

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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THE HUSBAND PUBLISHING COMPANY
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This is the time of year when the mosquito presents its bill and draws heavily on the public.

What if Senator La Follette should forget himself at some chautauqua and talk eighteen hours?

Venice, Ill., is flooded. A town that chooses that name should always provide itself with a fleet of gondolas.

The people are now convinced that the republican platform is just what they want. Mr. Bryan doesn't like it.

The recount of votes in New York City is worth all that it costs. It shows that William R. Hearst was honestly defeated for mayor.

The promise is that the crops in the United States this year will be valuable enough so that there will be \$100 to go round to each inhabitant.

A jeweler states that sky scrapers are hard on watches. Be sure to get your watches well out of the way when you see one of the taller ones falling down.

The Brooklyn Eagle and the Washington Post, two of the strongest and ablest democratic newspapers of the east, have already announced that they will not support Mr. Bryan if he is nominated.

A poem which lately appeared in the Commoner was entitled "Over and over again." Who better fitted to dilate upon such a subject or inspire the muse in regard to it than William Jennings Bryan?

C. A. Towne of New York, Tammany congressman, wants to be Mr. Bryan's running mate and his nomination at Denver is not improbable. Mr. Towne was formerly of Minnesota and is considered a great orator.

The postoffice department has decided that all letter boxes must be painted bright red so that they may be more easily seen than they are in green. Most of the letters that go into them will also be read.

Congressman Richard Hobson is waging a strenuous war between the United States and Japan in his chautauqua lectures. Hobson is the only war cloud in sight and no one except himself takes him seriously.

An Englishman named Simpson has invented an electric gun. He claims it can throw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of 300 miles. This would be a good thing for a man to have who is trying to raise apples near a public school.

Rural delivery has made more rapid strides since it was established nine years ago and its value is more appreciated by the farming communities. The total number of routes in the United States is now very nearly 40,000 with Illinois heading the list.

Roosevelt doesn't propose to let the grass grow under his feet. He has been waking up the animals in the United States for the past seven years and now his secretary announces that within a month after his retirement from the presidency next spring, he will be on his way to Africa to wake up the animals there.

The closing of another year's work in all our educational institutions turns loose upon the country several thousand more doctors, lawyers and dentists. The crop of ministers is not so large as in years past, but still good parishes where the salary is adequate and the people not too exacting are not likely to remain pastorless long.

The growth of the automobile industry has been phenomenal. It practically started in 1902 when there were twenty-one concerns in operation. At the close of business last year there were 168 doing business. In 1902 the output of automobiles in the United States amounted to \$10,000,000. This has steadily increased each year, until last year it reached a total of \$90,000,000.

With Foraker and LaFollette hastening to assure Secretary Taft of their support and Uncle Joe Cannon claiming the general Ohio statesman as "my candidate" it begins to look as if the political millennium had arrived. Now if Bryan would move to make it unanimous how foolishness and expense would be saved. And after all on Mr. Bryan's part it would only be recognizing the inevitable.

Minister Wu Ting Fang sees in our acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines and the cruise of the fleet in Pacific waters, not a menace to the orient but merely a demonstration of the unwillingness of the United States to assume the responsibilities which

conditions have thrust upon us and to prepare for the day when, as the wise Chinese statesman prophesies, the commerce of the greatest ocean will out-distance the greatest commercial era ever known on the Mediterranean.

The crusade against worthless and stray dogs is being vigorously waged in many parts of the country. In Baltimore it has become such a warfare that it will result practically in their extermination. Dr. Kerne, an eminent physician of that city says: "No dog should be permitted to run at large." He continues "Even if muzzled he could scratch a child or any person with a wire muzzle and the dog's saliva could get into the wound. The germ of hydrophobia lives in the saliva and the muzzle is no guarantee of safety."

A most distressing demonstration of the dire results of women entering the political arena comes from Emporia, Kansas, which is noted chiefly for producing William Allen White. The town of Emporia has a democratic newspaper edited by Mrs. Mary McCreary Parkman, while Mrs. Parkman's husband officiates as county surveyor. He is up for renomination to his office by the republicans. This places his unfortunate wife in a position where, much as she probably desires his re-election to an office which enables him to contribute to the family support, she must as a democratic editor oppose him to the bitter end. Let this sad example be a warning to aspiring woman suffragists.

T. L. Lewis, who succeeds John Mitchell as the head of the United Mine Workers, the greatest labor union in the United States, is another striking example of what opportunities this country offers to those who are surrounded by the most trying circumstances of poverty. His parents are both Welsh and he was one of a family of fourteen children. He was born to the life of a miner. At the age of seven years he began work as a breaker boy and for over thirty years knew no other life than that of the miner whose days are as nights. But he was ambitious through it all. During all those years of toil he never lost sight of hope.

A PLACE TO LIVE.
Norfolk lays claim to metropolitan qualities and hopes one day to be the center to which people of this entire territory will gravitate, when business is thrown off, as the most desirable place for a home. In order that this hope may be realized, Norfolk must take on those improvements which are the earmarks of all cities and which make any city a desirable place in which to live.

Street paving, a Y. M. C. A., a public library, all of these things are essential factors. Already Norfolk has many attractive features that make it a splendid place to live in. More improvements will attract more home-dwellers and home builders. And the more people attracted to Norfolk, the more easily will be borne the burden of improvement.

THE DISCARDED THEORIES.
One of the most serious features of opposition to Mr. Bryan's presidential candidacy this year, from his point of view, will be the resurrection of the issues which he has abandoned but which he can not escape, for all that. There will be the free silver question to begin with. This plank which Mr. Bryan insisted upon having in the platform of 1904, after having lost two races, will hardly be able to die an easy death at this time. And the government ownership of railroads will be just as hard a theory to get away from, in spite of the word from Lincoln to the effect that there will be no such plank in the Denver platform.

The fact that Mr. Bryan has gone on record so very radically on a number of theories, and then attempted to abandon them when they proved unpopular, is bound to work seriously against his candidacy.

TETANUS DANGERS.
With the approach of another Fourth of July, comes the annual horror of the tetanus microbe. Statistics show that 728 deaths have occurred in this country during the past five years as a direct result of tetanus. And yet most of the wounds in which the germs have got their start, have been apparently trivial. In most instances the tetanus symptoms did not develop until some time after the wounds were inflicted.

Tetanus is generally fatal. It is well at this time to bear in mind the fact that any little flesh wound, occasioned by powder, may result in tetanus. And prompt treatment, simple though the treatment is, must be given the wound if serious results are to be prevented.

The wound should first be thoroughly cleaned and then treated with an antiseptic. It should be so dressed as to leave open the wound until it heals by granulation.

The simplest way to treat the wound would be to go to a physician. The small fee attached to the treatment would be overshadowed by the relief accruing through knowledge that trouble had been forestalled. In simple gunpowder wounds, however,

if desired, home treatment will prove effective. By all means attention should be given to every gunpowder wound. Tetanus infection is possible only through injection into the blood.

NOT SOLD FOR BRYAN.

That the democratic party will not be sold for Mr. Bryan, even though he is to be the nominee of the Denver convention, is shown by statements made in some of the leading and most substantial democratic papers of the east. The Brooklyn Eagle, for instance, is one of the strong democratic papers of the nation. Yet it will not support Mr. Bryan. Replying to a question put by another New York paper as to whether or not it would support Bryan, the Eagle said: "For Mr. Bryan under no circumstances whatever will the Eagle be."

For no platform and for no candidate whatever of Mr. Bryan's making or prescription will the Eagle be. The Eagle neither waited for Chicago to say the foregoing, nor is it waiting for Denver to qualify the foregoing.

The Eagle is historically and logically democratic, wholly anti-Bryan and wholly anti-populist.

There are some parts of the democratic party that can not forget Mr. Bryan's free silver declarations, his prediction that the Fourth of July would cease to be observed if the republicans won, and his government ownership theories.

And the Brooklyn Eagle is not the only democratic paper which will not support Mr. Bryan. Boston's two democratic papers will oppose him. The World and Times in New York will fight him. The Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer will oppose him. The Kansas City Star was a Cleveland paper but is against Mr. Bryan and for Taft.

For the last twenty years it has been obvious to every thinking man that one reform in the conduct of national conventions is imperatively needed. Now that another convention has come and gone, now that four years must elapse before another comes together, is the time for the new national committee to consider this matter. It will not, of course, and should not be attempted during a campaign, when agitation would be hurtful. But the committee itself should call a special meeting to be held just after the election, and take action which may be ratified by the new convention. By going on record thus far in advance, the subject can be threshed out, and the progress of this necessary and salutary change will not be interfered with by the conceived interests of any candidates.

This needed change is a reform in the system of representation. The whole country is ready for this. It would have been accomplished long ago had it been considered, as it must be, so far from the meeting time of a convention that it might have impartial action. The anomaly of apportioning delegates according to population, a thing that exists in no other form of party procedure; in no state or local convention; that has not a word to say in its favor; that is un-republican and unrepresentative, should be done away with. Give each state its four delegates at large, and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes cast at the last state or national election, and party and politics will be the better for it.

Under present conditions, the voice of one colored or "illy white" republican in the south is as strong in selecting a presidential candidate as the voices of several hundred white republicans in the north. This is due to the fact that the southern republicans, few as they are, get representation upon the basis of their states' population. It is unfair and it works injury to the party.

THE REAL FEELING.

A democratic contemporary says that the real feeling in the country is that Mr. Taft will prove to be a weak candidate. Such statements are merely amusing. The real feeling in the country is that Mr. Taft is the embodiment of all that can be desired as a republican candidate. He has had wide experience, he is possessed of great personal poise, splendid mental ability and a character which is unimpeachable. The finest tribute that can be paid to Theodore Roosevelt is that he selected a man of such splendid qualifications and winsome personality to succeed him. The people will endorse his selection.

From today until the day of election the cause of Taft will grow stronger and stronger. He is one of the men whose biography does not have to be written for campaign purposes. He does not need to stump the country in order to introduce himself to the public. Every voter knows him; knows the admirable service he has rendered in stations so diverse that to fill them all satisfactorily would have seemed almost beyond the scope of human ability. He is equally at home in the executive, the legislative and the judicial office. He has knowledge, he has courage, he has convictions. He is a big man all over; his brain and his heart fitly match his body. He was cut out for large achievements and the whole of his career bears witness to his success in public place. Moreover, he is not cold, he is not

self-withdrawn, he is a type of the responsive, patriotic, capable, irresistible American.

While he represents in his own person all that arouses our pride in American manhood, he represents as a candidate for the presidency those principles and policies to which the people have given a support marked by such enthusiasm as has never before been seen since the civil war. There will be no step backward. While the tradition and the conservative frame of our government will be preserved unimpaired, we shall go forward along the path of progression which alone is worthy of a free and advancing people. The nomination of Taft is the realization of our highest hope.

IN CASE OF VACANCY.

The recent illness of Congressman Sherman, republican nominee for vice president, has caused more or less discussion as to the mode of procedure in the event of Sherman's death. It was very generally agreed when Mr. Sherman was taken sick that the national committee would have the authority to name a man to fill his place on the ticket. Now, however, comes Senator Carter of Montana, whose words are worth considering because of his former position at the head of the national committee, who declares that the convention would have to be recalled, if prudence were to dictate. Following is the statement issued by Senator Carter in reply to a telegram asking his opinion:

"I am of the opinion that, in the deplorable event of Mr. Sherman's death prudence would require the national committee to call the convention together again. If, as understood, the convention did not specifically authorize the committee to fill any vacancy which might occur on the ticket, 'State conventions, generally, by resolution empower the state committee to fill vacancies. In the absence of such specific authority from the national convention, its right to fill a vacancy would be questionable, and might be questioned in the states having strict statutory provisions controlling the certification of nominations to be printed on ballots. Failure to have the name of a committee nominee placed on the ballot in a single state might change the result on the election of vice president.

"If the records of the national convention show that specific authority was delegated to the committee to fill a vacancy, occurring after the adjournment of the convention, the committee's action in that behalf would become the action of the convention. A critical examination of the election laws of the several states might justify the conclusion that the national committee could legally assume authority to fill a vacancy without any direct expression by the convention on the subject, but in the presence of any substantial, or even technical, doubt, the convention should be re-assembled."

THIS YOUNG MAN'S THEORY.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has inherited his father's faith in the doctrine of hard work. The recent attack upon him, charging that he was to be given a soft snap by the steel trust for the sake of the family influence, served to call attention to the president's oldest son and his ambition, even though the story was a fraud and a libel.

Young Roosevelt is not a disciple of the theory that success comes in this world without hard work. He has studied to fit himself for a civil engineer. He will enter the field of mining for the use of his training and energy. And, desiring to be a successful miner, he has determined to learn the work from under the ground up.

Besides being a graduate of Harvard, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., intends to get a diploma from the University of Hard Knocks, as Fra Elbertus would say. He is ambitious and he realizes that success can come only from hard work. His father's reputation might sustain the son, but the son is not made from that sort of material. He intends to make a career for himself. He is going to carve out that career with his own hands and brain. He has gotten as far away from the reputation of his father as possible in his line of work—he has had in mind constantly, it is said, the idea of making his own way on his own merits, independently and absolutely regardless of his father's fame.

There are many young men in this day and age who might do well to study the theory of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. There are too many young men today—many of them bred by an overdose of prosperity during the past fifteen years—who are too ready and willing to accept the belief that hard work is not essential to success, and who make it a point to shun the hard grind rather than to seek it.

Only the occasional gambler ever makes even money success without regular, constant hard work. And for every one of these, a thousand other gamblers have failed, of whom the world never hears. But back of all success lies the last analysis nothing but work. Nature has allotted work for every man. The drone is a curse to society. No man fulfills his obligation to his creator or to himself who does not strive toward constructive efforts. The world detests an idler. He is an unnatural thing at best. The example of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was too busy hunting a job to even see

the big Harvard-Yale boat race, is not without great value.

THE BANK GUARANTEE PLANK.

That Colonel Bryan will dictate a conservative platform for the Denver convention in the hope of winning the eastern vote, and that the chief plank of that platform will be one declaring for government guarantee of deposits in national banks, is reported by some of the newspaper correspondents who are already on the ground at Denver. And that Mr. Bryan's government guarantee of deposits will find opposition is evidenced by the fact that already flaws in the scheme are being picked out and held up to the public gaze. For instance, in discussing this prospective plank, Raymond, writing to the Chicago Tribune, says:

The chief plank of the democratic platform is to be that which will declare for government guarantee of deposits in national banks. This is a pet idea of Bryan's and it is as superficial and attractive to the people as was the sixteen to one theory.

This scheme proposes, in the rough that a tax be laid on deposits in national banks, the proceeds of which will form a guarantee fund out of which the government will pay the depositors of failed banks at once. It is attractive at first sight and a man like Bryan might easily get a large following on such an issue. Official figures show the percentage of losses to depositors in national banks is surprisingly small, and yet every one knows great distress is always caused by the slow method of realizing on the assets of broken banks during the time of liquidation. It often takes years to pay back every dollar of the liabilities and small business men frequently are embarrassed, although they have a perfectly good claim against the bank in the hands of a receiver. The idea of paying depositors at once out of a government guarantee fund is likely, therefore, to prove popular among that class of people who do not study the real situation in business affairs.

Unfortunately for the country, Bryan is wholly superficial. Otherwise he never would have taken up with the free coinage idea, nor would he have held so tenaciously to his 16 to 1 fallacy after all the world had seen its folly. The same absurd process of thought will impel democratic leaders to insert a plank in their platform for government insurance of bank deposits.

Bryan and his followers either do not see or pretend not to see that such a plan would be the destruction of safe banking. They must know deposits are received by banks and immediately converted into loans. A wise banker makes his loans only on such security as will enable him to pay back the money of his depositors. His reputation depends on the skill with which he invests the money of depositors. If he makes loans on poor security he is likely to make losses and the depositor, feeling alarmed for the safety of his money, draws out his deposit.

The necessity for prudence in making loans arises wholly from the knowledge that money thus invested is a trust fund belonging to the depositors and certain to be called for if they fell insecure.

If the depositors are made safe through a guarantee fund provided by a tax paid by the depositors themselves the whole incentive for making prudent loans disappears. This is the crowning fallacy of Bryan's latest financial vagary, and yet the democrats are certain to go before the people with this idea as the chief issue of the campaign. Insurance deposits by an association of banks for their own protection, is a reasonable scheme, but the Denver platform will declare for an actual government guarantee.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

The finding of tuberculosis in the Lincoln insane asylum, due to milk from tubercular cows in the hospital herd as some believe, ought to add emphasis to Nebraska's need of legislation for a more rigid inspection of dairy herds for the sake of preventing the spread of the disease.

People ought to be protected against tubercular milk by the state. Other states have taken this needed step. Nebraska ought not to lag behind.

The ravages of tuberculosis are most serious in persons between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. Within these age limits, one out of every four deaths is due to tuberculosis. Of all deaths in all ages, one in every eight is due to tuberculosis. Because of the serious aspect of the tuberculosis problem, there should be widespread interest in the approaching session of the International congress on tuberculosis which will meet in Washington September 21 to October 12. This congress meets every three years and this is the first time it has come to the United States.

It is not likely that the congress will convene in the United States for a great many years, as the honor of entertaining it is eagerly sought by the countries abroad.

Preparations for the gathering are engaging the attention of every enlightened nation. The white plague is no respecter of persons or of races. It is not limited to any quarter of the globe, and the common ground on which Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America are meeting, is the belief that this disease may be brought under as complete control as small pox, plague, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases have been by wide-awake peoples. Committees of arrangements for the congress have been organized in every foreign country, and in every state in our own land. In every section, plans are being perfected for representation in the congress. A number of the foreign governments have already announced

to state department at Washington, the names of their official delegates; while others have acquainted the secretary-general of the congress with their plans for participation in the congress and in the great exhibition that will be held in connection with the gathering. The exhibition and the congress are to be housed in the National museum, adjoining the Smithsonian. The exhibition promises to be practically a world's fair on the subject of tuberculosis. It will show what is being done around the globe in the fight against tuberculosis, from Alaska down to the Cape of Good Hope, from the steppes of Northern Russia to the diamond fields of South Africa.

Every state in the union is expected to be represented in some way at the congress. The governors of forty states have authorized the secretaries of the state boards of health, the heads of institutions, or other officials to arrange for participation in the gathering. In a number of states, travelling exhibitions that show the conditions in the respective states and the measures that have been taken to correct them, have been on view in the home states during the winter and will be displayed in the exhibition at the congress in Washington.

Interest in the international congress on tuberculosis is not confined to physicians. Every phase of the scientific study of tuberculosis as it affects human beings will be discussed by physicians, surgeons, and specialists in every field. But equally important places on the program have been assigned to the men and women who are taking some part in the preventive work that is being carried on along social, economic, or industrial lines. There will also be a section of special interest to veterinarians, and that will discuss tuberculosis in animals and its relation to man.

President Roosevelt has accepted the presidency of the congress and the governors of the states will serve as vice presidents. Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, is the honorary president. Dr. Trudeau has had tuberculosis himself for many years, and over thirty years ago, when it first became apparent that he had the disease, instead of composing himself to die, he went up to the Adirondacks. The out-door treatment was just beginning to be advocated by German specialists, and Dr. Trudeau tried it on himself. He passed on the gospel of the methods to others, and the great movement in this country in recent years, for the out-door treatment of tuberculosis, is generally attributed to his initiative. It has been his inspirational influence in this direction that has won for him the affectionate title of the "Father of the Open Air Treatment in America."

AROUND TOWN.

This is the week.

Next week the democrats.

Don't expect to sleep any after Wednesday.

One Norfolk man feels sad at his increasing bulk for the sole reason that he is outgrowing his dress suit.

There's one thing lucky about the Fourth of July this year. It comes on Saturday and will give an entire day to sober up in.

There used to be a government ownership league in this state. Where is it at, now that Mr. Bryan has renounced the theory?

The day has passed when mosquitoes shielded at Fourth of July fireworks. They've been passing automobiles long enough to get hardened to the sensation.

The mosquitoes seem to get a better chance at a high when he wears the knee length kind.

"The out and out Bryan men," says an Associated Press dispatch, "were happy." In 1912 they will probably be writing, "The out and out and out Bryan men."

Might get the mosquitoes and sparrows together and let them fight it out in a bloody duel to the death.

"I'd rather own a farm in this northwest than a share of stock in the Homestake mine," remarked a Norfolk commercial traveler.

You can't tell whether girls love each other or hate each other by the mere fact that they kiss each other when they meet each other.

It is rather odd that Guy Wilberger of Anoka should send a cut of his face to be printed in The News today. Most barbers, when they go into the face-cut business, see to it that it's the other fellow's face.

The worst thing a boy has to remember about his youth is the period when his mother bathed him and allowed the cold, wet ends of the wash-rag to drip down and spat him. What could make a boy more angry?

There is one way of attracting more flies to your ankles than would naturally care to bit you. Wear low shoes and get them shined. The man who shines them will put just enough of the sweet smelling polish on your hosiery to make you the victim of ten million flies before you can get home and change 'em.

NO, IT WASN'T A BOMB

Guy Wilberger, Anoka Barber, Sends Package to The News.

It was a suspicious looking can, tightly sealed. It was very probably a bomb. It was addressed to the "Daily News, Norfolk"—evidently the sender was an impartial young man who didn't care particularly which part of The News machine was blown to pieces.

On the outside of the suspicious looking bomb-like can was written, "From Guy Wilberger, Anoka." The sporting editor who handled the can gingerly thought that was a bad omen. He dimly recalled that Guy Wilberger was the Anoka barber who let Anoka grow whiskers while he went a love-making and whose unsuccessful attempt to elope with the bride of his choice was halted by an late papa with considerable publicity resulting for Guy as well as unshaven Anoka. Now Guy was probably replying a 'la bomb.

Finally deciding that the courageous thing would be to brave the can, the sporting editor summoned the office boy and dispatched that youth to pry the bomb open back of the office.

The office boy still lives. The bomb that Guy sent is to be exploded in the feminine camp: Anoka, Neb., June 24.—Editor News: I send you herewith for publication a halftone likeness of myself. Your readers have heard a good deal of late about the Anoka barber and no doubt they will be pleased to see what I look like. If I get a wife, without opposition from her father, as a result of my picture in The News, then I will pay you double price for the advertisement; otherwise, there is to be no charges. If you will accept this offer I will not barr the "Boston Bloomers."

Respectfully,
Guy Wilberger.



ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.
A good woman's conscience is the best religion.

When a girl says, "He can go where he pleases," it is her way of saying he can go to the devil.

"I never drove a horse in my life that it didn't make me feel that I was driving it too hard."—Drake Watson.

The only time a man does not kick when his name is spelled wrong is when it appears in the police court docket.

A woman's idea of a good town to live in is one where the demand for furnished rooms is greater than the supply.

A dinner cannot be called a real way-up fashionable, unless every one of the guests leaves the table as hungry as when they sat down to it.

When a country young man appears on the street with a girl hanging on his arm, in addition to a hair-cut and a shave, it is a sure sign that he is going to get married.

A stranger carrying a very large number of Letters of Recommendation called on a Business man and wanted a Position. "I cannot give you the Position," the Business man said, "but I can give you another Letter of Recommendation."

Nebraska Politics.
York Times: The Fremont Herald says republicans will be welcome to go to Denver on the Third district special "if they will be good." There's the rub. How can a man be good on a democratic train, going to a democratic convention? The condition is really prohibitive.

Planning for Corn Palace Show.
Mitchell, S. D., June 27.—The officers of the corn palace, who have charge of the amusement end of the enterprise, are in Chicago this week making their contracts for the big fall festival. They expect to secure the services of some prominent band and a string of vaudeville artists for the interior of the corn palace and for the free street attractions. It will be the aim of the palace management this year to make a greater display of the agricultural features of the state. It has always been good, but it will be made better than ever this year. The dates of the palace are from September 28 to October 3.

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George N. Beels of Norfolk is announced as a candidate at the coming primary election for the republican nomination as representative from the district of Madison county.