

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

The News, Established, 1881.
The Journal, Established, 1877.

THE HUSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
W. N. Huse, President
S. A. Huse, Secretary

Every Friday, by mail per year, \$1.50.
Entered at the postoffice at Norfolk, Neb., as second class matter.

Telephone: Editorial Department,
No. 22, Business Office and Job Rooms,
No. 1122.

Northern Nebraska has a candidate for the office of state university regent this year, subject to the decision of the republican state primary election to be held September 3, in the person of George Coupland, for many years a prominent lawyer and farmer of this part of the state. Mr. Coupland, now operating a farm near Elgin, is qualified by a wide experience and a proper appreciation of the duties of the office, to become a regent of the university. Among other things he believes that scientific agriculture should be given more attention at the state university. The wealth and prosperity of this whole middle west, and particularly Nebraska, depending upon the farm, he believes that scientific instruction which will teach young Nebraskans how to make more kernels of corn to the ear and more ears to the stalk, is of prime importance. At the same time he does not believe in neglecting the other essentials of education.

MARS.

The blood red planet Mars, which has appeared and reappeared each night in the dome of southeastern skies, has been an object of unusual beauty among lanterns flickering in the heavens during the past couple of weeks and many Norfolk people, as well as people all over the country, have taken occasion to remark upon the far away red ball. But far more interest has been displayed in Mars by astronomers and a number of interesting new facts have been brought to light.

Mars during the past week approached its point of greatest nearness to the earth and on Saturday the distance between the world and the crimson neighbor planet was at its shortest.

Taking advantage of this proximity, astronomers gathered in famous observatories to get new glimpses of the situation presented. At the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, the favorable conditions for observation have been taken advantage of during the past several days and it is reported that photographs will soon be available showing things hitherto concealed. The formerly discovered "canals" have been found again, but additional ones have also been discovered. Poles of the planet, capped with presumably ice or snow, have been found during the past few days. The southern cap is now melting, the northern cap increasing in area.

Mars is now in southern declination, which means that it can be best seen south of the equator. A party of American astronomers with cameras and telescopes are now in the Andes in the hope of adding something to the earthly knowledge of a planet made interesting to us by the belief that it is inhabited with creatures apparently much like ourselves.

DANGERS OF CARBOLIC ACID.

Now they tell us that the application of carbolic acid as an antiseptic upon an open wound is apt to result in gangrene. What had been believed a safe preventive against lockjaw and things is said by the Median News to be full of danger.

Dr. Justin Herold, writing in that magazine, says: "The public, and unhappily many pharmacists and practitioners of medicine, do not appreciate thoroughly the grave dangers residing in the daily and popular use of carbolic acid solutions as a routine application to open wounds and injuries of other character. Injuries to the fingers and toes, trifling in extent, to which carbolic acid in various strengths of solution is applied too freely, in some cases have resulted in gangrene of the parts to which the acid is applied. * * * In cases of carbolic acid gangrene, the history as a rule, is as follows: The patient usually comes for treatment with the history of having treated a cut, bruise or a felon with a solution of carbolic acid or with an ointment containing small quantities of the drug. * * * Carbolic acid, either in the form of a dilute solution or of an ointment, is the agent that occurs to the mind of most people as the proper remedy for use as an antiseptic. This and the want of knowledge as to its judicious use, is the reason for the frequent occurrence of carbolic acid gangrene."

The Medical News, in an editorial way, commenting upon the dangers of the Fourth of July, says: "Some of the additional dangers incurred last year must not be forgotten. Certain zealous parents inferred that they should apply rather strong antiseptics to blank cartridge wounds and the result was in some cases severe sloughing and in a few cases even permanent deformity. By many persons antiseptics are supposed to be quite sufficient to kill any germs that may

be present, and carbolic acid is looked upon as an extremely efficient germicide. Some foolish mothers wrapped the fingers of children in gauze wet with solutions of five percent carbolic acid, and gangrene ensued. There can not be sufficient warnings of the danger of applications of carbolic acid even in solution weaker than five percent, to injured cutaneous surfaces."

THE NEED OF INSPECTION.

The city council of every town not provided with dairy and meat inspection service could find food for thought and foundation for action in the knowledge that much tuberculosis in people comes from cows, through milk and meat. While towns unprotected by this class of inspection go on running risks, there is sweeping over the country a general appreciation of the danger involved. The following news article from the Sioux City Tribune ought to be of interest to towns not equipped with inspection:

As a result of experiments made by State Veterinarian Koto and his assistants in Des Moines, when they found both cows at local slaughter houses and milk cows at dairies, infected with tuberculosis, the inspection in Sioux City will be more rigid than ever and a large number of dairy cows may be condemned.

Mayor Sears said today he believed the work of Dr. G. P. Statter, city meat inspector, was done thoroughly, but the city will be more rigid since the experiments of the state veterinarian, Dairy Inspector Hoffman, who works under the state dairy commission, will also keep closer tab on the dairy cows.

Mayor Sears said the milk inspector willingly looked after the health of milk cows, thus saving the city the expense of employing an inspector for the purpose, and whenever there is complaint about cows appearing diseased or dirty, the milk inspector will make it his duty to investigate.

Of the twelve head of cattle butchered under the eyes of the state veterinarian, nine were found to be affected with disease.

In an extended discussion of the sanitary production of foods, especially meats, Secretary Thomas, of the state board of health, urges municipalities to take steps to see that the local supply of meats is free from contamination. Secretary Thomas urges that the work be extended to the local supplies everywhere.

The various municipalities should provide for a local system of food inspection and the licensing of dairies and slaughter houses. Stringent regulations should be adopted requiring that all cows used for dairy purposes shall be submitted to the tuberculin test, and that the meat of slaughtered animals be inspected under a system similar to that adopted by the federal government when possible. A competent veterinarian should be appointed as inspector. Private slaughter houses should be abolished and in lieu thereof, each municipality erect and maintain a sanitary building properly equipped with modern conveniences so arranged that each local butcher can be accommodated with a separate slaughter room at nominal rental. The regulations should prescribe that all animals, the meat of which is to be used for human food, shall be slaughtered and inspected in the local abattoir, or in similar establishments under federal inspection.

Regulations defining the sanitary arrangement and inspection of dairies should likewise be adopted and properly enforced. The local board of health should also require that all persons engaged in the handling, manufacture or preparation of meat and dairy commodities should produce a satisfactory proof that they are free from tuberculosis, syphilis and other communicable diseases."

FEDERAL COURT DISTRICTS.

The clerk in charge of the records of the Norfolk division of the federal court has resigned his position because the fees are not large enough to make it worth while to carry the responsibility. The slowness of the growth of federal business in that division, contrasted with the rapid development here, shows that litigants wish to file their cases when possible where a federal judge has his residence. This was the case before Lincoln had a judge, and is likely to be found in all of the outside divisions in the future, no matter what regulations may be made to encourage the trial of the cases in the divisions where they originate.—Lincoln Journal.

Is it then that Norfolk and northern Nebraska have been handed a lemon? According to Norfolk's understanding of the new federal court law, all cases originating in the Norfolk district must be brought to Norfolk for trial. Grand juries will convene at Lincoln and Omaha and the indictments brought will be sent back for trial in the court town of the district in which a case originates. It is possible Lincoln has discovered some loopholes through which this may be averted? But if attorneys consider the welfare of their clients, all cases originating in this territory will be tried in Norfolk, whether or no.

Before the new law was passed, Lincoln got black in the face telling what an outrage it was for any federal case to be taken outside the district where it originated, and tried in greedy Omaha. It was a burning shame that attorneys out through the state wanted to go into Omaha at the expense of their clients and have all cases tried in the state metropolis. It was an outrage upon every federal court town, and upon the public. And the bill was passed.

But now it's different. The town in which the federal judge is situated ought to have all the cases. Lincoln has succeeded in getting federal judge

No. 2. Cases ought not to be tried in Norfolk. Greed has been translated from Omaha to Lincoln, and is flourishing in the salty earth.

Nebraska has been divided into federal court districts for the benefit of the people of the state. The Norfolk federal court district extends all over the northern part of the state, with the exception of a little strip in the northeast. For the benefit of litigants, in order that their railroad expenses and hotel expenses may not be so large, and in order that they may be closer home, was this district system created.

If the people having anything to do with federal court, and living in this district, will but insist upon coming to Norfolk for trial, they will reap the benefits intended by the new law and at the same time be following out the law.

Lincoln may try to dig up some loophole for inducing cases into that city, but northern Nebraska people will probably take advantage of the saving which was meant for their purses, when federal court was brought closer to them and stationed at Norfolk.

PURE FOOD RULES.

For some time the grocery trade in the United States has been nervous because of uncertainty regarding the attitude which the department of agriculture might take upon certain rules made by the new pure food laws. The department has now spoken and its attitude is a moderate one. It will not be received with disfavor by the grocery people.

Grocery dealers urged upon the department that there are some preservatives and even some classes of dyes specially prepared for the purpose which are not unwholesome in proper quantities and which are absolutely necessary either for the manufacture or preservation of the product. A decision upon this point has not been handed down. The board says that no drug or chemical of harmful or deleterious dye may be used. Common salt, sugar, wood smoke, distilled liquors, vinegar and condiments may be used. For the present even the use of saltpetre is allowed. The department of agriculture, until further notice, will institute no prosecutions in the case of the application of fumes of burning sulphur, as usually employed in the manufacture of those food products which contain acetaldehyde, sugars, and similar products with which sulphuric acid may combine, if the total amount of sulphur dioxide in the finished product does not exceed 350 milligrams per liter in wines, or 350 milligrams per kilogram in other food products of which not over 70 milligrams is in a free state.

Another modification declares that no prosecutions will be based on the manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods made or packed during this year which contain sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent or an equivalent of benzoic acid, provided these chemicals have hitherto been generally used in those products.

This permits the current custom provided it is not carried to excess, but does not allow the same privilege to new manufacturers. It is required, however, that the label of each package shall bear a statement that the food is preserved with sulphur dioxide or with sodium benzoate or benzoic acid as the case may be, but the label cannot bear the serial number nor a statement that the article is guaranteed under the food and drugs act.

On the other hand, it is officially announced that the use in food for any purpose of any mineral dye or any coal tar dye will be grounds for prosecution, except that for the present certain coal tar dyes made specifically for use in foods, which bear a guarantee from the manufacturer that they are free from subsidiary products and represent the actual substance the name of which they bear, may be used in foods. It is required, however, that a certificate that the dye has been tested and found free from harmful constituents must first be approved by the secretary of agriculture.

It is expressly stated by the board for the instruction of the trade, but more particularly for the satisfaction of the public, that these concessions quoted above must be construed in connection with the regulation which provides that poisonous and deleterious preservatives shall only be applied externally and that preservatives in food products shall be of such a character as shall not permit their permeation to any portion of the interior.

It is already provided in the regulations, also, that the food products which are to go abroad may contain added substances not permitted in foods intended for use in this country, provided the addition does not conflict with the laws of the country to which the food is to be exported, and when such substances are added in accordance with the direction of the foreign purchaser or his agents. It has been finally announced also by the board, which will be good news to manufacturers and dealers, that no prosecution will be based on the sale

of foods manufactured or packed in the United States prior to the date of this decision, where the composition is at variance with the decision, if the variation is stated on the label.

IN 1910.

Another federal census will be taken in less than three years. On June 1, 1910 the United States government will once more send out its enumerators to count noses in every town and hamlet, as well as in every city of the nation. The population figures thus gathered will stand for the ensuing ten years and upon them will every town and city between this census taking and the next one in 1920, have to stand. Upon the populations thus recorded will the whole country base its estimates for ten years as to the individual standings and in many ways the merits of various cities and towns.

A town which does not get credit for its actual and total population in the census reports, suffers very serious injustice and injury during the entire ten years while those reports hold good as official authority. It therefore behooves every city and village to see that it gets full credit for its entire population when the census is taken at a later date acts as a severe jolt to the town and its interests.

Norfolk never has been able to honestly get credit in the census reports for its total population. This is caused by reason of the fact that much of Norfolk's actual and normal population is found in additions just outside the city limits. Being outside the limits of the city, these additions can not be counted and the people residing there can not be counted in the census enumeration. Yet the residents of these outlying additions are as much a part of Norfolk's population as any person living within the official boundaries. They are engaged in business enterprises and pursuits of various kinds in Norfolk, enjoy all of the privileges given to other citizens and are, in practically every phase of the city's life excepting with regard to the official census, part and parcel of Norfolk's make-up. The fact that these people are not counted in Norfolk's population works a very serious injustice and injury to Norfolk as a whole. Every person in Norfolk, directly or indirectly, suffers from that injustice and that injury.

In less than three years the government will take another census. Norfolk's population as found in this census report should place before the country the true population of Norfolk as a community, rather than the population stripped of all outlying additions. That is but fair to Norfolk as a whole. To allow the population to go forth in the published census reports without taking steps to count residents of the outer edges of the community, would be to work injustice upon the town.

There are several hundred Norfolk people living just outside the city limits. On South Thirteenth street there is a section of the city which is never counted in the official census reports because the city limits make an extraordinary twist and put just outside a large number of houses and the people living in them.

In the southeastern edge of the Junction there is a residence section which ought in all fairness to be counted as a part of Norfolk because it honestly is a part of Norfolk but which, by a peculiar turn of the official boundaries, has been put outside the limits and therefore can not be included in an official census count. The Rome Miller eating house is included in this out of town patch, together with other houses that ought to be in.

In the northwestern corner of the city there is a small out-of-town area that by all that is fair ought to be inside the limits.

But the largest outlying section of Norfolk which ought to be brought within the city limits is Edgewater park, northeast of the town on the east of the Northfork river. This has come to be a thickly settled portion of the city and there are several hundred persons in that district who ought to be a part of the city proper.

There is no reason why these outlying districts should not be glad to become a part of the city. A number of benefits would accompany such a move on their part (including water works, fire protection, street lights, sidewalks, good streets, sewer connections, etc.) And there is no reason why Norfolk should not ask them to join the balance of the community for the welfare of all concerned.

AROUND TOWN.

Those fish stories are getting to be as bad as Sadie's lamb.

The political bees will swarm on August 4—thirty days before September 3.

The four Dagoes barely escaped with their bears.

This little bear went to market; these little bears went to jail.

It is said that the Norfolk city jail was a very bare prison last night.

Other organizations would have to play "some" to beat the band of Norfolk.

Norfolk has a physician named Singer. Incidentally he is a mighty fine singer.

Chief Flynn's hotel is the only lodging place in town that will accommodate bears.

There are enough bare cells in the Norfolk jail, but they need a bear cell or three.

It was probably the first time the bear men had been sheltered from the open air for many a moon.

A Norfolk boy called "Cub" walked down street yesterday. "Hello, Brother," said the performing bears.

Those bears thought they were lucky to escape the circus. But they got into a cage when they came to Norfolk.

The political pot is beginning to boil and the candidate is at large. For self protection Harry Bohannon of Norfolk registered at the Battle Creek hotel the other day in this fashion: "Harvey Bohannon, Norfolk; no candidate."

You never think quite so much of Norfolk as you do just after you've come back from anywhere else. The town is prosperous and thrifty, there is activity in the air and the people are contented and happy. After all, there's no place quite like Norfolk.

Did you ever try to drive a chicken? A man on North Fourth street spent a half hour during the morning trying to drive a tiny spring chicken into a pen. Now and again the obstinate creature would get almost up to the point and then, with a quick turn, rush back into the street. At times the thing stalked into the middle of Norfolk avenue. Why does a chicken cross the road?

If those ice houses had been within the city limits, they would have had city fire protection. Being out of the fire protection district, insurance rates were probably very high. Every person living in additions outside the Norfolk city limits ought to be more than anxious to be taken into the city for the fire protection and the reduced rates, alone, to say nothing of other benefits involved.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A woman can look pleased when she is not, but a man can't do it.

As a rule, nothing suits a drunk man any better than he suits anyone.

Say you are a man; ever buy a shirt that the sleeves were not too long?

Some girls are very sensitive because they imagine pouting is becoming to them.

If you keep busy trying to do something the world will appreciate, you will at least have less time to think how unappreciative the world is.

The tramp eats to live; in fact, that is about all he is willing to do for the privilege.

As a rule, when a girl begins to give some thought to her beauty, it begins to deteriorate.

Our idea of a docile horse is one that can be driven as easily as some men are to drink.

How often you hear people say, "It didn't turn out as well as I expected." And how rarely you hear people say, "It turned out better than I expected."

Automobiles are becoming so common in Atchison that we are losing our awe of them, and women now ride in them wearing Mother Hubbards.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPEEDY HORSES ARRIVE

EIGHT NEW RACERS REACHED NORFOLK YESTERDAY.

BIG CIRCUIT STARTS HERE

Interest of Northern Nebraska Admirers of Pure Blooded Horse Flesh Will Center For the Next Two Weeks on Norfolk's Big Event.

Racing interest in north Nebraska is going to center in Norfolk during the next two weeks. In this city on July 31 the north Nebraska racing season opens with the big Norfolk racing meet. Here at the Norfolk races north Nebraska horsemen will get their first line on most of the horses that are going to make the circuit this summer and fall.

Yesterday eight race horses were brought to the training quarters of the Norfolk driving club at the race grounds. These fast steppers will be in training in Norfolk during the next two weeks and will make their initial bow to north Nebraska at the Norfolk races. Now that the racing season is at hand these fast steppers will be joined by other horses trained to come in with the money on the track returns.

The racers brought to Norfolk stables yesterday came from the race meets at Grand Island and Beatrice. They were a pretty collection of horses, brought to Norfolk by their owners to make their first real dash of the summer at the Norfolk races, July 31 and August 1 and 2. The owners of the several horses accompanied the animals to Norfolk and have established quarters in this city.

The New Arrivals.

J. E. Young of Fort Riley, Kan., brought two horses to Norfolk yesterday. His Bessie G. a pacer, has a record of 2:19 1/2 and his Mollie Ash is a green trotter. Young will follow the north Nebraska circuit for three races when he will return to the Kansas tracks.

Clark Costolo of the firm of Patton & Costolo of McFall, Mo., came to Norfolk with Henry Patton, a green pacer and good looking five-year-old.

Dan Freeland of Lomax, Ill., is a new addition to the racing colony in Norfolk with Fordice, his 2:16 pacer.

Bert Manuel of Red Oak, Iowa, sent his Foxlander to the Norfolk stables yesterday and will come to Norfolk Saturday. His trotter is a 2:29 1/2 horse.

T. G. Bell of Holdrege, who like most of the horsemen who came to Norfolk expects to start out on the North Nebraska Short Shipment circuit, brought two horses to Norfolk, Tony Bell a 2:25 trotter and Lolo B a 2:29 trotter.

Dick Buskirk of Clay Center picked up a green pacer Tuesday and brought the animal to Norfolk yesterday to see what promise the horse would give.

Miss Gund First to Enter.

Cal Mattheson of Pilger, who has been training horses at Tilden, has the honor of being the first horseman to make an entry in this summer's Norfolk races. Yesterday Mr. Mattheson entered Miss Gund, one of his horses, for certain events in the Norfolk races. Miss Gund has made a creditable showing at the Hastings and Grand Island races and will participate in the York races next week. Entries in the Norfolk races are open until July 24 and most of the entries will be delayed until the last days. A fine string of fast horses are in prospect for Norfolk, however, and only the utmost exertions of the bad weatherman can mar the Norfolk races.

THURSDAY TIDINGS.

Doris Olmsted, who has been quite ill, is much better.

Mrs. Fred Schwede was taken to Omaha yesterday afternoon to undergo an operation in an Omaha hospital.

The art glass for the new church home of St. Paul Ev. Lutheran church has been ordered from a St. Joseph house. The new church is to be provided with as fine church windows as any church in northern Nebraska.

The numbers in the open air concert by the Norfolk band last evening were received with merited applause. A large audience of Norfolk people enjoyed the second of the concert series, the weatherman accommodatingly withholding all trace of rain until the conclusion of the concert.

Charles Rice is in receipt of a letter written by Mrs. Rice from the city of Cologne on the Rhine. At the time Mrs. Rice wrote American residents in that German city were making careful preparations for the celebration of the Fourth, then at hand. Mrs. Rice was making preparations to visit a brother in Belgium. She will leave Germany for America on August 24.

It's eighteen months in the state penitentiary for Albert Rabe, arrested recently in Norfolk by Chief of Police Flynn for the burglary of an Emerson saloon. Rabe pleaded guilty at Ponca this week to the charge against him. Before the week is over the young man will leave with Sheriff Maskell of Dixon county for Lincoln to begin his sentence of a year and a half.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies' sewing society of the German Lutheran church held a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. Bertha Pilger. The sewing society of Stanton were the guests of the Norfolk society, the following ladies from Stanton being present: Miss Emma Zanders, Mrs. Goeh, Mrs. Albert Pilger, Mrs. Fechner, Mrs. Vashotz, Mrs. Glaser, Mrs. Shultz, Mrs. Hoene, Mrs. Luke and Mrs. Zanders.