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#### NORFOLK PEOPLE PLEASED.

Everywhere in Norfolk you can hear approval of the movement which has just been taken looking to the expansion of the city limits in the southwestern part of the city. People of be more helpful to the country than hope that this may be the beginning of tion unable to maintain itself under a similar expansion all along the line most circumstances as the present one of the city's corporate limits,

Norfolk business men and people interested in the city's welfare point out that there are on all sides of the city outlying additions containing several hundreds of people, which ought by any possible reasoning to be a part of the city proper. Northwest of the city there is a corner, south west, just south of The Heights, southeast and east of the Junction, northeast in Edgewater park and north.

In all of these additions there are a good many homes and families. These citizens are literally a part of the community. By coming into the city they will derive many valuable advantages which they do not now enjoy and Norfolk proper will be benefited in having its population increased.

A town works hard to increase its population in other ways, and Norfolk to points of interest Friday afternoon people insist that when the population is a step in the right direction. It is could be so easily and simply increased as in this way, no time should be lost in going ahead.

#### SHAW'S INTERVIEW.

The interview of Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, is worth while. Mr. Shaw says that we shall have just what we expect in a neglected and disappointed visitor beitation.

mines are producing wealth, prices for come, will make a different city altoall commodities are good and every- gether from that in which none of the body is busy. There is no questioning the financial system of the country, and there is no reason why prosperity shall not go on and on, unabated and before so that previous guests of the unhampered, for many years to come. There will be no check unless the public invites it.

Mr. Shaw says that if those who have money in the banks draw it out, tion, and the banks in turn refuse to loan. progress and prosperity.

Sanity is needed, says Mr. Shaw, and sanity will prevail. The people of this country know when they are nership with every other individual prosperous. They know when to let of the city in trying to build up the well enough alone. They are seeking community and to look after the comno disturbing influence. And particu- munity's interest. Therefore everylarly is this true of the west, where the farms are free from eastern debt making things pleasant for the visitor. and where surplus dollars are piling Formality might well be tossed to the up in the banks year after year. The winds for the sake of treating well a west was never in more prosperous stranger in town, condition; the time will never come again when the west will know the days of 1893. For the west today is the fact that a paved business street the money-lender to the east.

# BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Despite the telegraphers' strike, an glance. annual stringency in the money market owing to the regular need of cash for handling the crops, and the low price of railroad secureties, business conditions continue at a high point and there are so many favorable features pass out of existence so far as being to offset adverse conditions that the federal government schools for the expresent prospect is better than the clusive education of Indians is concountry has known in a long time.

The seasonable weather which continued all last week has given the place these schools under supervision crops another boost and the harvest of the various states in which they will be an excellent one. Corn, which are located, providing that Indians started late owing to a backward shall have free tuition. And the passspring, has been bursting forth under ing of these schools will mark one a scorching sun and will get under the more step in the attempt to put the wire on schedule time. And the new redskin upon his own responsibility, harvest of wheat shows pretty near- This effort is the only logical method look could scarcely be better.

On the strength of this fine prospect, ment. merchants are buying heavily and for production in the east.

Despite the fact that business has increased all along the line, and that Indians to attend. With the new rate the number of business institutions law the government no longer secures has increased, there were less failures discrimination in half rates for these last week than in any similar week Indians, and this is adding to the exfor many years. Too much stress was pense. Here, as in the case of soldiers given in many quarters to the Pope various departments of the government receivership, as that was caused mere are finding hardships in the new law, ly by the money market stringency at this time, owing to crop movements, rather than to any lack of business.

# A STRAW VOTE.

canvass of the middle west for its at- withdrawing as many props as postitude upon the presidential situation, sible in other ways, in order that the as regards the republican nomination, Indians may learn to depend upon and the results are interesting as tending to indicate which way the wind is schools, Commissioner Leupp, who has done or such splendid compensation weeks ago when he passed through blowing. Among 1,700 answers re- just reached Washington from a trip ceived to questions, it was noted that over several reservations, says:

onservative were some of the presilent's strongest supporters. These latter give for their position such reaions as these:

"No progressive other than Rooseservative."

"I do not think there is another as they trust Roosevelt. A touch of conservatism from a new man might does."

"A conservative because there is but

lack his excellent judgment." It was noticeable in the results that there was little enthusiasm for either of those who expressed opinions, aside from the president, himself, were heartily in favor of either Taft or Hughes.

It is impossible to say that his straw with it. Straw votes are so often disstraw votes line up.

#### ENTERTAINING VISITORS.

a movement which should meet with the hearty approval of Norfolk and with the co-operation of these people who can spare their carriages and a few hours' time. Every visitor in Norfolk who gains a favorable impression of the city will go out and advertise the city's good points. Every comes anything but a booster. It is There is much in suggestion; much the little things that help to create try, and it is now predicted that withharm can come from unwholesome ag-At present the crops are good, the of out-of-town folk, whenever they little courtesies are put forth.

It is really unfortunate that this commendable plan was not thought of city might have had the same pleasures. But that is all the more erason why, now that the idea has come out, the city should co-operate in its execu-

First impressions of a town are lastthere would be a check to our present ing ones, and they count. Everything that Norfolk can do to create favorable impressions will be worth while. Evbody ought to be willing to help in

> And speaking of good impressionsit may not be out of place to mention in Norfolk is some day going to help wonderfully in giving to strangers a good opinion of the town at first;

It's the little things that count.

# THE INDIAN SCHOOL,

The non-reservation Indian school, such as Carlisle university, will soon cerned, and an effort is to be made by the commissioner of Indian affairs to ditions the prices for farm products and people who are acquainted with continues high and the prosperity out- the situation will endorse this movement on the part of the Indian depart-

The non-reservation Indian schools factories will score new high records have become an expensive luxury. It is costly to maintain and operate them and it is difficult to induce the

Such schools as that at Carlisle is so far away from the reservations that the Indians are doubly difficult to persuade when it comes to attending. office. The government is forcing Indians on A Chicago paper has just made a reservations to attend school, but is themselves. Regarding the Indian

while among the 176 declaring for a reservation schools to the state authorities, with a proviso that Indian children be educated in them free of and clothing, but tultion,

The truth of the whole matter is that the non-reservation schools are no velt, with his sanity and practical good longer a success, and it is costing more ense, could be safely trusted with his per pupil to maintain them than it has policies. Therefore I prefer a con- in the past. We are no longer able to get pupils for them without the hardest kind of work. Nowadays, too, it costs more to transport these pupils Roosevelt in the so-called progressive to and from the the schools than it did this prosperity. For that reason the sidered to be very much a Taft plank ed much effort was expended, since school whom the people would trust before the rate law went into effect. We have to pay full fare for them now instead of getting half rates, as formerly. In fact the non-reservation schools are becoming expensive luxuthe community heartily believe and plunges at progress by an administra- ries, and I believe it would be a wise move to transfer them to the states with a proviso that the states should make no charge for the tuition of the Indian pupils.

"It may not be generally known, one Roosevelt and an imitator would but Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire, was an Indian school, and under its charter, Indian students are provided free tuition. I would like to extend this provision to non-reservation Fairbanks or Root, while the majority schools now maintained by the government.

"Of course, should congress adopt my suggestion, it would'nt be possible to make these transfers immediately. We might be able to transfer one a vote carries any actual significance year, say, until all are put under the jurisdiction of the states. Of course, the Carlisle school would be one of appointing. But it is interesting to the first to be abandoned for governnote as we go along even how the ment purposes, as it is one of the most expensive to maintain, and it is so far from the reservations that getting the pupils to it and sending them back to their homes has become a big item of The plan of Secretary Gow of the expense. We have a big and expen-Commercial club to entertain visiting sive plant at Haskell, in Kansas, which Madison county teachers with a drive could be turned over to the state authorities under the conditions I have outlined."

#### THE PAPER TRUST.

The next trust octopus that should command the attention of Attorney General Bonaparte should be the paper merger. According to present plans, merger of paper manufacturing plants is to be formed by means of and efforts to make pleasant the stays its present price, which will mean that it will amount to three times its for-

As one result of the increased price, if the price is increased according to present schedule, it may be expected that the public will be asked to pay the cost, in increased rates on newspapers. Already many weekly newspapers all over the country have added fifty percent to the subscription rates because of the increased cost of white paper and the added cost in every other department of newspaper pro-

ground plant in Wisconsin, Minnesota gigantic combination. It is said that options are now held on practically all ary, 1898, with a capital of \$118,000,000 and will expend \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,-306 more is order to secure this conmoney will go toward buying up the plants of the middle rast.

To John G. Hanrahan of New York, who engineered the merger of the Whiting company and the thirty-two mills in the International Paper company, belongs credit of this new western merger which is bound, it is claimed, to take place.

United States court of appeals at St. Paul on June 16, 1906, the statement was openly made by members of the alleged trust that the press of the coun- illogically vindictive action. try, which had fought the so-called regret is said to be in the near future, when the impending deal will have been consummated and the Internaits own prices.

Mr. Hanrahan has been working on he project for six or eight months. t is said that options have been obmost of which abve ground wood and to this, there are ten pulp mills in the 108 tons of sulphite.

If the proposed merger does take place as it now seems probable, the scheme may well attract the serious consideration of the attorney general's

# THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

The country was never more pros-

rectly traceable to the widespread administration of President Roosevelt tion over the issue of stocks and bonds knowledge of commercial prosperity was defended against criticism, and in order to prevent radical actions, cost. This would not mean that the and to a natural ambition on the part friends of the president and his ad- and prohibiting interstate railroads state authorities should provide rations of all to get its full share from the prevalent abundance.

> contention that the country wants a change from this present prosperity, tration, All will agree that things are flourishing and that no step should be taken dress should be given prominence by the nation's wellwishers and should tack all corporate enterprises with adappetite for the blood of wealth:

this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But desire no less emphatically to have and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole, Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends.

"In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth honestly and not be attempted at all until the reused it wisely we recognize a good publican party, the tariff's maker and citizen worthy of all praise and re- defender, is ready to do the work. spect. Business can only be done under modern conditions through corporations, and our purpose is to heartily enough to any who recall the days of favor the corporations that do well.

that liberal but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in ness venture are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and therefore for generally prosperous business conditions.

"All these are compatible with fair rigid obedience to the law. Our aim is to help every honest man, every which the one firm will control two- honest corporation, and our policy thirds of the paper product of the coun- means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of business activities of honest business men and honest corporations."

> This, the most conservative feature in the president's address, while a repetition of what he has often said before, is particularly important at this time in view of the proof which has been given during the past year that portions of the public easily misinterpret an administrative attack upon illegal and corrupt capital combinations and trusts for an attack upon all capital and all large corporate institutions.

The tone of the president's address es a year ago was for "equal railroad rates." As a result practically every It is claimed now that every print legislature in the nation enacted laws paper, manila fiber, sulphite and for, not "equal" rates but for lower Whether this and Michigan will be taken into the justified or not has not yet been proved, excepting by the Wisconsin state commission's investigations of the mills and it is further declared which point to excess in trimming inthat the International Paper company comes. States went into this class of will within twelve months control the legislation in a vindictive way, rather print paper market of the United than in a logical way and with, as States. This concern was incorporated the president puts it, "a minimum of under the laws of New York in Febru- harshness compatible with attaining desired ends."

The president in his speech this week renews his declarations that all trol of paper rbich it seeks. This illegal trusts and others guilty of law violations shall be punished. This attitude will meet with approval because laws are made to be obeyed and officials are elected to enforce twenty-two mills in the American them. But in order that innocent stockholders may not suffer losses and in order that the country's prosperity may not be checked, the president's pledge that no vindictive action shall be taken by him should be borne When the General Paper company in mind by the public at large in its was dissolved by Judge Sanborn of the views and dealings. For the public jabbing affray with Mr. Bryan to the kin question is true, has only recently seen movements for extent of replying to Mr. Bryan's rereform along certain set lines get peated questions as to what ought to away with the country and result in

trust, would regret it. This time of for a greater concentration of power would regulate illegal combinations of go out to look at it look out for a in the federal government, both for capital in restraint of trade by govern-long mile. the regulation and supervision of intional, which will then control the of all large corporations. He would to jail officials guilty of violating laws ly a maximum crop, with good quality, of ever making the Indian anything print paper market of the United have the federal government instead preventing the suppression of compe-States, will be able arbitrarily to fix of the states take charge of incorporating processes. His theory is that those affairs which concern purely one locality may be handled in that locality but that those matters having tained on thirty print and fiber mills. to do with the entire nation ought, in sulphite plants in connection, with a to institutions themselves, to be under daily output of 1,243 tons of print and the eye of the one central government. the president's views in regard to manila paper, 420 tons of sulphite and It is this theory that railway presi- capital on the theory that unless cap-816 tons of ground wood. In addition dents have recently been upholding, ital is regulated by government, social- Relatives do not want to see anyone state of Wisconsin with a daily capac- and more justice would result in this stands for such laws as will eradicate ity of 134 tons of ground wood and manner than at present, now that they are open to attack all along the line.

# TAFT'S SPEECH.

There was no particular surprise in War Taft at Columbus, O., which the perous in all its life than it is today, though at greater length, much the probably be charged. Never was there so much work to be same things which he said a few 1.435 declared in favor of a "progres- "The plan I have in mind is to have with conditions in general and indeed viously been identified with the secre- rate classifications, giving the intertion.

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal sive" candidate to succeed Roosevelt, congress authorize the transfer of non- the only "unrest" of the times is diiress an expression heartily in ac-There can be little ground for any cord with their own ideas and their

The particular feature of the speech gives logical reasons. of Secretary Taft which the public which will in any way tend to impair was curious to hear, because it is confollowing paragraph from President as apart from the ideas of the president upon the text of this speech the sec-Roosevelt's Provincetown, Mass., addent, was that portion relating to the retary's hopes for the nomination must tariff. And in this particular the war stand. secretary and presidential candidate be given serious consideration and said just exactly what might have weight by all good citizens, including been expected-just what he said in those who would indiscriminately at Bath, Me., more than a year ago and just what he repeated here in Norfolk verse legislation merely to gratify an on his recent western trip. He declared himself to be, as has the repub-"I wish there to be no mistake on lican party always been, a protectionist. He declared himself to be in favor of levying a protective tariff covt understood that we have undertaken ering the margin between cost of production in this country and cost of production abroad, and high enough fair profit for his out-turn.

He is in favor of a revision of the car. tariff in certain portions, but he plainly points out that this revision should The logic of this argument is clear 1893 when, following the democratic "The administration appreciates destruction of the tariff, the whole country's prosperity went to pieces, And the secretary, while mildly defounding or continuing an honest busi- claring that there are tariff duties which ought to be shaved to meet and can get warm in winter; but I new conditions, still explains what can't stand the heat and I can't keep many are pleased to term "tinkering cool in summer." Last winter the with the tariff" is a perilous business dealing as between man and man and at best and that to wait eighteen months can invite no commercial dis-

not be recklessly meddled with and ers and then drive home again, conparticularly not by the democratic re- tent that they had not seen a sign of vision along free trade lines, pretty the show? Those were the same days, nearly the whole country today, at according to pioneer yarns, when strippresent enjoying unprecedented prosperity, will agree.

But on the point that the repubican party owes it to itself as a matharm be done. Indeed the president were mixed up in the affair. himself at no distant date declared that rather than run the risk of doing "No," says Mart Kane, "I never set unlimited harm to American business up the eigars when it's a girl," interests, the tariff should not be meddled with at the present time. And so there will be many to differ with Secretary Taft in this respect. There will be many who will concede that insist that he ought to send a group theoretically certain parts in the tariff photograph to the president, since he's ought to be doctored, but who will at in the federal service as fireman and the same time earnestly believe that watchman of the Norfolk federal buildthe practical solution of the matter ing. would involve many unforseen and altogether dangerous difficulties. The secretary thinks that it would be neither wise nor safe not to pledge revision. If revision is pledged it should be carried out. The matter of whether it is truly expedient, after all, to promise to undertake so serious a job, under side of her apron. in view of the country's present prosperity and the present abundance of work for the laboring man, must therefore be threshed out between now and the time when a presidential candidate is put forth.

be done with the trusts. Secretary Taft makes no effort to shy off at the When a real estate man advertises a The president makes another appeal query and frankly admits that he farm within a mile of town, and you ment injunction, and that he would terstate commerce and for supervision go further than that by enacting laws

Answering the charge of President Roosevelt's critics that the president is tending toward socialism and the destruction of individual property, the secretary declares that confiscation of justice both to the public at large and property would destroy individualism and society's progress, but defends believing that less vindictive action ism must increase. He therefore the abuses and evils arising from the unscrupulous uses of wealth and com-

On the whole the message from Taft, which is his formal platform the address delivered by Secretary of looking toward the republican presidential nomination, is practically idensecretary was pleased to term his tical with the policies and views of "Political Confession of Faith." The the president, though there is not the big war secretary said in this speech, odor of mouthpiece about it that will

Important features of the address are found in the recommendations for for its doing. The country at large Norfolk. There was no departure from amendments giving the interstate comnever had occasion for more content the general policies which had pre- merce commission power to fix freight

ministration will find in the Taft ad- from acquiring stock in competing lines.

Secretary Taft declares himself to own opinions concerning the adminis- be unequivocally opposed to the government ownership of railroads and

The address is a lengthy one and one upon which it may be taken for grant-

#### AROUND TOWN.

Summer's back is broken.

'Rah for Taft! Particularly, B. Taft.

Less than two weeks more of school vacation.

Why don't they have a summer round hog to tell whether there'll be ix more weeks of this or not.

A Norfolk girl who recently returned to give the American manufacturer a from a trip says that she hasn't had a good meal since she left the dining

> When a number of people gather at a house where there is a plano, they nearly always sing gospel hymns, because gospel hymns are easy.

> You no sooner get rid of the job of emptying the water under the refrigerator twice daily before you have to begin pouring coal into the pie-faced

> furnace. "I prefer winter to summer," said a Norfolk man. "I can stand the cold same man was longing for summer.

Did you ever hear any of these old time western pioneers tell how, in the early days, they used to drive forty On this point, that the tariff should miles just to look at the circus posted stick candy was the only luxury. But somehow it's hard to believe those tales.

From Hot Springs comes report of ter of expediency to pledge itself in a woman who created excitement at favor of prompt revision of the Ding- the plunge by dropping her false teeth ley bill as soon as the next presiden- in the water. Everybody joined in tial election is over, there will un the search. A small boy swam around questionably arise opponents of the under the surface, grabbing pebbles faith that present prosperity should in an effort to locate the teeth. Finally not be tampered with in so vital an uables by using his toes as a rake. one bather brought up the lost valorgan as the protective tariff, lest And more than that, Norfolk people

> clares he likes girls fully as well as boys. He admitted that he doesn't mow how large his family now is without counting them, and his friends

# ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

"After a man becomes old," says loe Allen, "it is easy to be good."

What has become of the old fashioned woman who wiped her nose on the

There may be health and leisure in the simple life but there isn't any good house keeping.

In time, every man who takes the paper reaches the point when he ad-Secretary Taft engages in a word- mits that the Globe's attitude on the

> When an article is lost, and the advertisement says a "liberal reward" will be given don't expect too much.

Are noses becoming better behaved? Of late you may see a mother look at her child without making a frantic grab for its nose at first sight.

The girls who are looking for appropriate texts to hang around the house might find this a good one to hang, either in Illuminated text, or burnt wood over the average family bookcase: "A Waste of Time."

Some one should establish an intercity clearing house for the disposal of the clothes belonging to the dead. wearing them, and consequently when there is a death, the moth lets out her corset and prepares for a good long feast.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before we send subscribed. Sworn to before me and subscribed n my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886, A. W. Gleason, (Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internal-

ly, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-