

THE NORFOLK NEWS

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- National. For President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, New York. For Vice President—CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Indiana. State. For Senator from Nebraska—E. J. BURKETT, Lincoln. For Presidential Electors—F. A. BARTON, Fairbury. A. C. SMITH, Douglas. A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge. T. L. NORVAL, Seward. W. P. HALL, Phelps. M. A. BROWN, Buffalo. H. H. WILSON, Lancaster. J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas. For Governor—J. H. MICKLEY, Osceola. For Lieutenant Governor—E. G. MCGILTON, Omaha. For Secretary of State—A. GALURHA, Red Cloud. For Auditor—E. M. SEATTLE, Jr., Ogallala. For Treasurer—PETER MORTENSEN, Ord. For Superintendent—J. L. MERRIN, Geneva. For Attorney General—NORRIS BROWN, Kearney. For Land Commissioner—H. M. EATON, Fremont. Congressional. For Congressman Third District—J. J. MCCARTHY, Ponca. Senatorial. For state senator, Eleventh district—DR. J. J. WILLIAMS, of Wayne. County. For representative, Twenty-third district—F. W. RICHARDSON, Battle Creek. For attorney—JACK KOENIGSTEIN, Norfolk. For commissioner, Third district—JOHN HARDING, Meadow Grove.

Five weeks from today is when all political questions will be settled for the time being, and the winners will be declared.

Those who have insisted on shooting prairie chickens out of season might have made it work more successfully if they could have become attached to the British legation.

Wise prairie chickens will keep off the earth for a few days until the storm of gunners blows by. The Bob Whites can afford to be independent and in evidence for a little while longer.

Dr. Williams will unquestionably carry his home county for the state senatorship by a large majority and Mr. Mattiesen will probably carry his. It is therefore up to Madison and Pierce to determine the result.

It is possible that the fusionists may succeed in electing Mr. Berge by ridiculing the religion of Mr. Mickey, which is also the religion of Mr. Berge, but there is some chance for doubting that they can elect with no stronger issue.

The western people refuse to believe that the people of New York are carried in the pocket of Wall street and are confident that the Empire state will be with the other northern states and for Roosevelt when the votes are counted in November.

A good Norfolk republican heard a democrat offer to bet \$25 that Roosevelt would not be the next president. He is not telling who made the offer, but is saving up enough to cover it. He has found a small gold mine, in his estimation, and is not giving away its location.

The Wahoo New Era, a populist paper, has consented to remain wholly in the fusion deal under the conditions given herewith: "We place at the head of our columns the presidential electors for people's independent party, and also the candidates nominated at the populist state convention. We shall also be pleased to place there the democratic candidates endorsed by the populist convention when said candidates, over their own signatures will have the manhood and political consistency to repudiate the Wall street nominations of Parker and Davis and make an unequivocal statement that they will vote for Watson and Tibbles."

The democrats are pointing out many wrongs that they allege to have been done the country through the republicans and hope to interest the voters so thoroughly in their points that they will lose sight of the main question—the one in which everyone has an interest—the maintenance of the prosperous conditions of the country. They do not promise that business conditions will be bettered; they do not assert that prices will be maintained or improved; they promise no more work, nor an increase of wages; greater happiness is not in their guarantee. In fact, absolutely nothing is definitely promised for the betterment of the people in any way, and they hope only that the people may blindly deliver them the offices without stopping no reason out how it may affect

themselves and their individual interests.

The ambition of Mr. Bryan to again lead his party will be on the dream order if it is found when the votes are counted that the present organization is stronger than that of the past two campaigns. The majority of the party will look to the side that can show the greatest strength when it comes time for choosing the next national ticket and if Mr. Hill and Mr. Parker lose out this year and show less strength than when the Bryan element was in charge, there should be little difficulty in making the change that the Bryanites desire. If, however, it is found that more of the party are in favor of Wall street control and the gold standard, there will undoubtedly be a tendency of the party to stay by the present organizers, either under the lead of Mr. Hill or someone to his liking. The Bryan element is not without a party. The Watson and Tibbles ticket is of their kind and though they cannot elect it, there is not a doubt but they can show the gold element their strength if they will accept the means offered. It will be one of the most interesting years in history to read the lessons of the vote cast in November.

The English press has assumed a very sensible attitude regarding the diplomatic palaver into which two friendly nations have been forced because Mr. Gurney chose to plead exemption under international law for the minor offense of speeding his automobile against the ordinances of a Massachusetts town. The Westminster Gazette thinks gentlemen with the legations should keep on the safe side of local law, but if perchance they happen to transgress they are advised that "the simplest, quietest plan, perhaps, is to waive their privilege and pay their fine." The Telegraph thinks that while it may have been desirable for Mr. Gurney to stand upon his political rights to avoid creating a precedent, it would be gentlemanly of him to offer an apology. It is recalled in London that two Americans were in 1899 arrested for riding bicycles on forbidden paths and claimed similar exemption to that of Mr. Gurney. The grounds for their exemption was looked up and it was found that under a statute of 1708 a British official acting as did Judge Phelps would become amenable not only to severe penalties, but even to flogging. It is to be desired that either gentlemen may be chosen for these positions who will pay fines of a few dollars each rather than to involve their country in diplomatic trouble that will cost hundreds in time or money, or that the law be so arranged that for minor offenses the attaches should be held responsible for law violations.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The republicans of Madison county have placed one of the strongest tickets in the field this year that it has ever done. It is a ticket that no republican need feel ashamed of and the character or standing of no individual nominee is subject for apology. Very little is needed in the way of introduction of the candidates to the public, because all are well and favorably known throughout the county.

F. W. Richardson, nominee for representative from the Twenty-third district is one of the pioneers of Nebraska, having come to Madison county in 1869, and is probably known today by practically every man in the county.

Mr. Richardson was born in Illinois in 1844. He moved with his parents to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1850, where he lived until the war broke out. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Iowa infantry, and served until the close of the war. In March, 1869, he moved to what was then the wilds of Nebraska, taking as a homestead the land which he still owns two miles east of Battle Creek and upon which he lived until a short time ago. He is one of the men who have made a success of farming, and although he has been the recipient of political favors a number of times at the hands of Madison county, not one of them has been a source of profit to him, and every time he has gone back to the farm to continue acquiring the wealth which is to be produced from Madison county soil for the working.

In 1881 he was elected county treasurer on the republican ticket. His election was contested and he did not take the office until January, 1883. At the expiration of that term he was re-elected and served another two years. In 1889 he was elected county clerk and again re-elected in 1891. At the expiration of his second term in the county clerk's office, where he made a splendid record, he declined a re-nomination and retired to his farm. He was not to stay there long, however, for in 1899 his party demanded that he take the nomination for representative to the legislature, believing

ing he was the strongest man in the county in those times of populism. He well represented Madison county in the ensuing session of the legislature and finished his term as uncorrupted as he was when he left the office of the county treasurer and the county clerk. Every time he has left an office he has been succeeded by a republican, which speaks volumes for the manner in which he has handled public business entrusted to his care.

The present nomination was not sought by him but came because it was believed by the party that he was the most available man who could be placed in the field. Two years ago this county was represented by a democrat at Lincoln, but it will not be at the next session, because Mr. Richardson is as good as elected right now.

Jack Koenigstein. Although he has been serving the party honestly and industriously for many years, this is the first time Jack Koenigstein has asked for anything like reward for himself. He is pretty nearly a Madison county product. It is true that he was born at Belleville, Ill., January 11, 1870, but he came here with his parents when he was but three years old, his father, John Koenigstein, having immigrated to Madison county in February, 1873.

After having finished the German school and the public schools of Norfolk, Jack attended Concordia college, Concordia, Mo., for one year, the Northwestern university at Watertown, Wis., for two years, and then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for two years, graduating from the law department in 1894. Shortly after he returned home he entered the law office of Powers & Hays, where he remained until January, 1897, when he engaged in the practice of law for himself, and in which he has been successful.

Politically he has been an ardent republican since he reached his majority. He has served his party faithfully and well. At the present time he is secretary of the congressional central committee of the Third district and at the same time is serving as secretary of the county central committee. This is his fourth consecutive term as secretary of the congressional committee, having served as such for W. F. Norris in 1898, for John R. Hays in 1900, for J. J. McCarthy in 1902, and if he had not done effective work he would not have been asked to serve in the same capacity again this year. Last year he was chairman of the county central committee. He was secretary of the judicial central committee at the time A. A. Welch made the race for judge in 1896.

Once before he was a candidate for office, when the nomination for mayor of the city was practically forced upon him in 1902, at a time that it was a foregone conclusion the republican candidate could not be elected. But he stood up and was counted for his party just as vigorously as though he had every chance in the world.

Jack Koenigstein is a bright young lawyer with a head full of good hard common sense and the office of county attorney in his hands will be administered in a manner both efficient and economical.

John H. Harding. John H. Harding, candidate for county commissioner from the Third commissioner district, may need a little introduction to some of the people of Madison county for the reason that as a boy he went by the name of Johnnie Tiedgen. He is the step-son of John F. Tiedgen, who came to the county in 1869 and took a homestead two miles south of Battle Creek. In the early days the family endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but finally they reached a point when John Tiedgen became one of the most extensive feeders and dealers in live stock in the county. There was a time when it used to be said that old John Tiedgen did more for the people than any other man in the county, for there was nothing in the way of grain, produce or stock that he would not buy and pay a good price for.

When Johnnie Tiedgen was married in 1885 he assumed his own name and has since been known as John H. Harding. Since starting out for himself he has demonstrated that he understands and can apply the principles of business to his undertakings. He now lives on a farm of 250 acres two miles east of Meadow Grove, which is well supplied with modern buildings and appliances, and he owns besides 160 acres a few miles north of his home place.

His name was never before a convention until he received the nomination for county commissioner. Although the commissioner is elected by the whole county as a matter of courtesy the nomination is conceded to the district from which the commissioner is to come. Mr. Harding was the choice of the district caucus and his nomination was made by acclamation in the convention. When he is elected to the office of commissioner, which he will be, he will bring to the place the practical business ability that has made his own affairs a success.

Dr. Williams stands high in the estimation of those who know him, and more people in this senatorial district are getting to know him favorably than ever before. He is gaining friends rapidly and his vote should be large.

Peter H. Knott, former editor of the Madison County Reporter, has established the third paper in Newman Grove, "The Plain Talk." It is about as much needed as a man needs an additional vermiform appendix. Newman Grove already has two good papers, and that is enough for a town twice its size.

F. W. Richardson is one of the substantial men of Madison county, having established himself as a farmer here in an early day and has built up a competence along with an enviable reputation as a fellow citizen that all his acquaintances admire. He will, without doubt, run well up with his ticket when the votes are counted next month.

Judge Parker does not speak very much nor very often and what he has given to the public up to this time has been riddled all up into little bits of nothing, so that he will have to come again very soon if he is to go down in record for his lofty and statesmanlike thoughts uttered when he had almost a chance to become president in the campaign of 1904.

The per capita circulation is now \$31.16, about \$6 more than it was when Mr. Bryan and his friends went at it to show the people that there could be no prosperity, no happiness and no wealth if the republicans should be elected. Now it is something else that ails the country. Perhaps there is too much money now in circulation to suit these critical gentlemen.

If in the course of human events Judge Parker should by any chance happen to be a candidate for president at some future campaign, he can scarcely run counter to himself as expressed by his views during the present contest as Mr. Bryan has done so repeatedly, both during his candidacy, and since. The present candidate has not spoken out on enough questions or taken a stand on those he has discussed to find himself entangled in the future.

While the per capita expenditure is increasing, it cannot keep pace with the increase of per capita wealth of the country, or with the per capita circulation. The democrats of the nation as well as of Nebraska would have government expenditures kept down to free trade Grover Cleveland prices, while everything else is being gauged by the Roosevelt prosperity standard. People receive more now than they did then, and their expenses have somewhat increased. It is demanding the impossible when it is asked that the government do that which the individual cannot do, as the government is only an aggregation of individuals.

There are worse democrats in the country than Mr. Bryan. The former leader of the democracy spoke plainly as follows: "I said, as you remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given a man who would use the influence of the executive to fasten the gold standard upon the American people." There are democrats who have been enthusiastic supporters of free silver for the past eight years who have fought for it, swore by it and cursed the goldbugs, who will now turn about, merely because Parker goes under the name of democrat and give him their votes. They will vote for him, work for him and shout for him, entirely ignoring that famous telegram which he sent to the St. Louis convention and his speech accepting the nomination in which he said: "I want it thoroughly understood throughout the country, so understood that misunderstanding in the future will be impossible, that I am for the gold standard of currency, and that, if elected, I shall do all in my power to maintain that standard." Some will argue that there is no other course open. But there is. Watson and Tibbles are standing firmly for the policies that have been advocated by the democratic party during the past eight years and are entitled to the support of every consistent democrat who believes in the policies they have advocated.

The democratic papers are making a good deal out of the fact that the taxes on "Uncle Joe" Cannon's farm in Cass county have been increased under the new revenue law. What point they are attempting to make is not understood, as the speaker neither praised nor condemned the law while in Nebraska. One thing is certain, however, and that is that "Uncle Joe" will do less "howling" over paying a just share of the expenses of running the state government than will be done by some of the residents of the state. He will sensibly recognize the fact that it will be necessary

to pay additional taxes when, in addition to the ordinary running expenses the state has been saddled with leave-over debts from the fusion administration, besides being compelled to rebuild the state penitentiary and the state hospital for the insane at Norfolk that were destroyed by fire. Another thing he will recognize is the fact that by paying more for a year or two he will soon be paying less, because of the wiping out of the interest money he has been asked to put up from year to year. Another fact will impress itself upon Mr. Cannon, and that is in these years of prosperity, when the farm is bringing in more and better returns, it will be much easier to meet this increased obligation than it was to meet the old when farm products were hardly worth collecting and marketing, and that the increase in taxation will not compare with the increased returns from his lands. Being a sensible man, like a large number of Nebraskans who will not fail to see the point, Mr. Cannon will find in the action of the last legislature abundant reason for the enactment of a new law that will care for the state without reducing it to a point of niggardliness such as he would not tolerate in his personal business affairs. Then he will not be the one to expect that a state administration can conduct its affairs with less expense when every private individual and corporation are finding that higher prices such as the people are now

enjoying necessarily leads to increased expenses. Mr. Cannon and his party fought for an era of higher prices to bring the country from the slough of despondency occasioned by the Cleveland low price era, and they are not so silly as to expect that under these conditions, the government, state or national, will be the first to desire a return of low prices by inaugurating a niggardly policy to reduce their expenses. Mr. Cannon will take a sensible view of the situation, just as did the representatives of the people when they inaugurated the new law that received the commendation of a fusion commissioner of the supreme court, and just as hundreds of other taxpayers of the state will do. If the fusionists could show that there had been extravagance and lavishness in the expenditures of the state, they might have a case, but they have been searching the record in vain and see nothing but a hope of mamboozing the people into a belief that they are being excessively taxed and that if elected, the fusionists will reduce the taxes and the expenses, when they know it to be a moral certainty that the taxes will not be reduced as long as the additional revenue is required to meet the running expenses and pay off the state obligations that have been accumulating these many years, not the least of which was assumed under fusion rule. It is about time for the fusion editors to press down on some other pedal.

ARGUMENT All the argument in the world wont convince a man that any certain political or national policy is a good thing half as quick as a ten per cent advance in his wages under that same policy. A man's pocket book is the one portion of his anatomy you must reach if you want to convince him that your argument is good. We might argue through a newspaper every day for a year that the "NEBRASKA SPECIAL SUITS" for men were selling for \$10.00 as good as any \$15.00 suit to be found anywhere. We sell them for \$10.00. But when you bump up against one that somebody else has bought of us, and compare it with your \$15.00 suit you'd say that Our Newspaper Argument is Sound. Send for samples of these suits. You'll save a five dollar note on your purchase. Nebraska Clothing Co. OMAHA 15th and Farnam Sts.

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