

The Norfolk News

A monopoly has been spoken of as a good deal like a baby. A man is always opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.

If a protection tariff is the mother of trusts, can it be explained why these gigantic corporations bloom and flourish in free trade England?

It pays every city to have the best public hall which it can possibly build and support. Kansas City won the national democratic convention largely because it has a splendid public hall to offer the great delegation.

Texas has the most remarkable history of any state in the union. Since it was first settled there has floated over it the flags of France, Spain, Mexico, Independent Texas, the United and the Confederate States. Unlike the original thirteen states it never has been under British control.

The money circulation per capita is steadily increasing and is fast assuming proportions presented by no other country in the world. In the year 1800 there was a per capita circulation of \$4.99. In 1890 it was \$13.85 and this year it starts out with a per capita circulation of \$25.98.

Of Senator Beveridge the new Indiana member, who has stepped into such prominence in national affairs, all at a bound, a Washington correspondent says, "Mr. Beveridge has a thick mane of hair which he parts in the middle, and the face beneath the hair is quite all that it should be—pale, thin, intelligent, and the face of an orator."

In 1896 the pay rolls of 3,553 business houses in New York show that they had employed 299,957 persons. In 1899 these same houses employed 356,278 persons. The increase of wages paid by these same firms was \$20,000,000. In the face of these facts it is a decided task for the calamityites to assert that times have not improved.

The solid south is in danger of retrograding from the democratic doctrine that has held it soundly since the civil conflict. Never has that section of country experienced the business activity that has blessed it during the past few years and never has the financial situation been so good. The development of cotton, iron, steel and other industries has been marvellous and some changes in the votes cast the coming election will not be surprising.

Nothing like economizing the expenditures of energy. The secretaries of the State Board of Transportation set the hearing of the Norfolk case for the day on which they were compelled to be present in Lincoln for the purpose of drawing their salaries. As an injunction has been granted by the federal court preventing them from putting the rate into effect they can now retire for another nap until pay day rolls around again.—Omaha Bee.

Talk about boss and ring rule! Was there ever anything to equal that sample of it on display in the meeting of the populist national committee. The bosses were ordered to deliver that party—dead or alive, in whole or in part—into the fusion camp where it will nominate a slate—that most horrible of all old party abominations. The middle-of-the-road men pulled out of a combination that can beat either of the old parties, hands down, at corruption.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver—the only thing that would save the country in 1896—is being gradually and certainly dropped from the democratic list of issues. Those who still touch on it occasionally would be very glad to drop it, as the grounds for argument in its favor are mighty precarious. The eastern democrats demand that it be dropped, and the western democrats who still adhere to it will be glad enough to accommodate their eastern cousins.

To judge Congress by the work that is visible on the floor of the house by the speaking is to misunderstand its proceedings. The heaviest and most arduous work that is done is in the committee rooms. There is as great difference in the amount of work done by the sixty different committees, however. Some of them are overwhelmed with matters that press for solution, while others never have a bill or a resolution come before them. Some even never organize.

People are inclined to credit a great share of the prevailing prosperity to the increase of gold mined during the past year or more, without crediting anything to increase along other lines. It is stated, however, that the value of the steel output of the United States last year was four times that of the gold output, including Alaska. The year 1899 will pass into history as one of marvellous business activity—one of the most prosperous ever known, statements of the calamityites to the contrary notwithstanding.

The public debt was decreased last month by \$6,750,000. It is a well known policy of the republican party

when in power to keep a surplus of funds on hand and pay off the public debt as rapidly as possible. An expensive war during the past two years has made it impossible to pay off the debt as rapidly as could be desired, but there has been something done in that direction. The democrats howl against a surplus, want a tariff for revenue only and issue bonds to meet running expenses. One is a business policy—the other is not. The people will see to it that the business policy prevails another four years.

There is imported into the United States yearly \$300,000,000 worth of sugar, silk and wool. When this country can produce all of these at home it seems unnecessary to contribute that amount of money to foreign producers and the time is coming when it will not be done. In the sugar industry especially there has been a magnificent development during the past few years and it will continue to develop until this country becomes an exporter rather than an importer. The United States is becoming more "free and independent" of foreign capital and producers every year.

The English are pretty unanimous in their support of their country in its war against the Boers in South Africa and this in spite of the fact that more than 11,000 Britons are counted as lost. Had there been any such loss in the Philippines and had the United States army gone into these islands under as slight provocation as the British entered South Africa, the fusionists would have fairly torn their hair and would have had some cause for it. While the Britons are endeavoring to overthrow a republic, the Yankees are trying to build one up. One is dealing with an enlightened people, the other with savages.

Among those who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for mayor at the forthcoming republican city convention is Col. J. E. Simpson, who has served the city well during the past two years in that capacity, but who emphatically states that he will not be a candidate. Then the names of Col. S. S. Cotton, Judge Barnes, Dr. A. J. Johnson and Judge Powers have been mentioned, and either of these gentlemen would make a strong candidate and a good mayor. On the democratic side the names of Dr. Bear, D. J. Koenstein, H. W. Winter, G. A. Luikart and I. G. Westervelt have been associated with the place. There is still talk that the Anti-Saloon league will put up an independent candidate.

It is stated upon good authority that in New York, Boston and Chicago, within the past three months over 8,000 women have gone out of business positions and men have been selected to fill their places. This is only illustrative of what is taking place all over the country. The business women are everywhere finding that while they have all the mental qualifications necessary for a great variety of business positions, physically many of them cannot endure the continued strain and so are returning to domestic employment. It will, as in everything else, be a survival of the fittest, and those who have the physique to carry them through will remain in their chosen lines of work and will be benefited in the end by the retirement of many of the less capable from their ranks.

Time works curious changes in men's ideas and denominations, says a California exchange. Standing five years ago at the bier of John Sanford, who was killed by William Goebel, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn said: "John Sanford was to me like a brother. I loved him. I hope God may spare me, and I shall make it my life's mission to avenge him by burying his slayer beneath the depths of merited public execration." Standing again a few weeks ago, at the bier of this man against whom he had sworn vengeance and pledged it as his life's mission to "bury him in the depths of merited public execration." Senator Blackburn said: "Build here over his grave a mighty towering granite shaft that shall defy the corroding touch of time. Inscribe upon it an epitaph that shall be worthy of the man. In life and death he was consecrated to the people's cause. He lived an honest life and gave his life for your deliverance. Of him no eulogy but truth may say: 'Earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer son, nor heaven opened wider her portals to receive a manlier spirit.'"

The statement is often made that the common people of this country—the people who work for wages—are prodigal in expenditure, spendthrifts, and have no care of the future. But notwithstanding the frequency with which it is repeated, like a great many other assertions that are made at random, the real facts do not substantiate it. The report of the comptroller of the currency shows that last year there were placed in the savings banks of this country—the depository of the working classes—the sum of twenty-two hundred and thirty millions of dollars. More than five and one-half millions of people deposited this amount. Such statistics knock into smithereens the charge that the American workman is reckless with his money. On the contrary they prove by figures that don't lie that he is

frugal and is bent on storing up something against a rainy day. It goes without saying that there are workmen who throw their money away in foolish dissipation or expenditure but this does not disprove the rule that as a whole the great body of working people in this country are provident, economical and thrifty.

Few people can realize that there is "method in the madness" of those who in prosperous times are continually trying to discredit prosperity and overthrow the source of it, but there is. There is a certain class of capitalists who gather their money by making purchases when prices are low and selling them when they are high. This is fully exemplified in the stock exchanges and boards of trade, where they are classed as "bulls" and "bears," but they are few who have considered that the country is full of bulls and bears who endeavor to operate the markets to their financial advantage. When prices of land or other investments are low they are getting in their work by extensive purchases then they work to inaugurate a government that will raise prices. After they have disposed of their possessions at a handsome profit they are then ready for financial panics, calamity and falling prices. People who should be interested in maintaining good times and good prices are easily led by buncomb and promises to assist in prosecuting this work and when the ends are attained it is not they, but the schemer who profits. The United States is now enjoying an era of good prices and the speculator is about ready for another crash, which he hopes to bring about by the overthrow of the present administration. He is heaping odium upon President McKinley and his government and all the work done during the life of the administration, or rather he is urging those to do so who are so easily led or misled by him. Prices are high and he is anxious to reap his reward and make other investments. He hopes to secure the sympathy of the people by foisting new issues and new doctrines to the front. His hirelings are engaged in the manufacture of vague and loose dogmas. They are appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people, and the endeavor is to create popular sentiment against the best administration this country has experienced for years. There are those who will be misled by the hue and cry—who will curse the unfortunate day that they are successful, while the fellow who is fixed for such a change, who in fact is "bearing" the country, will laugh in his sleeve at the foolishness of his dupes. He is not in danger of a financial crash. He has money to live through one in luxury and comfort and take advantage of the failure of his fellows to prepare himself for another rise in the markets. He has to depend on the poor fellow with out opportunities of this sort for his assistance and it is often heartily and enthusiastically given. There are those, however, who have a mind of their own in such matters and who will refuse to aid in accomplishing the speculator's ends to his personal detriment. Upon these rest the hopes of the poor people of the land, and it is extremely likely that their number is vastly in the majority this year, 1900.

Sibley Analyzes Democracy. Congressman C. J. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who was so well liked by the silver plated democracy in 1896 that he was seriously mentioned as the nominee for vice president on that ticket, is perhaps as familiar as anyone with the policy and principles of that party. Recently he has written a few lines in regard to the general principles of that organization which were delivered at the conclusion of a speech full of repudiation of the tactics of his former associates. He describes the democratic party today as: Living in serfdom through years that have flown, Clinging to dogmas the world has outgrown, Choosing to march in the dust of the rear, Falling in vision to duty; that's clear. Sluggard in planting for harvest of grain, Thrashing old straw with laborious pain; Lacking in force to inaugurate good; Hindering and carping at others who would. Chained to a corpse, you darken the room, Hanging o'er windows the curtains of gloom, Dreading the morrow and shunning the light, Creeping in shadows and groping in night. Playing in statecraft an ignoble part, Obstructing commerce in life's busy mart, Forbidding new methods a place in your brain, Acting the phake, never moving life's train.

Fighting bravos for foemen, boasting your bravery, Proving yourselves honest, charging others with knavery; Abandoning principles, having no plan, Landing as statesmanship, catch as catch can.

During the last three years of Grover's term Nebraska real estate owners increased their mortgage indebtedness by \$6,517,035. During the first three years of McKinley's administration they have reduced it by \$19,907,567, and this is but an instance of what has been done in other states. Should there be any question about the vote of Nebraska and every other state in the union this fall?

The election in Omaha is not encouraging to the fusionists, Mayor Moores having been re-elected by a majority more than four times that given him three years ago. The campaign against him was hard fought. It is well enough to marry a man on faith if his works warrant the faith.

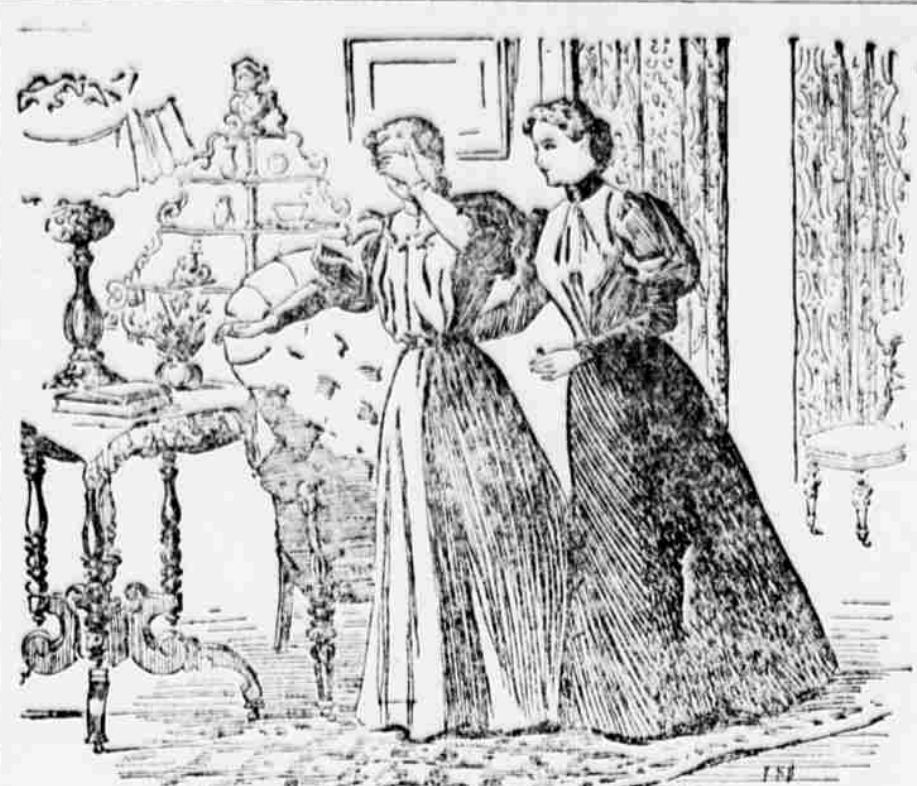
Teachers and School Boards. The North Nebraska Teachers' association meets at Wayne, March 28-30. All teachers of north Nebraska should be present. School boards should not only urge their teachers to attend this meeting, but should make it an object to the teachers to do so, by allowing at least the time required to attend. This will be the most important educational meeting in the state this year for north Nebraska teachers. An educational council will be organized, whose purpose will be the promotion of educational interests and unity. Model courses of study for high schools having different numbers of teachers will be submitted. A strong and practical program has been prepared and will be presented. Two lecturers of national reputation will furnish evening entertainment. The railroads have granted a rate of one and a third fare for round trip. We have heard from a sufficient number of north Nebraska teachers to guarantee a large attendance and an enthusiastic session. No teacher should miss this meeting, who expects to keep up to date in educational thought. We want to ask school boards to urge their teachers to attend, and school boards to urge their boards to give them the time for attendance. Boards of education are willing to accommodate their principals and teachers as to the time of spring vacation. Where requests of this character are refused the fault can scarcely be charged to the board of education. Members of the boards of education are usually busy people, but we especially invited them to come to this meeting or send a delegate to the Wednesday afternoon meeting, at least. We wish a large attendance of teachers, principals, superintendents, members of school boards, all interested in the cause of education, to rest from labor and come and counsel with us on vital questions, March 28, 30, at Wayne, Nebraska. D. C. O'CONNOR, J. S. HANCOCK, LUCY S. WILLIAMS, M. R. SNODGRASS, C. W. CRUM, Committee.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant. John J. Farley, defendant, will take notice that on the 23rd day of February, 1900, Caroline E. Farley, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from the defendant from the bonds of matrimony, on the ground that the defendant has willfully abandoned the plaintiff for more than two years. The plaintiff prays for a decree of divorce from the defendant from the bonds of matrimony, and for the custody of Myron M. Farley, a minor and child of plaintiff and defendant. You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 9th day of April, 1900. Dated February 24th, 1900. COROLINE E. FARLEY, Plaintiff By Mapes and Hazen, her Attorneys.

In the District Court of Madison County, in the State of Nebraska. Lewis H. Painter vs. Marie E. Painter. The defendant, Marie E. Painter, will take notice that on the 22nd day of February, 1900, Lewis H. Painter, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Madison county, Nebraska, against you, the object and prayer of which are for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, from you, for the reason that prior to the first day of September, 1897, you willfully deserted the plaintiff and for more than two years last past you have been willfully absent from the plaintiff without a reasonable or just cause. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 2nd day of April, 1900. You will also take notice that on the 30th day of March, 1900, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. at the office of Foote & Solomon, Room 501, Rand-McNally Building, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, the plaintiff above named will take the testimony of Ed Houkamp, a witness in this action, to be used as evidence on the trial of the above entitled cause, with authority to adjourn from day to day until such deposition shall have been taken. W. M. ROBERTSON, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Out in Kansas lives a happy wife. She writes: "I have used Mother's Friend before two confinements. The last time I had twins, and was in labor only a few minutes. Suffered very little." The reason why does expectant mothers so much good is because it is an external liniment, to be applied upon the outside, where much of the strain comes. It helps because the pores of the skin readily absorb it, and it comes into direct contact with and is absorbed by the parts involved. Morning sickness is quickly banished, and nervousness is kept completely away. The sense of dread and foreboding is not experienced, even during labor itself. Confinement is short and almost without pain. Recovery is quick and sure. Best of all, Mother's Friend benefits the unborn just as much as the expectant mother, and when the little one comes it will be strong, lusty and healthy. Druggists sell Mother's Friend for \$1 a bottle. Send for our free book on the subject. Free illustrated booklet.

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