

## The Norfolk News

Who'll be the next to flop out of Mr. Bryan's band wagon and receive a sound tongue-lashing?

It will be noticed that the worse temper Mr. Bryan displays for those who desert the "only true cause" the more of them seem to bolt.

The political pot is certainly going to be a strenuous affair in Madison county when the time for it to boil has arrived. Every indication leads to this belief.

There is an old saying among the craft that no newspaper reaches the metropolitan class until it has been sued for libel. The News ought now to be considered metropolitan.

Some people are taking that exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Governor Durbin of Indiana as equivalent to a vice presidential nomination for the latter.

Mr. Bryan might try coaxing, rather than scolding for a change. The latter method does not appear to increase his chances for one day occupying the presidential chair—or yet a place in the cabinet.

Mr. Bryan discloses another presidential possibility in the late issue of the Commoner. Senator Cockrell of Missouri is the man this time. It is possible that he will yet name the candidate of democracy.

While this continued wet weather is not what is wanted for the corn crop and the harvest, it is not proving nearly as annoying to these crops as it is to the people who have picnics, race meets and fairs on their hands.

The Madison Chronicle calls the attention of The News to the fact that W. L. Dowling of that city had been in the running for several weeks as a candidate for the nomination of county superintendent of public instruction.

Can it be possible that the administration of the new pope is to be no different from that of the old in the matter of poor health, recoveries, reports of ill health and denials of ill health? Such was almost a continuous vaudeville program during the later days of Leo.

Political news is coming in from all sections of Nebraska, but the reports concern mostly county and district matters. The state nominations appear to have been successfully retired from the political field with the exception of those for university regents. The republicans generally are content with the choice of Judge Barnes of this city and the fusionists with Judge Sullivan of Columbus for the supreme court nominations.

They have a novel way of contesting for office in Virginia. At Richmond there are six candidates for the nomination for constable on the democratic ticket and they have decided to run a half-mile foot race, the swiftest man to be accorded the honor—which in Virginia is equivalent to an election. It is a manner in which other pre-convention contests might be settled and avoid the bitter feelings that frequently grow out of such contests.

All the time that a sorrowful moon was making ten struggling revolutions around the earth, the sensitive Tom Shelby of Ponca was wrestling with a mighty problem. He was trying to find out how badly his reputation had been damaged by one certain circular issued by the republican congressional committee and republished in The News. Finally the sensitive Tom concluded that it would require about \$5,000 to patch up the hole that had been torn in his feelings, and he straightway proceeded to tell the court of his trouble.

The two pugilists, Corbett and Jeffries, are growing younger and stronger as they grow older and weaker according to the reports from the ringside, which says that both are in better condition than ever for the coming scrap. The moral is obvious—if you want to keep growing younger as you accumulate years it is not absolutely necessary that you should become a prize fighter—but advise that you are younger and stronger, believe it yourself, and have others tell it for you. It will make you feel younger and in better condition whether you actually are or not.

Misery loves company and it is therefore somewhat gratifying to The News to learn that it is not the only one that will be asked to contribute the insignificant sum of \$3,000 as a balm to the lacerated feelings of Thomas J. Shelby of Ponca. Geo. L. Nelson of the Hartington Herald and Franklin D. Fales of Ponca, chairman of the congressional central committee, are defendants in libel suits for like amounts, while the Ponca Journal has been asked to con-

tribute \$10,000. Mr. Shelby evidently wants to become a millionaire or a factor in Wall street, and with \$28,000 he will have rather a handsome start in that direction.

If those rumors would only prove true, that the Northwestern, Union Pacific and C. St. P. M. & O. would build a union depot in Norfolk it would be very gratifying to the people of the city, many of whom have already figured it out that the companies could well afford to do it from the convenience and saving in expenses that it would bring them. It will be generally conceded, however, that the companies know more about their business than anyone else, and that they will build the depot when time and business demands. That it will be a matter of but a few years when Norfolk will boast a beautiful and convenient modern union depot there are few to question.

It is customary for people to allude to windstorms indiscriminately as cyclones or tornadoes, without realizing that there is a distinction and a difference. A cyclone sometimes becomes a tornado, but there are cyclones and cyclones that never reach that development. A cyclone is wind moving in a circle, and as wind always moves in a circle, converging toward a central point of low barometer, every wind that blows is a cyclone and there are cyclones about all the time. A tornado is a cyclone covering a small area and owing to its being encompassed in a small area it is always violent and destructive, and the word applies to those funnel shaped storms so generally termed cyclones. The tornado is therefore the much worse storm of the two.

The populists have evidently become very weary of their democratic aid society, else there would have been no Denver conference and manifesto. After attracting the attention of the populists by taking unto themselves a very slice of the principles of that party, they have since been engaged in paring it away until the populists have seen but a very meagre fragment remaining, and have decided that it would be wise to follow their platform and the principles they cherished, so went back to the Omaha convention and picked it up in its entirety, resolved to begin all over again, in the same condition as they were when fusion caught them in its toils—except in regard to the number of followers, many of whom have returned to the republicans, better content that ever to remain.

President Roosevelt, in his recent letter to Governor Durbin of Indiana, gives a strong appeal for the prevention and discouragement of lynch law and one of his most salient points is the following: "Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder, should be visited with swift and certain punishment and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted that they should be, but subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

The republican delegates to the Ninth judicial district will assemble in Norfolk Monday to name the candidate of that party for the office. As far as the main business is concerned it will be a very ordinary affair, because there appears to be but one candidate for the honor and that is the present judge, J. F. Boyd of Neligh, who has occupied the bench, not only with satisfaction to his party but those of other political parties as well, and it is anticipated that he will not only have a walk-away in the convention, but that the democrats will be compelled to put up the strongest candidate obtainable in order to have and show at all at the polls. Judge Boyd has proven himself absolutely fair and impartial. The litigants coming before have felt assured in advance, not only that he would not be swayed by prejudice or political or personal differences, but that he was qualified by years of study and practice to make his own legal deductions, and conduct his court and the trials therein in strict accordance with the spirit of the law. Technicalities and legal evasions have not appealed to him. He has sought out the main points at issue and rendered his decisions as justice and fairness would dictate. He has a remarkable faculty for making friends and with the opportunity he has had of forming acquaintances throughout the district during his present term

it is anticipated that his majority will be larger at the coming election than when he was first chosen for the office. Therefore it is not doubted that Monday's convention will name this winning candidate, and that candidate will be Judge Boyd.

The republican state convention is to meet at Lincoln Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for supreme judge and two regents of the state university. While the gathering will be one of importance to the party and the state regarding the action it will take on public affairs and the policies that will be adopted, so far as the candidate for supreme judge is concerned it is anticipated that there will be a lack of excitement from the fact that there is no fight for the office. Judge J. B. Barnes of this city will be unanimously nominated and when the people are given an opportunity for a say he will be unanimously elected. This situation is the result of the contest put up by the delegates from north Nebraska two years ago, when the friends of Mr. Barnes came so near to capturing the honors from him. He was recognized soon afterward by being given a place on the supreme court commission, and next Tuesday he will be advanced to the nomination he sought two years ago. There seems to be not another name mentioned for the office, the claims of Judge Barnes to recognition having been manifest throughout the state to the extent that no other aspirant has permitted mention of his name in connection. The people of Norfolk and north Nebraska readily concede the fitness of Judge Barnes for the place and the delegates will support him with a right good will. His ability is unquestioned, both as a campaigner and a court official; his republicanism is of a strict sort where politics are concerned, but his decisions have been and will be unprejudiced and separated from politics. He is a charming and forceful speaker, a brilliant conversationalist, and a man who is the friend of the masses and a lover of justice and fair play. His friends are legion. These are a few of the reasons why he will be nominated at the coming convention. It is no cut and dried affair, merely a recognition of worth and merit.

### THE OTHER SIDE.

The Nebraska Independent, the editor of which was one who assisted in promulgating the Denver manifesto of the reform forces, sorrowfully criticizes Mr. Bryan for his action in repudiating the results of that conference. It seems that Mr. Bryan was aware that such a meeting was to be held, yet he failed to offer any advice as to what the convention should do to be in the right. He was invited to be present and direct the footsteps of the reformers in the path they should follow, but he escaped over into the enemy's country and was not heard from until through a recent issue of the Commoner he pointed out errors of the reform leaders and the utter absurdity of their movement. He alleges that the leaders have merely gone over to the mid roaders as a sort of republican aid society when they considered that they were getting together as the two factions of the democratic party would like to—and uniting on a good, old-time populist platform. The Independent editor takes Mr. Bryan to task for not declaring himself on his coming attitude to the democratic party and the principles that have been supported by the fusionists in the past. He states that he was bombarded with questions at Denver as to what Mr. Bryan would do—whether he would repudiate the Kansas City platform in its entirety, support a straddle candidate on a straddle platform, or support a straddle candidate on a good platform. "To all these questions," says the Independent, "the only reply could be that Mr. Bryan had never made any public statement of any of those questions." The Independent found that the men assembled at Denver could not believe that Mr. Bryan could make a reform party out of the democrats party "notwithstanding all the genius they believed him to possess, and they thought it was wise to keep up an organization where all true reformers could find a home and where they could all work together."

The Independent man seems to be aware that the republican party does not need any "aid societies;" that it is almost certain to win, fusion or no fusion, and that the indications are most favorable for a "Cleveland democratic party" to result at the next national gathering of that party, therefore, what could be wiser and better politics than to prepare a home for the reformers of all parties, and start a foundation for a party that may one day grow and amount to something? Neither the democratic nor the populist party are anywhere near as strong, nor as popular as they were when they commenced going down together through fusion, and if the leaders of the latter party are more wise in reading the signs of the times why should they be criticised?

### JUDGE J. B. BARNES.

Delegates from the republican state convention were returning home today from the session held yesterday, enthusiastic over the outcome and resolved to work for an increased republican plurality this fall. The opinion is unanimous that the convention could not have done better with a hundred candidates in the field for the supreme judgeship, as Judge Barnes is considered head and shoulders above any candidate that might have been named, in ability, experience and popularity. He will conduct a strong and vigorous campaign and with the unity of sentiment that pervades the party in every part of the state it is anticipated that if the voters are but interested his plurality will be a record breaker.

It is a matter of comment that those who know the judge best are his warmest supporters, and it is believed that as the people of the state come to know him better his chances for a big rousing majority will increase.

At home his ability is well recognized, his popularity is unquestioned and his home life is greatly admired. His position in the community is secure, and his support by his neighbors will be unquestionably hearty and sincere.

When he was actively engaged in the practice of law he was one of the attorneys sought in cases requiring extra keenness and ability, and especially those that were likely to end in the supreme court, in which he is now to be chosen as one of the judges. Knowing so well how to conduct a case before that body, and his service during the past two years as one of the commissioners have fitted him for the position he now aspires to occupy, most thoroughly.

The home life of Judge Barnes is particularly happy. The three sons who have grown to manhood's estate under his guidance have known what it is to have a father in greater degree than thousands of other boys. He has been at once father and brother to them and it is well recognized that the fraternity in the judge's home is of the firmest and best quality imaginable. The same companionship distinguishes him as a husband—and as a citizen, for wherever he is, on the streets or at a public meeting, there geniality and good cheer prevails. He has taken the highest degree in Masonry, and has received high honors at the hands of his lodge, which is but an indication of his social triumphs elsewhere. He is as much at home at a tennis court or a baseball game as at a social function or before a sober court of justice, and all these qualities will speak for him now that he is before the people of the state as a candidate for one of the highest honors in its gift.

Judge Barnes was born in 1846 in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on a farm. His early years were spent as those of most farmer's boys. When old enough, he taught school in the winters and continued farming summers. When eighteen years old he enlisted in battery E of the First Ohio light artillery, the date being January 1, 1864. He served more than half of a three years' enlistment, being mustered out July 10, 1865.

The judge was educated in the common schools of Ohio and at the Grand River Institute at Austintown, Ohio. He studied law in a law office in Jefferson, O., coming to Nebraska in the spring of 1871. He has lived here over thirty-two years. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law at Ponca where he lived more than seventeen years. He moved to Norfolk and has lived here more than fifteen years. The judge was married in November of 1874 and has three sons, each one a graduate of the state university. John B. Barnes, jr., is superintendent of the city schools of Tekamah and has been admitted to the bar of Nebraska. Guy W. Barnes, the second son, is in the employ of the American Beet Sugar company here, having graduated in the scientific department at the state university. Alfred Kimball Barnes, the third son, is a fellow and one of the instructors in the department of mental philosophy in the university. He graduated in 1902.

Judge Barnes has had a long and honorable career as a lawyer and public official. He was elected district attorney for the Sixth judicial district of the state when the constitution of 1875 was adopted. At the expiration of his term he was again elected and served until January of 1879. He was then appointed judge of the district to succeed E. K. Valentine, who was elected to congress. He was nominated and elected judge of the district in the fall of 1879 and served the full term which expired January 1, 1884. He declined a re-nomination and turned his attention to the active practice of law, engaging in general practice. He was appointed to the supreme court commission January 1, 1902, and is now a member.

Judge Barnes has always been an active, ardent republican and has attended every republican convention

since and including the one held in 1872.

The sentiment for the protection and the preservation of birds of desirable varieties is constantly growing, and with good reason. People are becoming educated to the fact that birds are among the most helpful of nature's creations in the destruction of bugs, worms and other insects that destroy vegetation. It has been particularly senseless to destroy song birds and others that were not fit to eat or not large enough to pay for the cleaning, and the protests that are being heard on all sides against their slaughter are having weight and effect. It is particularly pleasing that this sentiment is being aroused before it is too late. There are yet large numbers of American birds and they would increase rapidly with ample protection, and the law making it an offense to kill them was a most judicious act. In other countries the people are paying dearly for the slaughter that has been permitted. Witness the following clipping from a recent issue of a London paper:

"The olive plantations of southern Italy are in a terrible condition, owing to the ravages of the olive fly. During the past four years the damage has assumed such proportions that the loss is estimated to approach 5,000,000 pounds. The plague is due entirely to the criminal folly of the Italians in permitting the wholesale destruction of every kind of bird, small and great. Nets are stretched along miles of shore to catch migratory birds on their arrival, and so-called 'huntmen' shoot everything with feathers from the wren upwards. The natural result is that insects of every sort increase and flourish unchecked. The damage is not confined to the olive-yards, nor to Italy. In France and Spain, as well as in the Italian peninsula, the growers of wheat and garden crops feel every succeeding year the constant toll taken by insects. The total damage is quite beyond any computation."

The style of campaigning has changed radically in the United States during the past few years and particularly in Nebraska and the west. Formerly it was a contest of billingsgate, mud-slinging and defamation of character generally, and the party that could tell the worst stories and the most outrageous lies about the candidate on the opposing ticket was practically certain of success. They worked this method to the limit, until the voters finally became disgusted and went to help the man who was receiving the worst at the hands of the papers, the orators, and the curb-stone politicians who favored that style. They found that one side could dig up as detestable stories as the other and decided to pass their disapproval on the whole business. Shrewd editors and politicians urged the people on toward a more moral sentiment, and as a consequence the old method of campaigning is a rarity. Now it is almost required that supporters of candidates shall tell of their good qualities and their capabilities and fitness for the office, and if they have nothing good to say of the opposing candidate they are to leave him and his reputation alone. This sentiment is growing stronger each year, and during the coming campaign it is believed that it will be more pronounced than ever. Judge Sullivan and Judge Barnes are good men, worthy the confidence of the people and it is believed that neither will countenance for a moment the revival of the mud-slinging style of campaign.

If the government would only give some of the "poor white trash" or encroaching "pale faces" the same espionage or chaperonage that is given the noble red man there would soon be a notable elevation of their condition, prospects and finances. When a noble red boy wants to sell his property he must have the consent and approval of the proper officials at Washington; the government having provided him with a farm and a home, and food and clothing, and education. It is not proposed that he shall squander his property for a song or something less, therefore he is closely guarded in his business transactions. And when he would blow his substance for booze and go home and beat his wife and children, or remove the hair from his neighbor's head, or do some other horrible thing that is the exclusive privilege of his civilized white brother, the government again steps in and says "no" emphatically. About one out of ten of the free-born American citizens need just such restrictions, and if they had it they would make men instead of besotted brutes.

When as high an authority as Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court of the United States, adds his testimony to that of others that the courts are considerably at fault for the growth of the spirit of lynch law, it is time that the courts and the lawyers and the sentimentalist's pause and consider whether they are serving the ends

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of justice when they argue clemency to a prisoner that deserves the punishment according by law. It is believed by many that the courts trying Nelsen and Rhea and the action taken by Governor Mickey is just what is needed to keep down lynch law in Nebraska.

It is a long time yet before another senator will be chosen from Nebraska, but there are evidently a number of senatorial bees already buzzing in certain bonnets. The Fremont Tribune recently observed that Church Howe would honor the position and prove acceptable to certain people, and now comes the Lincoln Star with a column announcement that W. H. Harrison, state senator from Hall in the last legislature, is an avowed candidate for the position. With two or more candidates this early in the game, what will be the harvest when the time for selecting the man actually arrives?

With a circus in Norfolk and a democratic county convention in Battle Creek the people of Madison county should not lack for something to interest and amuse on that day.

### ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

If you wear a tailor-made suit don't strike a man wearing a hand-me-down for a loan.

Henry Allen, who is a fine orator, greatly admires the man who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

There is considerable excitement among the women over the discovery of a dress-maker who sends back all the pieces.

The men do not notice any decrease in their millinery bills because of the practice the women have of going bareheaded.

We are not going on a vacation, but our suit case has returned from its seventh trip and reports that it had a very fine time.

The foundation of the average kin rowl is this: Some member of the family manages to save his money and the others try to borrow from him.

Don't judge a girl's neatness by the looks of the top bureau drawer; it is the second drawer that tells the story. All top bureau drawers are alike.

An Atchison woman married a man twenty years her senior. He is telling, now that they are old people, that she is five years older than he. She looks it.

Notice is served on country women that when town people visit them they would rather go to the cellar for a drink of milk than to have it brought to them in the parlor.

An Atchison bride complains to her mother that her husband wants her to sit in his lap every evening, and that she doesn't like to, but he is offended when she refuses. The mother has taken until September 1 to look up authorities before rendering a decision.

Men seem to have quit religion and patriotism and gone to quarreling. More silly quarreling is going on now than ever before in the world's history. When a loafer has no other answer to make an industrious, worthy man, he resorts to the lie and starts a story. Two sides of every question are well represented these days and there is not a question of right that has not another side to it. And the wrong side seems to have as many adherents as the right side.

## Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

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