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KINKAID WON THE POINT.

According to report from Washington, Judge Kinkaid has won his point in connection with the new judicial division bill and Chadron has been put on the list, drawing Cherry county cases away from Norfolk. And the bill, it is now reported, has a pretty good chance of becoming a law. It will be one of the most important gains that Norfolk has made in some time, if the law is enacted.

For years Norfolk has been one of four federal court points, but there never has been a jury case tried in this city. All cases have gotten into the habit of going to Omaha and it was a habit that grew.

In order that Norfolk may get its due in this regard, this section will be willing to shake hands with Chadron in her new accession.

WAYNE'S NORMAL SCHOOL.

Over at Wayne, Neb., they are dedicating a new addition to their normal school. The attendance outgrew the old buildings and new ones had to be built. In the growth of the Wayne normal school there is a story.

A score of years ago Prof. Pile, who owns the institution, came to Norfolk and wanted to locate his school here. Not enough inducement was tendered and he went to Wayne. It was made worth his while to get off and camp right there. Today about a thousand students spend most of the year in Wayne. The college needed more buildings and the bonds were floated right there in the town.

It pays to take a chance at the infant industry, and to boost. It pays to nourish every prospective seed that happens to drop in upon a community's industrial garden. It even pays to go out into strange lands and to look for new seeds.

AIMING AT POLYGAMY.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature looking toward an amendment to the constitution, of the United States prohibiting polygamy. While polygamy is a crime which will be pretty generally classified as one of the ought-to-be-prohibited features of life, yet the constitutional amendment, according to Senator Dubois of Idaho, would be farcical in effect.

It is not always an easy matter to prove the charge and it is said that in Utah and southern Idaho the Mormons band together to such an extent that they own the very judicial machinery, along with the rest of the community. The constitution could be built up with amendments until it were black in the face, without getting a single conviction.

It's a different sort of law than the statute which must prohibit polygamy. Just as is true of many another form of evildoing. To prohibit by legislation is a much more difficult matter than to prohibit by education and moral enlightenment.

"UNCLE" JOE.

"Uncle" Joe Cannon, czar of the house of representatives, is getting himself talked about as a presidential possibility down at Washington but, in answer to questions on the subject, he merely says "Fudge." And meanwhile, on dull days, the gossip of possibilities goes merrily on. It is asserted in Hearst quarters that President Roosevelt is anxious for a third term and that Thomas F. Ryan held a conference with him recently to lay plans for the matter. This hardly has the right ring to it, in view of the repeated and emphatic declaration of the president that he will under no circumstances accept another nomination.

But there are several others in the field who would gladly take a chance at it. There's Taft of Ohio, and Foraker from the same state, fighting each other; there's LaFollette of Wisconsin and Spooner fighting him; there are Fairbanks and Beveridge in Indiana; and there's dear old Cummins in Iowa with Shaw after him. Hughes in New York is getting bigger every day, and his friends believe lightning may strike him, though he's rather swinging away from party machinery and endangering his personal success at the hands of the politicians.

It is claimed for Cannon by his friends that he is the most logical candidate, and that he will come in with a solid state delegation behind him.

But "Uncle" Joe only puffs at his cigar.

EDITORS WILL WALK.

It will be rather interesting to note the attendance of Nebraska newspaper men at their annual convention in Omaha. For the first time in their lives they will have to pay cash for their trip, or walk. And most of them who go will probably be able to borrow

the money for the sake of ridding themselves of the long tramp. An effort was made to get transportation for them, but it failed. It would have been in direct violation of the spirit of the interstate commerce commission's ruling. And so, writes Will Maupin, "you've got just what you've been wanting—a chance to pay cash fare and be independent."

The surprising part of it all is that among those who have been hammering away at the interstate commerce commission for its ruling in this particular, are many of the reformers who spent column upon column last summer in demanding just this sort of a deal. They cried about discrimination and all that sort of thing, asking for the "square deal." But the moment the "square deal" struck their purses, robbing them of their old time mileage books, they began to point out why the editors ought to be exceptions to the rule, and why they ought to be allowed free transportation. Some of them were so wrought up at their loss that they accused the interstate commerce commission of trying to make the law unconstitutional.

And so it will be interesting to see how many of the boys are on deck for the forthcoming lovefest in Omaha; how many are willing to walk up to the captain's desk and pay for their reforms—or walk.

LINCOLN'S COMPLAINT.

Lincoln has come forth with a tardy complaint against the federal judicial division bill as it will be passed in congress. When the bill was introduced, Lincoln was glad. Lincoln censured Omaha for not wanting the measure to become a law. Lincoln called Omaha selfish in the matter. The good of the whole state, of all the people, was to be considered above the selfishness of any particular city, quoth Lincoln.

But it all depends upon your viewpoint. Lincoln wanted a line drawn through the state so that there would be Omaha as the headquarters for one district and Lincoln for the other. Then a federal judge could live at Lincoln, the business could be transacted at Lincoln, and all would be lovely.

The bill doesn't read that way. Somehow it provides that there shall be only one division in the state, with two federal judges, and that there shall be a number of districts and a point in each district at which court shall be held. Norfolk is one of these and Chadron is another.

The new bill will bring federal court close to the people, and that was what Lincoln used to claim was the public need. People from Madison and Pierce, Stanton, Wayne, Antelope, Knox, Boyd, Holt, Rock, Brown and Keya Paha counties will all come to Norfolk for their federal court cases. Indian cases and the like will be tried here. It is bringing the court close to the great masses.

The bill is taking from Omaha its former game. That ought to satisfy Lincoln. It would if there weren't more in sight for the state capital. But after all, it isn't really in sight. For the bill is going to pass just as it is.

Lincoln ought to get right with her conscience and be willing to dress in consistency. This wearing of a one colored stocking on one foot and another colored bit of hosiery on the other, long since went out of date.

CLEAR TRACK AHEAD.

Norfolk business men generally seem to be pleased with the prospect that a reorganized Commercial club is going to take aggressive action toward the city's progress. Already things are doing, and it is but the beginning. Many have contended all along that there is positive need of organized activity in Norfolk, for the city's public welfare. The petition circulated the other day expressed this sentiment emphatically and not a man on the street refused to sign it. Action seemed to be the need, as viewed by a vast majority.

And action is going to result. Meetings each Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock will be held by the board of directors, when matters of interest to the city will be taken up and necessary action will result. Legislative needs are already being looked after by a committee of one appointed for that purpose, and a siding from the Omaha track to the state insane hospital, needed as a matter of economy to the state, will likely result. Commercial travelers residing in Norfolk are to become members and the membership fees made complimentary, so that before long a small army of live wires, reaching out all through the very territory in which Norfolk is so vitally interested, will feel that they have a genuine interest in the city's upbuilding; this recognition of the worth of commercial travelers as representatives of the city was but a just recognition—and one that Norfolk will never regret.

Committees hereafter are to be composed of one man. It has been found that one man will do things, because he alone is responsible, where three men or five will neglect it, because there is always the other fellow to attend to it. That's human nature.

The healthy sentiment seems to pre-

vail all over town that Norfolk's business interests are going to take advantage of the power which there is in organization and co-operation, and make an effort toward an advancement to which the city is entitled.

Never were Norfolk's prospects better for progress along many lines than now. And hopes will be realized because every business man in the city seems to be ready and anxious to lend aid and loyal co-operation toward any movement which will result in benefit for the city.

TEACHERS COMING AGAIN.

We are to have with us the teachers again this spring. They will come from all over northern Nebraska April 3, 4 and 5 and because of the convention here there will be prominent speakers in the city, including Senator Dolliver of Iowa. The meetings will be held in the Auditorium. Officers of the association promise a large crowd, and there is reason to believe that there will be a larger crowd here than ever before, since the attendance has been increasing steadily.

It was said last fall by one of the officers of the association that there could just as well be 1,000 teachers here for the session as 400; that all that is needed to make the attendance one of hitherto unknown proportions, will be the boosting of the meeting and the advertising of the dates and attractions by Norfolk.

Norfolk is anxious for a large crowd and to this end will endeavor to make the session the most attractive that has yet been held in the association's history.

The address by Senator Dolliver, as well as the declamatory contest, are expected to draw enormously. Last year eighteen cities of northern Nebraska joined in competing for the declamatory honors.

It is one too soon to begin making preparations looking to the best meeting that teachers of this section have ever known.

The teachers voted to come back to Norfolk, and Norfolk appreciates the compliment.

NORFOLK, THE GATEWAY.

F. W. Stevens, whose wife and three children perished in a blizzard on the South Dakota prairies January 24, walked 300 miles and landed in Norfolk. He came first to Yankton from his homestead, where he had left his family cold in death, then he walked to Winside, and then he came to Norfolk.

All of which, in passing, bears a vital significance. It illustrates the future that Norfolk has a right to hope for.

That man and his family lived 300 miles away from Norfolk. He lived in another state. It was away out on the plains, away from everywhere. And yet, when trouble came and left him alone in the world, his first thought as to a destination headed him toward Norfolk, Neb.—gateway to the new northwest, in which he lived.

Yankton, S. D., is one of the big cities of that state. Yet he had no time to stop there. Sioux City has long considered South Dakota as its very own, yet this man didn't even dream of Sioux City. One point on the map stuck out in his mind as the pre-eminent guide-post to which he ought to steer. And he came to Norfolk, by a circuitous route, and after a journey of 300 miles on foot.

It shows the position of Norfolk on the northwest map. This was the junction to which that man's eyes turned as the place where he could get a train for home. He lived 300 miles away, in another state, far out on the prairies, but Norfolk was the nearest gateway for his journey.

Norfolk is the focusing point for a vast new field of fertile land—the gateway through which people going and coming must pass.

And therein are opportunities that were cut from the same cloth which made Chicago's industrial suit of clothes.

THAW CASE DETAILS.

President Roosevelt considers the Thaw trial details unworthy of publicity, and he seeks to have newspapers containing these details barred from the mails. The legal department will decide whether the feat can be accomplished and will render an opinion. By the time the legal department gets around, in its legal way, to give an opinion on the matter, Harry Thaw will probably be walking up and down dear old Broadway, so that the effort will in all probability result in nothing more than an expression of the president's opinion on the matter.

Much depends upon the viewpoint in connection with such details as we have been reading from the Thaw murder trial. There are ways of converting the case into various phases of argument.

Among other things characteristic of America is a free press. Vulgarly is barred from the mails as it should be. But there are other ways of telling a story than by the use of objectionable language. And that has been done by the newspaper writers at New York who are covering the Thaw trial.

If there be anything of value in the

so-called problem plays that have been staged during the past few years so frequently in this country; if there be anything of value in impressing upon the mind lessons of cause and effect in life; if there be anything of gain in the tragedy, as a contrast to the ideal, then all of that worth is wrapped up together in this Thaw tragedy.

We slip along thoughtlessly through life unless incidents attract our attention. Optimism and sunshine are the joys of living, but now and then we must know the frightful storm; the awful calamity, in order to bring out in all its beauty the sunshine that follows.

Here's a tragedy that is depicting the worst side of pretentious life. Here's a set of humans who have ruined their lives and the lives of all about them by their sin. And there's material for serious reflection in all of that wretched story.

The wages of sin is death, we're told—and where more strikingly than here? Nor is it all a physical death. It's death to that mother and those sisters of Thaw, who, despite their millions and their titles and their family prestige, have been dragged down into this disgraceful mire. Stanford White had a wife and family; they knew his wickedness for it drove them away from this man, mighty though he was in his profession. It's worse than death, the result of all this evil-doing.

And it is only a typical case. Few of them result in bullets and murder trials, but all of them, sooner or later, result in disintegration of the home and happiness of not only the guilty but also the innocent.

There's a foretold danger sign stuck up in life's skating pond by this trial and the more terrible the details, the more striking will be the letters that spell "Danger" on this sign.

The acts of Evelyn Nesbit's mother are worth knowing that they may stand out as warnings to perhaps other thousands of mothers.

There's nothing attractive about all this disgraceful, wretched story of wickedness. The American people have judgment enough to digest these details, saving the good for their systems and discarding the bad.

There's no way to bar out this publicity, for the American people have always boasted their free press, and, besides, they're demanding just what the newspaper is today giving them.

New York papers have sent their best men—men whose names appear often on the pages of current magazines—and the Associated Press has its most splendid talent, covering this Thaw case.

It's news, of course, and that shows that the public is insistent. But, deeper than that, is the fact that such awfulness stands out as a warning sign to humankind.

It's not to be deplored that the papers are printing these things half so much as it is to be deplored that they actually take place.

FEDERAL COURT BILL.

The latest report from Washington with regard to the federal court matter, is to the effect that Congressman Kinkaid has stood pat in his demand that either Valentine or Alliance be designated as a federal court point. He based his demand upon the size of the Sixth district. The two senators have agreed to take up the matter with the subcommittee in an attempt to get this extra Sixth district town on the court map. In case they fail, Congressman Kinkaid will vote against the bill.

The progress of this bill will be watched with intense interest by Norfolk and northern Nebraska, because it means so much to all parts of this section. If the bill fails, federal court will continue to go to Omaha very largely.

It is to be hoped that, for the sake of harmony and for the sake of the big Sixth district, that Valentine will be named as one point, and that the judicial committee will allow the bill to pass. The law would require all cases arising in a given territory to be tried at the court point within that territory. This would force the attorneys to hold court in Norfolk, as well as in Valentine.

Congressman Kinkaid took the rather unfair attitude that the people of Rock, Brown, Keya Paha and other counties would prefer paying extra fare to Omaha instead of coming to Norfolk. While Norfolk hardly appreciates the attitude of the Sixth district representative in this regard, holding that at least one court town should be given to northern Nebraska if no more could be obtained, yet Norfolk wishes the Sixth district well and hopes it may land a town.

Congressman Kinkaid forgets, however, that in putting court in Norfolk it would at least be bringing the session nearer home and that it would mean the saving of much time and money not only to clients in the Third, but also in his own district, in Boyd county.

Concerning the row, a Washington special to the Omaha Bee said:

Washington.—There is a row on in the Nebraska delegation which gives promise of defeating the judicial bill unless a spirit of give and take be-

comes more pronounced than it now is.

It was supposed that the judicial bill, as introduced by Judge Norris, would be reported out of the judiciary committee, the report on the bill being in the hands of the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Alexander of New York. Just prior to the meeting of the subcommittee unexpectedly Senators Millard and Burkett appeared in the judiciary room, accompanied by Representative Kinkaid, and, as chance would have it, Judge Norris appeared at the same time in order to see that the report on his bill was made.

Judge Kinkaid began proceedings by insisting the last bill introduced by Judge Norris did not give the Sixth district the number of places for holding court to which that district is entitled and he demanded that the Fifteenth judicial district be given recognition and that Alliance as well as Valentine or some place on the Northwestern road be inserted. This change Judge Norris fought with all his strength, as it would affect both the Omaha and Norfolk divisions, and he insisted that it would be a breach of decency, to say nothing of courtesy, if the changes suggested by Judge Kinkaid should be made in the absence of Messrs. Kennedy and McCarthy, representing those divisions. While not outspoken, it may be said that the senators seemed inclined to support Judge Kinkaid in his demand for additional recognition, but the decided stand taken by Judge Norris, that there would be no change in the bill, which was agreed upon in a conference held by the delegation and that the report on the bill be held over until some other day, it was then decided to call a meeting of the delegation at Senator Millard's committee room so that some concerted action might be agreed upon or else abandon the new judge proposition for Nebraska altogether.

Norris Worked Up.

In this connection it is fair to say that the subcommittee of the judiciary committee is fully agreed on the proposition that to give additional places to the Sixth district would be out of proportion to those granted the rest of the state. Judge Norris, when seen tonight, was considerably worked up over the turn affairs have taken and said: "The bill will never be passed if we must satisfy all the demands of Judge Kinkaid." Apropos of this condition, Judge Norris today received the following telegram, signed by Messrs. J. H. Hoagland, Beeler, Halligan and Grimes, bar committee of the Lincoln County Bar association: "The bar of this county and the western portion of the state commend your bill making North Platte a point for holding federal court. We hope you will insist upon North Platte being named." Judge Kinkaid, in explaining his position on the judicial division bill, said that from the very beginning he had been opposed to North Platte. That he opposed it to the full committee of judiciary, and insisted that if North Platte remained in the bill Alliance should be put in and some other point on the Northwestern railroad in the Fifteenth judicial district. He said the bill as drawn puts most of the Fifteenth judicial district with Norfolk, leaving the west part to North Platte, including Alliance. All the way through the judge said he had contended that the remotest parts of the state should have relief in the first instance and that the portion of his district included in the Fifteenth judicial district had a right to recognition, and if he could not get the recognition which he believed the people of that section were entitled to he would be in favor of leaving matters as they are and continue to go to Omaha.

Cites Some Reasons.

"In order to go to North Platte," he said, "the people residing in Sheridan county would be compelled to change cars four times, going by way of Crawford and Sidney. The people of Cherry, Brown, Keya Paha and Rock counties would rather go to Omaha after they once got started than to stop at Norfolk. The bill as now framed fixes all places for holding court in less than half of the area of the state in a compact form. The Fifth congressional district has Grand Island, Hastings and McCook, which is out of all proportion to the rest of the state. The Sixth district is three and a half times as large as the Fifth. As framed the bill is disproportionate, not only as to area, but to population as well. Taking the court to the people is, I understand, the theory of the bill, and if that be true the distance must therefore be considered."

A special to the State Journal says: There is no disguising the fact that the entire delegation, including both Senators Burkett and Millard, are becoming wearied of present conditions, and it would not be surprising if they took some emphatic methods of expressing their dissatisfaction. The defeat of the whole matter is freely predicted.

AROUND TOWN.

Whose valentine are you?
What are you going to give up?

Norfolk is going to get a new depot by and by.

Norfolk drew a full hand of public meetings last night.

She'll appreciate a valentine this year more than ever before.

At last there is a new wrinkle in base ball. An electrical board near the home plate is going to tell the grandstand just what the umpire de-

clines each time, instead of making the onlookers depend upon that autocrat.

Surena selected the Battle Creek race track for making a world's record.

Charles Richardson and his good wife ought to stand well with T. R.

What has become of the Yankton & Southwestern? Has it jumped the track?

The Northwestern railroad is about to spend \$40,000 in Fremont, including the building of a new depot.

A Norfolk woman now keeps a special table in her home on which to display her eucyre prizes, just as they do at Christmas with Christmas gifts.

Last week it was the Woodmen's celebration; tonight it is the Workmen's inning.

It is pretty apparent that interest can be aroused in an active Commercial club if there are any signs of genuine business on tap.

A Norfolk man says he expects to hear the Yankton & Southwestern train whistling into town within the next few hours.

A little boy in Norfolk has formed the habit, when his parents come home at night, of sitting up to ask: "Mamma, did you win a prize?"

There is a man in Norfolk who makes it a rule to take home to his wife a little bunch of violets every Valentine's day, just to show his wife that it still does him good to pay her little attentions, and that all of the romance has not gone out of his life. Women could live on violets and attention, they say.

The parties have been coming so thick in Norfolk this winter that the man with only one dress shirt has been forced to spend half his time carrying a bundle to the laundry, and then going after it again. And, besides, it's hard on the shirt, 'tis said.

Creighton Liberal: By the statements issued by the different National banks at Norfolk we notice that Secretary Shaw very kindly distributes one hundred thousand dollars of government funds with those institutions. This is a great deal better than having it loaned out to Wall street gamblers.

The birthday editor on this sheet neglected to mention, in a little sketch of Dr. Bear, two important features of the good physician's career. Dr. Bear has been in the Nebraska legislature probably more times than any other Nebraskan, aside from Church Howe, having been twice in the senate and twice in the house; he was also once elected regent on the state university board, being the only democrat ever elected to that position during the days of legislative choice. His selection was unanimous.

And now they're changing the fashions in dress suits! Here's a telegram fresh from New York: "New York.—Really up to date well dressed men will wear evening clothes of blue or oxford grey during the coming season. This is the alarming announcement from the Hotel Astor, where the merchant tailors' national exchange is holding a convention. But the man who likes to be up to date and at the same time does not care to be unduly conspicuous may take comfort in the assurance that under an artificial light you really can't tell a blue dress suit from a black unless you examine it closely."

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

This morning a man walked into a shoe shop where sat four or five men. "Well," the newcomer inquired, "have you settled any of the big questions of the day this morning?"

A man's wife's kin never expect his children to amount to much because they bear such a resemblance to their father, but if the children really do turn out well, it doesn't help the father's standing any.

A woman's dreams as she grows older, dwindle from visions of marble palaces, with spacious halls and pillared porticoes, to a hope that she may sometime occupy a house with a sufficient number of closets.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say Monday morning: "Get up, all of you, and get to work. Here it is, Monday morning. Tomorrow will be Tuesday and the next day Wednesday; half the week gone and nothing done?"

A man was "sitting around home" one evening. A number of women were present. "You women are a funny lot," the man said. "You men are just as funny to us," one of the women replied. "Wherein are we funny?" asked the man. And the woman couldn't give him a single example. (Note—Every woman who reads this will say: "I wish I had that opportunity!")

We have noticed that the man whose only comment as he reads the paper is a "pick" on the things he does not like, is the same one who "picks" on his friends; thinks the town he lives in the dullest on earth; complains because it rains too much, or does not rain enough; thinks the weather is too hot or too cold. It is no use to discuss anything with a man of that kind. The only sensible thing to do is to give him time to think by letting him alone.