

The Norfolk News

It is estimated that \$300,000,000 capital is invested in the liquor traffic in this country.

It is claimed that St. Louis is the largest horse market in the world. The receipts last year were 119,455 head.

The Ponca Journal announces that J. J. McCarthy of that place will be a candidate before the republican convention of this district for the nomination of congressman.

Since C. E. Nevin has taken charge of the Laurel Advocate that paper has been very much improved in appearance, an indication of the fact that Mr. Nevin is thoroughly at home in a print shop.

Some of the opposition papers claim H. T. Oxnard framed the Porto Rican tariff bill passed by the house. Mr. Oxnard should feel flattered with the prospect of becoming as big a bogie as Mark Hanna.—Promont Tribune.

Republicans should remember the caucuses which are to be held Monday evening. If those who are interested in the city campaign do not attend the caucuses and primaries they will have no one to blame but themselves if the result does not suit them.

The zinc output of southwestern Missouri for 1899 increased 30,700 tons. Over \$10,000,000 was invested in the mining district during the year just closed, making the present capitalization \$22,600,700. Both lead and zinc were higher during the past year than in 1898.

The Washington Star asks the question: "What is the difference between the state of Massachusetts and Kentucky?" The Hastings Record replies, "Massachusetts produces boots and shoes and Kentucky produces shoots and booze."

Hon. John A. Ehrhardt of Stanton is being urged by friends as the proper person to represent Nebraska as delegate-at-large to the national convention. Mr. Ehrhardt is highly respected in this section of the state and can undoubtedly count on the united support of north Nebraska.

We note with pleasure the improvement in the print of the Norfolk Times-Tribune. Nearly one-half of the last copy that reached us was readable.—Stanton Picket.

And if it keeps on improving, Brother Enos, it will soon be as typographically and orthographically correct as your own Stanton Register.

Russia claims a great navy and it has been stated that theirs was nearly equal to that of Great Britain, but facts do not warrant the statement. According to statistics Great Britain has 488 war vessels, most of which have been built since the early eighties, and many of which are fully improved and up to date. Russia has 300 vessels, but the majority are old fashioned. They have, however, made vast appropriations and will soon rank high as a naval power.

The Danville, Illinois, Press says the democrats mean business in their antagonism to the trusts. Is that so? Then why was it that some action has not been taken when they were in power—when Mr. Cleveland was president, for instance—that would do these trusts up? The democrats are long on wind and promises but remarkably short on action and achievements. If they have recently set a precedent as a friend of the people they should not be slow to produce it.

If those Norfolk people do not quit pretty soon and allow the secretaries of the state board of transportation to get their usual amount of sleep residents of that town may expect a cold reception when they visit the state house. They actually have the impertinence to expect the secretaries to answer letters and inform them of the time when the rate case in which they are interested will come up for hearing. Norfolk men should not be so exacting when they have caused the board trouble enough already.—Omaha Bee.

"Coin" Harvey's new work has not been given the cordial reception accorded his first book. In 1896 his "Financial School" was deemed a household necessity by many who were suffering from the misrule of a democratic administration. It was an exceedingly interesting work in that it presented a view of a paradise on earth that was most desirable. Now the people realize that it was but a "story", after all. It's desideration has been attained without following and contrary to its teachings and the author is no longer esteemed as a man capable of leading his countrymen through a path that ends in a glory and happiness indescribable.

The eleventh session of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress meets in Houston, Texas, on April 17 to 21, inclusive. As delegates to this congress, the governor of each state and territory west of the Mississippi river is to appoint ten representatives; the mayor of each city one delegate, and one additional for each 5,000 inhabitants; each county may have one delegate; and

each business organization one delegate. The object of the meeting is to discuss matters of interest to the western states and formulate plans which will bring about the desired results. The people of Houston are arranging to show the visitors the best of everything in the south, which is said to be particularly beautiful at this time of the year.

The populist party at its organization was almost solely a farmers' party and the members were especially averse to affiliating with professional and business men, especially lawyers and politicians. But times have changed, or at least the populist party has and the backbone of the fusion populists are the office seekers, their representatives are lawyers and their leaders are the politicians. This fact was evidenced by the Madison county convention. In the county there are seven or eight precincts devoted almost exclusively to farming; three of these were not represented in the convention. The delegates chosen to represent the county at the state convention consisted of seven farmers, three lawyers, and the balance were business men or politicians. It is very clear that the farmer is no longer the controlling force in the fusion populist party.

J. Sterling Morton, a democrat of the old school, sizes up the present political situation in this state in the following trenchant language:

"For alleged silver democrats to combine, fuse and amalgamate with alleged silver republicans, notwithstanding the latter believe in protection and the former in free trade, for the purpose of electing a populist to office is 'all right' saith the advocates and organs of Bryanarchy.

But if alleged gold standard democrats fuse, weld and miscogate with alleged gold standard republicans, the first being free traders and the second protectionists, for the purpose of electing a man to office who is in favor of honest money, it is all 'wrong' saith the saintly politician of the flat faith.

If gold democrats and gold republicans should fuse and form tickets, county, state, or national, the anguished howl of the conscientious devotees to principles, who seek nominations from three distinct and, in many respects, antagonistic political parties, would rend the skies. They would be so shocked, so terribly conscience stricken by such a wicked "ballot trust" that they would even invoke the use of the writ of injunction to prevent its consummation.

The people of Omaha seem to understand the World-Herald and its motives more thoroughly than those of the balance of the state. There is no questioning the fact that that paper did much to aid the fusion cause last fall by its mud-slinging tactics directed against Judge Reese. Not only were people of the state but of Omaha as well turned against Mr. Reese because he was not as well known, not being a resident of that city. In this spring's municipal campaign, however, the policy of the paper was not a success. Although it directed column upon column of vituperative comments at Mayor Moores and latched all kinds of stories concerning him and his associates, it was without effect, and he was elected by a largely increased majority. The reason is apparent. The people of the metropolis were acquainted with the candidates and all the trumped up charges conceivable couldn't change the opinion they had formed of them in every day intercourse. It was a bitter but deserved rebuke to a paper, the main dependence of which is vituperation and abuse. It is to be hoped that the people of the state will as urgently insist on cleaner and more decent newspaper warfare as did the citizens of Omaha.

Mr. Laws' statement that the Norfolk case makes him tired is a revelation that places the case in a status of quid pro quo—that is the Norfolk case makes Mr. Laws tired and Norfolk reciprocates with the sentiment that Mr. Laws and his associates make the people of Norfolk tired, exceedingly. There is some talk of calling a public meeting and expressing the hearty sympathy of the people of Norfolk for Mr. Laws. He certainly deserves some consideration, and it would afford needed relief to the people of this city to let him know they were in the same boat. Mr. Laws' duties are probably arduous, perhaps exceedingly so. Here he has held office for several years past and has assisted in trying—people believe he was trying—several cases. There are only three secretaries and a stenographer at a salary of \$1,500 per year to perform all these arduous tasks—and then for people to want replies to their letters and information in regard to meetings! It is too much—too much! If the people of Norfolk and other like ignoramus drive Mr. Laws into an early grave by overwork they have only one course open to retrieve the great wrong they have done and that is to erect a monument of limestone to his memory on which shall be inscribed a suitable epitaph in glittering letters of asbestos: Here lies the body of G. L. Laws Worked to death in a noble cause, His salary was paid by the people, dear, Who thought he should earn it most every year.

The parity between silver and wheat was a fruitful topic of discourse during the eventful campaign of 1896. This year it is not mentioned, but there is a parity between men and gold that might be of interest to the people, and especially those who are endeavoring by demagogic tactics to make the workman

believe that gold is a curse and his worst enemy. In the first place gold was in great demand in 1896 at a good rate of interest and then not to be obtained except through first class security, while workmen were not in demand, and were exceedingly fortunate if they could get two or three days' work a week and earn enough to keep the necessities of life in the house. In 1899-1900 the conditions are reversed. Labor is in such demand that, even during the winter months, there are few men out of employment and all are receiving fair wages. On the contrary money is not in demand on good security and the rate of interest is low. In making this comparison a wide range is given, not definitely, because definite figures are not obtainable. In 1896 it is agreed, for the sake of comparison, that a laboring man on an average was earning 75 cents to \$1.00 per day, which is undoubtedly high, while it was an easy matter to loan gold at 10 per cent. A man was then earning, counting every day as a day of labor, from \$270 to \$300 per year while at 10 per cent \$2,700 to \$3,000 was earning as much money. A man's earning value at that time may be said to be as much as \$2,700 or \$3,000 in money, which was his value in the markets. In 1899-1900 a man was easily making from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day while money is not in demand at from 6 to 8 per cent. A man was therefore making from \$300 to \$500 a year, while at an average of 7 per cent it required from \$5,000 to \$7,000 to make a like amount in interest. A man's earning capacity or value has therefore risen from between \$3,000 and \$5,000 to about \$5,000 to \$7,000. This may be an odious comparison as placing man on an equality with money as an earning power, but it is a fact that cannot be evaded and is freely suggested to the Bryanites as a parity to take the place of wheat and silver.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, now accounted the foremost religious author of the time, who on Monday assumes charge of the Topeka Capitol, which he will conduct for one week "as Jesus would do," was raised as a western boy. He was born in Wellsville, N. Y., in 1857, but while a very small boy his parents moved to South Dakota, his father locating on a farm near Yankton, where he farmed on week days and preached on Sunday to a small congregation in a little country church. It was here that the now famous preacher spent his boyhood, developing his muscle on the farm and his mind a part of each year in the Yankton public schools. While yet a young boy he gave evidence of the literary ability which has since made him famous as the author of "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," etc., by writing stories which were frequently published in a local paper. As his father was anxious to have him become a minister, the young man went to Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., after that to the Brown university, and later took a course at the Andover Theological seminary. After spending a summer in Europe, his first charge was at Waterbury, Vermont, but when he received a call from the Central Congregational church at Topeka, Kansas, in 1888, he accepted and came west again. He came to a congregation numbering only about 60, owning no church and holding his services in a small hall. He went to work and in a short time had erected a neat stone church building, and his congregation now contains about 300 members. It is not today a fashionable congregation, but every member is said to be very much alive and interested in the work. Early in his pastorate he began to employ original methods in his work. He felt that to be of service to them he must know the people, and for that purpose he devoted three months to visiting railroad men when they were on duty, dressed as a laboring man, and afterward he spent a time with physicians, studying them and their patients, whom he often had an opportunity to visit. Then he devoted about the same time to the lawyers in their offices and in court. He was learning to know human nature in its various phases, and acquiring a knowledge that was to prove useful to him in future. During the hard times of 1893 he desired to know whether labor could be obtained, and for that purpose dressed himself as a common laborer and made personal application for a position to every man and firm known to employ help, in every instance being turned away with the information that no laborers were wanted. On the next Sunday he related his experience from the pulpit. About this time he commenced to give his congregation chapters of his stories from the pulpit, which he read instead of a sermon at stated intervals. He has written a number of books, but is best known as the author of "In His Steps," which has had a remarkable sale and has been translated into many foreign tongues. His latest venture in learning people and their lives will be through editorial management of the Topeka Capital next week, in which he proposes to exemplify his idea of how Christ would run a paper were He still on earth.

Since 1896 the United States government has paid out in pensions the sum of nearly \$2,470,000,000. He cannot work well who works only for the wages he receives.

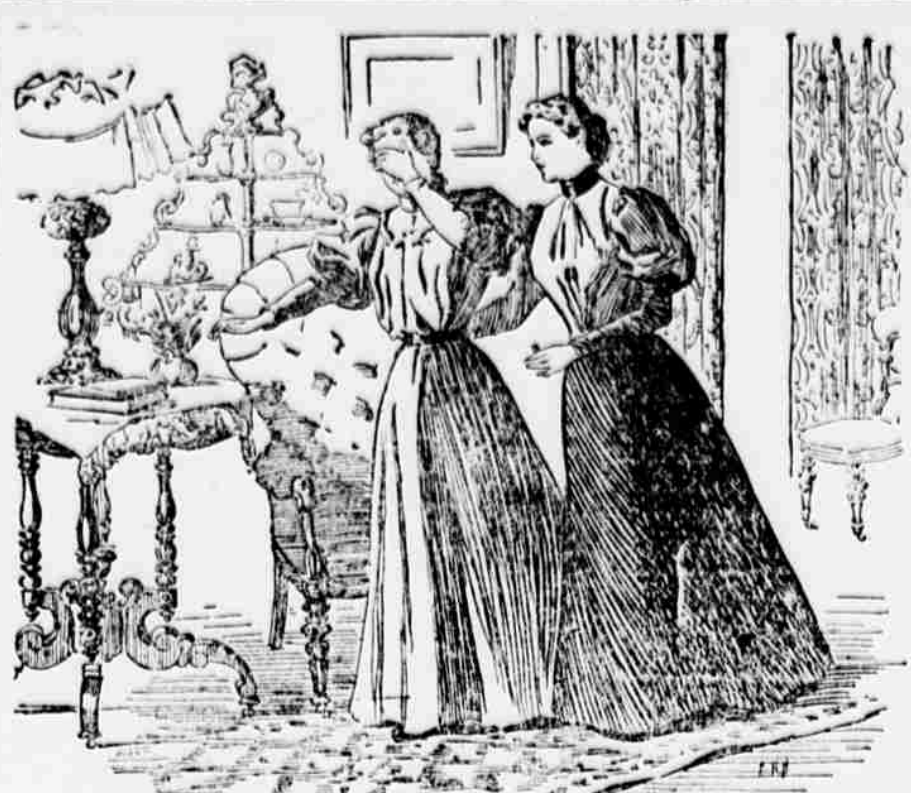
Wants to Be Elected. (If He Can.) Doc Bixby of the State Journal has an eye on the Third congressional district and appears to believe that the law and office trust of Madison is in danger of having its octopus-like strength broken by Secretary of State Porter, who has a congressional bee buzzing in his bonnet, and whose hold is dealing with railroads and other like corporations. This is the way he views the situation: Once more again the trumpet voice of Porter can be heard, Above the squawk of geese and roar of gun; He is calling to his people in the dark and bloody Third To look out for him—Nebraska's favored son, He wants to turn the picture of John S. toward the wall And substitute therefor a better man; He wants to go to congress—if elected in the fall And wants to be elected if he can, I have searched this planet over, I have crossed the ocean's foam, I have been where moons are bright and skies are dim— Take the plains of purgatory with a patent, five-tooth comb And you'll scarcely find a better man; than him, Misery is his profession, reformation his best hold, And he advocates the modern fusion plan; He has had his eye on congress many years, so I am told, And he wants to be elected if he can, In the field of agriculture he was once a shining mark, Doing often two or three days' work in one, He would hoe and "bug" potatoes, 6 a.m. till after dark, Thinking not of Baltimore or Washington, Then a wicked drouth fell on him and he seemed to lose his hold— That was when the pop reform at first began— He has since been after olives, like a wolf that seeks the fold, And he wants to be elected if he can.

There are saloon cranks and there are anti-saloon cranks, the radicals lining up on this question like they do on many others. The saloon crank would run wide open. He would have no restrictions on his business whatever. He would sell to men, women and children without regard to size, age or condition. He would run day and night and Sundays. He would run gambling, and confidence games galore. He would prostitute women and debauch men. He would have a literal "hell on earth." Then there is the anti-saloon crank who wouldn't countenance liquor under any restriction or any price. He would eliminate it from medicine, cookery and the sciences. He wouldn't tolerate a social game of cards or even dominoes. He would prevent you from whistling on Sunday or wearing anything more gaudy than sackcloth on that day. He would taboo tobacco in all its forms. He would make it a penalty to swear or get mad. He would stop dances, drive out circuses, theaters and all other amusements. Left to the government of one or the other class the town and community would be dead. The former would kill the people off with vice and sin. The latter would have it a sombre grave yard—no frolics—no fun—no pleasures. But neither control, nor are likely to control. The government of most towns and cities rests largely with the fair-minded man—the one who is able to discern between the wholly bad and the wholly good. It is he that will say to either class—"this far and no farther." He has influence with either class—he is the golden mean and on his wisdom and sagacity will depend justice and fair play to one and all.

Coxey, of commonweal army fame, is reputed to be a friend not only of labor, but of that class of individuals commonly known as tramps. He now owns a stone quarry at Massillon, Ohio, and offers opportunities to all to earn their bed and board. At times, however he is compelled to employ trust, corporation or militaristic tactics in order to preserve his rights. One Saturday afternoon two men applied for work for the purpose of securing good board and lodging over Sunday and Monday morning they disappeared. Coxey's son brought them back at the point of the revolver and made them work out the price of the comforts they had received.

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ONLY \$2.75 SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAP to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express and our special offer price \$2.75, and express charge. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAP IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL AND WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Keriton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 13-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black. Hatte seal. Fur upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of the same black cloth button ornament. The cap is fur lined and made to order and equal to cap that sell as much more than double the price. Write for free catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

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