

The Norfolk News

Christmas, you're next.

How would you like to be the rural mail route man?

Now is a good time to be thankful that the coal strike was settled when it was.

The ice man has hopes that this may be the beginning of a good lucrative business for next summer.

A woman who would kill her child for \$50, the crime with which a Maine woman is charged, is not a woman. She is a fiend.

After a study of the complete election returns a Washington correspondent feels justified in believing that the seven remaining populists in Kansas cast their votes.

Young America has no sooner digested his Thanksgiving dinner than his thoughts turn Christmasward with thoughts of the good things that will be served on that occasion, as has been the usual custom.

An Omaha burglar entered a preacher's house on Sunday night and took away \$40 in cash, belonging to the good man. A man who would do that would steal coppers from a Sunday school contribution box.

The recently elected state legislature will convene in Lincoln in January and give the politicians something to talk about. In the meantime they may continue their resume of that fruitful subject, "How it happened."

The university football team has looked after the Nebraska honors with commendable zeal and the fair fame of the state for being in the top row has not once been questioned during the season. The Nebraska goal line has not once been crossed.

If the Nebraska educational fund is increased \$12,000,000 in the next five years it will mean no less than \$30 apiece for every person of school age in the state. This estimate of State Treasurer Stuefer looks high and it looks good.—Fremont Tribune.

It is now asserted that a large number of democratic leaders desired congress to remain republican, anyway, despite their enthusiasm for their own ticket. It is difficult to believe that the democrats can assume as much optimism as this, all at once.

The trusts that realize that they are without the pale of the law that will be attempted to pass within a very short time by the republican congress will undoubtedly make haste to conform to such a measure, in the meantime exerting themselves to accomplish its defeat.

As the result of the visit of Dr. Lorenz of Vienna to this country a child's hospital is soon to be established in Chicago and one of the eminent surgeon's assistants will have charge. Particular attention will be given to the deformities of the hip.

Now that President Roosevelt's message has been delivered it is up to the fusion statesmen that write for the country press to attempt a criticism that will show weakness in the republican policy and unsatisfactory methods regarding the president's position. There is no doubt of their ability to accomplish that end.

Really some of these alleged jokes in the funny papers and on the funny pages of the large dailies are very tiresome. When a person wades through a whole page of nonsense without being rewarded with a sensation that will provoke even a smile he is fully justified in being bored and disappointed.

The man who wrote "The Mocking Bird" is dead, and a revival of that once popular song is confidently expected. It was a good tune in its day and better, by far, than some of the alleged popular songs of the present day. The younger generation will not appreciate a revival of the air.

There are above four thousand prohibition voters in Nebraska as evidenced by the returns of the late election—a mere handful as compared with the total voting strength of the state—something less than 300,000—but they are stayers and stick together with a mighty stickiness that might be an example to the fusion parties in devotion to principle.

Henry Ward Beecher gave a nice definition of the spirit of thanksgiving when he said: "As flowers carry dew drops, trembling on the edges of the petals, and ready to fall at the first whiff of wind or brush of bird, so the heart should carry its beaded words of thanks giving; at the first breath of heavenly favor let down the shower, perfumed with the hearts gratitude."

Tariff revisionists are not likely to be thoroughly pleased with the president's policy. Neither will the rank protectionists who draw the line even on reciprocity, but there is no question that his policy will be quite pleasing to the fusionists, and it will continue its alle-

the people in general who recognize a need of a little change but do not want business conditions disturbed by radical measures. The president is conservative and the people are conservative on this question.

Nebraska's semi-centennial of its organization as a territory will roll around about 1904 and already there is some discussion as to how the event may be fittingly observed. It certainly should be observed in some manner, as Nebraska's remarkable growth during the half century since it was a territory is deserving a review by the people of the state and worthy of advertisement among the people of the east, many of whom yet believe that the state is of the wild and woolly frontier.

The Emerson Enterprise has an exchange that advocates a new and novel saloon law. The said exchange would have the drinker take out a license instead of the seller, costing him \$20 per year to indulge his appetite, and submit his license to the bar-tender each time he wants a drink. If he gets drunk his license is revoked and he is required to go dry. Such a law might apply to the ordinary drinker, but would it touch the men who get their's in original packages?

W. S. Goldie, the veteran editor of the Wayne Democrat writes a column of spicy matter each week under the caption "By Dad." We don't know how the Wayne people like that kind of stuff, Goldie, but we will venture the assertion that should the Star reproduce the third item in the first column of last week's Democrat there would be a strange face in Heaven within an hour after we went to press.—Madison Star.

President Roosevelt proposes to look deeper than the skin in choosing men for federal appointment in the south. It has not been long since he decided to overlook a man's politics in the same locality if he was fit and capable in other respects. The first decision was highly satisfactory to a large number of southern gentlemen, the latter does not receive approval from the same sources. An unprejudiced mind will give the same approval of the one position as to the other.

The prairie chicken season is now closed, having finished with November and those who disregard the law hereafter are running a risk of getting into trouble with the game wardens of the state. Five days after the close of the season are allowed for hunters to dispose of the game they have killed and after that it is dangerous to have one of the birds in possession. Game Warden Simkins of Lincoln proposes to do his best toward having the law observed and it may be unsafe hereafter to attempt an assault on the birds.

The proposed amendment to the constitution of Nebraska was permitted to go by default by the voters. If everyone who voted on the proposition had voted for it the amendment would have still failed to carry under the present law. There were 49,147 votes cast for the proposition and 15,999 against it. There were 198,574 votes cast at the election, so that the amendment had less than half enough votes for its adoption. If the law had been revised as proposed by the amendment it would have carried. Under the present law, it is therefore believed to be impossible to amend the constitution by vote of the people.

A headline says: "Roosevelt Dines Quietly," referring, it is presumed, to the president's Thanksgiving observance. Really! But then there is nothing what that president of ours will do. Dines quietly! Then he must have learned to eat without smacking his lips, and that great turkey must have been fully tamed before it was placed on the president's table. The president must have fully acquired the intricate art of carving, else he would have allowed at least one little by-word to escape; some people do much worse. The president should be careful not to "dine quietly" any more and allow it to get in the papers under a slug head.

Silver, as a money metal, is being severely dealt with in all parts of the world, and even Mexico threatens to adopt the gold standard. The friends of the white metal in the United States should arouse themselves and stop this effect of the "crime of '73." There is no reason why the world should act foolishly regarding this metal just because the United States decided to disapprove of Mr. Bryan and free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1. Mexico furnished a horrible example to the people of this country in 1896 and if it is permitted to go to the gold standard where will the people look for an example if the question ever bobs up again?

The reduction of the republican majority in Nebraska was undoubtedly due, in large part, to the unpopularity of Governor Savage's administration. It will devolve upon Governor Mickey to administer the affairs of the chief executive's office that the effect of the Savage regime may be overcome and Nebraska's republican vote returned to its old-time figure. Nebraska is a republican state, despite the claims of fusionists, and it will continue its alle-

gence to that party so long as it observes the popular will and administers affairs in a manner that will reflect credit on the party. The fusionists await a good opportunity to criticize and it should not be given them.

The German reichstag is having a strenuous time over the tariff. Their sessions are proving more exciting than those of the American congress have ever dared become. The presiding officer was compelled to adjourn the sitting, until the fevered legislators had a chance to cool their fevered brows. When it comes to this point in the American congress it may be expected that the people will improve the first opportunity to summon the belligerents home. The majority is supposed to rule and no strenuous objection from the minority should be permitted to avail. When the people do not like the rule of the majority they may be expected to change it.

President Roosevelt is quoted as having said that "No law can make a fool wise, a weakling strong or a coward brave." He is perfectly right. There is such a thing as a limit to the power of laws.

Many have yet to learn, for instance, that a law cannot take a lazy loafer and convert him into a captain of industry with limitless wealth and power at his command. Evidence is that this is the end sought by a large number of voters. They vote a ticket until they are assured that the party they have assisted in placing in power is incapable of creating such a law and then they reverse their policies and vote for the other party until they meet the same sort of disappointment from its actions. These are the kind of people that are made the sport of the demagogues. Their passions and prejudices are appealed to successfully and the politician who makes the most promises and offers the most glittering possibilities, regardless of how vague and unreasonable they may be, is the one who becomes their idol. When people are fully convinced of the truth of President Roosevelt's utterance the day of the demagogue will be passed.

Norfolk's Commercial club held a meeting recently to discuss the asylum situation. W. M. Robertson, G. A. Luikart, Bart Mapes, W. N. Huse, J. E. Simpson, W. H. Buchholz and C. D. Jenkins were named as a committee to take charge of the "whole question," and arrangements were made for the raising of funds "to pay traveling expenses, postage, and other legitimate and necessary expenses." The efforts of the citizens of the Sugar City will undoubtedly be crowned with success. North Nebraska is entitled to a state institution, and a decent regard for people and patients would manifest in some arrangement so that relatives and friends of the unfortunate insane of the north Platte country would not be compelled to take the long and tedious journeys now required to reach the nearest asylum. To build large wings to the present structures "down south" with the consequent additions to the large force of employees now there, all in order to avoid rebuilding at Norfolk, is a discrimination against this section of the state founded upon anything and everything except sound argument.—Madison Chronicle.

It should not be necessary for children and parents to be constantly reminded of the dangers of the Northfork river. The many fatalities reported from that stream should be sufficient to enforce caution, but THE NEWS takes this occasion to again warn the people of its dangers. It is probable that the stream was less to blame for this latest sad fatality than others that have happened. It was not to be expected that the few light freezes of the season were sufficient to make the ice safe, and inasmuch as no ice had formed on the stream itself it was not to be expected that a drowning would be reported this early. The opening of the skating and the swimming seasons are two occasions when parents who realize the dangers of the stream are wont to remind the young folks of the danger, and it is to be regretted that a family of strangers should be chosen as the ones who were to suffer on this occasion. Perhaps the natural recklessness of boys in general was largely responsible for the drowning of Saturday, but later in the season when the river itself is frozen when the danger increases, even though caution is used. The bed of the stream is full of springs, cold and productive of cramps in summer and warm in winter, causing air holes and thin places in the ice that are best avoided by remaining off the river. A good, safe skating pond for winter should be made and a swimming hole for summer that offers no dangers. With these the temptation to encounter the dangers of the Northfork would be less. Young boys should stay away from the stream that has proven fatal to older persons. The sad accident of Saturday will undoubtedly prompt a needed caution during the season, but it should serve to be always a warning to those who recklessly make use of the Northfork for amusement. All the amusement it has ever furnished will not compensate for one of the lives lost there, and it is to be hoped that it will be many years before another Norfolk family is called upon to mourn the death of a loved one because of the stream that flows through the city.

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The trust question is unquestionably the leading question of the day and it is up to a republican congress to do something under the head or lose for the party the support of a large number of people. It may be expected that the democrats will endeavor to force a radical measure through congress but if the republicans will adopt a conservative but practical measure there is no doubt but that it will be approved by the people who are inclined to take a business-like view of question.

If a person will notice right closely it will be found that some of the people who are the longest and loudest complainants against the manipulations of the trusts are the first to patronize the trust when they have an opportunity to assist opposition to the trust. Especially is this true if the trusts place their products below the cost that the opposition can afford to put them on the market for. As long as this is the inclination of the people it is practically impossible for a company or corporation to endeavor to operate in opposition to the trusts.

A Missouri liquor dealer has found that he is not under obligations to pay his beer bill to his brewer because the said brewer is in the trust and the court of appeals of that state has sustained his contention. It is probable that there will now be a general demand on the part of saloon men in other states to obtain the same kind of decision from their courts. In which event the brewers' trust may adopt the motto, "No money no beer," and thus bring the dealers to terms. If a trust has been as powerful as has been asserted one such decision is not likely to discommodate it.

The World Herald devotes three columns to its views regarding the president's message. It must have been something of a document to entitle it to such an exhaustive dissertation from a fusion paper. The article is scanned—you will please pay particular attention to the term used—in to find anything of a commendatory nature either to the president or the policies he advocates. He is absolutely in the wrong on every single point—according to the World-Herald. And it is very plain to be seen that the president cannot hope for the support of that paper if he aspires to a re-election. If he was wrong on but a few points the World-Herald might forgive and forget, but he is apparently on the off side of every item touched upon, and the worst of it is the people appear to support him.

That there is a fine profit in the cultivation of sugar beets where the business is well and economically managed is being proven each season by those who have been making it a study. Fremont business men organized a company some years ago and have been expanding each year since. The past season the profits to the share holders amounted to 25 per cent of the capital invested by them, which is certainly a very lucrative business. The company has rented a farm of 450 acres and will raise 200 acres of beets each year, rotat-

ing with other crops, and the investment will undoubtedly be permanent. This year they produced 1,749.55 tons of beets on 150 acres which at \$4 a ton brought them \$6,998.33 and from beet tops they received \$41. The expenses of the company were \$5,861, of which \$4,352.18 was paid out for labor, and \$750.80 for rent of land, leaving a net profit of \$1,178.33. After declaring a dividend of 25 per cent to the stock holders there was left in the treasury 5 per cent and 6 per cent in machinery on hand. The 480-acre farm has been rented for a period of four years and during that time the members of the company will undoubtedly demonstrate that there is a splendid profit in the growing of sugar beets.

It is now reported from Washington that the backbone to the proposed 20 per cent reduction in tariff on Cuban sugar has been broken and that congress is ready to concur in such a reciprocal trade treaty. While congress appears to be inclined to favor the sugar trust to this extent, supporters of the growing beet sugar industry will hold it to a strict account should such action prove detrimental to the American industry. There should be some advantages given the beet industry in order to offset any advantages that may be given the sugar trust and the matter so evened up that the trust will not benefit to the detriment of the beet industry. Any other result from congressional action on this matter will be objected to by those supporting the infant beet sugar industry that has shown such wonderful development during recent years. People are not opposing the proposition of admitting Cuban sugar in competition with American sugar merely to oppose anything that will aid Cuba, but it is believed that Cuba has been helped sufficiently by this country, and not only that, but there is developing here an industry owned by American capitalists, employing American labor and using raw material grown by American farmers that promises to some day supply the markets of the country and compete in the markets abroad. In view of these facts, if the policy of protection to home industries cannot rule in this case, it is at least in-

cumbent on congress to favor the American industry in other ways and not attempt to punish those who have and will continue to stand up for the beet sugar interests, their because of position on the matter.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The Message.

President Roosevelt's message to congress was read today and the chief executive gave to that body his ideas on important questions in language concise and pointed. Unlike most presidential messages that the country has known, President Roosevelt presents his in a continuous nicely blended address, indicative of his cleverness as an author.

The president's introduction is so optimistic that it might readily be applied to a thanksgiving address—and there is full and sufficient cause for such optimism. While there are great questions to be dealt with by this congress the president, as well as all American people, has faith in a body of men who will act on these questions and there is confidence that they will be adjusted on lines indicated by a broad, intelligent and progressive American spirit. The president does not endeavor to bind congress to a set of stiff rules but concedes them the latitude requisite for their accomplishment in their own way. He points out the direction to be taken and the policy he favors but grants to the legislators full choice as to how the objects may be attained with apparent confidence in results.

Those who have believed that the president was the man to formulate and execute a plan of dealing with the trust problem, have no reason to be disappointed with the manner in which that question is handled. It is given first place and, while vigorously treated, is not narrow or dogmatical. His plan may not suit the extremist who would like to see the trust and all semblance of trusts abolished and those responsible for their formation hung as debased criminals. With a high minded conservatism the president recognizes, as all men not hopelessly prejudiced recognize, that the trusts may be a power for good in the country if rightly conducted, but admits as well that they may do much evil if not properly regulated. He would not crush trusts and discourage capital, but would aid good and beneficial trusts and punish those having an evil tendency. It is the right plan that will be successful. Capital that is antagonized merely because it is capital will withdraw, to the detriment of labor and every other interest of the country. On the contrary where investment is invited and encouraged there will be benefit to the whole people. The trust question handled in the Roosevelt way will be an ideal condition.

From the trust question the executive drifts easily into a discussion of the tariff, with the conviction that the trusts cannot successfully be dealt with through a revision of the tariff schedule. He recommends no radical changes in the tariff law, but admits that some desired alterations might be made, conveying the warning that while a radical revision might operate against the business interests of the country and provoke disaster for the entire body politic, and especially to those depending upon labor for their livelihood and prosperity. Reciprocity is recommended as a means to the end sought and congress is advised through Blaine's idea to encourage commercial expansion and promote trade relations with foreign countries that will be mutually beneficial.

The reconstruction of our financial system is not advised, but, as with the tariff, the president is of the opinion that some slight changes might be made that would prove beneficial and would not operate oppressively against any of the interests of the country.

A proper immigration law is recommended and the bill that has already passed the house is approved.

The adjusting of differences between capital and labor is given careful thought. The president recognizes that both combinations of capital and federations of labor may be harmful or they may be beneficial. They are both the outgrowth of the industrial development that has distinguished our country and marked its history. As a means toward directing these organizations it is recommended that congress create a secretary of commerce with power to deal with questions that may arise under this head.

A reciprocity treaty with Cuba is recommended with the promise that such a treaty will be submitted to congress. Arbitration is recommended between countries with disagreements and the president felicitates the people of America that Mexico and the United States were the first to use the good offices of the Hague court.

The isthmian canal question is touched upon with congratulation that the United States has undertaken to open this great waterway of so much importance to the world in general and this country in particular.

Of particular interest to the west are the president's views regarding irrigation, the fencing of public lands and his interests in the settlement of the west through the operations of the home stead and irrigation laws. The irriga-

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak ings. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, eat all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and it's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture is in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists,
439 Pearl St., N. Y.
and all druggists.

tion movement is held to be one of the most important actions of recent years. A good beginning having been made it is urged that it be followed by legislation that will further tend to the betterment of conditions in the west. The actual settler is favored above any other class of land seekers and the laws governing the disposition of lands should be so strongly in his favor that it would be impossible to deprive him of every advantage. Grazing lands that could not be profitably tilled should be devoted to the use of cattle owners and the president intimates that, inasmuch as ten acres are sometimes necessary to feed one animal, the cattle men should be allowed a larger acreage of such land and the homesteader of more fertile and productive soil. The executive is emphatically opposed, however, to the illegal fencing of public domains, and insists that the resources at the command of the government should be employed to put a stop to such trespassing. If congress needs further information on this subject than is at present available it is recommended that a commission of experts should make an investigation and report.