

## The Norfolk News

Stand up and talk for Norfolk.

American "embalmed beef" is not in it with the army beef scandal of Great Britain.

When Governor Savage is nominated and elected it will be the proper thing to re-install Joe Bartley as state treasurer.

It is about time for Governor Savage to do something more to show that he is there to serve the people—or some of them.

Norfolk is proud of her churches and schools. Religious influences and good educational advantages are on a high plane.

The Commoner and the Madison Mail are valuable in at least one particular. They afford valuable material for the scissors of many fusion editors.

Minister Wu is an advocate of women's juries where a woman is on trial. He is evidently convinced that man's gallantry to women should be exercised outside of the jury box.

The wheat growers of Manitoba have demoralized the market for that cereal by flooding it with grain. Perhaps the farmers of the far north are more important than they have been considered.

Governor Savage speaks of what he is going to do in the future for the state just as though his nomination and election was a mere matter of form. It will probably be a severe shock when he discovers that he is only one of the people.

The preachers of Kankakee, Illinois, are the latest to combine and make a trust price. They insist that hereafter marriage ceremonies should not be performed for less than a fee of \$5. Any cheaper couples will have to look for a justice of the peace.

It is apparent that the Schley-Sampson question will be greatly inferior in importance to the burning question of which European government stood between this country and annihilation during the late unpleasantness with Spain.

A Chicago girl lost thirty pounds of her weight in worrying over her unfaithful lover who married another woman. In the suit which resulted the court allowed her \$50 a pound for her loss. In the future girls should be careful to learn their weight before and after rejection.

Senator Jim K. Jones acknowledges that he is as much in the dark as any one concerning democracy's paramount issue for 1904. He believes that anti-imperialism will be a leading issue which is a candid acknowledgement that the party is still in sore straits and would welcome something real live and substantial.

The Omaha chief of police has undertaken to regulate the dances of the people of the metropolis and has given it out that the "Chicago glide," the "Buffalo" and the "shine" are to be cut out of the program at future public dances. That officer appears to have more and various kinds of employment, amusement and action under his supervision than the average person could imagine.

Nine states and territories, including Porto Rico, have made appropriations amounting to \$1,965,000 for representation at the St. Louis exposition. It is believed that, with 34 states and territories yet to act, the state exhibits at the fair will represent at least \$5,000,000. It is evident that the St. Louis people will present one of the greatest shows ever attempted in 1903.

Edgar Howard and his associates in starting a democratic editorial association, were successful in getting about thirty of the brethren to subscribe to articles declaring themselves to be democrats and they have just concluded their first annual love-feast at Lincoln. It was decided that populist editors should be permitted to join if they were willing to take the obligation of the Thomas Jefferson degree.

All women do not get an opportunity to learn the real worth of their husbands. A Texas woman has learned, however, through process of law, that her husband was worth \$20,000, having been awarded that sum in damages against the man who killed him. Perhaps if this is brought to the general attention of women they will be more careful of the way they address and care for a \$20,000 piece of property.

Besides being located in the midst of a valuable farming community, Norfolk has railroad facilities and other advantages that should in a few years make it a city of 20,000 people. It should develop with the country and will do so with the proper effort on the part of the people of the city. The business men have indicated a willingness to put forth the proper effort and everyone interested in the welfare of the city should be ready to assist.

Statistics are to the effect that the decrease in the output of bicycles has been more than 90 per cent during the past

two years. This is certainly a remarkable showing for the vehicle that it was thought a few years ago would supersede the horse in public favor as a means of conveyance. It may be conceded, however, that the bicycle has come to stay and that while the faddists have dropped it, there will be use for it until the inventive genius of man provides something better adapted to the purpose for which it is employed.

Those returning from Oklahoma who hoped to secure cheap and good land are not enthusiastic over what they saw and experienced and those owning property in Nebraska are loth to exchange their conditions. Those who hunt the world over and have an opportunity to return to Nebraska generally do so. All conditions considered the lot of the Nebraska farmer is undoubtedly as good if not better than that of the farmer in any other state or country.

The dirt eating cult is being established in St. Louis by William Windsor, a college-bred lawyer who lectures his followers each evening on the new "hygienic" fad. A spoonful of dirt a day is the allowance. That he has disciples is not astonishing. People in this age seem ready to take up with any health fad, no matter how foolish. The person who will advocate that people should walk on their hands and feet like other animals as the most natural manner, is awaited and he will find people ready to agree with him.

After a siege of smallpox and vaccination in his family, the editor of the Springfield Herald expresses his gratitude that there was not a night during the siege but the ones having the smallpox were able to "hike" out in zero weather to lend a helping hand to the ones with vaccinated arms. The editor sums up his conclusions by saying, "You can get smallpox for nothing, but it costs fifty cents to get vaccinated and then you will take the smallpox just the same and vaccination is a great deal the worse of the two."—Bixby in the State Journal.

Stirred up by some mild criticisms concerning its exposition of the declaration of independence the World-Herald has revived some of its clippings and quotations, used untiringly during the last campaign, tending to show that the country is drifting into imperialism. It had been supposed that this material had been buried deep beneath the painful recollections of the last defeat but the World-Herald evidently has them on tap in event the question can be revived, or to answer the purpose of covering the vacuum until it is filled by the creation of another paramount issue.

The board of health of New York city recently condemned and destroyed 314 tons of baking powder that had been condemned by the city chemists who said that it contained 29 per cent of powdered rock. Part of it was taken from a department store and part from a ware house. But for the action of this board that powdered rock would have went to interfere with the digestive apparatus of some of those people who prefer to buy the cheap stuff offered by department stores and mail order houses in preference to the reliable goods sold at living prices by home merchants.

Europe refused to loan the United States a paltry few hundred thousand dollars little more than 100 years ago, now this country is investing its surplus wealth in European bonds. It would not be surprising if in another hundred years the United States would be refusing European loans for fear they might never be repaid. The entire life of this nation is but a short span compared with some of the countries across the water and yet the youngest of all the great nations has grown to first place as a world power. The more one considers the wonderful development of the United States the more remarkable it appears.

The ninth annual report of the building and loan associations of the state makes a very gratifying showing for these popular home-building enterprises. While the number of associations compared with 1892 is smaller, there has been a large increase in the number of shares of stock and in the assets. In 1892 there were 71 associations, with 45,012 shares and \$2,308,557.67 in assets. Now there are 59 associations holding 119,985 shares of stock and assets amounting to \$4,314,744. These associations have had a large influence in making Nebraska a commonwealth of homes and have therefore been of great benefit. It is encouraging to know that they are prosperous and growing.

The need of a public library in Norfolk is becoming more apparent every day and more people are interested in such an advantage than ever before. Even the children are growing enthused and are striving with all their ability to provide a mutual exchange of reading matter that will benefit, amuse and instruct. The pupils of the various grades of the schools have made quite a start toward school libraries and when this sort of spirit is evidenced, the parents and grown people generally will not long delay in rendering their assistance to the end that good reading matter is placed within the reach of all who desire it. It is a mark of progress and the

time will be short until Norfolk has a respectable public library.

The Conservative desires that Nebraska should pass up the display of mammoth pumpkins, tall corn, hams, crazy quilts, etc., which have been the ordinary display at expositions, and try something original at St. Louis. The sentiment is right. Other states will probably work the agricultural and horticultural display to a finish and Nebraska should try something to relieve the monotony and attract deserved attention. The resources and advantages of the state should not be neglected but they might be brought to public attention otherwise than in the usual method and the particular efforts of the state might be put forth in some new and attractive direction. Mr. Morton suggests that the efforts of the commission be directed toward a historical review, and this state being one of the important ones of the Louisiana purchase, from that standpoint it would be very appropriate. Whatever is done, Nebraska should be fixed on the minds of visitors more permanently than could be done through an ordinary display of its products.

There is certainly a strong effort being made to induce congress to modify the tariff, and a number of influential republicans are interested in such a movement. The party at large cannot be convinced, however, that there is an imperative demand for a modification of the present rates. They have not forgotten the results of the late democratic effort along that line and are fearful that if it does not result in distress and disaster to business interests there will at least be an unsettled condition that will not be profitable. Those commercial interests particularly urging a revision may be prepared to profit or see where they may benefit but the people of the country at large are not so certain that it would not be to their detriment and prefer that well enough be let alone. The republican party has for years been the strong champion of a protective tariff and always with credit to itself and benefit to the country. With this record to back a firm belief in such a policy it is believed that the republican majority in congress should be extremely delicate about taking up the subject.

The Nebraska Teacher of February contains an editorial on the relationship existing between the South Omaha board of education, the superintendent and janitors, which indicates a rather unusual choice of advisors for a city in the state having the lowest percent of illiteracy. It appears that the board, while urging the attendance of janitors at meetings to advise on matters of educational import, considers that the superintendent's attendance is largely perfunctory. They appear to tolerate him at their meetings but as an advisor seem to consider him rather inferior to the janitors. The Teacher also intimates that a considerable portion of the janitor work is neglected because of the time required of them in the capacity of advisors. Perhaps the South Omaha board finds their suggestions valuable in the work of education and perhaps in that particular city the janitors are better informed on educational matters than the superintendent. Fortunately other boards of education have not the South Omaha idea to any large extent and in most cities the superintendent's advice is sought before that of the janitors.

THE NEWS recently saw a letter from Lincoln in which the writer stated that he had a talk with Clancey, the governor's private secretary, concerning the hospital at Norfolk. Clancey paid his respects to the people of Norfolk in terms more emphatic than elegant, and intimated that we might be a mess of muddled oafs. After relieving himself along this line at some length, Clancey suggested that good men be sent down to the next session of the legislature to work for the passage of a bill restoring what the governor has robbed us of, and promising that Governor Savage in 1903 will sign any bill that the legislature passes. Will he, though? If the governor thinks a bid of this kind will bring him any support from Madison county he must take us for a pack of damphools, indeed. If he thinks he can override the rights of the people of this section of the state, cause us the expense of maintaining a lobby at Lincoln at the next session of the legislature and privately work against our interests, and then secure our assistance for his renomination at the next republican convention by promising to sign our bill if we succeed in forcing it through the legislature, then he is certainly very much mistaken. We would not take the governor's promise if he would reduce it to black and white, for the reason that we do not believe he is a man of his word. Even if he would put up a bond to carry out his agreements, he could not have the vote of one republican either in the convention or at the polls, if he succeeds in making the nomination. Gov. Savage has shown himself weak and spiteful in every critical question that has been brought before him, and he is a disgrace to the republican party and the state of Nebraska. It is hoped that the party will not attempt to carry the lead of Bartley's pardon by renominating Savage, but if it should by any machinations of politicians do so, then it must expect to suffer overwhelming defeat.

Norfolk proposes to grow in spite of those who would like to see the city dwarfed.

Bixby and Walt Mason have been endeavoring to explain what "muddled oafs" are. Perhaps Governor Savage is one.

If your future is in doubt settle it by locating on one of Nebraska's fertile quarter sections and shape it to your liking.

A Pennsylvania woman has found in a turnip a diamond ring lost in her garden several years ago. Queer how things will turn up.

Wednesday is the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. The great emancipator was born in 1799, 93 years ago, and died in 1865.

It isn't necessary for the leaders of America to practice up on German to converse with Prince Henry for it is asserted that he speaks English like a native.

A New Jersey automobile company has gone broke. They certainly cannot lay their difficulties against the price being asked and received for the machines.

Governor Savage has the active support of six republican newspapers. He will be fortunate if the six papers can influence six delegates to support him in convention.

The city campaign, just opening, should interest local politicians until the time arrives to begin to show Governor Savage "where he is at" in the estimation of the people.

The oleo bill has passed the house. Now if the senate will do likewise the people will stand another chance of knowing whether they are eating tallow or butter on their bread.

The Winside Tribune argues that "fusion in the state, county or township breeds familiarity, familiarity breeds contempt, contempt breeds disruption and disruption breeds defeat."

Mr. Havemeyer thinks the people are on their hind feet and howling for free raw sugar. He is mistaken. The people do not use raw sugar and a great many of them do not know what it is.

With the exposure of democratic corruption that has been made in Missouri the republicans express a confidence in redeeming the state at the next election such as they have not experienced for years.

The fact that 100,000 horses have been sold and shipped out of Montana during the past year is evidence that the horse business is on the boom and that prices are not likely to decline in the near future.

The saying is that when rascals disagree just people get their dues, or words to that effect. The Bulgarian brigands are fighting over Miss Stone and it may be believed that lady will soon secure her freedom.

If Admiral Schley positively won't accept the democratic nomination for the presidency perhaps Mr. Bryan might again be induced to suffer defeat for the sake of keeping "his" people informed that there is such a party.

Norfolk is the junction of three railroad systems and with the extension of the Creighton branch, F. E. and M. V., will have practically another system. Freight and passenger service for the east, west, north or south is available.

Charles A. Towne is dropping rapidly in the political scale since he began, being first a free silver republican, a Lincoln republican and then populist. He has not only entered the plutocratic circles in New York but has joined Tammany.

Appearances would indicate that the country is being subjected to an epidemic of disastrous fires, if such a thing is possible. Certainly during the past few weeks there has been more in the papers regarding destructive fires than for a long time.

Senator Hoar is again exerting himself on the Philippine question and is assisting the democrats in proving what a heartless and silly government this is to think that it can benefit a people who have for ages been under the magnanimous rule of Spain.

The ministerial union of Salt Lake City has undertaken the large contract of suppressing polygamy. The preachers composing it will undoubtedly endeavor to furnish the unions of other cities an example of strenuous effort that is seldom experienced.

F. D. Wright is the new publisher of the Madison Chronicle, W. B. Reynolds having relinquished control of the business for a term of years, and accepted a position with the Fremont Tribune. Mr. Wright has had a large experience in newspaper work and the readers and other patrons of the Chronicle will not lose by the change.

The Globe-Democrat thinks that instead of directing their attention so far away to correct wrongs the democrats might be instrumental in adjusting

some of the evils at home. It calls their attention to the fact that in Missouri, with a republican vote of 46 percent, that party can manage to secure but one of the congressional delegates.

Rev. Russell Conwell of Philadelphia advises the young men of Omaha to work and pray to become millionaires. That is certainly pleasing advice and the young men will probably follow it. The minister says it is easy if common sense is used, which is an acknowledgment that there are a powerful lot of men past the prime of life who either had no common sense or failed to use it.

The supporters of the American sugar industry maintain that sugar is being produced in Cuba at a profit, which is to say that the trust's plea in behalf of the poor Cubans is, like their other arguments, largely buncombe. So thoroughly convinced are they that the Cubans are not suffering for free sugar or a reduction of the tariff that they are willing to pay the expense of a committee sent down to investigate.

The telephone has been put to a new use in Kentucky. That state is so notable for its law suits that it might be expected that the most expeditious manner of handling cases would be in demand and the magistrate of the Wildie district may find that he has established a valuable precedent in trying, convicting and sentencing a prisoner by telephone. The question of jurisdiction might need a new interpretation if this plan comes into general use.

Abraham Lincoln was a firm believer in the policy of a protective tariff and, as on other questions, time has proven that his position was sound. From the time he entered politics until the present day, no policy has proven more beneficial to the country and the people than that of tariff protection to home industries and if history teaches anything it is that the republican party should be most cautious in altering its well known position on this question.

The sugar question seems to be a very proper one to be made into a paramount issue for 1904 and if Mr. Bryan will but study it he will undoubtedly find in it all the essentials of paramountcy. There is apparently a need of education on the subject, owing to the different views on the subject expressed. It may as well be understood at the start, however, that the home industry will finally win out. The American people are notable for supporting American enterprises.

If the republican convention nominates Governor Savage for governor it should still further vindicate Joe Bartley by naming him for state treasurer and then, to have things agreeable all around, the balance of the candidates might be selected from a list including the following: Charley Mosher, Henry Bollin, A. H. Gould and Pat Crowe. It is unfortunate that Barret Scott is also not available as a suggestion. With this sort of a ticket a number of large criminals may receive vindication and the governor might by practical results illustrate his theory that thieves are really entitled to honor rather than punishment. The ticket might not carry, but that would simply prove that there are people in the state whose view of right and wrong is sadly warped, considered by Governor Savage's gauge.

Profitable Advertising is convinced that "the Goddess of Luck has a tender spot in her heart for the hustler," which is an evident fact. Merchants have been known to complain that times were hard in a season of general and evident prosperity. They are merchants who do not believe in hustling for business through advertising or otherwise and they are perhaps not to blame that from their view-point times are hard and things are going to ruin. Then there are also merchants who know of no such thing as dull times or financial difficulties, even when their neighbors are hard pressed for business and money. They are the kind who give the Goddess of Luck considerably the best of it. When things are coming their way they hustle, but when luck begins to turn against them they hustle more and advertise generously. This method has several advantages. They have more time when business is dull to prepare their advertising matter and read their schemes and the people they wish to reach have more time to consider their propositions and less liability of confusion, as, when times are rushing and everybody is advertising each advertiser must take his chances with his competitors of bringing his matter to the attention of the people. And when a rush comes his customers are educated to a point where they will enter the hustler's store in preference to that of his non-hustling competitor.

Lincoln's Birthday. Away back in 1809, ninety-three years ago today, a very ordinary boy baby was born into the home of a family of pioneers in the backwoods of Kentucky. As far as could be recognized this baby had no extraordinary talent and his prospects were far from brilliant, being apparently doomed by his environments to live and die a common backwoodsman or farmer. He was in no sense born "with a silver spoon in his mouth" and apparently his prospects for wealth and

power were far more gloomy than thousands of babies of that time and the present. As a child and boy he enjoyed the pleasures at his command and endured the privations and discomforts borne by children of like circumstances. At an early age, however, it developed that this boy had a determination in his make-up to surmount his environments and place himself on a plane above that of a backwoodsman. He had ambition, but his extremely awkward and homely personal appearance made it seem that all circumstances were against him. These peculiarities are now historical and it is probable that nine Americans out of ten could name that boy after hearing a description of his personal appearance and being informed of his surroundings.

No public man is better or more familiarly known, not even George Washington, than was Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, who fought his way from the lowest station to the highest honor the country is able to bestow.

He is the type of citizen Americans delight to honor and in his case the people rejoice to this day that he was available to conduct the country through the most trying time in its history.

His life is interesting and inspiring. A boy or young man could have no higher ideal than that of Abraham Lincoln and the study of his life and character cannot but have a wholesome effect on the lives of those by it inspired. They may not attain to the position he occupied but certainly they will be encouraged to renewed efforts and though humble their position, may learn that it is possible to rise above their environments.

On the occasion of his birthday anniversary it is especially fitting to recall the life and works of this honest, humble, but strong-minded man.

### CORN PRODUCTS COMBINE.

Trust to Control Glucose Sugar Refining and Starch Companies. New York, Feb. 11.—An official circular containing the terms by which the Glucose Sugar Refining and National Starch companies were taken over by the syndicate financing the Corn Products company, which is capitalized at \$50,000,000, has been mailed to stockholders. The Glucose Sugar Refining preferred stockholders are to receive \$125 in the preferred stock of the Corn Products company and the Glucose common shareholders \$125 in the common of the Corn Products company.

Although the Illinois Sugar Refining company of Pekin, Ill.; the Charles Pope Glucose Manufacturing company and the New York Glucose company also are included in the merger, the official terms of exchange in regard to these concerns have not yet been made public.

It is stated that a meeting to elect permanent officers will be held in this city this week. C. H. Mathieson, now president of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, will probably be president of the new corporation. The underwriting has been several times over subscribed.

### MAGNETS CHANGE OLD RULES.

Baseball Men Meet to Revise Playing Regulations. Buffalo, Feb. 11.—Representatives of all the baseball leagues of the country met here yesterday to establish and revise the playing rules on a firm basis and to have them so worded that they may be easily understood by amateurs and professionals alike.

The resolution which caused most discussion was section 3, of rule 44, defining when the umpire shall declare a foul strike. The revision agreed upon provided that when a ball falls or settles on foul ground, or inside the line of the territory described by a line drawn through first and third bases at right angles with the home plate, and extending on each side to the limits of the field, it shall be arbitrary to the umpire to call it a strike. It shall remain discretionary with the umpire to call a strike or a foul when the ball goes into foul territory outside the line drawn through first and third bases to the limits of the field.

A line was added to section 1, of rule 32, allowing the pitcher not more than one minute to deliver and not exceeding five balls to warm up.

### TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Coal miners and operators signed the old scale for next year. Fire destroyed nearly all of the business section of Elberton, Ga., Sunday. Loss, \$100,000.

Emperor William has issued an order barring from court all professors of spiritualism, faith cure and kindred cults.

Elsie and Jennie Berlinger, children of Dr. R. Berlinger, were suffocated in a fire at their father's residence in New York city Sunday.

The two children of Harvey May of Howard City, Mich., were poisoned by eating canned tomatoes Sunday. There is no hope for their recovery.

The Presbyterian committee on creed revision issued a statement asserting that the church does not teach that those dying in infancy are lost.