

**The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal**

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There will be a record holiday trade this season, unless all signs fail. At the close of a season of bountiful crops, with all labor employed at high wages, and with a reign of prosperity spreading generally over the country, there is every reason to believe that the holiday business this season will break all past high water marks. Any merchant who has goods worth looking at, will sell a large quantity. That merchant who takes time by the forelock and presents his article to the public in attractive newspaper advertising, thus reaching the greatest number at the lowest cost, will sell a larger quantity and his bank account after Christmas, as well as his empty shelves, will tell the story.

**THE GRAVEL EXPERIMENT.**

The gravel being hauled to South Fourth street will be watched with interest by Norfolk people. If the material now being placed on the street stands the test of rain and still makes a good roadbed, the problem of building a permanent highway from the business portion of the city to the Junction, and for that matter out in other directions from Norfolk, will be solved; if this gravel fails, then the city will face a serious and expensive solution of the question.

Now that more gravel has been hauled into the street, there seems to be a great deal of encouragement that it will do the business and answer the purpose in good shape.

Norfolk will hold its breath and watch the experiment. A good road to the Junction will mean much to Norfolk in a business way, as will a good main road leading out in every direction through the farming area.

**A TARIFF RESOLUTION.**

The grange, at a meeting in Denver, adopted resolutions against a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell goods at home at higher rates than he can get abroad for his wares. This resolution, while apparently reasonable, is not logical. There will, of course, always be room for honest differences of opinion in regard to the tariff question. Yet a tariff which allows a manufacturer to sell at home at a certain price and sell abroad at a less price, has its advantages.

A manufacturer of hats, for instance, might turn out a product and sell it in this country at a fair margin of profit. The tariff protects him and allows him to make a profit. But for the tariff he would be unable to compete with the cheaper labor of other countries.

Now in supplying the home market he gives work to a certain number of men, and no more. Without extra markets he can not employ extra men.

In a foreign country the price on his product, due to lower wages paid in a foreign land, is lower than he gets here. He can not send hats to that country and sell them at the prices prevalent there. He can not make a profit, because of the high wages he pays, by selling them for less.

But he can sell them in a foreign land at, for example the very bedrock cost price. This competes with foreign manufacturers in lands where no tariff protects them.

By selling over there at cost, he gets an added market. He must produce more hats. He must hire more men. And so, though making little or no profit out of the venture, he is acting as a middleman between foreign hat buyers and local hat buyers, and is giving employment to Americans that they could not have otherwise secured, bringing money into American circulation that would not otherwise have been brought here.

He makes his living off the product that he sells at home at a reasonable profit. He makes the living for the laboring man by selling surplus products abroad at foreign prices which help keep the wheels of his factory going, though not bringing in a profit, to speak of, for the institution.

**GUILTY SHOULD BE FOUND.**

Senator Tillman, whose life had been threatened by Chicago negroes because he stated that he would discuss the race question in a lecture in that city, has been the idea of being afraid and declared that he was not afraid of any negro on earth. He also emphatically stated that he would give his views on the race question because he considers this a paramount topic.

"I will lead a mob at any time to lynch a negro who has attacked a woman, whether she be white or black," he declared.

The recent Atlanta riots, the crimes by the race all over the country and the riot at Brownsville, Tex., for which the negro troops were dishonorably discharged, have all tended to make the solution of the race question one

of vital interest throughout the United States.

Some of the negroes have shown sense by upholding the president in his discharge and by condemning those soldiers who, hiding behind their fellow-troopers, have made the innocent suffer with the guilty. Some others, however, have tended to hurt their cause in the eyes of the nation by condemning the president's action and by stating that there will this week be held a big meeting in New York for the purpose of arousing feeling that will back a demand for congressional investigation of the president's discharge.

There is one particularly unsatisfactory feature to the discharge, and discharge only, made by the president. In discharging the entire three companies, he has come no nearer the punishment deserved by the guilty parties than he was in the beginning. A discharge is not sufficient punishment for the crimes committed. The government should hunt out the guilty individuals and see that they get real genuine punishment and plenty of it, for shooting up Brownsville. Merely discharging the men from the ranks and taking away the soldier uniform is nothing. It is setting a bad precedent. In the future a company which desires to be freed from the service may take this as an example, go out and kill a citizen, conceal the guilty ones and all get discharged.

The guilty should be placed and a more severe punishment than has been meted out, inflicted.

**LET HER SPEND IT.**

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, once a cigar maker and now wife of the New York millionaire socialist, has come out with caustic words against the habit of Miss Giulia Morosini, banker's daughter in New York, who spends \$200,000 per year upon her gowns. Mrs. Stokes voices a vicious sentiment when she says:

"Women thus wasteful and extravagant do not deserve to be happy."

Would the socialist decree that the rich should hoard their gold? Is it not much better for society that the wealthy should thus spend their savings, that the laborer may get the benefit?

In striking contrast with this dangerous and utterly illogical sentiment as expressed by Mrs. Stokes, is the sentiment of Dr. De Grand Powers who says: "People are spending money nowadays and they are spending it fast. Our prosperity depends upon our spending. If everybody hoarded what he earned, prosperity would cease. We would fry in our own fat."

From the tone of Mrs. Stokes' words it seems apparent that this former cigar maker and now millionaire's wife, is striking out more for notoriety than for the good of society. She has fallen into a common habit that has taken hold of the country of late, that of condemning the wealthy, regardless of circumstances. The unreasonable position of this socialist view is made more striking by contrast with expressions a few months ago upon the death of Russel Sage. Russel Sage hoarded his money. He was not extravagant and wasteful, as Miss Morosini is painted, but was a miser and withal saved some eighty millions of coins worth a dollar before his working days came to an end.

Then there went up a cry from this same hysterical sort of throat against the hoarding of Sage. He was denounced as a weed in the social field; an enemy of all progress and a man worse than the penitentiary convict. He should have spent his money, was the complaint on every hand.

And here is another New York financier trying to spend his money on his daughter's gown at the rate of \$200,000 per year, for which effort there is bitter denunciation from the socialistic lips.

It were better to spend one's money than to give it away. Charity is a noble thing and gifts are glorious and heroic, but the man who works for his bread is a better citizen than he who gets it as a donation.

Therefore let Miss Morosini spend her allowance in peace. There is too much of nonsense uttered against the man who has made money, and too little honest effort among the complainers to exercise faculties and by persistent work earn their own livings.

The world is a pretty good place, after all, and in the long run people generally get about what is coming to them.

**SYMPATHY NOT IN ORDER.**

The negroes of New York City, Washington and other eastern cities, who are attempting to arouse public enthusiasm in the cause of the three discharged companies at Brownsville, and who will parade the dismissed soldiers as martyrs, would well consider their acts before going too far. They will get little sympathy from the United States government, either the administration or the congress, in their pleas against the action of the president, and they might as well be taught now as later that the president is the president and that government is government; they might as well be im-

pressed deeply with the fact that when they will take up arms against a community of white people and "shoot up" the town, killing and wounding, and then shield the guilty ones against the law, withholding information which would lead to the detection of those who did the wrong, they will have to suffer for the misdemeanor.

For cities of the east or for the government now to lend a sympathetic or a pitiful voice to those three companies of colored soldiers, who have been discharged by the president, is nursing in those colored breasts a spirit which must lead to more harm than good for the race as a whole.

It has been found in the south that the sympathy or the pity extended to negroes lynched, only creates in the minds of the balance of the race an idea that their faults and crimes are being applauded and more trouble ensues.

Not only will the action of the president in this case become a much needed lesson to the colored troops, who are said to be noted for shielding their guilty against the law, but it will also be a lesson for the army. Soldiers, if an army is to be maintained, must learn that discipline is the first law for them to obey and when they disregard the orders of their superior officers, it is time for them to be dropped from the ranks and give up their muskets.

The case in question is not one for the display of an exaggerated sentiment on the part of the American people. A crime was committed and the three companies who became guilty by shielding the offenders, have been punished. Their punishment has not been so harsh as it might have been had the guilty individuals been given over to the state of Texas.

It is no occasion for the north to interfere with its unreasonable sympathy and pity where pity and sympathy are undeserved. It is well to impress those soldiers and the rest of the country with the fact that the president, responsible for the acts of the army, must have discipline at any cost and must, when he issues an order, be endorsed by the American nation rather than assailed with sniffling appeals and whining demands that he set aside his first determination and put the punished parties on pedestals of the hero.

**NEBRASKA BANKERS.**

The Nebraska bankers, despite pressure brought to bear by bankers of New York City and other large centers which would benefit by the proposed currency reform, had the courage to stand up and vote against the plan that has been put forth from New York by the committee of the National association, and for that action the people of Nebraska and of the west will pat the financiers of the golden rod state on the back.

The first state association to take action upon the plan as proposed in New York the other day, the Nebraskans were placed in the limelight on their action and it required courage to come out in a sharp and decisive stand against the action of the committee from the national association and the New York Chamber of Commerce. But the Nebraska bankers will be upheld by their own state without a dissenting vote, and it is to be hoped that their view of the situation will become so prevalent that the currency reform will die a natural death before ever it reaches the halls of congress.

As a Tilden banker in the Omaha convention put it, "Why not float silver, if you wish to expand your currency? That would do some good for somebody, at least, while this making of paper money without anything to back it, and merely for the sake of the New York speculators, does nobody any good, outside those few who get the loans without security."

Mr. Bryan in 1896 proposed just such a plan as the currency reform people now put forth, by floating silver worth fifty-six cents and calling it a dollar. Mr. Bryan's plan had the advantage of at least giving work to the silver miners, while the newly projected scheme gives nothing of good to anybody but the government print shop and the speculators who are allowed to borrow with which to further play the stock exchange.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts spoke in Norfolk during 1896. He was talking about the absurdity of trying to float a silver cartwheel worth fifty-six cents and calling it a dollar. He was telling of the danger in this sort of thing to the country's commercial interests, and pointed out how, with less confidence in the money, all prices would go skyward. Pat Rooney, from over in the rear of the tent, called out, "Any money that Uncle Sam says is good, is good enough for me." "Yes," answered Hoar, quick as a flash, "but you are trying to make him lie about it."

And so in this case, although the government might say that the newly printed currency, behind which was nothing but the promise of the bankers to pay back, were good as gold—but the government, in that case, would be lying about it.

The currency reform committee talks about making the tax on the new

money so high that it would be used only in cases of extreme strain. That tax is about four percent, according to reports. New York people will pay twenty percent, for money with which to speculate. To make it high enough to keep down the gambling spirit in New York, the government would make this new money prohibitive so far as the west is concerned.

The west is getting along nicely now, and is loaning money to the east. When the west got in a pinch in 1893 the east had no use for an elastic currency. Now things have changed. The east borrows money from the west in the summer time and invests. In the fall we ask our own money back. The east then wants to borrow more money, without security, in order to repay the west. It would be borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, and there is not much difficulty in seeing how these borrowed dollars might sooner or later find their way into such deep holes that the emergency would be even more strained than before.

Through all the ages of society men have been trying to work out some sort of an elastic currency reform, but one that was safe has never been found. The west is not satisfied that elasticity is needed.

One banker says that the business of this country could be done on a quarter of the currency that is now in circulation. The west is not ready to tamper with the currency system. The financial world will have to sit up and take notice of Nebraska bankers today. Their vote against the elasticity is based on sound logic. The reform proposed is a populist measure and more dangerous than that of free silver, which was decried as an awful thing ten years ago by these same New York bankers who now are bringing pressure to bear for congressional action.

**IS HEARST UNRELIABLE?**

That William Randolph Hearst is not dead politically, though defeated, is shown by the interest which is still taken in his personality and his methods by the public at large. A rural subscriber to The News, living several miles out of Norfolk, telephones in to this paper and says: "You have had a good deal to say about Hearst. You say he is unreliable. Is that true? We would like to have you print something to show us that he is unreliable."

Is Hearst unreliable? That is the question. Let us call to the witness stand Mr. Hearst and his papers.

Mr. Hearst wants to be president of the United States. He owns newspapers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, all of which are aiding in his fight for the presidency. He claims to be an honorable man, worthy that high office. Perhaps an incident at the time of the assassination of President McKinley will show the Hearst tendency. He was a candidate for the presidency. He hoped to tear down McKinley and hoist himself to the white house. Hearst's newspaper in New York, the Journal, had printed many things of a violent nature concerning McKinley. On one occasion it said, "It (the bullet that killed Goebel in Kentucky) is speeding here (to Washington) to lay McKinley on his bier." It said, "If bad men and bad institutions can not be gotten rid of without killing them, then killing must be done." The very week in which the assassination occurred, Hearst's paper cartooned McKinley as a dancing negro figure in a minstrel show led by Mark Hanna. Czolgosz, the assassin, declared that he had been induced to kill McKinley by reading articles in Hearst papers. On the day of the funeral there was sanctimoniously printed on the front page of a Hearst paper the favorite hymn of the dead president, "Lead, Kindly Light." This was done because public wrath almost destroyed Hearst papers.

Is that sort of a man reliable? Mr. Hearst in one of his speeches declared he was opposed to the use of money in politics. His own statement after the campaign shows that he spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in his race for the governorship.

Does that appear to make him reliable? Mr. Hearst suppressed the important parts of the speeches of Mr. Hughes and twisted the other parts into prominence, making it appear that he was reporting the entire speech of his opponent.

Mr. Hearst denounced Murphy, Tammany's boss, as a "crook" and cartooned him as a penitentiary convict, yet accepted the nomination for governor with Murphy's aid, and could not have secured the nomination except for Murphy and Tammany. He had tied up for personal advancement, despite his pre-convention declarations. He was Murphy's candidate.

Hearst declares that but for him, the Jews would be persecuted in America as they are in Russia. He prints frequently on his front page a picture of the pope sent to Hearst with a message underneath from the pope, "Blessings to Hearst." He had collected funds for Vesuvius sufferers

and he believes in letting the left hand know what the right hand does.

Mr. Hearst denounces corporation methods; yet he is at the head of many corporations—every one of his newspapers is incorporated in order that he may escape liability for damage done to people and in order to escape payment of his share of the taxes. His papers do not pay their share of taxes, though they denounce other corporations for shirking.

During the recent campaign falsehood without end was employed by Hearst's papers to create votes.

It is impossible in a brief space to give even a comprehensive list of things that brand Hearst as unreliable. These few are indicative. President Roosevelt meant Hearst when he said:

"The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander he may be worse than most thieves. It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man or even with hysterical exaggeration. An epidemic of indiscriminate assault upon character does no good, but very great harm. The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assailed, or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assailed."

**AROUND TOWN.**

Cold air goes to the feet.

New policemen like to show their authority.

One family have gone to so many parties this week that their children are inviting them in for Sunday dinner.

A policeman can be so invisible when on duty that he isn't missed for many days after he has left town—by the general public.

Carl Ott, who has lived in Norfolk these many years without ever a touch of stomach trouble, follows a rule laid down by his father:

"When the food begins to taste good, still eating."

Neither Carl Ott nor any of his family have ever had so much as a headache, he says, because of this rule and its application.

The negro troops in Texas have been blacklisted, so to speak.

The trouble with a bad habit is that it is hard to break just at the critical time.

A small boy is willing to be sick on a school day, but it comes hard during vacation.

The Sunday schools are being over-crowded. The Christmas tree season is approaching.

They say that as you grow older, it becomes more difficult to get up in the morning. That's a gloomy prospect.

Ministers' wives keep their eyes open for excuses that will allow them to stay away from church. They hardly dare stay away without an excuse.

A Norfolk woman who had to walk to an early train just before dawn, carried a pair of scissors with which to make gun bluff in case she were held up.

People who take advantage of "cinches" generally get caught. A bluff works now and then, but it gets "called" in the long run. It pays to deliver the goods.

A theatrical company that passed through Norfolk on the Bonestell train kept talking about skates. "We will all have our skates on," they said. Now what did they mean?

Exit ice cream sodas; enter buckwheat cakes.

People at Nellig are congratulating a football player over the fact that he may possibly recover without amputation of the arm.

Until Norfolk learns that it is to see a show worth a dollar when the tickets cost \$1, the theater attendance will not be overwhelming. When this city learns that it can depend upon getting its money's worth, the seats will go like hot cakes. Down at Fremont seats for all good shows are sold several days in advance. Here in Norfolk we so seldom have a good show that when one does come along it takes us by surprise.

**SENTENCE SERMONS.**

Revenge gives birth to remorse.

Idle words are by no means idle after they are uttered.

Fear more the foes in your heart than those in the open.

No man is ordained of God until he is ready to serve men.

It is easy to sneer at the goodness you cannot acquire.

To get even with the wrongdoer you must drop to his level.

Show your faith in your prayers by your follow up system.

People who easily boil over do little toward washing the world.

The man who never looks ahead with patience always evens up by

looking back with a good deal of pain.—Chicago Tribune.

It's the man whose weights are short who wants to hold the scale of justice.

That prayer rises highest that comes from those who bend lowest in service for others.

People who take trouble by the forelock never get more than a hindsight of happiness.

Letting your light shine does not mean turning a searchlight on your neighbor's weak spots.

Most of us are more anxious to vindicate our opinions than to get opinions that need no vindication.

The fact that your creed fits you like a coat does not warrant you in making it a uniform for all men.

There is no reason to think that the judgment will accept a correct philosophy in lieu of a right practice.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS.**

The rattle of dry bones is heard in the dice cup.

After being sworn in, most officeholders are sworn at.

A man never knows what love is until he has smelled powder.

No man ever got a pain in his back from carrying his neighbor's burden.

It's a still wind that blows nobody harm.

A man seldom prays that his friends may be saved from him.

Struggling to get rich quick keeps many a man poor.

Time is money to the woman who has a mania for shopping.

One cook in the kitchen is worth a dozen in the intelligence office.

Destiny dopes a man and then proceeds to hand him a gold brick.

A girl hopes that the veil of the future will prove to be a bridal veil.

Genius never amounts to much unless it is backed by common sense.

An author's brightness isn't always due to the burning of midnight oil.

The camel must be all right, otherwise nature wouldn't have backed him up.

Many a conservative man loses his money on a sure thing because he is afraid to take chances.

Schools for scandal seem to be badly overcrowded.

Some men are so mean that they even refuse to let their wives have the last word.

There may be sufficient money in circulation, but it's sometimes difficult to induce it to circulate our way.—Chicago News.

Men who think they know it all get a lot more satisfaction out of life than those who actually know all that is necessary for them to know.—Chicago News.

**TO OPEN UP NEW COAL MINE**

PROPERTY CONTROLLED BY WELL KNOWN NORFOLK MEN.

**NORTHWESTERN INVESTIGATES**

Assistant General Manager Frank Walters, Accompanied by Dr. Holden and C. S. Hayes of Norfolk, Make Trip to Coal Field in Wyoming.

A special dispatch from Manville, Wyo., to the Omaha Bee, says regarding the opening up of a coal mine owned by Norfolk men:

F. Walters, assistant general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, has just left Lost Springs, the first station west of here, on the Northwestern railroad. He had just returned in company with other Northwestern officials and mining and engineering experts from a trip of inspection to the property of the Rosin Coal company. Their mine is located nine miles north of Lost Springs. With him were Dr. Holden, C. S. Hayes and other business men of Norfolk, Neb., who own a controlling interest in the mine. Dr. Holden, who is the president of the Rosin Coal company, expressed himself as delighted with the report of the Northwestern coal mining expert. He reports that there are millions of tons of coal on the company's property, and that it is a commercial coal superior to that shipped from other mines located along the line of the Northwestern. The visit of the railroad officials was made to inspect the property with a view to putting in a spur to tap the country north of Lost Springs. There are great beds of coal with four or five veins from six to twelve feet in depth, extending from a few miles north of Lost Springs to the other side of the Cheyenne river. This action of the Northwestern is of especial interest in view of the fact that last week the Douglas land office received orders withdrawing 78,000 acres in the Platte district from entry. This order only applies, however, to coal land west of Orin Junction, which is twenty miles from Lost Springs.