

The Norfolk News

The national tickets continue to multiply. The prohibitionists are now in Chicago naming candidates and writing platforms.

The Bryan ticket will not have the support of the socialists that it had four years ago. They have a ticket of their own that they are supporting with all their vigor.

One Hastings banker took in a gold brick. Another Hastings banker took the republican nomination for governor. The gold brick is worth \$6 to, what is the other brick worth?—York Teller-Democrat.

The republican forces are lining up strongly and planning a vigorous battle all along the line. They are embued with enthusiasm and confidence and will not let up on democracy until about November, when their candidates will come under the wires gloriously.

Mr. Bryan received the unanimous support of the Sioux Falls convention and yet he has not said either "Thank you" or "Damn you." His oratory is evidently on top only for the Kansas City convention. He completely ignores the populists, but they remain as devoted to him as a dog to his master.

Willie Hearst is something of a trust magnate himself. Besides the New York Journal, he owns the San Francisco Examiner and will start a new paper in Chicago. He seems to control also the "thinks" in the Omaha World-Herald and many other papers of greater or less magnitude.

The Rough Rider campaign club of Lyons will soon receive a flag from Governor Roosevelt which will probably be highly appreciated by his enthusiastic admirers and be in evidence at all their rallies and demonstrations. The republicans in Lyons and Burt county are numerous, energetic and enthusiastic.

Jeff Davis has been nominated by the democrats for governor of Arkansas. The same convention refused to instruct for David B. Hill of New York for vice president and neither Bryan's name nor 16 to 1 were mentioned in the platform and people of all parties are wondering where the Arkansas democrats stand on these important questions.

The Lyons Sun says: "Now will some good democratic editor give us a leading editorial on wheat and silver?" It is impossible—these editors which make such a grand play about "boases" are waiting for the signal from the Kansas City fellows to let them know "where they are at." They don't want to begin eating crow right on the start.

A fusion exchange occasionally makes a feeble effort to discredit McKinley prosperity but its efforts are usually as sickly as they are foolish. The leading journals of the party have been caught up so many times on the subject that they have lately been completely ignoring it and endeavoring to divert their readers' minds to other subjects.

Richard Yates, who has been nominated for governor by the republicans of Illinois, was a class mate of W. J. Bryan in the old Illinois college at Jacksonville. They were contestants in the class of oratory and Yates won the first honors. He stands a good chance of winning other and greater honors, with his old competitor in the lead of his opposition.

The Texas democrats are not a unit for anti-expansion, although the state convention declared in favor of pulling down the flag in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines by a vote of 707 to 106. It is probable that Texas democrats are, however, much more unanimous on the question than those of other states.

At the opening of every war there are rumors and prophecies that all the great powers of the earth will have a general mixup before it is ended, and the same sort of material is in circulation concerning the trouble with the Boxers in China. Thus far the forecasts have proven false and it will probably so result this time.

McKinley and Roosevelt wore soldiers' clothes and fought for their country, the one in the war of the rebellion and the other in the Spanish-American war. But they are not soldiers alone. They can write and orate and, best of all, they can act—and usually accomplish what they set out to do. They are full of the qualities that the people admire and will be elected in November.

If you want another of those do nothing congresses elect Mr. Bryan to the presidency and enough democrats to give them a majority in the lower house and the whole shooting match will do little more than draw their salaries. There is certain to be a republican senate for the next four years. It will be much better to have the capitol filled with a harmonious working majority. Therefore your vote should be for republican congressman this time.

Editor Goldie of the Wayne Democrat has no more use for F. H. Kohl of that city than he has for a rattlesnake,

apparently; but the Kohl forces won out in the democratic county convention and Goldie has been labeled with the brass collar bearing the tag of P. H. K. He fought against being collared all along but will probably wear it with submissive docility—in fact he has signified his willingness to crawl up and lick the hand that struck him.

The old question has arisen, whether or not the president had a right to send United States troops into China without a formal declaration of war by congress. When the Chinese fired upon our warships they certainly declared that our relations were strained; probably the American citizens who have been robbed and murdered really thought the proceedings warlike. While The Tribune may deprecate the necessity, it does not raise the question of etiquette, either national or international.—Sioux City Tribune.

Because a man is a banker is no reason that he deserves political, social or any other sort of ostracism. It is often true that a banker does not have the interest in his bank that some farmer stockholder has but he knows how to handle the business, while the farmer knows how to till the soil and obtain results from his work. Neither is a man a rascal because he is a banker. He is often more honest and conscientious than his neighbor, who may labor for his living. The banker is sometimes considerably maligned because he stands up for his rights and when it comes to public sentiment it is usually against the banker.

That Bryan and democracy are free from corporation and money influence and that the slush fund for this campaign will not be large are propositions of which it will be considerable of a task to convince the "common people" in the light of events, past and present. One man alone, John R. McLean of Ohio, contributed \$25,000 to Bryan's campaign before leaving for Europe and other magnates and capitalists may be expected to equal or exceed this contribution. The question is where the benefit to the "common people" comes in when the wealthy fellows step up and buy an interest in democracy that a poor man cannot hope to obtain.

It is surprising what sympathy the little western sheets of fusion propensities have for New York state because Governor Roosevelt was in demand as a vice presidential candidate. They need not fear that Governor Roosevelt's beneficent influence will be entirely removed from his state and he will not only probably have something to say in regard to the party's choice for his successor, but will spend at least three weeks in active campaigning there. As it is, Roosevelt's influence will not only be felt in New York, but in the entire United States as one of the leaders of the national campaign. They will be more certain to await election returns before counting the Empire state for Bryan and

According to the Bryan argument it is not the provisions and necessities that are high at Cape Nome, but the gold that is cheap. The Nebraska City Press publishes a correspondence from that place giving the following: "The price of lumber when I arrived (April 14) was \$250 per one thousand feet and it has raised to \$375. That is if you can find any to buy. Provisions have been pretty reasonable, flour \$5 to \$7, rolled oats \$1.20 for a ten-cent sack, sugar 25 cents per pound. Rice can not be bought as it has all been sold for dog feed. Bacon has been 30 to 40 cents per pound, butter \$1 and milk \$1 per can. Eggs are \$3 per dozen and fresh meat \$1.25. You can get a very good meal here for \$1.50."

Bryan's is a record of evasion, contradiction and a play to the galleries. He talks about backbone, but doesn't know of what "backbone" is constituted. His speeches in previous campaigns are all the arguments that will be needed in 1900 to doom him to defeat. In 1893 when the democratic state convention in Nebraska endorsed the action of President Cleveland he thus definitely defined his position in regard to bolting: "Gentlemen, I know not what others may do, but duty to country is above duty to party." * * * If the democratic party, after you go home, endorses your action and makes your position its permanent policy, I promise you that I will go out and serve my country and my God under some other name, even if I must go alone." In Richmond, Va., in 1896, Mr. Bryan thus definitely stated his position as to bolting: "I want to warn you who are contemplating deserting from the democratic party at this time, that the man who, in the face of such an enemy, either goes to the rear or is found in secret conference with the enemy, is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed and he shall not come back." Consistent? Oh, possibly!

In 1892 the sympathies of the democrats, and W. J. Bryan among them, were all with the poor laboring man and farmer who paid the obnoxious tariff tax. Cartoons of clothing, cutlery and other articles with the "tax" in prominent figures were displayed by every cross-roads journal and the people believed them. They thought that their sympathies meant that they would im-

prove their condition. Grover Cleveland was elected and the reign of calamity commenced. In 1890 the sympathies of this party was said to be with the silver mine owner and the people who were robbed by the "crime of '73." The people, however placed their confidence in McKinley and the protective tariff, and as a consequence their purses and stomachs were filled and their nakedness clothed. In spite of the tariff "tax" and the "crime of '73." This year again the democrats have "sympathies" but they are not so much for the great common people. They are for the Cubans, the Porto Ricans, the Tagals and the Boers. If their "sympathies" bring them into control and they effect these people like it did the laborers and farmers of America, the "victims of American imperialism and militarism" will wish they had never been sympathized with by the democratic party of the United States.

THE FOURTH WE USED TO KNOW.

Oh, for another July Fourth,
The Fourth of days ago,
When cannon belloved on the green
Before the break of dawn,
When with the village band we marched
Alre with freedom's glow!
Ah, let it come, with fife and drum,
The Fourth we used to know!

Do you remember how we rose
Long ere the break of day
And hurriedly slipped on our clothes
And made a dash away
To where the bells and cannons were,
Where smoke was hanging low?
Ah, yes, a morn of freedom born,
The Fourth we used to know!

Do you remember, too, the flag
Above the village square?
How proud and glorious we felt
To see it waving there!
Do you recall the stirring speech
Which set our hearts aglow,
The grand parade, the games we played,
The Fourth we used to know?

The Fourth we used to know! Oh, where
Has the old spirit fled?
We still are brave; I cannot think
That spirit wholly dead—
The spirit born at Bunker Hill,
At Concord, long ago,
Oh, let it come, with fife and drum,
The Fourth we used to know!

JOE CONE.

The First Flag.
Betsy Ross of Philadelphia was known as an expert needlewoman at the time of the Revolution and had gained reputation in her calling by making the ruffles for George Washington's shirts. When congress, in 1777, appointed a committee to design a flag, the committee very naturally consulted Betsy Ross. The original design consisted of 13 red and white stripes and the same number of stars.

NOTES ON THE DECLARATION.

Some, at least, if not all, of the patriots who took part in the work of congress in 1776 and knew that they were making history expected that July 2, and not July 4, would be recognized as the birthday of American liberty. The Virginia delegates entered congress under instructions to propose a declaration of the independence of the colonies, and in June Thomas Jefferson was appointed by congress chairman of a committee to draft a declaration. The spirit of this declaration was, however, anticipated by Richard Henry Lee's famous resolution.

It was July 2, 1776, that the Lee resolution was passed that the united colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. On July 4, after two days' debate, the Declaration of Independence was read and agreed to, but not signed. On the following day copies were sent out through all the colonies. On the 19th of July it was resolved that the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment and signed by every member. On the 2d of August the Declaration was signed by the majority. But not until the 4th of September of the same year did the Hon. Matthew Thornton sign it. There were a number of others who did not affix their signatures until 1781, among them the Hon. Thomas McKean.

Although the popular belief that the Declaration was signed on July 4 is upheld explicitly by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and the printed journal of the Continental congress, yet no candid inquirer who examines the evidence to disprove the date can doubt that Adams and Jefferson, though both present at the session, and the printed journal, though it bears the authenticity of the official sanction, were grievously at fault.

Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, was born July 4, 1807. Spain brought on the Franco-Prussian war by an act of the cortes calling a German prince to the throne, July 4, 1870.

Reports from southeastern Arizona state that forest fires have broken out afresh in many of the mountain ranges and unless there is rain soon the loss in timber will be great.

The Finnish senate has addressed a memorial to the czar declaring its inability to promulgate the imperial rescript regarding the introduction of the Russian language in Finland.

The promotion of Captain Merrill Miller, commanding the receiving ship Vermont, to be a rear admiral in the navy will be the only immediate result of the death of Rear Admiral John W. Philip.

Frederick A. Betts of New Haven has been appointed temporary receiver of the Keating Automobile company of Middletown, Conn., on the application of creditors. The assets of the company are estimated at about \$700,000 and liabilities \$300,000.

TO LIBERTY, OUR GUIDING STAR.
BY NEIL MACDONALD.

When dreams of greatness fill the heart with pride
And freedom's flag is waved o'er lands afar
And races strange beneath its folds abide,
Be still, blest Liberty, our guiding star.

Tis not the hour of danger that beguiles
Us from our course, our duty to the world,
But when the sun of fortune on us smiles
We may forget, and freedom back be hurled.

We have enjoyed so long the priceless dower
Left by our sires and purchased by their blood,
That we forget in plenitude of power
How much it cost to stem oppression's flood.

Since our dear starry banner to the breeze
Exposed its folds and hailed a nation born,
Our youth's to manhood grown—in distant seas
In other lands our flag now greets the morn.

Fab Queen of Antilles, the pride of Spain,
With sister isle and isles of Orient sea,
And bright Hawaii of the Southern main,
O'er you our flag now waves—may you be free!

Free from the ruthless despot's galling sway,
Free, with the liberty befitting man,
The law abiding, who pursues his way
With none molesting, safe from tyrant's ban.

Our country's flag, flag of the true and brave,
Where'er thy folds expand man must be free—
At home, abroad, O! ever may it wave
O'er man enfranchised, and as man should be.

THEY STRUCK FOR LIBERTY

July 4, 1776, is a day to date from in the history of human progress in spite of the fact that the experiment in free government inaugurated that day was not a new thing among enlightened people. The example of ancient Athens might be called exceptional, but in the history of Europe the Dutch republic existed for more than two centuries with rapacious monarchs all around the border and its own people divided as to the true seat of political sovereignty, whether in divine right or human. And for nearly 600 years the Swiss have maintained a republic against princely greed and the weakness of human nature.

The birth of true democracy in Athens was in the time of Solon. It was not won by fighting, but was afterward saved by the sword, especially at Marathon and Plataea. Pericles, the shining light of Greece, established democracy in Athens by the overthrow of the aristocracy and afterward in the states which united with Athens in the period of her greatness. Under his influence and with a system of popular government wars were fought successfully, the arts and sciences flourished, and the common people shared fully in the general prosperity.

The first great victory of the Swiss patriots was won at Morgarten, Nov. 16, 1315. That day 1,400 mountaineers defeated 20,000 Austrians and a league of four forest cantons formed a perpetual confederacy, celebrating Morgarten day as an anniversary. Later four other cantons united, and the confederacy fought for liberty against the Austrians at Sempach in 1386 and Glarus in 1388.

Napoleon robbed the Swiss of their liberty, but after his fall the old free cantons, with new allies, adopted a constitution, which was ratified Aug. 7, 1815, the birthday of the present republic.

The anniversary which the whole English speaking race has cause to remember is Magna Charta day, June 15. On that day, 1215, the key to English liberties was wrung from King John by the nobility and the landholders. The uprising was due to the king's unparalleled cruelty, rapacity and misgovernment. After granting the great charter he attempted to subdue the patriot party, but died while taking the field with a vast army.

France was in turmoil at the time of the American Revolution. In 1774 the people demanded of Louis XVI an equitable taxation, freedom of trade and manufactures and the abolition of jobbery and sinecures. The ancient state legislature, called the states general, which had been extinct 200 years, was convoked and met May 1, 1789. The mandate of this body, in which the third estate, or common people, were all powerful, was for revolution. Lafayette commanded the national guard until he was exiled by the extremists. The battle which established the constitution was fought at Almy Sept. 2, 1792.

Sympathy with the French revolution cost the people of the Dutch republic their own freedom, for Napoleon imposed the monarchy there once he was in power. The Dutch broke loose from Spain by revolution, and the republic twice defeated England. John of Barneveldt was the hero of the Netherlands. He favored a legislature superior to the executive, or stadtholder, and was martyred for his principles.

The American and French revolutions had given such an impetus to aspirations for freedom that the ancient monarchies formed the Holy Alliance to suppress liberty. The revolution in Spain in 1820, which spread to Portugal and Italy, was suppressed by the alliance, but Spain lost her American colonies in the struggle. Inspired by Kosciusko, who had fought under Washington, the Poles invoked the sword in the name of liberty in 1791. The struggle was a long one, and the fate of Poland was finally sealed by the alliance of Prussia and Austria with Russia.

The French alone came out of the widespread revolution of 1848 with triumph. In Italy the patriots fought and lost. Hungary, which declared its independence of Austria April 24, 1848, fought bravely under Kosciusko, but Russia joined her ancient ally in suppressing the patriots. In Germany the revolution was quickly suppressed.

Ireland's greatest rebellion was that of May, 1798, when the United Irishmen compelled England to send immense armies to the field. That of 1803 was abortive, and young Robert Emmet died on the scaffold.

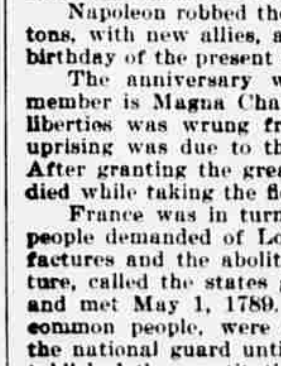
Mexico and Chile took advantage of Napoleon's usurpation of Spanish power in 1810 to rebel. Mexico was reconquered, but after many revolutions against dictators and foreign powers the present republic was established in 1857.

The sword of General San Martin, the deliverer of Chile, helped also to give Peru her independence July 28, 1821. Cuba, the last of Spain's American colonies to throw off the yoke, entered upon a ten years' struggle April 10, 1895. The last uprising started Feb. 24, 1895.

Among the scores of names venerated by the republicans of South America that of Bolivar stands highest as a fighting champion of liberty. He fought for and ruled over Venezuela and Peru, founded the republic of Bolivia out of northern Peru and was president of the republic of Colombia, which included Venezuela and Granada, the last named one of his conquests. England's declaration that the independence of the South African republics shall be destroyed gives the world a spectacle without a parallel in the history of struggles for liberty. The Boers have been free for two generations, with the exception of four years, between 1877 and 1881, when the Transvaal was annexed by England. The Orange Free State became a republic in 1854 by the voluntary action of England, but the Transvaal won its independence by fighting at Laingnek and Majuba Hill in 1881 under a revolutionary declaration made Dec 16, 1850. This date was the anniversary of Dingaan's death, long celebrated as the original independence day of the Boers. Paul Kruger, Pretorius and Piet Joubert conducted the government as a triumvirate until peace was established. Then Kruger was elected president.



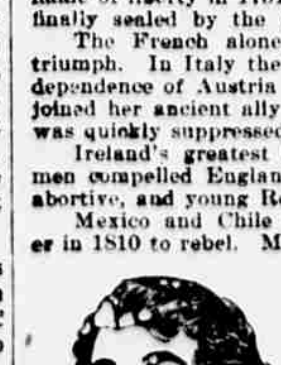
WASHINGTON.



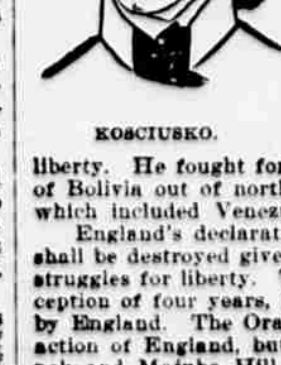
LAFAYETTE.



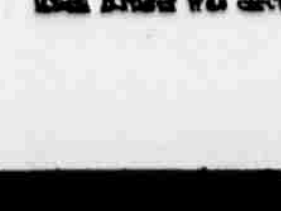
KOSSUTH.



KRUGER.



KOSCIUSKO.



BOLIVAR.

To the Musical Public.
FREE! FREE! FREE!

Write to-day and receive a genuine Walo Silver-Steel String for either Guitar, Mandolin, Viola or Banjo absolutely FREE on receipt of a 2-cent stamp for return postage. We do this to introduce the Walo Silver-Steel String, which is a combination of the best tone-producing metal, is strong, durable and absolutely true. As an inducement I quote these strings in complete sets for a short time only at 12c a set.

Our \$5.35 Walo Guitar
reduced from \$7.50. Standard size. Solid Flamingo, highly polished. Fancy Colored Wood Purfling, inlaid edges, and soundhole bound with celluloid; fancy str. pe down back.
Concert size, same as above..... \$5.85
Auditorium size, same as above..... \$7.20

Our \$9.00 Walo Guitar
(standard size), reduced from \$12.00. Solid Rosewood, otherwise same as above.
Concert size..... \$9.00
Auditorium size..... \$10.00

A Fine \$2.00 Canvas, Leather-Bound, Flannel Lined Case with any of the above guitars for 95c.

Watch our next Bargains. Send for Walo's Catalogue of Musical Instruments and Furnishings, Band, Orchestra and Piano Music.

A. T. WALO MUSIC HOUSE,
No. 9 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Fine Repairing Done Neat and Prompt

THE NEWS.

Illinois Central R. R. ANNOUNCEMENT FOR WINTER TOURISTS. The Illinois Central desires to call attention to the unexcelled service that is offered by its lines to the south for the season of 1899-1900.

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars...
FROM CHICAGO
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
SUNSET LIMITED
of the Southern Pacific, giving special through service to San Francisco.

FLORIDA VIA NASHVILLE AND ATLANTA
THROUGH SERVICE FROM ST. LOUIS
DIXIE FLYER
leaving St. Louis every evening. This train, as well as the Day Express leaving St. Louis in the morning, are both solid trains to Nashville, having through coaches and sleeping cars, running through Martin, Tenn., and the N. C. & St. L. Ry. Connection via this line for all principal points in the Southeast, such as Charleston, Wilmington, Aiken and Savannah, and for all points in Florida.

TWO SOLID FAST VESTIBULE TRAINS Daily from Chicago to Memphis and New Orleans.
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to certain points in the South on the lines of the Illinois Central and Y. & M. V. railroads will be run on the first and third Tuesday of each month during the winter season.



Free reclining Chair Cars on all T. & I. QUICK SERVICE. CLOSE CONNECTIONS. TWO DAILY FAST TRAINS EACH WAY BETWEEN

...OMAHA... AND Atchison, Kansas City and St. Louis, With direct connections to all Southern and Eastern points.

Unexcelled time and accommodations to the Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. BE SURE TO SECURE TICKETS VIA THIS LINE.

For more complete information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., address J. O. PHILLIPPI, W. C. BARNES, A. G. F. and P. A., T. P. A. Southeast Cor. 14th and Douglas Sts. OMAHA, NEBRASKA