

The Norfolk News

Madison county is certain to be represented in congress by John.

There doesn't appear to be much danger of a drought in Nebraska during the balance of this week.

The Battle Creek Republican says: "The nomination of John R. Hays for congress is an auspicious beginning. Success will surely be the ending."

Congressman John S. Robinson had better be coming home. Things are looking somewhat Haysie in the Third district and he'd better get under cover.

The chief of the Filipino cabinet has surrendered to the United States authorities, and the popocratic ad party in the Philippines is gradually being dissolved.

The democratic convention of White county, Tennessee, has declared for the retention of the Philippines. The anti do not seem to be in the majority in that country.

The delegates to the national convention from the Second district have been instructed to use their best influence toward the selection of Edward Rosewater as national committeeman.

It is somewhat early to begin thinking of a Thanksgiving dinner, but Uncle Samuel is already after Turkey. There, there, we didn't mean to do that; we didn't, really. Bog pardon.

The Salvation Army War Cry is waging war against the long skirt. It is claimed that a skirt that will trail in the dust will gather up and spread disease germs, not mentioning the effect on the skirt itself.

If those gold miners in Alaska don't have a care they will discover so much of the valuable metal that it will become cheap and the ratio of 16 to 1 compared with silver will not be such an iridescent dream.

The fourth annual meeting of the Elkhorn Valley Editorial association will be held at Gordon on Saturday, June 2. A good time is promised those who attend and a large attendance of think generators is looked for.

Another new gold field has been discovered in Alaska which is said to yield \$10 to the pan "almost at the grass roots." One party reports having taken out \$500 in an hour and it is said to be richer than anything in the Klondike country.

Just now the battle between the Boers and the Britons is not interesting Mr. Bryan so much as his approaching second battle, the first engagement of which is likely to take place in Kansas City's new convention hall, with Admiral Dewey in command of the opposing forces.

If republican harmony reigns as supreme in conventions yet to be held as it has in those that have passed the campaign will be fought by a party presenting a solid front to the enemy, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this desirable condition will prevail with all factions working to that end.

There was no trouble whatever in renominating Congressman Mercer in the Second district and the business was done by acclamation. The business of finding someone to beat Mercer will not be so easy, in fact it will verge on the impossible. All seems to be harmony of the first water in the Second.

By the way, what has become of "Coin" Harvey and his "Financial School"? These are two factors in the campaign of 1896 that will be sadly missed and they should at once be resuscitated. The campaign of 1900 is at hand and the "Financial School" and its author are scarcely mentioned.

A democratic exchange says that Senator Hoar's speech may give some aid to the Filipinos and furnishes comfort to many Americans. It is presumed that the latter phrase means the real and original Americans—the Indians, whom our leading democratic forefathers aided in governing without their consent and taxed without representation.

Moses P. Kinkaid of O'Neill will again lead the republican forces in the big Sixth during this congressional campaign. He has an opposition of 2,014 votes to overcome. He should be able to overcome this and lead the hosts out of the land of the populists, fusionists and antis in the promised land of republican prosperity.

Fremont has fixed the dates of her street fair at September 10 to 15. The festivities will be under the auspices of the Knights of St. Ebragus. What the people of Fremont undertake they usually accomplish and this occasion is likely to be the equal if not the superior of anything of like character ever before attempted in the state.

W. S. Molau of McCook, known among his intimates as "deacon," will make the race for congress in the Fifth district. Mr. Molau's selection appears to be generally satisfactory to the republicans of the Fifth and they expect

to make a strong fight for him. He was also a graduate of an Iowa college, having received his education at Grinnell.

The Des Moines Register states that Hon John R. Hays, the republican nominee for representative from the Third Nebraska congressional district, was formerly and for a number of years a citizen of Nevada, Iowa, and one of the active republican workers of this state. "He is of the Iowa kind of republicans," the Register asserts, "and he will be helpful to his state and nation in the next congress."—Sioux City Journal.

The United States exported \$30,000,000 more of American goods in March, 1900, than in March, 1899. Under the present administration the country has developed some phenomenal business spurs which it will be impossible and futile for the fusionists to attempt to deny. In 1896 the fusionists were up against a campaign of promises with little but history to back them. This year they will be up against an array of indisputable facts that may well daunt the bravest of them.

James A. Boyce has written to J. H. Edmisten, chairman of the peoples' independent party, resigning his position as state central committeeman of Otoe county and expresses his determination to participate in the middle-of-the-road populist convention at Cincinnati. He says he cannot submit to the corruption and trickery resorted to by the fusionists. He closes as follows: "You are aware, Mr. Edmisten, that I do this for the sake of principle, as I have never been an office seeker, hence I am not disappointed, neither have I ever asked for an appointment for a friend or ever recommended one."

Mr. Bryan continues to assert that he hasn't dropped the silver issue. He may not have dropped it, but he has it concealed in the lining of his coat sleeve or some other place for exhibition only on state occasions. It is not at all surprising that he has to keep denying that he has dropped it. If he admitted that it had been dropped it would be an acknowledgement that he had relinquished any claim to consistency. He made such a bitter fight for the cause in 1896 and placed himself on record so substantially that he would be laughed at if he went back on his repeated assertions, while, in view of recent developments, he would also be laughed at if he made the same arguments and the same fight he did in 1896. He has a firm hold of the issue and cannot let go, no matter how much he may desire to do so. It is embarrassing and will prove more so as the campaign waxes warmer. He is in a sorry plight and no one realizes it more than he.

A fusion exchange thinks Mark Hanna deserves thanks for the recent rains. They have got so used to blaming Mark for anything likely to suppress calamity and depression that they now want to lay it up against him for causing the rain to fall and giving the crops an abundant start. Mark has helped to bring about many good things but the chief was the election of Wm. McKinley as president of these United States. He stepped on calamity very severely then and has not been forgiven by the fusionist who had a barrel or two of tear water stored away to be shed over the crown of thorns being pressed upon the brow of the common people.

"Shooting Filipinos" is said by the fusionists to be a most cruel and heartless piece of work on the part of this government. The government and its soldiers would gladly relinquish all the pleasure (?) they derive from this occupation were they permitted to do so by these same Filipinos. When it comes to a question of shooting or being shot, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a man with a gun and knowing how to shoot will shoot and that is what the boys are doing. The democrats know as well as anyone that the United States army is there to stay as long as there is armed resistance, after which the policy of this government in regard to the islands will be developed.

The election of Hon. John R. Hays of Norfolk to congress is not among the possibilities of this campaign by any means. Two years ago Judge W. F. Norris lacked but 1,289 votes of being elected. Ross L. Hammond of Fremont presented some figures to the Bee yesterday showing that the republicans have been steadily gaining in the district since 1892, while the fusionists have been as steadily losing. In 1892 the republicans polled 13,635 votes while in 1898 they polled 17,333 votes, a gain of 3,698. In 1892 the republican opposition in the district was 20,133 while in 1898 the fusion vote was 18,722, a loss of 1,411, which makes a total republican gain of 5,109 votes. In 1892 Meiklejohn had 40 per cent of the total vote while Norris in 1898 received 47 1/2 per cent.

The middle-of-the-road populist movement is not insignificant by any means and the fusionists may well feel apprehensive of the dark cloud looming up on their horizon. There are to be 607 regular delegates to the Cincinnati convention—delegates chosen by the regular party conventions of the various states; besides there are 261 delegates chosen by bolters, as in Nebraska, or

858 delegates altogether, while the delegates chosen to the Sioux Falls fusion convention number 273, with no prospect of any large additions. It is plain to be seen that the Cincinnati convention is of the real populist party, while the Sioux Falls affair will be but a side show. The fusion papers of Nebraska are inclined to ridicule D. Clem Deaver and his movement, but it is clear to the unprejudiced that he is on the right road and will be represented by a party with a principle when the other fellows who never had principle will not even have a party. His chance for a smile will be when these same fusionists apply at the outer door of the regular populist party for admission.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna does not appear to be as unpopular among the people of his home state—Ohio—as the fusionists attempt to make out. He addressed the republican state convention held in Columbus Tuesday and at the conclusion of his remarks the body nearly went wild with prolonged cheering and enthusiasm. He presented a fact in regard to the business conditions of the country under the administration of President William McKinley that is astonishing in its magnitude and indicates with convincing force what has been attained. He said: "The balance of net trade in favor of the United States during the last century preceding this administration amounted to \$311,000,000. In 100 years that was the net balance to the credit of the United States in our trade with the world. In three years of the administration of President Wm. McKinley the net balance, as shown by the books of the United States treasury, is \$1,400,000,000. It is \$1,100,000,000 more accomplished in those three years than had been accomplished in 100 years preceding. Then, looking into the face of such results I repeat your chairman's words, 'Do we want to change?'"

Tallow Dips. Just as soon as the Honorable Constantine J. Smyth has driven the Standard Oil octopus out of the state of Nebraska there will be an affluet opportunity for the establishment of a candle factory at Omaha, Kearney, Beatrice, Lincoln and all other important towns. There will be no oil for sale at endurable prices anywhere in this commonwealth. The Standard Oil folks have all our trade. Oil costs, under their diabolical graspingness, one-tenth what it cost before the fangs of plutocracy plunged into the tender epidermis of the oleaginous traffic. When Smyth drives out the beast of monopoly, this behemoth of extortion, Nebraska can at once institute industrial plants for the manufacture of tallow dips. The delightful illuminatory methods of terrestrial days will be restored. The incandescence of the log cabins of the pioneers will be reproduced in coruscating brilliancy. Down with oil! Up with the tallow dip! Let us enjoy the beneficence of Smyth and condemn the malevolence of Rockefeller, who charges us eleven to twenty cents a gallon for oil which, before he began his deviltry, cost us one dollar and a half in Nebraska.—J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

The Porto Rican View. How do the Porto Ricans like the tariff feature of the Porto Rican bill that goes into effect tomorrow? There has been very little testimony upon the subject, although there have been many surmises upon the part of those who have opposed the bill. These have assumed that the intelligent Porto Ricans would consider themselves chained to a conqueror's chariot, and would protest bitterly against being robbed by the Americans who had come to them in the guise of liberators. The Journal has seen no actual testimony that such opinions have been expressed in Porto Rico, although those who have not seen the wisdom of the measure enacted have been not at all backward in their claims that the testimony would be forthcoming. After the law has been in operation for a few weeks, those whose interest in the topic is sustained will have an opportunity for observing the workings of the bill from results. In the meantime the following extract from a letter written to the New York Tribune by a Porto Rican tax payer may be taken for what it is worth as an intelligent Porto Rican opinion on the merits of the temporary tariff about to go into effect:

"Porto Rico being purely an agricultural country, the farmers are the tax payers. Under present circumstances to place the whole burden of supporting the insular government upon the land is an injustice. The only way to reach the great mass of the population who pay no taxes whatever is by a tariff so low that it cannot close the United States markets to Porto Rican products and still will relieve the farmers, the true wealth producers of the island, from some of the burden of taxation. The house tariff bill is, therefore, acceptable to Porto Rico, notwithstanding all the protests made by the Porto Rican professional politicians.

"The present military government of Porto Rico, no matter how distasteful it may be to the political agitators, is a blessing to the tax payer. It is honest, just, efficient and economic, and the only protection of the insular revenue against the impure fingers of the mulatto demagogues, who, while the most ardent insulters of the Americans dur-

ing the war, were the first to welcome the victorious army."

This little item of evidence gives promise that the workings of the Porto Rican bill, passed amid such a clamor by the present congress, will more than justify the action of those who pushed the measure through in spite of vigorous opposition in the calm confidence that time would vindicate the wisdom of their course.—Sioux City Journal.

What do They Mean? It is the evident purpose and frank avowal of the opposition party to run a campaign on an issue of anti-imperialism. They are going to stand as a fortress and a shelter for the people against the designs and tendencies of the McKinley administration. Their orators will go forth with tongues all aflame to warn the populace of the impending doom of the republic, which unless saved by their efforts will be speedily swallowed up and lost in the maelstrom of modern Caesarism, represented by the man from Canton and his associates.

Men possessed of strong lungs and an extraordinary capacity for the rapid firing of brilliant metaphors will rush across the continent and perambulate peripatetically hither and yon, and no doubt create considerable of a disturbance, raise a good deal of dust and add to the dramatic and scenic effect of the ensuing quadrennial contest that is to be fought out and settled at the polls next November.

Leaving the realm of fancy and ethereal political blueness, and getting down to the solid earth where the common, real flesh and blood people mostly reside, what are the oratorical folks talking about and what do they mean?

What is "imperialism?" Webster defines it as "the power or character of an empire; imperial authority." And when we think of such a government our minds revert to ancient Rome or modern Russia; or, if to men as representative of the spirit and methods of imperialism, to Alexander, Caesar, Philip the second, Charles the first or Napoleon. These are the men who have ruled great peoples for a time with relentless cruelty and iron will, recognizing no authority as superior or equal to their own. Under such men and such governments, no public criticism of existing conditions or policies has been allowed, except under penalty of death or banishment. Under such men and such governments despotism has played a high hand, legislators have been suppressed or ignored and the will of the people has been defied, except it was in accordance with the whim of some autocratic tyrant. An imperialist is a ruler who takes the affairs of the country into his own hands and manages to suit himself everything there is to manage, without taking into consideration for a moment either the wishes or welfare of the people.

And it is into this class that his political opponents would seek to thrust William McKinley. When we contemplate the character of the present chief magistrate and review the history of his administration, it is hard work to treat the matter seriously long enough to dismiss it courteously from further consideration. During these days of war and perplexity through which the nation has been passing since 1897, the press has been free to express its opinions and has assailed the government time and again with a vehemence and reckless disregard of truth, which in any other country would land the authors behind the bars on the charge of treason. In congress and out, abuse and contumely have been poured without stint upon the president and his advisors. And yet, through it all and above it all, the man in the white house has, like the true American that he is, passed serene and kindly disposed, showing no personal pique, and steadfastly intent upon doing his duty as he has seen it, conceding to those who differ from him perfect liberty to scold him, to impugn his motives, to misrepresent his purposes.

In his attitude toward congress it is doubtful if there has ever been a president who has been more free to consult with members of all parties, and certainly none that have been more careful to follow out congressional action. During the present session, although differing widely from many congressmen as to what was best to do, and notwithstanding the advice of opposition journals to have a "scrap" with that body, his relations with congress have been uniformly cordial.

In the handling of the new problem which the war with Spain left on our hands, every step he has taken has received the approval of the national legislature. Whenever he has made a suggestion that congress has seen fit to disregard, there has been no umbrage taken on his part, nor any personal feeling shown whatever.

It is this kind of a man, with a record of patience and kindness similar to that of Abraham Lincoln, that a great party is going before the country and charging with being an imperialist.

A dark preacher down in Georgia, who had had many years' experience, giving advice to a young brother who had a call to the ministry, said: "Sambo, there's one thing that will help you out of a heap of bad scrapes. When you find you haven't anything to say, just holler."

The democratic party has taken the darky's advice.



SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer—I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable. I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes. What is it? A Ripans Tabule.

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