

**The Norfolk News**

Mickey—McCarthy—McGilton.

Cass and Otee count populists are among those who will oppose any fusion in Nebraska this year with any party.

The coronation of King Edward may be postponed, but Norfolk's celebration of the Fourth of July will take place, rain or shine.

His friends are confident that J. J. McCarthy will make a little bit the prettiest and swiftest race for congress ever seen in this district.

Mickey-McCarthy makes it look as though the Emerald Isle had sometime contributed names if not people to the republican party of Nebraska.

It is expected that congress will adjourn on the eve of the Fourth and thus give the people additional cause for an enthusiastic celebration of the natal day.

Norfolk has prepared for a rousing celebration of the Fourth and there will be a large crowd of people to enjoy the day here. Others will regret that they were not present.

The Fourth of July is a week from next Friday, but judging by the weather the season is more propitious for a Christmas observance than it is for Fourth of July celebrations.

Perhaps the fusionists will find today that outside of Mr. Bryan, no one could better serve to unite the fusion cause than Senator Allen himself. He would make a strong head for the ticket.

A Pueblo Indian of New Mexico was whipped by his mother-in-law and his humiliation was so great that he blew his brains out. The mother-in-law joke will probably be revived and dressed in a new garb.

Now that the interest centers in the two-ring performance dated at Grand Island the paramount question is as to what lamb will be willing to present itself for the slaughter in the interest of the fusion ticket.

While Mickey is a south Platte man, it is readily discernible that it was north Platte votes that made him the candidate for governor. This section of the state may be able to choose the governor next time.

Having the Boer war off their hands the British people have at last found opportunity to organize against Morgan and a rival shipping combine capitalized at \$100,000,000 is said to have been formed. There will be merry times when the two trusts get to clashing.

It isn't just the proper caper for the weather clerk to have frost bites hanging around so uncomfortable close to the Fourth of July and he should be rebuked in a manner that will be remembered. Heavy frosts, that did much damage, were reported from Platte and Dawson counties Friday night. Minnesota temperature should be quarantined.

There are those in Nebraska, unquestionably, who would take keen delight in wiping out the beet sugar industry that has done more for the state than any other single manufacturing industry, but if the question was submitted on this issue alone they would be found in the hopeless minority, just as are the "knockers" against any other state enterprise.

The Citizen has hoped for the nomination of Hon. W. M. Robertson for governor. He is the intellectual peer of any of the candidates who figured as his rivals and is in every way deserving of the highest honor Nebraska can offer him. The state convention decided in favor of Mickey, however, and Mickey will receive the loyal support of all the Robertson adherents.—Linden Citizen.

President D. E. Thompson of the Star Publishing company, Lincoln, announces that the Star will make its first appearance about the first of September. Mr. Thompson finds no warm support in Nebraska newspapers and many strong denunciations, so he has decided to establish a daily that may be depended on to be loyal to the Thompson interests. He may find that it is burdensome and lonely work.

The agony will soon be over. The fusionists are meeting at Grand Island today to name a ticket that will please the members of those parties and at the same time be composed of men willing to suffer the ignominy of defeat at the hands of the voters. If it is Bryan whom they will succeed in forcing on the ticket, another small defeat will not be disappointing. He is so accustomed to that sort of treatment that it cannot hurt him.

It begins to look as though those looking for free homes in the Rosebud reservation of South Dakota, will be compelled to wait a considerable time before they are given the privilege of dropping their name in the slot and drawing out a homestead. The prospects for the passage of the bill at this

session are far from encouraging. The bill carries an appropriation of over a million dollars and Chairman Cannon of the house appropriations committee objects to the spending of that amount of Uncle Sam's money for the purpose outlined.

The manufacturers are said to have placed the ban on tan shoes because they wear so long and are so easily colored. If that is all the reason they have the people will undoubtedly endeavor to remove the ban. It may be easy for dressmakers and milliners to favor the manufacturers by bringing in new styles constantly and thereby selling goods, but where shoes are concerned the people may not be so easily led. A good, comfortable shoe usually sells regardless of style and some manufacturer will make fame and fortune by making tan shoes if the people want them.

That a good republican may be opposed to any tariff reduction on raw sugar from Cuba is proven by the national platform of the republican party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. That platform says: "Protection for Sugar Growers.—We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the protection on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually." It will thus be seen that those members of congress who oppose reciprocity concessions to Cuba at the expense of the beet sugar industry are in no sense entitled to be classed as insurgents.

On the eve of the greatest series of festivities that has been planned in that country for years, England has been shocked by the announcement that her sovereign has been stricken with disease and that he has submitted to an operation of a serious nature that may result fatally. As a result all coronation festivities have been declared off, awaiting the results of the disease and the operation for its relief. It is estimated that it will require at least a month for the distinguished patient to recover and even then he might not be able to withstand the strains of the coronation. The king's age, 61 years, is against any rapid recovery from the disease or the operation and the pessimists are predicting that he will never be publicly crowned king of England. The sympathy of the American people who have so recently been called upon to follow news of a beloved president through a critical condition, only to have it result in death, will be sincere for their English cousins. They will unite in the hope that the king may speedily recover and live to serve the mother country for years as its ruler.

A real good republican should probably acquiesce in the platform adopted by the state convention, and they will, with the possible exception of that plank endorsing the president's idea of reciprocity with Cuba. If that plank was meant as a slap at the American beet sugar interests, as the admirers of the sugar trust appear to believe, it will be all the more serious. It would have been very easy for enemies of the beet industry and friends of the trust to slip in a paragraph at the time the platform was adopted and few would have been the wiser, especially if that paragraph were clothed in the simple language that the sugar trust and its representatives appear to admire so much in the Nebraska platform. Fortunately the sentiment appears to be that there will be no action on the reciprocity measure during the coming session of congress and the friends of the beet sugar industry in Nebraska may be given an opportunity to say something for that of which they are proud. The senators opposed to giving the infant industry another blow do not appear to believe that the republican party generally was represented by the platform committee, and have continued in the support of the republican policy of protection to infant industries. They are as anxious and willing to help Cuba as can be, but they fail to see the reason why it should be helped at the expense of this growing industry. It is to be hoped that some solution of the question will be reached that will be satisfactory to both positions, which are undeniably republican.

Brother A. F. Enos of the Stanton Picket has a grievance against Norfolk and promises to see to it that a large number of Stanton people are headed off and not permitted to come to this city to celebrate. His chief complaint seems to be that the price of horse feed was too high here six years ago. If he would but try to see more he would find that the price of horse feed this year will be as cheap as on any day and he can have all he wants at the regular price. The committee this year is composed of representative business men of Norfolk and they cannot afford to permit the city's guests on that day to be treated otherwise than as guests, in fact they have appointed a committee, the sole duty of which is to see that the hotels, restaurants and livery stables do not overcharge. A grievance that has been remembered for six long years must have been a serious one and the committee is employing the part of wisdom

to see that it does not happen again. Brother Enos cannot be forced to enjoy Norfolk's hospitality, but he would undoubtedly be well received should he decide to give the city one more trial. It should be remembered that six years ago the people of Norfolk as well as other towns were suffering from the late Cleveland administration and no restraining influence they decided to make such charges as would reimburse them in part for their losses. This year they have no such excuse and it is promised by the executive committee that prices will not be higher than upon ordinary days. A trial will convince anyone that Norfolk expects to treat visitors right this year.

Newspapers, and especially those that have made a fight for the sugar trust and against beet sugar, are paying particular attention to the action of the republican state convention in giving apparent encouragement to the sugar trust and administering a rebuke to the Nebraska senators who were of the opinion that they were representing the state's best interests by supporting the beet sugar industry. It cannot be conceived that the majority of the convention intended such a construction of their action. Naturally they would resent any apparent attempt to dictate a policy to be pursued by the convention on the part of the senators, but it needs a very broad interpretation of their joint communication for it to be taken in that light. Their stand in favor of beet sugar was well known, coming as they do from the state in which the industry was born and in which it has reached a high plane of perfection. It is not desired that they should stay by the beet industry to the extent that a split in the party shall result but it is certain that they have taken a stand in favor of the industry that receives and merits the approval of a large number of Nebraska republicans. The policy of the party in favor of protection to home industries is well known and it is also a well recognized fact that the party desires to assist Cuba to the extent of its ability, therefore the stand on either side of the reciprocity movement is genuinely republican, and the Nebraska senators deserve no censure from their state for the stand they have taken. It may be expected that the sugar trust will seek to enlarge upon the action of the convention and make it appear as favorable as possible to their interests, but it is firmly believed that the senators from Nebraska will come out with honor if they do what they can for the beet sugar interests and to see that the refiners' trust has no advantage over the young and undeveloped industry.

**Honor to Mr. Robertson.**

The city papers have been very generous in their acknowledgment of the north Nebraska strength as represented by Judge Robertson's following in the state convention and accord Mr. Robertson high honors for his generalship and the loyalty of his support. In reviewing the situation the State Journal yesterday said in its news columns:

"The nomination of Mr. Mickey satisfies the north Nebraska people as well as they could have been satisfied without the nomination of Judge Robertson. They had set their heart on Robertson and made a valiant fight for him, but the word had been passed along that when the point was reached where he was an impossibility Mr. Mickey was to be chosen. The slump of the delegations to Mickey started on the twelfth ballot, when delegations with sufficient strength desired to change to have pushed him well beyond the five hundred mark. The uproar was so disorderly, however, that those who desired recognition could not get it. The chair cut control for a few minutes and the convention ran itself in its own turbulent way. But out of that turbulence the experienced guessed what was coming and the movement to make Mickey by acclamation, although unsuccessful, was the result of such a forecast."

Editorially the same paper expressed the following sentiment regarding Mr. Robertson and his position:

"Judge Robertson, of Madison, is an old hand at politics and has won his spurs for good generalship in many a hard fought battle in the last quarter of a century. Still he looks as young and fresh as ever and he made the most effective run for the nomination for governor that ever came from the other side of the Platte river. Nothing could beat him but his geographical position. I is a superlatively that is recognized as the birth mark of south Platte republicans that the governor must not come from the 'hyperborean regions' and though there is neither logic or reason in it any more since the capital removal agitation was quelled by the 'coupon' in the state constitution, it dies hard. But as it is a relic of the past, it will eventually disappear or be of no more importance in our state polity than a vermin appendix."

While Bixby, after consulting his horseshoe, hands the north Platte general the following bouquet: "W. M. Robertson didn't make much noise about it, but when he was convinced the nomination for governor was beyond his reach, he achieved the honor, with the aid of his loyal followers, of naming the winner. It would be doing the right thing to some day send that man to the United States senate."

Any fear of drouth has been buried under another copious shower.

Spanish lightning appears to have a considerably greater range of destructiveness than Spanish o' dance. During a funeral at Pinero, in that country, Tuesday, the church was struck by lightning and 25 people were killed and 35 injured.

The bank cashier who wrecked the Merchants bank at Newport, R. I., to the extent \$100,000 and then tried to escape by the suicide route in some unaccountable manner overlooked cash in the vault to the amount of \$35, thus indicating that some cashiers lose their nerve at critical times.

A returned soldier from the Philippines is quoted from Butte to the effect that the Filipinos have known nothing but fight for the past 300 years. They are in an excellent way of having the present and coming generation know something different before long if Uncle Sam continues as their tutor.

Senator Allen warned the fusionists before their convention that in view of the fact that Mr. Mickey had been nominated by the republicans no less a man than Mr. Bryan himself should be named by the fusion parties and regardless of the warning they failed to do as advised. After election Mr. Allen will be justified in exclaiming, "I told you so!"

In Massachusetts, when it is proven that a murderer is insane he or she is committed to an insane asylum for life. This should operate to successfully prevent any insanity dodge by a person not insane and it will prevent some very dangerous persons from running at large after serving a few months in an insanity hospital and then being discharged as cured.

Discussion of the army in the Philippines led to a fight in Tennessee which resulted in the killing of one man and the serious injury of three others. A returned soldier and some of his companions resented the assertion that "two-thirds of the American soldiers who went to the Philippines were hoodlums and the other third were cowards and bullies." The provocation was a serious one and the results were disastrous.

Mr. Bryan took occasion to pay his respects to the democratic re-organizers in no highly complimentary terms during the session of the fusion state convention. For the nonce his views regarding the debased and corrupt republicans were lost sight of and he paid his entire attention to the skulking, dishonest re-organizers of his own party who appeared to loom up before his vision with more freightful repulsiveness than the trusts and the money power had ever yet assumed.

The Grand Island Daily Press objected to having Mr. Bryan nominated by the fusion convention because national issues would have been thrust forward into the state campaign. None of them appear to want to tackle national issues until compelled. It is recognized that national issues are so one-sided that they argue for the republican cause, and they wish to fight the coming campaign state issues with the hope that something may turn up before the next national campaign on which they can base a fight.

The storm on Tuesday night again favored this section of the state, doing its worst damage before it reached Nebraska. In the southern counties of South Dakota and the northwestern portion of Iowa the damage done by it is very serious, lives and stock being lost and buildings and crops destroyed. It was, on a conservative estimate, a million dollar storm, but the account was on the wrong side of the ledger. Severe storms have been a feature of the spring but thus far Nebraska has escaped the disasters that have visited other states.

Harrington thought that the railroads would spend five times as much money to defeat him as they would to defeat any other man, and yet another man was nominated by the fusionists. Evidently they did not wish the railroads to part with so much money as would have been required to accomplish Mr. Harrington's defeat. The fusionists have before given evidence of their kindly regard toward the railroads with the exception of using them to the limit as a campaign issue and the railroad people should be grateful for this renewed evidence of not wishing them embarrassment.

Superintendent Crum's effort to have the country pupils of school districts enjoy the privileges of the free high school attendance law should receive the consideration of the parents of such children. Such law was passed for their benefit and it will not operate detrimentally to anyone. The intent of the law is to do away with the tuition feature that has prevailed in the past, and bring the benefits of the high school course within the reach of all, the county to stand such tuition. In this way all country pupils who desire may enjoy the benefits of a high school education. The parents in country districts should take the necessary steps to

bring this provision to the benefit of their children. The city schools are in no wise embarrassed by such law. The expense of instructing country pupils is fully met and if the high school of any town or city is overcrowded the pupils may be refused, so that the law is intended to be a benefit all around.

The fusion papers are falling over themselves to see which will be the first to pick up that old standard "reform" gag that the republican nominees of the various republican conventions are tools of the railroads. It is thought to be "great medicine" for the fusionists to swing this story broadcast. And when the words are bandied about the thickest it is interesting to recall Edgar Howard's screed concerning the late fusion administration, which begins, "How did we fulfill the promise? By fawning at the feet of the railroad managers—" and goes on to paint the fusion reformers as more subservient railroad tools than the most corrupt republican ever dared be. Whether the republican nominations were made in the interests of the railroads or not the fusion reformers are beyond the pale of criticism. They had an opportunity to set the people an upright example of purity and honor but they failed utterly, as acknowledged by the leading men of the party. The voters will not experiment this year. They will give the files to the republican party, that has proven itself capable of looking after the people's best interests.

President Palma fails to see the evidence of a revolution in Cuba that Mr. Bryan beheld while there. If the president of the new republic knew Mr. Bryan he would know that he is accustomed to attacks of political jim-jams and sees things that no one else can behold. He has seen success for the democratic national ticket several times during the past eight or ten years, he has seen his country drifting into empire, he has seen celebrations of Fourth of July, pass away before the onward march of militarism and imperialism, he has seen the capitalists in supreme control of his country and forcing the starving laborer to dig up his last cent in satisfying their rapacious greed, he has seen the common people crucified on a cross of gold, he has seen the Cuban and the Filipino shackled in bondage to the American, he has seen the laborer and farmer eke out an existence with a burdensome tariff tax to add to his woe and he has seen many other things that no one else ever saw or expect to see. He is gifted in that particular and President Palma should not be worried if he sees things regarding the Pearl of the Antilles.

**AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR**

President Sends to House Names of Those Detained by Britain. Washington, June 24.—The president sent to the house of representatives a response to a resolution asking for the names of all American citizens detained by the British authorities as prisoners of war, in connection with the recent war in South Africa. Secretary Hay says, in an enclosed letter, "that the following persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, are held by the British government as prisoners of war: In Greytown, Henry McGaw Wood, F. M. Hearn, James McElroy, John Riley, John P. Doherty, W. F. Versleus, G. McTigue, J. Witt, H. Elberiest, J. Hill, Mendal Miller and Patrick Lennon. In Bermuda: James L. Mallory, Antonio Rubino, Fritz Duquesne and Michael Halsey."

The secretary says: "The prisoners in general have asked to be released as an act of clemency. Whenever a complaint of illegal detention has been made the consular officers at Cape Town and Pretoria have been instructed to make investigation. In any case the result of this investigation has not justified the department in asking the release of the prisoners on the ground of wrongful detention."

**ATTACKED BY TEN BOLOMEN.**

Small Squad of Soldiers Caught Off Their Guard in Mindanao. Manila, June 24.—Seven soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, forming an advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars, island of Mindanao, were attacked yesterday by ten bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut and was seriously wounded in the head. The Moros captured a rifle and escaped uninjured. The Badinglam Moros say the attack was made by Moros from Bonolod, who went on the warpath for the expressed purpose of killing negligent Americans. The First and Second separate brigades have been consolidated.

**SENTENCED BY COURT-MARTIAL.**

Captain Wild to Receive Reprimand for Burning a Cock Pit. Manila, June 23.—Captain Frederick S. Wild of the Thirtieth infantry has been sentenced by court-martial to be reprimanded for the burning of a native cockpit at Lingayen. It is reported that the soldiers of Captain Wild's command burned this cockpit from motives of revenge for the attempted killing of two of their comrades by natives.

**RIOTING AT TORONTO.**

Street Car Men of Canadian City Strike and Troops Are Ordered Out. Toronto, June 23.—The first attempt, made by the Toronto street railway to run their cars with men hired to take the places of the striking motormen and conductors was met with violence. Only one effort was made to reopen the traffic and the temper shown by the strikers and their sympathizers satisfied the officers that it would be impossible to run cars without strong protection. It was therefore decided to appeal to the authorities for troops and to suspend operations until their arrival today. Stones, eggs and stale vegetables were the weapons used by the strike sympathizers to prevent the railroad company from giving a service. Several of the imported men were roughly handled by the mob and Motorman Johnson, an old employee of the company, came near losing his life. A crowd had gathered about the entrances of the barns awaiting developments. The appearance of a car was the signal for hooting. The car was run out and the conductor gave the signal for the motorman to go ahead. The crowd gave the signal for the crew to desert the car and their refusal was followed by a cloud of bricks and stones. The crew left their train and ran into the barn. At the Belt line a large stone was thrown against a car window, dashing the glass into Motorman Johnson's face, badly lacerating it. He was struck by a number of stones and was otherwise maltreated. The attempt to run out five cars at the King street barn was attended with great disorder, several persons being injured by flying missiles, including W. H. Moore, private secretary to Mr. MacKenzie, president of the road, who was severely injured in the face by a brick. All five cars were badly shattered in less than five minutes after they made their appearance. Motorman Quigley was struck on the head by a stone and badly injured.

**MINERS' SIDE OF COAL WAR**

**President Mitchell Replies to Letter Issued by Operators.**

**PLEADS CAUSE OF THE WORKERS**

Discusses Merits of the Controversy and Concludes With a Final Appeal for Arbitration of All Questions in Dispute—Can Afford Increase.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has issued an address to the public for publication in the newspapers today. It is partly a reply to the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago.

Briefly summarized, the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the effort to prevent the strike, claims that the cost of living has increased to the point where the miner was compelled to ask for higher wages; denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off, but on the other hand has increased; quotes official figures to substantiate the contention that the employers can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer; asserts that the coal carrying railroads, which control about 85 per cent of the mines, absorb the profits of their coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates; claims that a ton at the mines means anywhere from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds instead of 2,240, and says that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war. The address also says that in the event the union is crushed, which it adds is not likely, a new organization would rise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all questions as follows: "It is evident that the real purposes of the coal operators is to destroy organization among their employes. If by any chance they should succeed in their design—which is not at all likely—another labor organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America and the contest for living wages, for humane conditions of employment, for better education, for higher citizenship, will go on until the men who produce coal, the originating motor power which drives the wheels of commerce and industry, shall receive for their labor sufficient compensation to relieve them of the necessity of sending their boys and girls, of tender years and frail physique, to the mines and mills, there to destroy their youthful vigor, to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families. Conscious of the great responsibilities resting upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute; and if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry and await the day when we shall have a cause to claim the approval of the American people."

**STRIKE AT TORONTO.**

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**CLOSE SHOPS AT CHEYENNE.**

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 25.—An order was received from Omaha yesterday to close the Union Pacific shops permanently at this point. Over 500 men are locked out and the force here now numbers less than twenty-five men.