THE NORFOLK NEWS: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

HURTS BUSINESS. WHAT EEARST BELIEVES.

Bryanism Is Delaying the Filling of Orders by Manufacturers.

Taking No Chances on the Possibility of the Election of the Nebraskan.

Several Plants Shut Down and Others Will Be in the Event of Such a Calamity.

Large Buyers Awaiting Result of the Election Before Placing Orders.

That the election of Mr. Bryan would be followed by a panic and a period of fearful business depression is amply shown by the character of the orders that are being received by manufacturing institutions of the country. Nearly all of the larger orders have inserted in them clauses to the effect that the order is to be canceled in the event of Bryan's election. Instances without number can be given where these "Bryan" clauses have been accepted by the producing classes, because buyers are in no mood to take chances on the conditions that would exist after the 6th of November if the Nebraskan is successful.

In this line reference is made to two or three contracts of the sort named in different sections of the country, showing that the feeling is not local by any means, but is widespread.

The construction of a big rolling mill to be established at Hammond, Ind., is being held up until after election by John D. Briggs, president of the Ohio Rolling Mill company, and George A. Carney, of Findlay, O. The mill is to cost about \$500,000, and Mr. Carney is now in Pittsburgh buying the necessary machinery, but in all of his machinery contracts the "Bryan clause" is inserted. In other words, no mill will be crected should Bryan succeed.

Then there is the Marion flint glass works at Marion, Ind., which is about finishing up the orders that it has in hand, and will close down should Bryan be elected, being unable to get any orders free from that clause.

At Pittsburgh the largest iron and steel working concerns have heavy conditional orders, among them Jones & Laughlin, Chalfant & Co., Morehead Bros., Sable iron works, National tube works and the various Carnegie plants. These immense concerns will all close down or work on short time if Bryan

Plain Talk in the New York Journal When No Election Was Pending.

Just after the election of 1898 William R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the New York Journal, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Examiner, which are now shouting against "imperialism," favored expansion, which he declared was "both right and reasonable." He denounced the course of the democratic national leaders in opposing it as "narrow and stupid beyond belief," and charged democratic defeat to democratic leaders who, "having brought on the war,

quire for the people the lasting benefits of the war.' These sentiments were uttered in a signed editorial printed in the New York Journal of November 10, 1898. which is here reproduced in full:

refused to share the honors or to ac-

The War is the lasue. The vote of this election is a vote of approval for the war and the princi- ean count on the support of all but perple of expansion and for the greater conservatism of the republican party. estate agents in St. Louis-including Local issues, everywhere in favor of republicans, democrats of all descripthe democrats, have failed to influence voters to abandon the main issue.

It is both right and reasonable that mistakes, carried this glorious war to a favor of McKinley. successful conclusion should receive a vote of confidence. It is both right and reasonable that the policy of expansion, ever the policy of the American people since Jefferson annexed the Louisianas, should receive the approval of the American voters, republican and democratic.

The democratic national leaders have been narrow and stupid beyond belief, and the Journal and Examiner have warned them time and again of the inevitable results of their stupidity. The democratic press and the democrats in congress urged and brought on the war, but the democratic leaders, under the control of Bailey, influenced by petty jealousy, forced the democratic party into an attitude of opposition to the very war they had brought on; forced it further into an attitude of opposition to the democratic policy of expansion, to the very principles of Jefferson, the father of American democracy.

The suicidal attitude of the democratic leaders began with opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. These leaders purposed driving a democratic congress into caucus to oppose annexation. The Journal sent its representative editors to Washington, fought this caucus, broke it up and prevented the democracy from making a formal and conspicuous ass of itself on that occasion. But the narrowness of the leaderscontinued and developed a tendency to oppose every republican act, even though it embodied a democratic principle.

At the democratic convention at Syracuse, N. Y., the Journal offered to and urged upon the gentlemen in control of the convention a plank embodying the Journal's national platform and declaring in favor of the Jeffersonian principle of expansion. But the democratic leaders preferred to confine the fight entirely to local issues, with the Kinley. Mr. Lee was formerly a demresult of democratic gains in districts ocrat, as his father was before him. immediately affected by the local is- He voted the democratic ticket for sues, but of republican victory in the whole state. In New York every democratic congressman who declared for the principles of the war and the policy of alone," said Louis Landau, the St. expansion was elected, and Capt. Wil- Louis wholesale grocer. "Why change liam Astor Chanler (democrat), who in the monetary system of the country himself represented the principles of and disturb business, when we are getthe war, and who declared for the Jef- ting along splendidly now? Why fersonian principles of expansion, de-| should we take a back step, and parfeated Lemuel Ely Quigg, the repub- ticularly at a time when our foreign lican leader, in a republican district by trade is exp nding as it never did beover 6,000 votes. The democratic defeat is not due to the democratic people or to democratic of St. Louis, voted the democratic principles, but to democratic leaders. They, having brought on the war, refused to share the honors of the war McKinley and Hobart, and expects to or to acquire for the people the lasting benefits of the war. The demo- cannot understand why any man that cratic leaders do not speak for the democracy, and republicans have will vote for Bryan and Stevenson this everywhere elected with the aid of year. He holds from southern Illinois. democratic votes.

WILL HELP M'KINLEY

Et. Louis 1s Very Friendly to His Reelection.

Indications That the City Will Influence All of the Territory That Its Merchants Trade With,

St. Louis may be taken as the representative city of the central southwest. Just now a political revolution is in progress in the city which is bound to have its influence over the residents of the many states who do a business in that place.

It is significant to know that four years ago the real estate agents of the city-men whose business compels them to be up to date, were on the sound money side, with but few exceptions, and about equally divided between the republican and gold demoerat nominces. This time McKirley haps a dozen of the 300 and more real tions, socialists and middle-of-the-road populists. The ratio also stands good for the voting employes of real estate the administration which, despite its agencies. It is about twice 16 to 1 in

> Samuel Bowman, one of the representative real estate operators whose business extends well into the southwest savs: "I always voted the democratic ticket

until four years ago, and I expect to vote for McKinley again this year. It may interest St. Louisians, Bryanites as well as McKinleyites, to learn that the question of the erection of a \$300,-000 building in this city depends on the result of the presidential election. If McKinley is cleeted, the building will be put up and the work started this winter. If Bryan is elected, the enterprise will be indefinitely postponed, The location is a downtown business corner, and the structure will be one of the finest store buildings in St. Louis. It is to be erected for a big mercantile establishment. The owner of the ground is a brewer and a demo-crat. While both parties to the contract are confident that Bryan will be defeated, they think it best to be on the absolutely safe side, and will, therefore, not complete arrangements until the result of the election is known."

Mr. Bowman also knows of a con tract signed recently, in which another large mercentile house agreed to lease property adjoining its present building on Washington avenue.

Robert Breck, who represents plate glass and several fire insurance companies at St. Louis, was for Me-Kinley and sound money four years ago, and is going to vote that way again, believing that a continuance of the McKinley administration would be much better for the business of the country than a trial of Bryanism. W. H. Lee, the head of the firm of W. H. Lee & Co., who was also forgeneral clamor about trusts, to get merly a director of the Merchants'-Laclede hank of St Louis is conall positive in his preference for Mr. Memany years, and up to 1896, when he bolted Bryan, marched in the sound money parade and voted for McKinley. "I believe in letting well enough Texas Farmers linve No Time to fore?"

BRYAN'S INSINCERITY.

Trying to Get Away from the Demo cratic Record on

Trusts.

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, Ye wretched sinners lie." These words were used by William Jennings Bryan in his remarks before the Chicago conference on trusts on September 16, 1899. They are as applicable to the present story as when he quoted them.

Few instances of artful dodging by men high in polities equal Bryan's flop on the trust question. A little over a year ago he thended the Chicago conference on custs. On September 16 1859, he are a second, it is printed in fall in a reducer trough of the debates publics. by the Unite Federaion dia di marchine amb.

New a significant forenee. We have ant and but in desiries the trusts." Su s bu Mr. Beyon in the course of bis speech in Fepleriker 16, Ap-suredy so. There was nothing in Mr. Bryates speech witch looked toward So s ha My days in the course of destroying and tensing

He mer by proposed regulation. With that suit in view he advocated substantiary the same policy that was proposed in concluse a few months addre by the republicans, towith Street the sing the federal pewer over un in Persidio.

"The grane contracted that it is a difficult taken to not two thirds of both livition for and thirds an amendment. That is the solid is a difficult thing, but if the purgle want to destroy the trust this can control two thirds of look houses and threefourths of the shales. But what is the alternative?) Sit down and do nothing?"

The price put change desired by Bryan at this time was presented by him in these iteras;

"That the following government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon every corporation which does lusiness outside of the state in which it was organized." No destruction there.

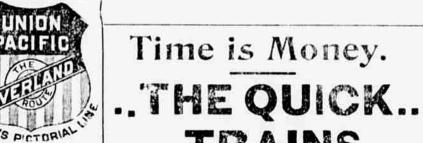
Mr. Bryan said later:

"I am not sure that the constitution would prohibit such an act of congress as I suggest." Not certain even as to the power to

regulate. The republicans, however, were sure that there was no such authority in the constitution, and that without it no effective law could be passed. They proposed, therefore, to nmend the constitution that the precise thing pretendedly favored by Mr. Bryan might be done, not in an uncertain or doubtful way, with everything unsettled until a case could be carried to the supreme court, but by building on a solid oasis from the beginning. Then the Bryanites in congress cast an almost solid vote against the republican proposition and defeated it. And ever slage then Bryan has wriggled and twisted and tried, by loud

away from his own record. But he cannot squirm away from





is elected, as they are unable to get orders to carry them along.

Katz Bros., the wealthy brewers of Paterson, N. J., are negotiating for the purchase of the Rogers locomotive works, Mr. Rogers having announced some time ago that he had made enough money and would retire. The sale would have been made months ago but for the fear of Bryanism.

Studebaker Bros., the wagon makers, whose business extends all over the country, have placed an order for a nullion feet of hardwood with W. M. Ritter, of Columbus, O. The wagon men will take a hundred thousand feet on the 1st of November, but the other 900,000 feet are not to be delivered in case Mr. Bryan is elected. A furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., has placed an order with the same dealer, but the lumber is only to be delivered in case Mr. McKinley is reelected.

The Bessemer steel plant and the rail mill of the Illinois steel works at South Chicago have been closed down for repairs and an overhauling. The mills employ about 2,300 men, and President Buffington, of the company, says: "We have few orders ahead and none for immediate delivery. The time for reopening will depend entirely on how the orders for rails come in. The steel trade in general has been hesitating for the past few weeks. Often at this season of the year we have orders ahead to keep us busy for seven or eight months, but this year it is very different. Our largest customers in all lines tell us that they don't care to place any orders until they know what the result of the election will be.'

T. A. Gillespie and other Pittsburgh capitalists have a project on foot to install an electric power plant at Massens, N. Y., that will develop 150,000 horse power. They will not go ahead unless Mr. Bryan is defeated. For the present the proposition is held up.

Bryan Never a Democrat.

F. B. Kurtz, of the Stacy Wholesale Fruit company, of Fargo, N. D., is one of the latest democrats to abandon Bryanism and announce that he intends to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He says:

"In the first place, a man who will attempt to stand on the platform of three parties, isn't going to keep the promises of any of them. He is not working for principle, but for votes. The republican party promised us prosperity and sound money, and we have both. Mr. Bryan isn't a democrat anyway, and never has been. 1 do not like his advisers, Croker, Altgeld and Tillman."

Faithful to the Trust.

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the Providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed."-William McKinley.

W. R. HEARST. -N. Y. Journal, Nov. 10, 1898.

RAINLESS.

When August burned upon the year's decline. I stepped within the whispers of a wood, Whose whitest day, pricked back by darkest pine, Made shimmering tumult where the thick stem

stood. Some scent of withering sap-s seething wine-Made incense of the baisam breathed drought, Sweet as the sigh of summer in the south, Athirst for autumn and the purple vine.

My feet pressed down the mosses' fibrous gray; A dry twig cracked upon a drier stone; All parched views of lavender and brown

Died in the chaunels of the rocky way, And in the famished covert I alone

Knew in what floods the thirst of life ma drown.

-Cecelia Beaux in New Lippincolt.

The Disputed Name of the War. The Confederate Veterans, in their annual convention in Louisville, decided that the war of 1861-5 should be known as the "war between the states." This is the name that Alexander H. Stephens favored, and it is the one generally used by the people of the south in speaking of that war, the northern people calling it the rebellion. Strange it is that neither name is a correct definition of the event. All know that there was no rebellion. States that had sovereignty could not be guilty of rebellion. Neither was it a war between the states. but actually a war between two governments made up of states. Some writers call it a civil war, yet it was not a war between citizens in their civil capacity, but, as before said, a war between regularly organ-

ized governments. There is, in fact, no concise way of naming the conflict; hence these misnomers. Possibly the best title would be the simple one of calling it by the years of its beginning and close-namely, the war of 1861-5 .-Mobile Register.

Charles W. Rutledge, the attorney, ticket until four years ago. He thinks he did a wise thing in voting for vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He voted for Pr'mer and Buckner in 1896.

Thomas Stoddart, manager of the St. Louis clearing house, never voted the republican ticket until 1896. He thought the best interests of the country demanded the defeat of Mr. Bryan, and has not changed his mind since.

George H. Smith, who was United States assistant treasurer in St. Louis under President Cleveland, and who is now in the real estate business, says that he has not met a single sound money democrat who, so far as he has heard, is going to vote for Bryan, but that, on the other hand, he has talked with several democrats that supported Bryan in 1896 who are now for Mc-Kinley. Four years ago only one of the ten democrats living in his block, counting both sides of the street, voted for Bryan, and Mr. Smith thinks it will be about the same way this time, except that McKinley will receive the support of more of the nine than he did before.

Bryan's Defense of Free Trade. When Bryan gets an idea on the brain there is no stopping him. Starting out as r rank free trader, in 1894, when told his policy would destroy the American rate of wages, he replied by flaunting over the head of his printed speech the proverb:

than great revenues without right." Surely workingmen must think of the devil quoting Scripture when told they must come down in their wages and accept poverty in the name of right.

Imperialism 36 Years Ago.

The election of Lincoln means war narchy and disunion-the success of deClellan will bring peace and the retoration of the union. These are the issues involved in the elections of October and November.-Indianapolis Sentinel, September 13, 1864.

William Jennings Bryan must toast on the spit of his own contriving Never was a man more flagrantly in consistent than Bryan has been on the trust question. He does not cat his own words; he bolts them whole without even trying to chew them Of a truth it may be said:

"Plunged 'n a gulf of deep despair, $Y\varepsilon$ wretched sinners lie."

TOO BUSY FOR POLITICS.

Join the Democratic Clubs.

The farmers in many of the counties of Texas are too busy to organize democratic clubs. In Gravson county the party has given over an attempt to get the farmers in line. The reason given by Chairman Barton Dillard is:

"Some weeks ago when we started the work of organizing clubs we found that the farmers were too busy in their fields to attend the meetings, and it was thought best to defer the work But now, within four weeks of the election, we find them just as busy, perhaps busier than ever, and there will be nothing further done in the matter of organizing clubs."

When a Texas farmer is too busy to attend a democratic club he must be busy indeed, and the fact that he is se engaged boues no good for the future of the democratic party in that particular section.

Major Esterhazy, the first prize scoundrel in the Dreyfus case, is again in Paris. Possibly he may be aspiring to a place among the monstrosity exhibits at the exposition.

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