

HURTS BUSINESS.

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.

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 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.

At Pittsburgh the largest iron and steel working concerns have heavy conditional orders, among them Jones & Laughlin, Chaffin & Co., Morehead Bros., Sable iron works, National tube works and the various Carnegie plants.

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 cause.

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.

Studebaker Bros., the wagon makers, whose business extends all over the country, have placed an order for a million feet of hardwood with W. M. Ritter, of Columbus, O.

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 2,500 men, and President Buffington, of the company, says: "We have few orders ahead and none for immediate delivery.

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

Some scent of withering sap—a scolding wind— Made noise of the tannan breathed drought. Sweet as the sigh of summer in the south. Athirst for autumn and the purple vine.

My feet pressed down the mosses' spongy gray; A dry twig cracked upon a drier stone. All parched views of lavender and brown Died in the channels of the rocky way. And in the famished covert I alone Know in what foods the thirst of life may drown.

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.

Faithful to the Trust. "The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted 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.

WHAT HEARST BELIEVES.

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."

These sentiments were uttered in a signed editorial printed in the New York Journal of November 10, 1898, which is here reproduced in full:

The vote of this election is a vote of approval for the war and the principle of expansion and for the greater conservatism of the republican party. Local issues, everywhere in favor of the democrats, have failed to influence voters to abandon the main issue.

It is both right and reasonable that the administration which, despite its mistakes, carried this glorious war to a 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.

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 result of democratic gains in districts immediately affected by the local issues, 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 expansion was elected, and Capt. William Astor Chanler (democrat), who in himself represented the principles of the war, and who declared for the Jeffersonian principle of expansion, defeated Lemuel Ely Quigg, the republican leader, in a republican district by over 6,000 votes.

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

RAINLESS.

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WILL HELP M'KINLEY

St. Louis Is 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 democrat nominees. This time McKinley can count on the support of all but perhaps a dozen of the 300 and more real estate agents in St. Louis—including republicans, democrats of all descriptions, socialists and middle-of-the-road populists. The ratio also stands good for the voting employees of real estate agencies. It is about twice 16 to 1 in favor of McKinley.

Samuel Bowman, one of the representative real estate operators whose business extends well into the southwest says:

"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 elected, 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 democrat. 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 contract signed recently, in which another large mercantile house agreed to lease property adjoining its present building on Washington avenue.

Robert Brock, who represents a plate glass and several fire insurance companies at St. Louis, was for McKinley 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 formerly a director of the Merchants' Laclede bank of St. Louis, is equally positive in his preference for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Lee was formerly a democrat, as his father was before him. He voted the democratic ticket for many 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 alone," said Louis Landan, the St. Louis wholesale grocer. "Why change the monetary system of the country and disturb business, when we are getting along splendidly now? Why should we take a back step, and particularly at a time when our foreign trade is expanding as it never did before?"

Charles W. Rutledge, the attorney of St. Louis, voted the democratic ticket until four years ago. He thinks he did a wise thing in voting for McKinley and Hobart, and expects to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. He cannot understand why any man that voted for Palmer and Baermer in 1896 will vote for Bryan and Stevenson this year. He holds from southern Illinois. Thomas Stoddard, 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 McKinley. 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's no stopping him. Starting out as a 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:

"Better is little with righteousness 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, anarchy and disunion—the success of McClellan will bring peace and the restoration of the union. These are the issues involved in the elections of October and November.—Indianapolis Sentinel, September 13, 1864.

BRYAN'S INSINCERITY.

Trying to Get Away from the Democratic Record on Truants.

"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 politics equal Bryan's flop on the trust question. A little over a year ago he attended the Chicago conference on trusts. On September 16, 1899, he spoke as follows: It is printed in full in the Chamberlain board of the debates published by the Civic Federation of Chicago, page 447-456.

"Now is the time for action. We have not an hour to lose in delaying the trusts."

So said Mr. Bryan in the course of his speech on September 16. A year ago there was nothing in Mr. Bryan's speech which looked toward destroying the trusts.

The present proposals of regulation, with that end in view he advocated substantially the same policy that was proposed in 1899, a few months later by the republicans, to wit: "Strongly urging the federal power over trusts." Bryan said:

"The present proposals that it is a different thing to get two-thirds of both houses to pass an amendment. That is a great deal of a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts they can control two-thirds of both houses, and three-fourths of the states. But what is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing?"

The principal change desired by Bryan at this time was presented by him in these terms:

"That the federal government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions as congress may think necessary upon every corporation which does business outside of the state in which it was organized." No restriction 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 amend 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 basis from the beginning. Then the Bryanites in congress cast an almost solid vote against the republican proposition and defeated it. And ever since then Bryan has wriggled and twisted and tried, by loud general clamor about trusts, to get away from his own record.

But he cannot squirm away from it. William Jennings Bryan must toast on the spit of his own contriving. Never was a man more flagrantly inconsistent than Bryan has been on the trust question. He does not eat his own words; he boils them whole without even trying to chew them. Of a truth it may be said:

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair, Ye wretched sinners lie."

TEXAS FARMERS HAVE NO TIME TO JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. The farmers in many of the counties of Texas are too busy to organize democratic clubs. In Grayson 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."

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.

How's This? We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free.

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by the Kiegan Drug Co.



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...L. C. MITTELSTADT... NORFOLK'S LUMBERMAN.

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