

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH

Description of the Building as Provided by the Plans.

IT WILL BE A CITY ORNAMENT.

A Much Larger Building than the One Now Under Construction is Provided for. Good Material Will be Used and the Edifice Will be of a Substantial Nature.

The work of starting the new Catholic church is now well in hand and is progressing very satisfactorily, and in a short time the work being done will be noticeable. Realizing that a strong and sure foundation is the first thing to be considered in the erection of a large building, this work is being carried on with extreme care. The materials are the best obtainable and the stone composing it is being laid with an exactitude scarcely less perfect than would be accorded that portion of the structure constantly visible to the eye, because strength and uniformity is essential in order to secure perfect results. The building planned is worthy of the utmost care, as it will be a noble monument to the progressiveness of Father Walsh and his parishioners and will be an honor and ornament to the town and to the country.

The new church of the Immaculate Conception of Norfolk will be located on the site heretofore occupied by the frame structure for so many years, at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifth street. It will be 42 by 70 feet in size, exclusive of the tower, which will stand out from the east end. The foundation is being built of rock faced stone of fine quality. It will be about eight feet high. Beginning at a level about four feet below the surface of the soil it will form the basement which will contain the furnaces, apartments for coal and be otherwise used when necessary.

From the foundation up the church will be constructed of Norfolk brick, faced with a fine quality of Omaha pressed brick, which is as hard as stone and will wear an indefinite period. The trimmings will be of pink limestone which will give a substantial and handsome effect.

The architectural treatment of the building will be adapted from the Gothic and will present a solid and dignified appearance.

It is the intention to complete only a portion of the full plan at present, it being so constructed that the full building as designed can be built without disturbing or altering the main portion now in course of erection. The portions which will be completed at some future date are the sanctuary and sacristy and also the spire of the tower.

The rear end wall will be of temporary veneer construction which, while giving the comfort and convenience for present needs, will be easily removed when the building is ultimately finished.

The tower will be completed up to the base of the spire only.

The auditorium will be seated on the inclined floor system and in connection with the gallery will comfortably seat 500 people.

The best modern pews will be used for the seating and will correspond to the general finish.

The interior walls will be finished for frescoing, with paneled wainscoting at the floor.

Large art glass windows will give a handsome effect to the church both inside and out.

The church will be heated by furnaces from below and will be lighted with acetylene gas.

The altar piece will be a beautiful oil painting of the Saviour which was recently presented to Father Walsh by an eastern friend. The vestments, sacred utensils and other furnishings will be of the best and a description cannot do them justice. They must be seen to be appreciated. The appointments will all be modern and of the best materials.

There will be no public ceremony at the laying of the corner stone, but it is expected that when dedicated the friends of the church will be given abundant opportunity to witness imposing ceremonies.

The total cost of cost of the building is given at \$10,000.

This is Norfolk growing year by year into a city of beautiful churches, handsome homes and substantial school buildings. Few towns of its size can boast of more energetic church societies with better edifices in which to worship.

The small frame buildings, used but a few years ago by the faithful in which to hold services, are rapidly giving way to imposing, substantial structures, a mark of progress which all can appreciate.

Don't buy until you see the nice line of queensware and glassware at the Norfolk Cash store. A fine dinner set very cheap.

SOUTH NORFOLK.
From Saturday's Daily.
Mrs. G. W. Roseberry is on the sick list.

F. Glass went to Oakdale this morning for a short visit.

Miss Agnes Kennedy went to Creighton yesterday for a visit with friends.

John Beck has returned from his trip west and expects to leave for the east soon.

Brakeman Belden has quit the rail-

road on account of poor health and left for Omaha yesterday.

Brakeman Caner has quit the road and expects to leave soon for the Klondike country where he has some mines.

M. A. Peed of Plainview was here yesterday and purchased 100 head of calves which he will drive home today.

W. W. Boynton and wife of Omaha have taken possession of the Clifton hotel and will conduct it in the future.

The street lamps have not been lighted lately, but that there is need of them is evidenced by the fact that a lady who got off the train the other night walked off the sidewalk, where it narrows north of the depot, and received some painful bruises.

DISTRESSING TIMES.

A Republican Business Man is Tempted to Vote for Grover Cleveland Times.

Conversations overheard every day on the streets are convincing proof that a fearful condition confronts the people and one which the democrats have conclusively proven they can relieve the country.

The following was a conversation held between a republican business man and a fusionist farmer, and the trend of it seems to be that the business man is about ready to join the ranks of the fusionists in order to gain relief:

The republican said: "I am getting most distressingly tired of this thing of working all the time and trying to do the work of two men at that. It is not because I am particularly fascinated by work, by any manner of means, but because I cannot get the work done unless I do it myself.

"Why, a few short years ago I could get all the help needed in my business at from 50 to 75 cents per day for wages, while now it is entirely different and labor has appreciated 100 or 200 per cent, and I am compelled to pay \$1.50 or \$2, and then can't get the men when I need them.

"I also use considerable grain and find that the same conditions confront me in that regard. I formerly purchased my oats for 7 or 8 cents per bushel and am now compelled to pay 17 or 18 cents or do without. With corn it is the same. During Grover Cleveland's famous reign I purchased this cereal for 8 to 10 cents. Now I buy it from 20 to 25 cents per bushel.

"It is most discouraging, and I almost believe that the present administration is responsible for this condition of things and that the republicans went into control on purpose to increase the price and demand of labor and products of the farm."

The farmer here found voice to articulate, "Do you really think so?" and the business man replied:

"Yes, I really think so, and am almost ready to vote for good old Grover, should he be nominated. I don't know but that Mr. Bryan might be able to bring back the good old times and I might vote for him next year.

"The present condition may be all right for the laborer and farmer, but that won't help me and I believe that some of them may be induced to view the matter as I do and help me to bring about the return of the good old times when labor was plenty and feed cheap."

And with these remarks he returned to his arduous duties and the fusionist strolled away with a thoughtful look diffusing itself over his countenance, unable to state whether the business man was joking or really in earnest.

WAGNERSVILLE.

From Friday's Daily.
Homer Tannahill is laid up with a felon on his hand.

Harry Morris has rented and moved onto the Shields farm.

Fred W. Christian will try to organize a lodge of Modern Woodmen here.

L. K. Hills has bought Aleck Snider's house and will move it onto the farm.

Mike Halpin went to Grand Island Monday to attend the business college.

Emerson Morris went to Central City Sunday to learn telegraphing with his brother, Will.

Ed Carberry, who has been here several weeks, visiting relatives, left for home Thursday.

Attend College This Year.

Never in the history of our country was there a grander opportunity than the present for educated young men and women. What an auspicious moment for those who are just now on the threshold of life.

Grand Island Business and Normal college has for fourteen years been the leading institution of its kind in the western states and last year more than twice as many calls were received for its graduates as could be supplied. Everything necessary for a successful start in life is taught—business, normal and shorthand courses. Expenses low. Board only \$1.50 per week. One year's time given on tuition if desired. College board sent free or for six cents will send elegant catalogue.

A. M. HAREG, President,
Grand Island, Neb.

Southern Literature.

Interesting literature regarding the South is now being distributed by the Southern Railway—"Southern Homes" folders, large map folders, "Land of the Sky" booklets, "Southern Fields," "Minerals and Mines" books, etc., mailed free to any address. "The Empire of the South," a very handsome volume of about 200 pages, profusely illustrated, also issued by the Southern Railway and sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents, which amount approximates cost of delivery. Address—

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Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Southern R'y,
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COUNTY CONVENTION.

Successful Meeting of Sunday School Workers Closed at Baptist Church.

The Union County Sunday School convention, which has been in session at the Baptist church, this city, for two days this week, closed last evening.

It proved to be a very successful meeting and although not largely attended was a very satisfactory affair to those present. The secretary of the state organization, R. H. Pollock of Beatrice, was in attendance and personally supervised the meeting. He was ably assisted by local workers.

A good program was carried out and the meeting was a success all the way through.

Rev. Cobb, a returned missionary from Corea, very pleasantly substituted one who was on the program but not present yesterday afternoon. He gave a pleasing outline of the work being carried on in that country and was listened to with careful attention. The exercises last evening brought out the largest attendance of any of the session. Mr. Pollock opened with a few remarks and Dr. Fletcher M. Sisson was then presented. In introducing his subject Mr. Sisson said it was the newest thing in the world, "Work." From this "new" subject the speaker gave a very interesting discourse, after which the convention adjourned.

At the evening session the following officers, who had been elected in the afternoon, were announced:

President, M. P. Thomas, Madison.
Vice President, G. M. Thompson, Norfolk.

Secretary, Dr. H. J. Cole, Norfolk.
Treasurer, Mrs. P. Rubendall, Madison.

Superintendent of Normal work, Rev. W. H. Eaton, Norfolk.

Superintendent Home department, Mrs. Wes Craig, Battle Creek.

Superintendent Primary department, Mrs. Bert Mages, Norfolk.

It is expected that from this time on the county convention will be a regular feature of Sunday school work and it is hoped that an interest will be aroused that will make future meetings of more interest to the people in general.

COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

L. P. Hale Has a Fine Lot of Mementos Which he Gathered in Cuba.

L. P. Hale, operator at the union depot, who spent some months in Cuba as a member of the signal service department of the government, has some interesting and valuable relics of his visit to that island, with each of which is connected an interesting tale or legend.

His collection of shells gathered there is very complete and some of them are most beautifully and wonderfully constructed.

He has a door casing taken from the Spanish war vessel, Reina Mercedes, which was destroyed by the American fleet near Santiago. This relic was given to him by a member of Hobson's wrecking crew and is highly prized by him.

He also has many Spanish coins and other small trinkets secured from officers in the queen's service. One of the coins he thus secured is more than 100 years old.

He has a very fine mercelbaum pipe which he secured from a Spanish lieutenant colonel.

Perhaps the most valuable article in his collection and the one most highly prized by him is a Masonic emblem taken from a lodge room in the city of Cienfuegos (meaning the city of 100 fires). The emblem is very beautiful, being set with valuable stones. Mr. Hale perhaps values it more on account of its associations than for its intrinsic worth. The queen of Spain ordained that no secret societies should hold a meeting after such a time. In spite of this proclamation the Masons gathered and held a lodge and while so engaged the room was broken into by guards or soldiers, the proclamation read by the officer in charge and the lodge property was confiscated. Mr. Hale discovered the emblem or jewel, now in his possession, at a pawn shop where it had been sold or given as security for a loan.

Not only has Mr. Hale come into possession of many interesting mementos but his mind is well stored with pleasing stories and anecdotes of his experience on the island.

WANTED—Several bright and honest persons to represent us as managers in this and close counties. Salary \$300 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. References. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago

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JAS. TENNEYCKE, Proprietor.
Best city reference.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

Hoy Governor Holcomb Defeated It Till He Organized a Company.

The remarkable record of Silas A. Holcomb in the matter of insurance legislation challenges the attention of the people of the state, and leads at once to the inevitable conclusion that it would be unsafe to place such a man on the supreme bench. A weak man in the presence of temptation while in the gubernatorial chair, what could be expected of him as a judge? What case would be safe in his hands?

During the legislative session of 1895 there was a determination to pass a law which would allow the organization of mutual companies for the insuring of village and town property. To defeat this there was present at the state house an organized lobby, possessed of ample means for oil room purposes. It was well known at the time that \$10,000 in cash was on hand to be used in defeating mutual insurance legislation.

On Jan. 17 Mr. Brockman of Richard introduced house bill 216, a bill authorizing the formation of mutual companies. It was perfectly satisfactory to the people who were demanding mutual insurance. The record of the introduction of the bill is found on page 261 of the house journal.

On Feb. 26 the bill was reported to the general file, and was delayed there until March 27, when it was taken up in the committee of the whole and recommended for passage. On March 30 (page 1387 of the house journal) it was passed by unanimous vote. Such reformers as Barry, Hull and Sederman were there and voted for the bill. The reason for the unanimous vote was that the insurance people had been in sight so notoriously that any man voting against the bill would have been marked at once as a booby.

The lobby concentrated its efforts to defeat the bill in the senate. Every method of delay was resorted to. At least one prominent clerk was bribed. Money was offered to senators to get them to delay or lose the bill. At one time the one crooked clerk and one boozing senator carried it away and were made to disgorge only after the senate had issued warrants for their arrests.

In the senate, as in the house, all the booby plans failed. The bill passed with but one dissenting vote, and that one senator was politically blacklisted for that act and has never since been allowed to hold office.

But the old-line insurance people knew what they were doing. They had delayed the final passage of the bill until the last day of the session. They knew what Governor Holcomb would do. They knew that he would wait until after the adjournment of the legislature, when all danger of passing over his head was past, and then he would veto the bill.

The record shows that on April 4th (page 1459 of the house journal) the bill was presented to the governor by a joint committee. Until it reached his hands it was carefully guarded to keep the lobbyists and boozers from stealing it. At that late day one of the clerks was offered \$1,000 if he would lose the bill or allow himself to be held up and robbed of it.

After the adjournment of the legislature Governor Holcomb carried out his part of the contract. After numerous consultations with a Lincoln lobbyist he vetoed the bill. For this action he was never able to give a decent excuse, and left himself open to the strong suspicion that he had entered into a satisfactory deal with the boozing lobby.

The defeat of this meritorious bill in such a suspicious manner caused much indignation over the state and the next legislature met with the determination to pass a mutual insurance bill and put it through so early that a cowardly governor could not head it off. Jones of Nemaha on the 18th of January, 1897, introduced house roll 183, a bill exactly similar to the Brockman bill, except that it had several more sections relating to assessments and other matters, which were also covered in the laws already on the statute books. The bill passed the house on the 13th of March by unanimous vote. It passed the senate on the 21 of April with just one negative vote and was presented to the governor on the 3d of April.

For some reason not orally explained, but which is pretty well shown up by the records, Governor Holcomb held the bill until the 8th of April, when he announced to the legislature that he had signed it.

New the sequel: That same day the news was given out that a new insurance company had been organized under the new law and that Silas A. Holcomb was elected as its president. This action had been taken before the bill was signed and the salary of the president was fixed at \$50 per month. Comment on this transaction is unnecessary. "The records are the best evidence."

From that date to the close of his official term as governor, Holcomb drew money every month as follows:
Salary as governor..... \$98.33
Salary as insurance president..... 50.00
Take off in house rent deal..... 10.60
\$158.93

This was a pretty comfortable salary for a "plain man," and did not count the other perquisites he might get in the way of railroad passes, assessments from clerks and appointees and other "complimentary," as G. W. Palm would term them.

Silas made the office pay, but the insurance scandal will be remembered. It will have another chapter.

THE WEDGE OF GOLD.

Achen stole the golden wedge,
And while he kept it
Hidden in his tent,
The curse of God
Who hates a thief,
Rest on Israel,
But when the whiskered prophets
Took Achen to the suburbs
Of the camp,
And stoned him there with stones
Till he was dead,
The curse was lifted,
And Israel in the next campaign,
Carried every precinct
In the state.

You are the Achen, Sil,
You took the wedge,
You, Sil, took everything in sight,
And now
The whiskered prophets of reform
Are after
You.
They're pelting you with stones,
They've driven you to the suburbs
Of the camp,
And there they'll fling you,
Sil,
As worthless rubbish, into the
Ash barrel
Of oblivion.

They're building now
A mighty wall
Around the supreme court,
With iron gates so high,
And bars so close
That even
March,
The slipperiest weasel of your gang,
Cannot squeeze through,
And on that gate they'll carve
"No corrupting fox of
Shenanigans,
No trap-door conjurer of
Biblical frauds,
No conspirator breaker
With stolen house rent
In his pants
Who crows
Hurr, hurr."

Tough,
You bet it's tough,
But—
You'll find your chance
You've had your day in politics,
The people have been kind to you,
They tucked you in a carriage
And at
Brookton Row,
They cheered your cause,
And waved you on with banners,
And you, old fox,
You
Bowed and smiled
With sanctimonious airs,
Knowing full well
That all the while
You had
The wedge
In your pocket,
And you had served the people
And not yourself,
They would not bow,
In this election,
Remain at home to build the oven
And leave you
Naked to your enemies.

Harrington Writes a Letter.
M. C. Harrington, Democratic nominee for congress in the Sixth district, is also a victim of the habit of letter writing, as witness the following sent by him to Juan Boyle of Kearney, chairman of the Democratic district committee.
KEARNEY, NEB.
DEAR SIR:—The state central committee is urging prompt action. We must accept the inevitable. The future of Democracy in the Sixth district depends largely on the number we can draw from Populist sources. There is only one more year to wait and fashion will be all over. There will be but two parties and the leaders of the Democratic party now will be the recognized leaders then. Submit gracefully, even though we have to stretch a point to do so. Find enclosed a certificate which please sign in the two places marked before a justice of the peace or a notary public who has a seal. McNeil, who has been in Virginia, will be at home in a few days and want to have it ready for him.
M. C. HARRINGTON.

This letter is of particular interest and significance to all Populists of Nebraska. It sets forth the avowed purpose of the Democrats to swallow the Populist next year. What concessions are expected to bear fruit an hundred fold next year, when Candidate Bryan and the silver-plated Democracy will put the Populist party out of sight. This is the meaning of the adherence of Bryan to Holcomb in the state convention, despite the protest of many leading Democrats who objected to supporting Holcomb, but who are doing so in a desultory sort of way merely to profit by it next year, when the Populist party, just as Mr. Harrington writes, is to disappear and when leaders of Democracy now will continue to be leaders after the swallowing has taken place. Mr. Harrington's letter, which has just come to the surface, throws a strong side light on the working of Boss Bryan and his Democratic machine.

General Fred Funston, like Admiral Dewey, has disappointed the opponent's of the administration's war policy. He has confirmed what the admiral has said since his return. He denies the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government and favors going ahead in a vigorous manner to subdue the rebellion in Luzon. He characterizes Aguinaldo as a "son" man. He is confiding his followers into believing they can whip the Americans and drive them out of the islands. As a disciple of George Washington, according to General Funston, the little rebel is a miserable failure, and Nebraskans who may think they are supporting a pure and high-minded patriot by voting against the administration should open their eyes to the facts.

Silas A. Holcomb as governor repudiated Mr. Sturgess, recommended by organized labor for appointment on the state commission for the Omaha exposition. United labor now has its opportunity to repudiate Mr. Holcomb, and the prospects are very good that it will do so. The truth is there is positively no warrant for labor of any kind supporting Mr. Holcomb and his ticket, on general principles. All kinds of labor is in great demand all over the state, at enhanced wages, and this in no wise because there is a Populist state administration, but because the good Lord has sent big crops and the Republican party has maintained sound money and kept its promise to reopen the mills and restore prosperity.

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