

The Norfolk News

W. N. HUSE, Publisher.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- National. For President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Ohio. For Vice President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, New York. State. For Governor—CHARLES H. DIETRICH, Adams. For Lieutenant Governor—E. P. SAVAGE, Custer. For Secretary of State—GEO. W. MARSH, Richardson. For Treasurer—WILLIAM STUEFER, Cuming. For Auditor—CHARLES WESTON, Sheridan. For Attorney General—FRANK N. PROUT, Gage. For Land Commissioner—GEORGE D. FOLLMER, Nuckolls. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. K. FOWLER, Washington. Presidential Electors. For Congressman, Third District—JOHN R. HAYS, Norfolk. For Judge, Ninth District—J. F. ROYD, Antelope. For State Senator, Eleventh District—W. W. YOUNG, Stanton. County Ticket. For Representative, Twenty-Third District—LOUIS G. BLEY, Madison. For Attorney—Burt Mapes, Norfolk. For Commissioner, Second District—A. L. CARTER, Norfolk.

The full dinner pail is a positive terror to the democratic politicians. They would much rather the workman had an empty dinner pail.

Teddy's popularity is not confined to the people of New York and the cow boys and rough riders of the west by any means. His friends are legion.

Mark Hanna's "apathy" was totally lacking in Norfolk today. Could he have seen the crowd and the demonstration he would know that the republicans in the vicinity of Norfolk are to be depended on when the time comes.

The republican party doesn't have to depend on suppositions for campaign material. Its policies are matters of public record that will bear investigation. Its qualifications are duly attested by facts.

Louis G. Bley of Madison, candidate for representative of the Twenty-Third district, is a well known German citizen of the county and will thoroughly attend to the county's interest in the next session of the legislature. He is a thorough business man and well fitted for the duties that will devolve upon him.

When picking out the men who should be elected do not overlook the name of J. F. Royd of Oakdale, candidate for judge in the Ninth district. He is a man with an enviable record as a lawyer and will administer the affairs of the bench in a manner worthy of the position. The position will fit him to a T. He is qualified for it morally, socially and every other way.

The action of the school board in dismissing the schools this afternoon, is one which commends itself to every right thinking person. Theodore Roosevelt is a man of national character, and the school children should be given an opportunity to see and hear him. If it had been any other noted man of any political faith who was coming here, The News would have still said it was proper for the board of education to dismiss the schools.

Burt Mapes will make and has made an ideal county attorney. The legal affairs of the county will be safely and conservatively directed by him. He needs no introduction—everybody knows Burt and the only doubt concerning his success at the polls in November is the size of the majority he will roll up. Mr. Mapes has been an earnest worker for his party and deserves every republican vote in the county, while his opponents can give no valid reason why their votes should not be cast for him.

Four years ago Tammany refused to support Bryan because his pocket book and bank accounts classed him, as nothing else would in their estimation, in the ranks of the common people. Under McKinley prosperity his wealth has grown until he is entitled to a rank more equal with the plutocrats of Wall street and he is welcomed with open arms by the corruptionists, with the understanding that he keep his free silver issue solely for the delectation of his populist friends in the west.

The democrats are very wroth that Mr. Hanna should dare to use his influence toward the adjustment of the coal miners' difficulties. They would much rather parade the operators as cruel, heartless monsters and their offer of a ten per cent raise is most disheartening to the democratic campaign managers.

They don't want the men to get more wages. They would be much better pleased with the announcement of a reduction. Their party grows fat on misery and want. They would like a few men killed to emphasize their arguments and then they would inaugurate policies that would result in wage reductions, in want and distress for the laboring classes and low prices for the farmer. It is a "noble" party and all "liberty loving" people should encourage it by their votes.

The delinquent tax list of Madison county, published in this week's official papers, makes an interesting showing of prosperous conditions among the land owners of the county as compared with lists published during the Cleveland reign. Comparison with the 1896 list shows that there is but about three-sevenths of the amount of farm property advertised for sale for delinquent taxes this year that there was in 1896. In city lots there are two-thirds as many descriptions as in 1896. Those who are in a position to know believe that by the 5th of November, when the property is to be sold, there will be but few pieces remaining in the hand of the county treasurer on which the taxes have not been paid. Such prosperity facts as these admit of no denial. They are backed by figures and records. No one should desire a return to the conditions of 1896.

The World-Herald editorially says "Sometimes he (President McKinley) has been right." How can that paper thus brazenly, boldly, and slanderously shatter democratic ideals? What fiend of evil has been at work in the editorial rooms of the high-mogul of all calamity wailers? "Sometimes" President McKinley "has been right!" Think of it, ye devoted disciples of calamity! Ponder it well, ye who have persistently averred that President McKinley was always wrong and his opponents always right. Now that the World-Herald has gone so far as to state that President McKinley is sometimes right, perhaps it will specify. What has the president ever done that was right in the sight of a democrat? But no! the World-Herald was undoubtedly much frustrated when it made that admission, but it will recover and get back to its old line of argument and may succeed in placing itself right in democratic eyes before the campaign closes. A few more such admissions would be fatal to the cause.

Hon. John R. Hays is a republican, which is a sufficient reason why he should be elevated to the position of congressman from the Third district. A congressman in touch with the administration can accomplish far more for his constituents than one whose party demands of him that he oppose every move of the ruling party. It is not a matter of deep thought or consideration that a congressman pushing along and aiding an administration can accomplish greater results than one whose supporters expect him to throw blocks under the wheels of progress. Mr. Hays will, if elected, make an enviable record in the halls of congress. He is an orator, and combines with his oratorical ability, a good sound judgment, a progressive nature and a character of sterling qualities. In the position to which he aspires he will be a leader rather than a follower and his counsels will be given respectful attention by his colleagues. His friends throughout the district have become more numerous with each succeeding year and when the republican convention selected him as a strong candidate they exercised very good judgment. His majority will not be large, but that he will be the next representative from this district there are few in doubt, who have carefully canvassed the situation. A vote for McKinley and Roosevelt should mean a vote for John R. Hays.

In the death of Hon. W. E. Peebles, which occurred at his home in Pender at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the Third congressional district loses a prominent figure in both political and business affairs. Mr. Peebles was a comparatively young man, yet by his indomitable energy he had made a name for himself which was known and respected not only throughout North Nebraska, but in the state and nation as well. He founded the town of Pender and endowed it with one of the finest hotels in the state, and has always been strongly identified with the upbuilding of his town and its material interests. Four years ago he was a prominent candidate for the republican congressional nomination, and this year he served as supervisor of the census of the Third congressional district. He was scarcely able to complete this work, the failing health of himself and son forcing them to go to the mountains in hopes of securing relief. The son died in Salt Lake City about a month ago, and his remains were brought home by a broken hearted father to be laid at rest. Now there are two newly made graves, and father and son sleep side by side. Mr. Peebles was a man in whom his friends reposed unlimited confidence and that confidence was never betrayed. He frequently went out of his way to help a friend and an appeal to him for assistance was never ungranted. Loyal to his friends, just with his enemies, upright and honorable in his dealings among men—what more could be said?

Republican State Candidates. The News presents today a brief sketch of each of the republican candidates on the state ticket, accompanied by a picture of each. In the selection of a ticket this year the republicans have been especially fortunate in naming men of known business ability and integrity. All have been successful in their own affairs, and it is just this class of men that the state desires at this time to place at the head of its various official departments, men who will see that public business is conducted in the same conservative manner that they carry on their own.

Charles H. Dietrich. The life story of C. H. Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor, was told in detail in these columns shortly after the convention at Lincoln which nominated him by acclamation. That story related the various steps by which he had risen single-handed from obscure poverty to competence and positions of honor and trust. He was born of German parents in a lowly home in the city of Chicago in 1853. Owing to the impoverished condition of his family he was early taught frugality and how to work. At the age of 12 he left school and went to work as a farm hand. At 16 he secured a place as clerk in a hardware store.

In 1873 he had saved a small amount of money and went to Arkansas, where he intended to start in business for himself. While looking for a location he was set upon by highwaymen and robbed of every cent he had. Again he went to work, this time on an Arkansas plantation, cutting logs in the swamps and making himself generally useful. At the end of six months he had saved enough money to take him back to Illinois, where he worked as a blacksmith in Aurora for a year.

In the winter of 1875-76 with a capital of \$126 he started for the Black Hills, walking from Cheyenne to Deadwood, where he cut logs and helped build the first store. In 1877 Mr. Dietrich with others located the Aurora mine, which was sold a year later to a syndicate of



CHARLES H. DIETRICH.

bankers at a good figure. In May of that year he returned to Aurora, where he married Miss Elizabeth Slaker.

The following September he located in Hastings, Neb., and engaged in the mercantile business. In the early days, when customs were decidedly primitive in Hastings, Mr. Dietrich worked in his store all day and in the evening took a wheelbarrow and delivered his goods. From that time till now he has always stood in the front rank of those who tried to build up their town and their state; he was instrumental in organizing the German National bank of Hastings, of which he is president. He has given unsparingly both of time and money toward all business enterprises which he deemed to be for the benefit of his town. Church and charitable organizations have always found him to be a liberal contributor, but the recipients of his private bounty are without number.

But while Mr. Dietrich is generous he is also just, two qualities, that, unfortunately, do not always go together.

In 1887 Mrs. Dietrich died, leaving her husband with one child, six years old, who has since developed into maidenhood and is the idol of her father's heart. She has received her education in the public schools, and is now a student at Bryn Mawr college, near Philadelphia.

Mr. Dietrich has never sought any political preferment whatever. This is a case of the office seeking the man.

Ezra P. Savage. Ezra P. Savage, republican nominee for lieutenant governor, is a successful stock raiser and has had a long and eventful career as a business man. He was born at Connorsville, Ind., in 1842. His father died when he was a small boy, and he was compelled to earn his own way through school and college. He studied law and has been admitted to practice in both state and federal courts.

In 1865 he began a successful stock, grain and implement business at Lyons, Iowa. Later he engaged in banking.

In March, 1879, he came to Nebraska, locating in the northeastern part of Custer county, where now is located the town of Sargent. In those days Grand Island was the market town, and the railroad was ninety miles away. For a time Mr. Savage lived in Lincoln on account of the educational advantage to his children, and later when the South Omaha stock yards were opened, went there and began commission business with George B. Green. The business was successful, but owing to their generosity in loaning money to shippers

they were compelled to go out of that business. In 1893 he returned to the ranch.

Not only has Mr. Savage a successful business record, but he has a war record equally good. During the last two years of the war Mr. Savage was in active service, acting as scout for Grant and Sherman. As a scout for the Union army Mr. Savage was necessarily placed in positions far more dangerous than those met with by the ordinary soldier, and Mr. Savage has reason to look back



EZRA P. SAVAGE.

with pride on his war record. In 1868 Mr. Savage was married to Miss Anna C. Rich of Chicago, who died August 25, 1883.

In April 1896, he married Elvira Hess of Lyons, Iowa, who died March 1, 1899. The family now consists of Mr. Savage and six children.

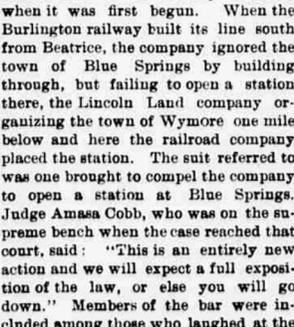
Mr. Savage is a lifelong republican, having cast his first vote for the immortal Lincoln. He served the state in the seventh session of the legislature as a member from Custer and Sherman counties.

In connection with his public service it might be mentioned that the honor of being South Omaha's first mayor fell to Mr. Savage.

Frank N. Prout.

Hon. F. N. Prout, nominee for attorney general, is a descendant of the sturdy Holland Dutch who figured so conspicuously in the early history of the New England states. He was born in 1852 in New Jersey, but came to Illinois with his parents three years later, who located in Stark county. Mr. Prout began the study of law at an early age and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois in 1875 and practiced there six years. In the fall of 1881 he came to Nebraska, locating at Blue Springs. After practicing law there seven years he removed to Beatrice in 1888. In 1897 he was appointed city attorney at Beatrice by Mayor Bourne, which office he filled with signal ability for two years, when there was a change in the city administration. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate and during the 26th session was chairman of the committee on revenue and reform schools and other asylums. He served as a member of the Cornell Investigating committee, of which body he was appointed chairman. While living at Blue Springs, Mr. Prout began and brought to a successful issue the first case of its kind brought in the state, a case, the nature of which caused him to be severely ridiculed when it was first begun. When the Burlington railway built its line south from Beatrice, the company ignored the town of Blue Springs by building through, but failing to open a station there, the Lincoln Land company organizing the town of Wymore one mile below and here the railroad company placed the station. The suit referred to was one brought to compel the company to open a station at Blue Springs. Judge Amasa Cobb, who was on the supreme bench when the case reached that court, said: "This is an entirely new action and we will expect a full exposition of the law, or else you will go down." Members of the bar were included among those who laughed at the man who had the temerity to begin such a suit, but notwithstanding the al-

most universal sentiment against him, the case was fought out and won for the town people. The subject of this sketch is popular among the members of his profession as he is among the town's people where his ability, integrity and high character are known and appreciated. As an attorney and exponent of the law he ranks with the best talent in the state and his loyalty to party and principles is above reproach.



FRANK N. PROUT.

Charles Weston. Charles Weston, the republican nominee for state auditor, was born in New York City in 1854. He moved with his parents to Champaign county, Illinois,



CHARLES WESTON.

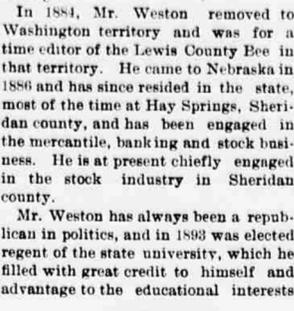
in 1855, and spent much of his time on the farm until he reached manhood. Mr. Weston is a man of thorough education. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Chicago and Champaign City, Illinois. He entered the university of Illinois in 1872 and graduated from the institution in 1876, having completed in a very creditable manner a four years' course in the college of literature and science.

In 1875 he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge J. W. Langley of Champaign, Illinois, and subsequently studied with William H. King of Chicago, at that time president of the board of education of Chicago. Mr. Weston was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois in 1880, having passed the most creditable examination in a class of forty-five. For four years he was associated in business with William H. King and Frederick W. Peckard, at that time one of the leading firms of Chicago.

In 1884, Mr. Weston removed to Washington territory and was for a time editor of the Lewis County Bee in that territory. He came to Nebraska in 1886 and has since resided in the state, most of the time at Hay Springs, Sheridan county, and has been engaged in the mercantile, banking and stock business. He is at present chiefly engaged in the stock industry in Sheridan county.

Mr. Weston has always been a republican in politics, and in 1893 was elected regent of the state university, which he filled with great credit to himself and advantage to the educational interests

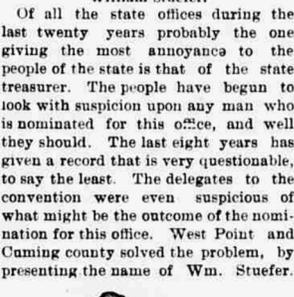
of the state. He proved himself to be a man of energetic purpose and discriminating judgment and was much esteemed by university people and by his associates on the board.



CHARLES WESTOE.

William Stuefer. Of all the state officers during the last twenty years probably the one giving the most annoyance to the people of the state is that of the state treasurer. The people have begun to look with suspicion upon any man who is nominated for this office, and well they should. The last eight years has given a record that is very questionable, to say the least. The delegates to the convention were even suspicious of what might be the outcome of the nomination for this office. West Point and Cuming county solved the problem, by presenting the name of Wm. Stuefer.

Mr. Stuefer was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1847, and removed to Cuming county, Nebraska, in 1863, locating on a homestead near the present site of West Point. He remained here looking after his own farm until 1873, when he moved to West Point and engaged in the insurance business. In 1875 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and held the office for four years. His election was on the republican ticket in the face of a good stiff democratic majority in that county. In 1894 Mr. Stuefer was elected state senator from his district and served with credit in the legislature of 1895, his record proving him to be a man of sterling integrity. At the present time he is president of the West Point National bank and vice president of the West Point creamery, both institutions enjoying a state reputation. In his official, business and private life, Mr. Stuefer has made a creditable record which can be verified by his many warm personal friends, not alone in Cuming county but in all parts of Nebraska.



WILLIAM STUEFER.

George D. Follmer. G. D. Follmer, the republican nominee for commissioner of public lands and buildings, was born July 17, 1844, in Montour county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestor Jacob Follmer, was a native of Mannheim, Germany, coming to America in 1732, first settling in New York and after a short residence in that

state, located in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier and an officer in the army during the revolutionary war, and served in the house of representatives as well as in the state senate a number of terms.

Mr. Follmer started out to battle with life's trials while quite young. He left his school life behind him when thirteen years of age and secured a position as clerk in a general merchandise store. He came west in 1868 and associated himself with D. W. Montgomery in

the general merchandise business at Red Oak, Iowa. He sold out his interest in the business in the summer of 1870, came to Nebraska in January, 1871, and took a homestead in Nuckolls county in February, 1871. He afterwards bought and located on a tract of land in the valley of the Little Blue river in the same county, where he has remained ever since, engaged in farming, stock raising and real estate business and by continued application to hard work and the exercise of energy and thrift, has accumulated a fair competency. He was appointed county treasurer in the summer of 1871, soon after the organization of the county, which office he held until January 8, 1879. At the close of his term of office he moved back to his farm in the eastern part of the county.

William K. Fowler, the republican nominee for superintendent of public instruction, was born in 1864 in New Jersey. He comes of a sturdy old Scotch peasantry, both his parents being born in Scotland and immigrating to this country about 1850. He attended the public grammar schools of New York city until 1879, when he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, entering the College of the City of New York, the sixth in rank out of nearly twelve hundred applicants. In the spring of 1883 he came west and located in Dodge county, this state. He taught country schools in this county for a number of years, and in the spring of 1886, while he was yet 21 years of age, he was elected principal of the schools at Scribner. Mr. Fowler spent the year 1888 in Scotland and England, traveling and taking special work in the University of Edinburgh. When he returned he was again given the principalship of the Scribner schools, which he conducted successfully for three years.

In the summer of 1893, against many competitors, he was unanimously chosen superintendent of the Blair city schools and after two years' successful experience, he was re-elected for a term of three years at an increase in the salary of one hundred dollars a year. Again in 1898 he was re-elected for another three years' term. Mr. Fowler ranks with the best educators and deepest thinkers in the state. In school work and school management he is in every sense of the word a general. Mr. Fowler has served as president of the High School Section of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, was for two years clerk of the educational council and is still a member of it, has served on the legislative committee of the council, and is now serving his third year as a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' association.

George W. Marsh. G. W. Marsh, candidate for secretary of the state, came of the sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Was born in 1852. Came with his parents to Nebraska in 1859, locating on the farm where his parents still reside. In 1861 his father and oldest brother enlisted in the cause of the union, leaving the mother and smaller children to manage the farm. He attended school during the winter

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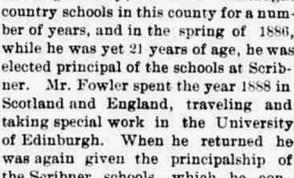
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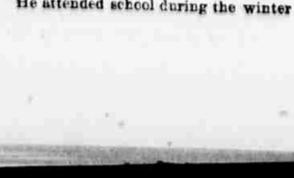
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