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IDAHO JURORS SCARCE
Genuine justice has no easy job when class hatred is aroused in connection with a case in court, and when a verdict for conviction or for acquittal is accepted by the public at large as a victory or defeat, not for the prisoners on trial, but for a certain family, clique or organization to which they belong.

It is especially unfortunate, therefore, that feeling for or against has been aroused in connection with the forthcoming Idaho murder trials. It is unfortunate that the Western Federation of Miners has assumed such a strong personal interest in the outcome of the trials of Moyer and Haywood or that organization should view as its own victory or defeat the conviction or acquittal of the men on trial.

The bitterness aroused has already put dangerous electricity into the air of Idaho. Governor Gooding, who was elected on a platform to prosecute these men, is receiving all sorts of threatening letters and it is claimed by many cool-headed citizens that Harry Orchard, the man who confessed that he assassinated Governor Steunenberg and who stated that the two men to be tried hired him to do the deed, will die in the witness chair.

Men who might be available for the jury refuse to serve, fearing that in case they voted to convict, their lives would pay the penalty.

If the men are guilty they should be convicted and their prosecution should be urged by laboring men of the nation as well as all other good citizens; if they are innocent they should be acquitted, not because of any organization to which they belong, but because of the justice of the case.

It is unfortunate that the Western Federation of Miners takes the attitude that the men ought to be acquitted, whether or no. Calm laboring men of the United States, just as all other law abiding citizens, will hope that, above all things, the trial may be fair and that conviction or acquittal may be meted out, as the evidence proves one or the other is deserved, without any interference from bias or prejudice on the outside.

ANOTHER BROWNVILLE CHAPTER

One more chapter in the notorious Brownville affair has been closed. Captain Macklin, formerly of Fort Niobrara, Neb., has been acquitted in a court martial. Captain Macklin was court martialled at the instance of President Roosevelt and his acquittal on every charge will undoubtedly furnish more material to Senator Foraker, who claims that an injustice was done in the Brownville affair by the administration.

It was charged that Captain Macklin, who was officer of the day, was asleep in his quarters at the time of the riot and that he should have been attending to duty. It was said that his condition must have been such that, when a man nearly battered in the door, the racket failed to arouse him from his drowsy sleep.

Captain Macklin was shot a few days after the charges were filed against him. The negro escaped and no clue as to the identity of his assailant was found. Particular delight was taken in Washington over the shooting because it was claimed that it was a member of the discharged battalion who did the shooting. If it was done, thus proving that the troops ought to have been discharged, or else that the shooting was done by Captain Macklin, himself, in an effort to arouse sympathy for himself, thus being an admission that he was in need of sympathy.

But Captain Macklin comes forth from the court-martial with a clean record, so far as that body is concerned, apparently having proved to the satisfaction of brother officers that he was innocent.

Aside from this incident, but one other item has been recorded of late that adds interest to the Brownville case. Citizens of Brownville have offered a big reward to any soldier or officer of the Twenty-fifth infantry who will confess to having taken part in the shooting, or who will submit evidence showing the identity of the parties who were guilty.

MR. BRYAN'S INGRATITUDE

It is announced that the Nebraska democratic state convention will have a controversy on hand in the shape of contention over government ownership of railways. It is now said that Mr. Bryan has announced that this will have no place in the platform, while others of the party, including members of the Government Ownership of Railways league, will strive to place the government ownership plank in the state platform. It would

be hard luck, after working up sentiment all winter long, if the government ownership league should be defeated in its purpose by Mr. Bryan, who kindled the first flames that have been so patriotically nursed in this league ever since the Madison Square Garden speech.

Mr. Bryan would be rather unkind to let the league down after they had spent time and energy working up enthusiasm along the lines of his New York speech; though the league would still have an excuse for existing, since it was announced early, in a letter to The News, that the league was not organized with or without Mr. Bryan's consent and was not brought into being as his pet measure.

If the government ownership league would not organize an initiative and referendum club as a means of quietly losing sight of the ownership doctrine which the peerless leader wants to sidetrack, it is possible that the Nebraska democrats could swing into harmony with their leader. It is said that 109 congressmen have already been pledged to this plan, having signed pledges put forth before the campaign last fall, so that there would be some reason to expect the Nebraska statesman to stand up until after the convention. Otherwise, there would be little assurance that, after the league had been organized, Mr. Bryan might not suddenly change his mind about it and drop out from under just as he is reported as trying to do from the government ownership plank.

Mr. Bryan ought to be grateful enough to members of his party in Nebraska, who are organizing leagues to propagate his rapidly evolving dreams, not to announce a dream until he has made up his mind that he will stay with it. It is really a mean trick to so word his theories that, in case popular approval is not shown in an outburst of applause, he will still have a chance to back up gracefully for in backing up, he leaves his leaguers, who had caught the cue and begun to work up spirit, badly stranded and embarrassed.

SMILING DOGS AND BITING ONES

Neligh dispatches in yesterday's News told stories of two different dogs. One dog mentioned was claimed to have bitten a man who later, in his wrath, shot a bullet through a hotel window. The other dog was a homely black tramp animal, which had come to Neligh from nowhere and was claimed by none. "Rags" is his name. Of questionable family tree, unattractive to look at, of no worth in particular, "Rags" possessed one virtue which, despite all his faults, dug for him a warm spot in the hearts of the whole town, particularly the children, and as a result of their keen affection for the tramp-dog his license to live was paid for by means of a house to house canvass. The trait that made "Rags" dear to the town was his good nature.

That tramp dog at Neligh with his winning way, in contrast to the dog that bites, must appeal to his ambitious human superiors. His only asset in this wide world was his jovial smile, his bright eye, his willingness to be a good fellow all the time and everywhere. Arriving in Antelope's county seat as a tramp, doomed by ordinary conditions to die at the hands of the dog catcher, "Rags" succeeded in laughing his way into the affections of the community and when the time came for his execution the town rallied to his support and bought him a tag. Now he wears a collar to carry the tag and to let the people know that he has a right, because he is good natured, to keep on living.

It is not difficult to reason that if good nature could be so valuable a trait in canine tramping, it must be proportionally more valuable in the higher sphere of humankind. Indeed, it must be a stock in trade that will overcome many another shortcoming.

There are two kinds of dispositions among men, just as were exhibited among the Neligh dogs. The kind that bites, be it man or dog, causes trouble. It doesn't always go so far as to send a bullet through hotel windows, but it does go far enough to stir up wrath and resentfulness and bitterness to extreme degrees. The kind that smiles, on the other hand, no matter what happens; the kind that rather laugh than growl, as a general proposition, be it man or dog, earns its way into the hearts of those near by and has friends who will come to the rescue in time of need.

There are no doubt times when "Rags" would, if forced to it, turn and fight to a finish; but to be able to control his temper against trifling troubles, and to smile while his fellow-dogs are snarling, gives him a personal magnetism which, were he in the world of men, would not only give himself and friends a much brighter joy in living, but which would also be worth dollars and cents so far as his bank account is concerned. For be it in dog or be it in man, all the world loves a laugh.

IAN MACLAREN.

The death of Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) will bring to every person everywhere who has ever read "Be-

side the Bonnie Briar Bush," the feeling of a personal loss. The quaint old Scot was loved the wide world over for his true-to-nature portrayal of "the Glen," and "Dr. William MacLure," the hero of the "Briar Bush." There is a pretty, a touching sentiment running through all of the works of Dr. Watson and from his words and thoughts spring up an inspiration that is not soon allowed to slip from memory. There is a tenderness, a sympathetic mingling of humor and pathos in it all that makes the reader love the author through and through and which will make all the world regret that the sturdy fellow has given to his fellowmen the last wholesome sketch that is to come from his pen. It is not impossible that this delightful writer may have experienced on his deathbed over in Iowa some of the visions which illuminated the last hours of Dr. MacLure.

The following is taken from the "Bonnie Briar Bush," Dr. Watson's story of the demise of his hero, Jess being the faithful mare which carried him on his tireless missions of mercy, and Drumsheugh, a dear friend:

"Ye're fair dune, Jess, and so 'am mase!' we're baith gettin' auld, an' dinna tak sae weel wi' the nicht work."

"We'll sune be hame noo; this is the black wood, and it's no lang after that; we're ready for our beds, Jess; ay, ye like a clap at a time; mony a mile we've gaed together. 'Yon's the licht in the kitchen window; nae wonder ye're nickering (neighing); \* \* \* It's been a stiff journey; 'm tired, lass \* \* \* 'm tired ta death,' and the voice died into silence."

The doctor has forgotten the toil of later years, and has gone back to his boyhood.

"The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want," he repeated, till he came to the last verse, and then he hesitated. "Goodness and mercy all my life. Shall surely follow me."

"Follow me \* \* \* and \* \* \* what's next? Mither said I was tate ha'e't ready when she cam."

"'A'll come afore ye gang ta sleep, Wullie, but ye'll no get pi'r kiss unless ye can feenish the psalm."

"And \* \* \* In God's house \* \* \* evermore my \* \* \* my, my."

"It's awer drak noo ta read it, an' mither 'ill sune be comin'."

Drumsheugh, in an agony, whispered into his ear, "My dwelling-place, Weelum."

"That's it, that's it 'a' noo; wha said it?"

"'And in God's house for evermore My dwelling-place shall be.'"

"'A'm ready noo, an' a'll get ma kiss when mither comes; a' see it through the door."

"Mither! a' kent ye wudna forget yir laddie, for ye promised ta come, and a've feenished ma psalm."

"'And in God's house for evermore My dwelling-place shall be.'"

"Gie me the kiss, mither, for a've been waitin' for ye, an' a'll sune be asleep."

The gray morning light fell on Drumsheugh, still holding his friend's cold hand, and staring at a hearth where the fire had died down into white ashes; but the peace on the doctor's face was of one who rested from his labours.

NEBRASKA'S "MINES."

Hats off to the Nebraska farmer! Hats off to his fields of grain, his herds of cattle, his flocks of motherly hens! And hats off, last of all, to the committee on "mines and mining" which was appointed during the recent session of the state legislature to look into that department of the state's wealth.

For years there have been various useless committees in all state legislatures, appointed for the sake of giving somebody a bit of prestige, but without any real purpose in life. The "mines and mining" committee in Nebraska was one such. But not any more. This committee sprung a surprise on the Nebraska legislature during the past session, and the surprise is one which will be appreciated by the whole state. There are no mines in Nebraska excepting a trace of coal mine over around Ponca in Dixon county. As a result this committee had little which really had to be looked after. But the members appointed to the mines and mining task were not content to do nothing, as many a predecessor had done, and really brought in a report. This is the report, and it is one that ought to send a thrill of pride and contentment up and down the spinal column of every true Nebraskan:

As miners we have dug up the following, based on statistics of 1905, as near as possible:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Michigan produced from iron, copper and coal; Balance in favor of Nebraska; Total dug up from our grain mines; Produced from Pennsylvania coal mines; Balance in favor of Nebraska; Total dug up in Nebraska mines; Total gold and silver produced in United States and Alaska; Balance in favor of Nebraska; We have dug from our school books an education that places Nebraska the highest in rank of any state in the union; By carefully selecting from all states and nations, we have the nicest and purest wives in the world; The thirtieth session of the Nebraska legislature has dug up and passed more good laws than was ever passed by any state at one session; As a committee we have enjoyed ourselves and thank the speaker for digging us out and making it possible for us to work together; THE STATE'S DUTY; Cattle must be given open air and wholesome food to prevent tuberculosis; Hammocks on the porch or sleeping in tents out of doors have been effectively employed by humans as a means of preventive; The theory sounds well enough for cattle; But in the meantime, so long as tuberculosis still exists in cattle, Nebraska ought to enjoy as much protection as possible through the medium of local inspection; The state, as a duty to its citizens, owes this protection; The plan is now being used in California and several other states; State Veterinarian McKim of Nebraska urges its adoption here as a means of preserving health; Dr. McCormack, a physician representing the American Medical society, also emphasized this need; In support of the theory that the public ought to be protected by local inspection against tubercular germs in meat and milk, Dr. D. E. Salmon, late chief of the bureau of animal industry, has produced a valuable report on tuberculosis of the food producing animals, which the department of agriculture has just published; Dr. Salmon calls attention to the fact that, while there has been in the past much difference of opinion as to the effect of animal tuberculosis upon the public health, the majority of students of the subject are now convinced the bovine tuberculosis may be communicated to human beings, and that, therefore, greater precautions should be taken to protect human beings from animal tuberculosis than are now generally followed; The careful inspection of meat producing animals at the time of slaughter and of cows from which milk, cream and butter are produced is urged, and practical advice is given as to the methods of eradicating tuberculosis and of caring for cattle in such a way that the disease will not spread through herds; Dr. Salmon makes the following statement: "The ideal conditions for health and for resistance to tuberculosis contagion are life in the open air and an abundant supply of nutritious food. Care of the stable, absolute cleanliness and the free use of disinfectants are of prime importance." In this connection, also, the following material from the Youth's Companion is of value; A most important contribution to the mass of testimony in regard to consumption has lately been made by Prof. E. von Behring of Berlin. Studying the disease in the same careful way and by the same painstaking methods as those by which Dr. Koch reached the conclusion that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to man, Dr. Behring has reached a conviction so absolutely antagonistic to this as to be startling. Not only does he conclude that bovine tuberculosis may be and is communicated to man, but he declares that the most frequent source of infection is cow's milk, and the most frequent time the period of infancy, when milk is the usual diet; He holds, moreover, that in both kinds of infection—through the mouth and nose, and by food—the microbes of the disease go first through the lymphatics and blood vessels before they attack, or even reach, the lungs; Dr. Behring believes that most persons who develop consumption receive the germ of the disease in infancy. Since the publication of his views the report of the British royal commission on tuberculosis, appointed six years ago, has appeared. It bears out Prof. Behring's contention that in the majority of cases cow's milk is responsible for tuberculous infection; It has often been noted that millions of dollars are spent in fighting the white plague, while comparatively no attention is paid by the public to prevention of the disease by spending money and energy in getting at the roots; WILL END THIRD TERM TALK. President Roosevelt will not be a

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By carefully selecting from all states and nations, we have the nicest and purest wives in the world, and the little jewels produced are more precious than the diamond mines of Africa.

The thirtieth session of the Nebraska legislature has dug up and passed more good laws than was ever passed by any state at one session.

As a committee we have enjoyed ourselves and thank the speaker for digging us out and making it possible for us to work together.

THE STATE'S DUTY.

Cattle must be given open air and wholesome food to prevent tuberculosis, according to a federal government official. Hammocks on the porch or sleeping in tents out of doors have been effectively employed by humans as a means of preventive, so that the theory sounds well enough for cattle. But in the meantime, so long as tuberculosis still exists in cattle, Nebraska ought to enjoy as much protection as possible through the medium of local inspection. The state, as a duty to its citizens, owes this protection. The plan is now being used in California and several other states. State Veterinarian McKim of Nebraska urges its adoption here as a means of preserving health. Dr. McCormack, a physician representing the American Medical society, also emphasized this need.

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WILL END THIRD TERM TALK. President Roosevelt will not be a

a candidate for a third term. He says so, himself, and Henry Watterson says so, too. The president is soon to issue a statement setting at rest all of this third term talk. He has not done it thus far, it is said, because he wants to play a little political game of his own. He believes he can use the publicity that third term talk is gaining, as a leverage by means of which he can dictate the next republican national convention. He thinks, it is said in a Washington dispatch, that this third term boom, while "all nonsense," will allow him to write the platform for the next national convention and to name the man.

It is said that the president takes the view that the third term precedent, set by Washington, should not be violated; that a lot of telegrams which he is receiving now urging him to run again are from office holders, politicians and candidates who are shouting as a means of securing white house favor. But the idea that there is no other man in the country big enough to run things in the white house is laughed at by the president, according to report. It is said that after the president has the next national convention snugly tucked away in his vest pocket, so securely that his word will be accepted as final and absolute by the assembled delegates from all over the nation, he will make a new announcement stating finally and absolutely that he is not a candidate and that he will not accept the nomination if it is offered to him.

Whether or not the president will be able to play out to a successful finish the big political game which he is said to term his playing of cards with the control of the coming national convention in view, is a question which is just now being disputed in many states by many ambitious favorite sons. In New York there is Governor Hughes, who is going on his own hook and refusing to line up with the administration; there is Fairbanks in Indiana, Cannon in Illinois, Foraker in Ohio, and even Cummins in Iowa. And the friends of each favorite son resent the idea that they are to be brushed aside in the national convention and put under control of any one man. This battle against a determination on the part of the president to dictate candidate, platform and all, does not promise to end until after the convention is done.

Nor is it alone in the region of candidates that there is found opposition to the administration's announced determination to dictate the convention. Particularly in the east there are said to be a great many republicans, private citizens when it comes to politics, who sincerely differ with the president in many of his policies and who hold the view that a man should have a right to think as he pleases without being punished for it with the big stick. A New York dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says that there are thousands and tens of thousands of republicans in the east, good men too, who are out of harmony with the administration's policy and who believe, since the constitutional preamble speaks of "we, the people," that the republican party of the nation ought to assemble to frame a platform and nominate a candidate according to the honest desire and opinions of the greatest number, regardless of the attempts of any individual or set of individuals to dominate, whether or no, and dictate to the delegates whom they shall nominate and what policies shall be placed in the platform that goes before the voters of the nation. There are many who believe that the great masses of men scattered all over the nation ought to have a share in framing the program adopted by the coming national republican convention, and that these common citizens should resist any efforts put forth to gain the dictatorship of the convention for any one man or set of men.

Henry Watterson, who some time ago said Roosevelt would accept another nomination, now says he will not and gives the following reasons, in answer to a challenge from a Boston and a Washington paper: "Except that the editor of the Courier Journal had direct and precise information he would have made no such statement. It came to his knowledge last winter that in a company of journalists, many in number, the president said: 'I know that you do not trust me, but why can't you trust me? Why can't you believe in me, have faith in me? I tell you now upon my honor that if the next national republican convention nominates me and adjourns it will have to reassemble, because I will not accept the nomination!'"

"It was coupled with such assurance that those who heard it and who had believed the contrary went away convinced that the president meant it and would abide by it and hence they took him at his word and dropped their former opinion. As there were several journalists present and the incident happened in Washington, the Washington Times should have no trouble in verifying the truth of it. Anyhow, the editor of the Courier Journal accepts it as final and hence he, too, has said he 'takes the president at his word.'"

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AROUND TOWN.

Where do all the rumors start? An enthusiastic baseball player

doesn't mind getting a broken leg so long as he puts out the runner.

No, it didn't frost. Cheer up. Madison is singing "How Dry I Am."

Mayor Durland says we need a better police force.

A Norfolk man says that all things are relatives, after all.

Wouldn't this freeze you?

He who runs may get away.

Spring weddings are at hand and May showers are dew.

Lucky is the man who hasn't pawned his overcoat.

Stanton's light problem is said to be no light problem.

Don't worry about the weather. It can take care of itself.

It's Chief John Flynn.

Boche's six feet make him a good walker.

That bayou has been acquitted of concealing the fugitive.

Herman Boche could put an end to all this suspense, if he only would.

We'll all be ice men if the sun doesn't do some thawing pretty soon.

If Herman wanted to spring a good joke on the officers, he would bring himself to town today.

The new mayor says we all want to help Norfolk out of the mud. Paving ought to help some.

Sweet girl graduates won't need fans this year. They may be able to use ear-muffs and footwarmers.

And a young lady in Norfolk says she has a real yearning for the freckles and mosquitoes of summer.

Nature is kind, after all. She was born today and her name is Winnepennek. Being a girl, she is given a fair chance of marrying that Smith boy, who was also born today in Norfolk.

Children as a general thing take after their parents. There is a man in Norfolk who takes after his children.

There is one man in Norfolk who smiles and utters no word of complaint to this weather. He's the coal man.

When all other methods fail to find Boche, Sheriff Clements will put a nut ad in The News. That generally finds everything lost in this part of the state.

But you don't know really tough luck unless you've been without coal for a month, hoping that each day's sun would banish the need, and shivering all the while.

The society editor of this illuminating sheet remarked in despair that spring weddings were scarce; the s. e. ought to wake up. A dozen Norfolk school teachers have not applied for re-election.

You're Caught This Time, May. Here's one on May, contributed by a News reader who apparently received a double dose of May's surprises last week, and knows where they came from: "May has brought many surprises, not the least of these being May baskets and spring poetry."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A woman seldom realizes her ideal in man or parlor furniture.

You would never see some men if they were as small as they act.

No matter how old a story is, if it is told by a pretty woman it goes.

Ever know of a boy who was ambitious to become a missionary?

The woman who is fond of Brown- ing, is not, as a rule, much of a home-maker.

Some men are so aristocratic they won't loaf in stores; they always loaf in banks.

Men might swear less if it were as good form for them to cry as it is for women.

A real old timer is fond of telling how hard he used to work, and what small pay he got.

Somehow we never expect much else from the man who can always decipher a puzzle.

If a man is pleasant about his work, it is a safe bet he is good natured about other things.

Scream as much as you please about it, but a really good automobile costs a lot of money. You can get one for three or four hundred dollars, but it is also true that you can get canned vegetables at 5 cents a can.

You may believe you are the best man in the country, but that won't convince the country.

A western man doesn't think he is doing well unless he has an "off-set" to every bill presented to him.