

The Norfolk News

McKinley and Roosevelt are winners—have been and will be.

There was but one delegate who failed to vote for Roosevelt and that was Roosevelt.

McKinley has made a record that the "common people" are not ashamed of and will endorse this fall.

If you never before saw an office seek a man you saw it this week at the republican national convention.

Mark Hanna wasn't worth a cent as a "boss" at Philadelphia. He couldn't stop the Roosevelt flood a little bit.

Who said New York was going democratic? Well I guess not! Not with Rough Rider Teddy on the republican ticket!

The Dolliver forces gracefully submitted to the popular demand for Roosevelt, and Lefe Young placed him before the convention.

Sombro hats and Rough Rider clubs will be exceedingly popular this fall. No guns will be necessary in costuming except in Kentucky.

Us democrats will take the offices that are worth having and you populist fellows can take the ones more notable for their honor than their salary.

And Roosevelt was the one who exposed the rottenness of the New York democratic machine by getting after Mayor Van Wyck as an ice trust magnate.

The republican candidates are about all in the field and the democrats will have named their men before another month and then the campaign will be "on" in earnest.

Roosevelt is not only a hero but a statesman. He has been in no sense Hobsonized, but is always there when it comes to a matter concerning the interests of the people.

The democrats don't much love the populist, especially if he has a bee in his bonnet; but he has a profound regard for the populist vote when it helps boost him into office.

It is usually the populists that have to give in to democratic desires. If the democrats didn't get the offices they wouldn't play in the fusion combine much more than a minute.

That horrible bogie man, Mark Hanna, has again been placed in position to frighten the poor little democrats. Look out for the prevalence of the whoopin' cough in Lincoln.

While our attention has been attracted to the big convention at Philadelphia let us not lose sight of the fact that a magnificent state ticket has been named in Nebraska and one that is deserving of support.

The main proposition after all is that Bryan wants the president's chair and his salary. There are people who would sacrifice their best interests to see that he attained his desire but they are not likely to be in the majority.

The railroads employed nearly 144,000 more people in 1899 than in 1895 and paid \$77,458,635 more in wages. The people thus employed and those who received that 77 million dollars will certainly not be kicking very hard for a change.

The democrats are by no means assured that Bryan will carry Nebraska this fall. If there are any voters who have turned from McKinley to Bryan they do not say so, while, on the contrary, the number who supported Bryan in 1896 and now announce their intention of voting for McKinley are constantly increasing.

Bryan received but 40 per cent of the popular vote in 1896, while Greeley, whose defeat was thought to be the most disastrous ever recorded in American history received 44 per cent. And yet it is claimed by Bryan and his lieutenants that he will be elected this year. Such absurd and preposterous claims were also made in '96.

A great many believed the fusion stories in 1896 that if McKinley was elected the farmers would be dealing in eight-cent oats and ten-cent corn. That they missed it by several hundred per cent should be convincing argument that the republican party occasionally carries out its promises and the fusionists are sometimes mistaken.

The Chicago Record has been interviewing German voters on their attitude toward McKinley and Bryan. The result of this investigation shows that as a rule the Germans are less afraid of "imperialism" than they are of the Bryan financial fallacies. The indications are, therefore, that the German vote will be for sound money and good government, as it was in the main in the State Journal.

Omaha Daily News says of Senator Bryan's speech before the republican convention: "It was a pessimistic one that it is profit-

able reading for its effect upon the reader's temper." If, however, a reader desires something in the pessimistic line—one of gloom and foreboding—one that will make him hate himself, his wife and children and all mankind, he is admonished to await the Kansas City convention, which will probably deal it out by the barrelful.

J. Edgar Howard's Papillion Times says that the uniform adopted by the Douglas county democratic club "will consist of a black silk hat and a badge," while attending the Kansas City convention. If the Douglas county democrats wish to show their sympathy for Aguinaldo and his supporters they could do it in no better way than by adopting their style of dress, and their originality is to be commended. They may find their liberty much less than that of Aguinaldo, however, when the Kansas City police force catches sight of them.

Some of the fusion papers appear to be fearful that there was a lack of enthusiasm at the republican national convention. The editors have evidently been lead to believe that there would be no enthusiasm and have failed to post themselves as to the truth by reading the reports. Fifteen minutes of cheering at the mention of the leader's name should be sufficient for the most precise—especially should he happen to be the one whose throat is used. If there was any lack of enthusiasm it could have easily been accounted for in that the people had made the choice for the convention long before it had assembled.

In 1896 farms were seeking buyers at any price, mortgages were being foreclosed because of men's inability to meet interest charges, crops were bountiful but prices—where were they? Today it is somewhat different. Buyers are seeking farm land as an investment, prices have advanced 30 per cent or more, interest rates have gone down, farm products have gone up in price. Will you vote to change the conditions of today and help to elect to office William J. Bryan, one of the men responsible by voice and vote for the obnoxious Wilson bill, the greatest paralyzer of good times that ever struck the people of the United States?—Wayne Republican.

Here we have evidence of a political trust in its worst form. The Madison Star, fusion and Senator Allen's home organ, in speaking of the mid-road populist county convention, says, they "are receiving absolutely no encouragement from the populist or democratic newspapers and from the people claiming allegiance to those parties in this county," and the Star styles them "rump" populists and scores them because they have a call published in a republican paper. If the fusionists think that they can win by trying to freeze out and boycott men with some principle left they are likely to discover their mistake when too late; and suppose they do aid the republican party this year—at the same time they are laying the foundation for a party organization that will be known when the fusion combination, in which they have been assistants so long without any thanks, is known no more. The Star gives them a further slap, by insinuating that they are the ones who have created trouble with the fusion machine by working for principle and independence from the democratic crowd.

"THE NORFOLK NEWS declares that labor has been benefited by the election of McKinley. Will the News kindly explain why nearly every day for the past four years contained accounts of great strikes in the manufacturing centers?" is a question asked by the Madison Star. Will the Star kindly show why there are strikes now when they were unknown under Cleveland's rule? Was it because the laborers were receiving higher wages or was it because there were a dozen men ready and anxious to take a quitter's place? Will the Star kindly explain where the Coxey armies of unemployed are? Will the Star kindly explain what has become of the free soup houses? Will the Star kindly point out where there has been any reduction affecting a vast number of laborers? Will the Star kindly explain wherein labor has not been benefited under the McKinley administration? Will the Star kindly show some of these hungry looking jobs where they can find men? Will the Star insist that labor has not been benefited during the past four years? Will the Star kindly—but what's the use, it's powerful easy to ask questions.

A Democratic Idea. The Conservative was passing down Wabash avenue, Chicago, on Friday, June 15, 1900, and beheld over the door of an empty and dilapidated building, a newly finished sign. It was long and loud in colorings and painted upon canvas; it read: "Democratic Headquarters." Next door, with an eye to business, was a smaller sign and in golden and cheerful letters it said: "Tape Worm Expelled." If the people who practice under the latter can efficiently treat the people represented by the former sign, Bryan will not be nominated at Kansas City. The tape worm grows fat by the diminution of its victim; the latter is constantly emaciating while the tape worm "expands" and "benevolently assimilates." As Bryan has grown the dem-

ocracy has diminished. Until the tape worm is expelled the decline will continue.—Morton's Conservative.

Bryan is Losing Strength.

The fusionists seek to reassure themselves and gain some courage by reiterating that McKinley is losing in strength and Bryan is gaining, completely ignoring the fact that the opposite is true. If Bryan has gained any strength it is certainly not in the west and all the assurance that he has gained in the east is because a few great leaders have announced their intention of supporting him. Where the facts are known they are in complete refutation of the claims of the fusionists.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader has this to say of the situation in South Dakota: "Chairman J. K. Jones predicts that Mr. Bryan will carry every state he carried in 1896, and will add certain other states to his string. We do not know how it is elsewhere, but Bryan will not carry South Dakota this time—not by ten thousand majority. It is almost impossible in this state to find a man who voted for McKinley in 1896 who intends to vote for Bryan this time. On the contrary we know of fifty men in Sioux Falls alone, who voted for Bryan in 1896 who now say they will vote for McKinley this fall. There probably are over a hundred. We happen to have a little list of fifty. If changes like this are general over South Dakota—and we are informed that this is the case—Mr. Bryan would be tremendously beaten if only those voters who took part in the election four years ago, were to vote at this. But there are several thousand of new voters, and they are republican by four to one. No: this is one state which Bryan carried in 1896 which he will not carry in 1900. And there are others."

Electric Light Question.

For a long time the question of the city owning its own electric lighting plant has been agitated, and it has finally come before the council for action. As to whether it is a good plan for a city to own and operate an electric light plant is a question that has as many sides to it as there are cities which have gone into the business. Some have succeeded to a greater or less degree, while some towns which own such enterprises are paying more for the lighting of their streets than if they were patronizing a private company as Norfolk has been doing. One thing is self-evident—Norfolk needs more lights on the streets than she has ever had, and the opinion of the special committee appointed from the council to investigate this matter, seems to be that it would be profitable for the city to go into the electric lighting business.

Arguing from this standpoint, then the proposition of the Norfolk Electric Light and Power company is certainly one that should be given earnest consideration. The company proposes to sell its plant to the city at a valuation to be fixed by two disinterested appraisers, and if they cannot agree upon the price then they are to call in a third, and the decision of the three as to what the city shall pay is to be final. Nothing can be fairer than this. The company undoubtedly realizes that if the city erects a new plant, the competition will seriously affect its business and curtail its revenues. But while this is true of the company, it is also true of the city. If the city puts in a second plant, it must not be thought for a moment that the old company will abandon its business here, because it has so much invested that its stockholders cannot afford to do so. A fight between the city and the corporation would undoubtedly result in the consumer getting light at a very low rate, and yet it would not be business for the city to furnish a commodity at less than cost any more than it would be for an individual to do so, because in the one case the stockholders would have to suffer the loss and in the other the tax payers would foot the bill.

There is another reason why the proposition of the company should be considered in a spirit of fairness, and that is that originally 19 enterprising citizens put their money into an electric light plant so that Norfolk should be up with the times. While there are only about 14 stockholders in the company at this time, they are all citizens of Norfolk, and it would be an act of injustice to arbitrarily deprive them of a legitimate business which they have earned through investing their time and money, at least not until it has been proven that they will not do what is right and fair by the city.

The News has for a long time been a believer in city ownership of public utilities, and still thinks that if they can be operated economically that in most cases the public would be better served, but it can see no reason for erecting a new electric light plant in Norfolk, in face of the proposition of the electric light company. If we are going into the lighting business let us do it at the expense of a portion of our citizens as well as ourselves, but let us go into it in a business like manner. By getting the old plant out of the way the city would have a free field to draw from and that without competition. If it is the intention of the council to have city ownership, certainly no fair minded man would sanction ignoring the proposition of the Norfolk Electric Light and Power company.

OPPOSITION TO HAYS.

Conventions Meet to Name Congressional Candidate.

ABOUT UNANIMOUS FOR ROBINSON

Democrats Meet in Marquardt's Hall and Populists in the Auditorium—Attendance at Either is not Large—Speeches are Pessimistic and Bryan is Lauded.

The two fusion congressional conventions assembled this afternoon in Norfolk, the populists meeting in the Auditorium and the democrats in Marquardt's hall. The conventions were called to meet at 2:30 but it was about 3 o'clock before the delegates had assembled and been called to order.

The democratic convention was called to order by Dr. J. H. Mackay and the call read by Louis Dewald, secretary.

The populist convention was opened by O. A. Williams, chairman and the call read by Louis Dewald, secretary.

Thomas Rawlins of Dixon county was made temporary chairman and J. W. Tanner of Nance and W. T. Bartlett of Dakota secretaries of the democratic convention on recommendation of the committee. Chairman Rawlins made a brief speech in taking the chair. Several speeches were made in organizing. They were of a pessimistic order and all condemned the republican administration and lauded Bryan.

While perhaps all the counties are represented, the attendance is not large and it is doubtful if there are as many at both conventions as there were at the republican convention that nominated John R. Hays.

A conference committee of five was appointed to confer with the populists as follows: T. M. France, Geo. G. Bayha, H. J. Phelps, M. W. Murray and H. Ley.

A committee on resolutions consisting of W. L. Henderson of Knox, W. Wintersteen of Dodge, W. E. Powers of Pierce, John Payne of Boone and T. F. Memminger of Madison was appointed, after which the convention took a recess of 30 minutes.

The populist convention elected John C. Sprecher as temporary chairman and E. O. Garrett as temporary secretary.

A committee of five on conference was appointed, and a committee of three on resolutions was named.

Senator Allen was called for and he gave a short dissertation on populism. Then the senator walked over to the other convention and made a democratic speech.

The conference committees met and agreed that the two conventions should ballot separately and continue voting until the same party receives a majority of each convention.

On this proposition the democratic convention proceeded to take a ballot, which resulted unanimously for John S. Robinson.

The resolutions adopted by the populist convention endorse the administration of W. A. Poyater, endorse Senator Allen and Congressman Robinson, and condemn trusts and monopolies, endorse the Sioux Falls platform and the nomination of Bryan and Towne; and condemn the administration for not stopping the oppression of the smallest and youngest republic on earth.

The populists then named a central committee, lest the matter should be neglected after the big show was over.

The first informal ballot in the populist convention gave Robinson 148, W. F. Porter 49, R. A. Tawney 38, John C. Sprecher 6.

Secretary of State Porter in a hot speech explained why he had been a candidate. He said that Robinson had turned down Congressman Maxwell and ought to take his own medicine if he had to; if he didn't have to that was different. He thought he was among populists who had enough pride to at least support populists on an informal ballot. He was not sore and wanted it so understood. He had an ambition and still has one. He hopes some day to represent the populist party in congress.

After the secretary of state had injected his hot declaration into the situation, a motion was made that the informal ballot be considered formal.

Before the roll was called, this motion was withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to take a formal ballot, which resulted in Robinson receiving the unanimous vote of the convention.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Porter, Tawney and McKeen was appointed to notify the democrats and in vite them to come over to the Auditorium and indulge in a fusion love feast.

Cones Nominated.

After THE NEWS' report of the fusion judicial conventions closed yesterday, there was no change in the situation until after supper, the democratic convention casting its 62 votes solidly for Judge Cones and the populist convention giving Berryman 30, Cones 29 and Fuller 10.

After a recess for supper the conventions again met, but the ballots showed the same results until about 8:30, when Berryman withdrew his name from the convention, and the next ballot gave Cones 68 and Fuller 2.

The populist committee notified the democratic convention of their action and invited it to meet with them. The

delegates went over and Judge Cones in a few words thanked all for their support, and the conventions adjourned.

The result of the conventions' action was decisively foretold by one of the democratic delegates during the supper recess. When he was asked who would give way first, he replied: "It won't be us."

The nominee has been serving this district since Judge Allen's appointment to the senate by Governor Poyater.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate are reported by E. G. Heilman, manager of the Madison county abstract office at Norfolk:

Right Rev. Richard Seannell Bishop of Omaha to Church of Sacred Heart, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 5, Koenigstein's addition to Norfolk wd. \$ 1 00

John W. Warrick and wife to Frank McCallum beginning at the ne corner of lot 3, block 6, Meadow Grove, thence w44 ft thence s100 ft thence e44 ft thence n100 ft wd. 250 00

Mathias Hendrickson to Levi Gutru lot 5, block 11, R. R. addition to Newman Grove, wd 60 00

John A. Husenetter and Lottie M. to Bessie H. Miller, n1/2 of s1/4 and s1/2 of s1/4 13-23-4 except one acre in ne corner subject to a mortgage and contract of sale to Anton Ganser, wd. 650 00

Mr. Bryan may be expected to vote the republican ticket this fall if his logic is worth a sou. When recently in Chicago this wonderful statesman said, in speaking of the republican party: "It will talk prosperity of course, but we'll be willing to take all the people who have not had their share of prosperity and leave them the votes of the people who have had their share." The State Journal has statistics to show that Mr. Bryan must be one of the latter unless he wants to play the ice trust act. The assessment returns made by the assessor of the Fifth ward in Lincoln in which Mr. Bryan has resided for some eight years, show that in 1896 when he was trying to save the country from the "gold bugs" his personal property was assessed at \$270. In 1900 the same returns show that this property had increased under four years of McKinley prosperity to \$1,550 or, in other words, the value of his personal property in four years has increased to nearly 17 times as much as in 1896. This rate of increase would be quite satisfactory to one of plutocratic mold, let alone one of the "great common people." It looks suspiciously like Mr. Bryan had been tinkering with some kind of "trust" to make that rate of increase, from the "common people" who have not received their share. A rate of 1,700 per cent in four years would astonish the most rapacious trust.

In his write-up of the First Battle Col. Bryan said that he preferred two tails to his kits in 1896 and it is possible that he would be favorable to two vice presidential candidates this year—one representing the democrats and one the populists. It seems that it is impossible to secure a man for second place whose mind is "broad" enough to contain all the principles of both parties, with the free silver republican party tossed in on top for good measure. Bryan has the only mind in the country capable of taking all the principles, theories and vagaries of three political parties and at the same time keep it at the proper "balance" to lean toward the right party at the propitious moment. His is a wonderful mind and no mistake.

Several of the old standbys and landmarks of the campaign of 1896 are now either totally forgotten or completely ignored. For instance "Coin" Harvey and his "Financial school," Altgeld of Illinois the "parity between wheat and silver," "gold bugs," etc. In fact almost everything that the populists brought into the campaign has been and is being completely ignored in order to placate the gold democrats.

Now don't all you democrats who have said nice things about Governor Roosevelt insist on voting for him. The republicans do not want the thing entirely unanimous. There is more fun with a little opposition.

It would probably be unfair to assume that the wind in evidence in Norfolk this morning was that which escaped from the fusion congressional conventions yesterday.

Roosevelt will visit Nebraska during this campaign and it would be most gratifying to Norfolk republicans if this city should be included in his itinerary.

Order of Hearing.

State of Nebraska, ss Madison County, ss In the county court of Madison county, Nebraska, to Julia L. Andrus, Eliza Andrus, Sarah Locke, and Mary Taber and all persons interested in the estate of M. E. Andrus, deceased.

On reading and filing petition of Burt Mapes, showing that Horace McBride, former administrator of this estate died, leaving said estate unsettled and praying for the appointment of said Burt Mapes as administrator de bonis non of said estate. It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 30th day of June, 1900, at one o'clock p. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Norfolk Weekly News, a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. Dated May 31st, 1900. Wm. BATES, County Judge.

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THE NEWS.

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