples and that by means of it he induced them to obey his commands implicitly. Samuel Stevenson, the plaintiff, who charges Dowie with having defrauded him of \$185,000 by this power, went on the witness stand again at the opening session and swore that Dowie waved his hands and exerted this influence by pressing him closely to his body.

The attorney for the defense tried to have this power appear as magnetism, but the court would not permit it. Stevenson testified that three times he had felt an indescribable awe when Dowie pressed him to his body and that from this influence he and other persons felt that Dowie could call down a curse upon him effectually.

Identifies Train Robber.
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Lowell Spence, a Pinkerton detective, yesterday positively identified the man under arrest here as Harvey Logan, one of the alleged Great Northern express robbers. He says this man was seen in Nashville with the woman who was arrested there with a quantity of Montana bank money. The man still refuses to talk.

HANNA MADE CHAIRMAN

Ohio Senator at Head of Capital-Labor Committee.

GOMPERS IS HIS ASSISTANT.

General Committee Organizes and Issues Statement of its Work—Join in Common Movement for Peace in the Industrial World.

New York, Dec. 19.—The general committee which was chosen by the conference called to consider plans for healing the differences between the capitalistic and labor interests of the country organized, elected officers and issued a general statement of its mission. Marcus A. Hanna was chosen its chairman, with Samuel Gompers first vice chairman. It retains its connection with the National Civic Federation and becomes the industrial department of that organization. The statement which was issued expressed a determination to strive for industrial peace, to aid in establishing rightful relations between those who toil and their employers, to confer and advise with employers and employed when in conflict, to encourage agreements under which labor shall be performed and to argue disputes when both sides to the dispute shall ask for such mediation. A determination to avoid discussion of abstract industrial problems was avowed.

Venezuela Is Defiant.

Caracas, Dec. 19.—La Republica, the Venezuelan official organ, publishes an editorial ending as follows: "If the German government is informed that the presence of a few warships will suffice to effect an arrangement of her outstanding claims it has been deceived. Venezuela is conscious that she is an independent nation, the equal of the other powers and she is determined to defend that independence and equality. She is desirous of peace, but if necessary she can cause hurt to her enemies, and exercise terrible reprisals. General Castro is determined on this. He will in no case suffer Venezuela to be humiliated or allow her rights to be despised." Other Venezuelan papers comment on the situation in a similar strain.

Rush to New Gold Fields.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 19.—Dawson advices of Nov. 26 tell of a great stampede that is going on to Mayo creek, in the Stewart river district. Prospectors wandering in the country late in the summer discovered evidence of several years' development on Mayo, but no one around, the operators having gone out for the winter. Cabins well stocked with provisions and tools were found. The news started the stampede and now the creek is staked from end to end, the originators failing to record their claims, and will return to find that they have no holdings in Dawson how rich the pay dirt is, the sole reason for the rush being the mysterious development.

Starch Factory Resumes.

Nebraska City, Neb., Dec. 19.—Telegraphic orders were received at Nebraska City yesterday ordering the resumption of work at the Argo Starch factory Jan. 1. The order was from the New York office of the National Starch company. During the long summer shut down the entire factory has been thoroughly overhauled, a new power plant installed and additional buildings have been erected. The aggregate improvements cost \$50,000 and the remodeled plant will consume 2,500 bushels of corn daily.

Walcott Defeats Ferns.

Buffalo, Dec. 19.—Rube Ferns, the welterweight champion, went down to defeat at the hands of Joe Walcott, the Barbadoes black, in five rounds in the arena of the International club house at Fort Erie last night. Walcott battered down Ferns with terrific body blows and right and left swings to the head. To save Ferns from being completely knocked out Referee McBride stopped the bout and awarded the decision to Walcott.

Krause Committed for Trial.

London, Dec. 19.—Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johannesburg, who is charged with high treason and having incited Cornelius Broekema, the ex-public prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was executed Sept. 20, to murder John Douglass Foster, an English lawyer, attached to Lord Roberts' staff, was formally committed for trial yesterday at the Bow street court.

Blizzard in Britain.

London, Dec. 19.—A snow blizzard is raging over practically the whole of Scotland and part of England and Wales. The roads and railroads are blocked. Many country districts are isolated and in others work has been suspended. There have been several deaths from exposure, and numbers of minor shipwrecks have been reported.

Situation More Warlike.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19.—It is rumored here that Chile will not agree to the proposed modification of her recent note to Argentina, as outlined in the recent communication from the Argentine government. The Naclon believes that if this is true the situation will become more serious.

Judge Fee Will Resign.

Centerville, Ia., Dec. 19.—Judge Fee announced yesterday that he will resign Jan. 1 to return to practice. C. W. Vermillion is endorsed by the Centerville bar for his successor.